

W. F.

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NEWS
& NOTES

NORTH AMERICA ASBESTOS INFORMATION ASSOCIATION 1660 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 223-4855

THOMAS F.

Date February 7, 1974

In letter to Barry Castleman, Center for Science in the Public Interest, dated Jan. 31 regarding CSPI call to ban use of asbestos cement pipe in drinking water systems (NEWS AND NOTES, 1/21/74), EPA Administrator Russell E. Train wrote: "While prudence in the public interest supports our current enforcement posture, the medical literature does not support nor refute the thesis that ingested asbestos fibers are harmful. Feeding studies have utilized massive quantities of asbestos far in excess of those that may be present in water and, even then, no incontrovertible data has been obtained. There is no agreement among workers on the methodology to be used to examine samples for fibers and neither is there agreement concerning which fibers are medically important.... Thus, while it is generally accepted that industrial exposure to air-borne asbestos is harmful, this cannot be said with certainty of exposure to ingested asbestos. As a consequence, there does not appear to be evidence to support the action you have requested".

In letter to Editor, Time magazine, following article in Jan. 28 issue, "Death From Dust", AIA/NA stated following:

"The article, 'Death from Dust', January 28, describing conditions at an asbestos insulation plant in Tyler, Texas, should not be viewed as reflective of the situation existing in the vast majority of asbestos manufacturing plants in the United States.

For many years, the industry has recognized the potential serious health hazards of excessive asbestos inhalation and has installed sophisticated control equipment and instituted improved work practices to reduce dust concentrations to acceptable levels so as to provide a safe and healthy working environment for industry employees. In addition, the asbestos industry throughout the world is conducting, sponsoring, or cooperating in extensive medical and technical research to learn even more about the health hazards of asbestos and the means for their control."

Opinion survey of more than 3,000 adults as representative sample of U. S. population conducted by Environmental Protection Agency revealed sewage treatment, industrial air pollution control, and solid waste improvement, in that order, as prime environmental problems. EPA's Deputy Director John P. Quarles in recent Boston speech advised EPA's work in protecting and improving the environment does not impinge significantly on energy crisis and is not being shaved down by it. "We are, in fact, moving ahead without breaking stride," he said. Proposed EPA budget for 1975 includes request for increase of \$215M to total of \$731M in operating funds. Most of the increase will be spent on energy research.

Fourteen members of AIA/NA's Technical Committee met in Newark, N. J., Feb. 6. The meeting was also attended by AIA/NA President John Marsh and Executive Director R. H. Mereness. Committee Chairman Ed Fenner, Johns-Manville, reviewed present OSHA asbestos standard and parceled out assignments to Committee members for preparation of suggested revision of standard which will be submitted to OSHA later in year.

Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) filed suit last December in U.S. District Court claiming proposed EPA effluent standards for a toxic substance were inadequate and asked that 25 other substances, including asbestos, be considered. EDF was joined in suit by Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), National Audubon Society, and Businessmen for the Public Interest. No court action on suit has been scheduled. Next public hearing on standards will be April 8.

Meeting was held Jan. 10 among officials of Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), EPA, HEW, and Mount Sinai School of Medicine to prepare Federal recommendation to governors and mayors of states bordering Lake Superior regarding drinking waters. CEQ and EPA officials recommend asbestos levels in water supplies be reduced and that Federal Government provide financial assistance for development of treatment facilities. It is understood recommendation is under review by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) which must approve financial part of recommendation before further action can be taken.

Items of Interest enclosed:

- Letter to Editor, Consumer's Research, following article in Jan. 1974 issue entitled "Asbestos- An Ubiquitous Air Pollutant ..." (see NEWS AND NOTES, 1/21/74).
- "The Health of Chrysotile Asbestos Mine and Mill Workers of Quebec", Arch Environ Health/Vol 28, Feb 1974.
- News of ...

1/21
ASBESTOS INFORMATION ASSOCIATE

28 January 1974

The Editor
"Consumers Research"
Bowerstown Road
Washington, New Jersey 07882

Dear Sir:

The article on asbestos by Beatrice Trum Hunter in the January issue of Consumers Research contains some statements and suggestions which should be clarified in the interests of reader information.

