

MINUTES
of the
ANNUAL MEETING
NATIONAL INSULATION MANUFACTURER'S ASSOCIATION

Toledo, Ohio

September 7, 1972

The meeting was called to order by President R.E.Naylor with the following in attendance:

Certain-Teed/St.Gobain
Valley Forge, Pa.

W.Pitkin
G.J.Haufler
H.Sadler
T.G.Smith

Johns-Manville Corp.
Denver, Colo.

R.E.Naylor

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.
Toledo, Ohio

J.P.Kern
P.J.Dunne
D.Glosser
J.L.Konzen
J.W.Lee
J.F.Vyverberg

Pittsburgh-Corning Corp.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

R.W.Gaenzle

APG Industries
Pittsburgh, Pa.

J.E.Brownell

Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft

W.B. Alcorn

NIMA

J.M. Barnhart

C.L. Sheckler

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

A motion was made, seconded, and passed that the Minutes of the Spring Meeting of May 8, 1972, be approved.

STATISTICAL COMMITTEE REPORT

J.M. Barnhart reported that the list of "Trade Names of Products for Statistical Reporting Purposes" had been distributed to the membership.

TRAFFIC COMMITTEE REPORT

T.G. Smith reported as follows:

The railroads are currently in the process of seeking very significant rate increases on insulating materials. To recap, the following proposals are pending:

1. Ex Parte 281-A - This is the railroads' general proposal for selective rate increases and calls for the following increases on insulating materials:
 - A. 10% on carloads weighing 30,000 pounds or less.
 - B. 6% over 30,000 pounds but less than 60,000 pounds.
 - C. 3% on 60,000 pounds or more.
- (Note: 10% is the maximum increase sought for any commodity).

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended this increase until November. In the interim hearings have been held before the Commission and present indications are the Commission will grant increases to the railroads on a selective basis, but possibly at a slightly lower level than requested.

2. SWL Application A-111-83 - This proposal has been under consideration and discussion since 1970. The original proposal was for a 25% increase on insulating materials, moving within, from, and to the Southwestern Line Territory. The Southwestern Lines have now approved a 15% increase for publication. The publication of this increase is pending and could be issued within the next few weeks.
3. SFA Submittal 34873 - The Southern railroads have recently announced a proposal for a 15% increase on insulating material rates within the South and between the South and Official (Eastern) and IFA (Illinois) Territories. Public hearings are scheduled on this matter in Atlanta, Georgia on September 26.

These increases are indicative of the railroads vigorous effort to substantially increase revenue on low-rated commodities such as insulation.

While we must await the Commissions' ruling on Ex Parte 281-A, the increase of rates within, to and from the Southwest represent a serious threat. Should this 15% increase be made effective on the current basis we can be assured the same 15% increase would be applied to all areas east of the Rockies. Evidence of this is the fact the Southern Railroads have already filed a proposal for a similar increase.

When the increases rates in the Southwest are published a total effort should be made to have these rates suspended by the Commission. Because of the size of the increase and its obvious relationship to other future increases it is recommended that legal counsel be retained to prepare, on behalf of NIMA members, a suspension request. The complete cooperation of every member will be required to provide data to make the petition to the Commission as strong as possible.

Preliminary discussions have been held with the law firm of Arsham & Keenan, New York, who specialize in Transportation Law. They are highly recommended and currently represent several industry associations, under permanent retainer. Their estimated cost to represent NIMA on the Southwestern rate case is \$3,000.

The members of the Traffic Committee attending a special meeting on September 6 concur in the recommendation that this firm be engaged to represent NIMA and early approval is requested in order that work can begin on gathering the necessary information to submit to the Commission.

As you may be aware, the I.C.C. has now been vested with the responsibilities of the Price Commission insofar as freight rate increases are concerned. There is no secondary review by the Price Commission on rate increases.

OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST

Motor Carriers will have to negotiate a new contract with the Teamsters by July, 1973. Indications are that some of the more aggressive Locals have already established settlements calling for "modest" increases. Even if the labor contracts are not sizable we can expect some rate increases. Should the administration develop a more liberal policy on price controls we could then expect rate increases greater than the new labor contract would dictate.

It is projected that the sale of grain to Russia will cause an abnormally heavy demand on rail cars creating car shortages this fall and winter. Rising grain prices due to the Russian sale are creating record movements to all areas. While the car shortage would appear greatest in the Mid-West we can expect the shortage problem to be reflected in all areas.

\$3,000. was allotted to the Traffic Committee for the purpose of protesting the Southwestern Rate Case.

AIRHANDLING SYSTEMS COMMITTEE REPORT

R.E.Naylor reported on the activities of the Committee in accordance with the Minutes of their Meetings, which are attached hereto and made part of these Minutes.

PRE-ENGINEERED SYSTEMS COMMITTEE REPORT

J.P.Kern reported on the activities of the Committee in accordance with the Minutes of their Meetings, which are attached hereto and made part of these Minutes.

POWER & PROCESS SYSTEMS COMMITTEE REPORT

R.W.Gaenzle reported on the activities of the Committee in accordance with the Minutes of their Meetings, which are attached hereto and made part of these Minutes.

COMMERCIAL & MECHANICAL SYSTEMS COMMITTEE REPORT

W.W.Pitkin