While it is recognized that the inhalation of excessive quantities of asbestos dust can be a serious occupational health hazard, both the National Academy of Sciences -- in a report prepared for the Federal Environmental Protection Agency -- and the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a division of the World Health Organization, have concluded that the general public is not at risk from inhaling the minuscule amounts of asbestos that have been demonstrated to exist in the ambient air. WHO further concluded that the available evidence does not indicate a hazard from ingesting the infinitesimal quantities of asbestos which have been found in water, food, or drugs. A conference of more than 125 scientists from 13 nations meeting in Durham, North Carolina this past November to discuss possible risk to the general public from ingestion of asbestos reported no specific relatable conclusions.

With regard to so-called neighborhood and household cases of mesothelioma, it may be pointed out that in the huge chrysotile asbestos-producing region of Quebec, not a single case of mesothelioma has ever been discovered, despite intensive investigations, in the household of an asbestos miner or in the neighborhood of an asbestos mine or mill. In the United States, only four "household" mesotheliomas have been discovered. Literature is inconclusive as to the cause or causes of mesotheliomas.

Because of the long latency period of the disease, the exposures which led to the cases reported occurred decades

01-0205283

ago at a time when neither the industry nor the medical profession knew very much about asbestos-related disease or the means for its control. Today, sophisticated dust control equipment and handling techniques virtually eliminate excessive dust exposure attributed to asbestos-related disease.

It is not surprising nor should it be alarming that very small quantities of asbestos are to be found in ambient air and water. Asbestos is ubiquitous in our environment. It exists naturally in small, though detectable, amounts in serpentine rock formations throughout the world and is constantly being released into the atmosphere through erosion by wind and water. Asbestos is natural to our environment and -- as analysis of dated ice from the polar caps has revealed -- has been for thousands or even millions of years. Man evolved into his present form in an atmosphere containing a natural background of asbestos, both in the air he breathed and in the water he drank. Today's atmospheric levels of asbestos are considered by the scientific community to be only marginally higher than in the distant past, a fact not to cause fear.

In the case of asbestos-containing filters, research conducted by independent investigators and by the Food and Drug Administration has shown no correlation between the use of asbestos filters and the presence of asbestos fibers in the finished product. In fact, the FDA found that an asbestos filter is an excellent medium for removing asbestos fibers that may have been present in the pre-filtered solution!

On the talc question, the theories of Merliss have been criticized. Animal injection experiments conducted by Dr. William Smith of Fairleigh-Dickinson University using asbestos-containing talc have produced no gastrointestinal tumors in the test animals.

While Ms. Hunter placed considerable emphasis on the asbestos migration study of Cunningham and Pontefract, it is misleading, at the least, that no mention was made of the studies of Swinburn, Smith, Davis, or Bonser and Clayton, all of whom directly fed asbestos in large quantities to test animals without being able to produce a single tumor of any type.

While we can sympathize with Ms. Hunter's concern over asbestos because of its problems in the occupational setting, we do not feel that it is in the best interest of the public to raise fears and speculation unjustified by known facts and contradicted by major national and international health bodies.

01-0205204

The asbestos industry is well aware of the risk to health of excessive dust and has made available to employees effective dust-eliminating or protective equipment, and it continues intensive research into the asbestos-health relationship.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. H. Mereness", written in a cursive style.

R. H. Mereness
Executive Director



ASBESTOS-COVERED MACHINERY AT TYLER, TEXAS FACTORY

Death from Dust

When the Pittsburgh Corning Corporation closed its asbestos insulation plant in Tyler, Texas, two years ago, it did an unusually thorough job of cleaning up after itself. Some 60 workers spent a week scraping asbestos waste from machinery and depositing it in a nearby dump. Then another crew took over. Ceilings and walls were steam cleaned. Every piece of equipment in sight was scrubbed down; some machinery was disassembled and shipped to P.C.C.'s home office in Pittsburgh. What was left was cut up and buried. When the crew finished, all that remained of the plant were two dilapidated wooden buildings that had once seen service as Army barracks during World War II.

P.C.C.'s scorched-earth policy has left few visible reminders of the factory's 17 years in Tyler. But the scars from the plant's presence will not soon disappear. While producing insulation for the boilers and pipes of naval ships, workers in the plant were exposed to enormous quantities of asbestos dust, which, once inhaled, never leaves the lungs. Now, based on previous experience with asbestos-caused diseases, medical experts estimate that as many as 300 of the 869 employed at the plant since 1954 will die of asbestosis (a permanent and often progressive scarring of lung tissue from inhaled asbestos fibers), lung cancer or cancers of the colon, rectum or stomach.

Their deaths should come as no surprise to either company or Government officials. Doctors have long suspected that asbestos dust is hazardous; there has been ample documentation of increased incidence of lung disease and cancers among people exposed to the mineral. As early as 1961, Dr. Irving Selikoff, 59, of New York's Mount Sinai Hospital,

and Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond, 61, of the American Cancer Society, confirmed the deadly relationship in studies of workers at a Paterson, N.J., asbestos plant. They documented their work in scientific papers and meetings. They also showed that even small quantities of asbestos fiber could be lethal. Selikoff studied a woman who died of mesothelioma, a cancer of the membrane that covers the lungs and lines the chest and abdomen. The woman's only contact with asbestos came when she washed the clothing of her husband, who worked in an asbestos plant.

After the work by Selikoff and others, P.C.C. officials ordered a study of the asbestos-dust hazard at Tyler in 1963. The report seriously underestimated the hazard. A 1966 dust survey found asbestos levels above recommended thresholds in many areas of the plant, and a 1967 survey by the U.S. Public Health Service's Division of Occupational Health confirmed that the levels were high, but did not warn of the health hazard. After a Labor Department study two years later reported the same conditions, respirators were issued to workers in the plant's dustiest areas. But, according to workers, at no time did P.C.C. officials tell them that they were exposed to a health hazard. "I even had one tell me that stuff, asbestos, is good for you," says J.C. Yandle, 48, a former employee. "He said you could eat it."

Silent Violence. It was not until a 1970 law created the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)—and gave the Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) the authority to enforce compliance with asbestos standards—that things began to happen. In 1971 a NIOSH team visited Tyler, confirmed the danger of the dust levels, and emphasized the extraordinary haz-

ard. The team pointed out many examples of poor hygiene practices: the company lunchroom was close to the production area and workers were using compressed-air hoses to blow dust off each other (and thus spreading it about), and the company was selling burlap bags contaminated with asbestos. NIOSH promptly notified OSHA, which inspected the plant, fined P.C.C. \$210, and gave it four months to come up to standards. When a reinspection showed that the company still had not installed necessary dust-control equipment, OSHA fined it \$7,990 and promised further action. Forced to make a decision, P.C.C. opted to close the plant. It cited economic as well as environmental reasons.

The closing should help protect citizens of Tyler from any further risk of contracting asbestosis. But it will do little to help those already exposed to the asbestos dust. Asbestosis and related cancers may not develop until 30 years after exposure to the particles, but once they do, they are painful and often fatal. "He hurt with every breath he took, because his lungs were torn and scarred on the inside from breathing asbestos fibers," said Mrs. Robert Thomas of her husband, who died five months ago.

Steve Wodka, 24, of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, which represented the Tyler plant's labor force, charges P.C.C. with negligence, a form of "silent violence." One group of former employees is suing P.C.C. for \$100 million in damages; some individuals are also bringing \$1 million suits against the Government for failing to protect them. But neither the suits nor any belated medical care that the workers may now receive are likely to alter the odds against their survival. Now that they have been exposed to asbestos, the deck is stacked.

Prescription By Computer

Properly programmed, the computer can plot the trajectory of a rocket, keep track of a store's inventory, correlate census data and help predict weather more accurately. But can it be trusted to make the kinds of life-and-death decisions that doctors do? The answer may be yes, according to a team of scientists from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Tufts-New England Medical Center in Boston. The researchers report in the *American Journal of Medicine* that they have taught a computer to exercise virtually the same clinical judgment that a physician must use in choosing a form of treatment. In the process, they have learned more about how doctors make such decisions.

When the researchers began trying to write a decision-making computer program three years ago, says Dr. William Schwartz, chairman of the department of medicine at Tufts University

Attempts are being made to obtain federal funds for a pilot study of the feasibility of a regional water treatment plant to remove the fibers from the water, but it appears it may be some 10 to 15 years before any such pilot program can be operational.

01-02952;0

violations on 4 wreckers

CHICAGO, ILL. - The Midwest Office of the United States Environmental Protection Agency has taken action to eliminate asbestos emissions at demolition sites in Chicago, Illinois, and Detroit, Michigan.

The announcement was made by EPA Midwest Regional Administrator Francis T. Mayo. Mayo said the EPA issued orders for violations of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants to two Chicago and two Detroit wrecking firms.

"Asbestos is an extremely hazardous air pollutant since inhalation of asbestos fibers has been linked to respiratory disorders and mesothelioma, a form of cancer," Mayo pointed out.

The companies issued orders were Speedway Wrecking Company and Keystone Wrecking Company of Chicago and Adamo Wrecking Company and Cuyahoga Wrecking Company of Detroit. Demolition operations conducted by these firms are visited in October of this year by EPA inspectors.

The violations cited consist of a failure to comply with regulations which require the wetting and removal of all asbestos material prior to commencement of demolition of the building.

EPA inspectors said the Speedway Wrecking Company was cited for violating Federal regulations while demolishing an eight-story brick and concrete building off the corner of Superior and Hudson in Chicago. The Keystone Wrecking Company was cited for violating Federal regulations while wrecking a three-story brick building adjoining the Regal Theatre at 4741 S. Martin Luther King Dr.

The Detroit firms were cited for violations at the following locations: Adamo Wrecking Company, a four-story brick apartment building at 701-1707 Seward; Cuyahoga Wrecking Company, a Chrysler Corporation factory at 12025 E. Vernor.

Structures subject to the regulations include institutional, commercial or industrial buildings, and apartment buildings having more than four dwelling units. Such buildings often contain asbestos in the form of boiler, pipe or beam insulation.

J. O. McDonald, Regional Enforcement Director for EPA said: "These actions are the first steps of an EPA enforcement program to control asbestos emissions from demolition operations."

658 W. JOURNAL
NO. 3, 100 Jan 74



Dr. Mancuso

Backed by scores of letters from IAM members, one of the nation's top occupational health experts has broadened his research to a variety of hazards in metalworking.

Dr. Thomas Mancuso, research professor at the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public Health, began by establishing a link between railroad machinist and certain types of cancer caused by working around asbestos. He is still working on that hazard.

Many hazards

But IAM members who have related the dangers of their jobs to Dr. Mancuso have caused him to investigate a wide range of other hazards—solvents, fumes, dusts and mists. Here is one example of working conditions as experienced by a retired IAM member from Newark, N.J., a victim of acute emphysema, related his experience to Dr. Mancuso this way:

"During my 50 years on the railroad, I worked inside in the roundhouse. My work entailed repairs on the air brake mechanism of locomotives. While we made those repairs, other repairs were being made on boilers which required removal of asbestos, creating an enormous amount of dust.

"The ventilation was limited to a few windows at ground level. At times we had to leave the building to get fresh air. The fumes and smoke were almost unbearable. No masks or other safety equipment were issued for our safety.

"After diesel repairs were made and the engines started up for inspection in the roundhouse, they created a great deal of smoke and gas fumes. Sometimes the engines were kept running for two or three hours while the inspections were made."

Dr. Mancuso's reply made these points:

"We know that asbestos will produce fibrosis and emphysema. . . . It is quite obvious that you were exposed to substantial amounts of asbestos in past years. . . . Your doctor should evaluate your chest x-rays to see whether they indicate a certain stage in asbestosis. It may also be possible that the diesel fumes may have aggravated the condition."

Another retired machinist from Florence, Colo., who suffers from emphysema, describes the roundhouse conditions under which he worked.

AIA-54

In 40 County Building

By Laurinda Keys

A potential health hazard in existing buildings exists in 40 county buildings, the chief administrative officer has found.

Among these facilities are the Los Angeles Municipal Traffic Courts Building, the Beverly Hills Municipal Courts Building, the South Bay County Building, the Northeast District Superior Courts Building, the West Covina Courts and Health Building, and the district attorney's quarters in Montebello.

The asbestos materials emanate from loose acoustical insulation in the ceiling and other areas of the

buildings. In a report to the county supervisors, Arthur Wall, chief administrative officer of the Occupational Health Service, saying that prolonged exposure to asbestos fibers may cause lung cancer and other diseases. He also said that asbestos fibers may cause immediate irritation to the eyes, nose and throat, and possibly cause a skin rash. He also said that asbestos fibers may cause the development of a serious disease later in life.

Wall, along with the county engineer, Mechanical Department and the Occupational Health Service, is recommending the corrective action be undertaken immediately on the Long Beach County Building.

The action in that building would involve tamping firm all loose asbestos and applying a sealer to the entire asbestos ceiling; spraying the entire ceiling with a non-asbestos material; and application of the sealer to the insulation and fireproofing of structural beams and other areas.

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INDEPENDENT REVIEW
DAILY

Los Angeles
1/10/74

Dust hazards

"Used portions of asbestos were taken from boilers in solid blocks and pounded with a hammer manually to reduce it to powder for reuse. It was economy for the railroads. The dust inhaled from this process resulted in chest pains for workers that were comparable to a severe cold."

In response to a question about a possible compensation claim, Dr. Mancuso points out: "Asbestos produces asbestosis, which in turn causes emphysema. The question that needs to be determined is whether your emphysema could be related to the asbestos to which you were exposed."

"If you can prove your asbestos exposure over the years and if chest x-rays indicate findings similar to asbestosis, you could have the basis for a compensation claim of emphysema. . . . I think there would be workmen's compensation or benefits if the substances which produce emphysema existed in the roundhouse. This could be either asbestos or silica dust from the fire brick that results in silicosis. Both asbestosis and silicosis subsequently cause emphysema."

Problems invited

Dr. Mancuso is interested in hearing about health problems of IAM members in all industries. If you have problems with your lungs, throat or skin that you think are caused by your job, write Dr. Thomas Mancuso, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, 130 DeSoto St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15261.

47-6 THE MACHINIST
Wkly. 810,000

JAN 10 1974

01-02052

Asbestos and Talc Main Discussion Points- At C-D-I-C Meeting; NIOSH Report

By Tom Zito
The C-D-I-C Society for
Paints and Coatings was held at the
Motel, Dayton, with
12 members and guests present.

Andrew N. Stanley, vice president, in-
troduced Philip Stanley of Pfizer Inc.,
who talked on the "Detection and In-
vestigation of Asbestos and Asbestiform
Minerals." Stanley is a
senior research member of the Physical
Testing Group at Pfizer in E. R. Pa.
Stanley's talk was concerned with
the detection methods and investigative
procedures used for asbestos and as-
bestiform materials. He said that the
major health hazards of the
exposure to asbestos and asbestiform
minerals are associated with the
inhalation of dusts and fibers and
the ingestion of dusts. Because
Pfizer's position as a supplier of
talc, a reliable method of detection and
identification had to be developed. The
techniques had to be simple but also
reliable and unambiguous.

Describes Talc

He described talc as a naturally oc-
curring hydrous magnesium silicate with
a general formula similar to serpen-
tine and asbestiform minerals that

stiff. It was obtained from the U.K.
and was prepared for inspection in a
laboratory. He found that certain
general and mineral species shown to
be free of asbestiform minerals by x-
ray diffraction and light microscopy
are found to contain certain high per-
centages (five or more) of the asbesti-
form minerals when viewed under the
transmission electron microscope. A
new technique was then needed and
it turned out to be electron diffrac-
tion. Slides were shown of the minerals
examined by this method.

Tells About Screening

In review, his work showed that
properly prepared samples of talc can
be screened by x-ray diffraction
down to levels of roughly 0.25
per cent and crysolite to 0.5 per cent.
A transmission electron microscope
can be used in detection of tremolite
and asbestiform minerals. The trans-
mission electron microscope is the most
active method while light micro-
scopy is helpful only in screening of
large particles in high concentrations.
Numerous samples of talc have been
screened; Stanley has found five groups
Montana talc to be free of tremolite
and asbestiform minerals while finding
in commercial talcs to contain
nolite at all concentrations. He be-
lieves his technique will allow the de-
tection of tremolite and the asbesti-
form minerals under any circumstances
at a concentration down to 0.1 per
cent or lower.

NIOSH Speaker

After dinner the educational speaker
introduced by Dick Blizard, chair-
man of the Educational Committee.
The speaker was Jeffrey Lee, special
assistant to the director, Division of
Hazardous Substances, NIOSH (National

have been shown by the government
and other investigators to have pos-
sible cancerous implications. Talc was
described as being derived from min-
erals containing various amounts of
tremolite, chlorite and a group of
crystalline minerals called amphiboles.
The chemical formulas of all these are
similar because all of them are hydrous
magnesium silicate with a layered
structure.

Stanley said that although talc itself
has never been shown to produce the
irreversible health problems its chemi-
cal near neighbors have, the exact
causes of the undesirable side reactions
of the human body when exposed to
the asbestiform minerals is not entirely
clear at this time. His investigations
reviewed the methods and methodology
for determining asbestos, tremolite, and
asbestiform minerals in talc. The three
most likely candidates were:

1. Light microscopy.
2. X-ray diffraction, and
3. Transmission electron microscopy.

Examines Minerals

In his procedure, samples of pure
talc and tremolite were obtained from
deposits already owned. Samples of
pure and very carefully prepared as-

Institute for Occupational Safety and
Health, Cincinnati. His subject was
"NIOSH—Overview and Toxic Paint
Materials."

Lee explained that NIOSH is a Fed-
eral agency responsible for formulating
new or improved occupational safety
and health standards. NIOSH is the
principal Federal agency engaged in re-
search, education and training in an
effort to eliminate on-the-job hazards
to health and safety of the Ameri-
can workforce. The Institute's main re-
search laboratories are in Cincinnati,
where they focus on hazards such as
asbestos, beryllium, carbon monoxide,
lead, mercury, noise, heat stress and
others. He described the hazards with
lead and industrial solvents particular
to the paint industry.

Washington Post
Jan. 29, 1974

The Spirituos Truth

By Tom Zito

whose additives sometimes
abound.

While the Food and Drug
Administration had been
pressing for regulations,
government action on la-
beling was sparked last year
when Michael Jacobson, a
co-director of the Center for
Science in the Public Inter-
est, published a booklet
"The Chemical Additives in
Beverages." In addition to dis-
cussing the use of cobalt
salts in beer production
which reportedly led to the
deaths of more than 35 per-
sons in 1961, and the use of
a preservative in certain
wines that generates a can-
cer-causing agent called ure-
than, Jacobson questioned
the regular use in liquor of

In a year or so
on your list of
search may tell you
contains and other
mineral, among other things.

The "truth" about
is proposing that
that will require the
industry to label
ingredients on the
"distilled spirit"
search, etc., and so on.

The liquor industry
that the labels are
the fact. Consumer
est groups, on the
hand, feel that the
regulations don't
enough information
labels. And, they say,
rules don't require
for wine and beer, products

coloring and flavor
agents, like alcohols,
whose physiological effects
have not been adequately
tested.

Even earlier, however,
government had been
of "foreign substances"
bottled alcoholic beverages.
In an unpublished
"Industry Circular," dated
Oct. 18, 1972, and sent to
liquor industry repre-
sentatives by the Treasury De-
partment's Bureau of Alco-
hol, Tobacco and Firearms,
the bureau noted, "We are
becoming increasingly con-
cerned about the reported
finding of foreign sub-
stances in bottled alcoholic
beverages. Among the ma-
terials found have been

tos and cellulose fibers and
glues."

The pending government
regulations specifically ex-
clude "incidental additives
... such as an inert filter,"
the source of the asbestos fi-
bers referred to in the cir-
cular.

"We've got a petition in to
the FDA on just such a mat-
ter," said Barry Castleman
of the Center for Science
in the Public Interest. "Al-
though there hasn't been
enough testing done on the
question of asbestos inces-
tion as opposed to asbestos
inhalation, we do know that
one study of asbestos work-
ers showed that they had a

LIQUOR, From B1

two to three-fold higher
incidence of gastrointestinal
cancer. And there's no ex-
planation of cancer-causing
stances. One asbestos fi-
ber could potentially cause a

major. There just hasn't been
enough research done yet."

The regulations still
to be discussed in
one on Feb. 1 with consumer
interest groups, and another
two days later with repre-
sentatives of the liquor in-
dustry. Warren McCannell,
a spokesman for the bureau,
said that the meetings will
be closed to the public and
press, "to allow a free flow
of information, with no one
holding anything back."

January 7, 1974

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Asbestos Information Association

North America

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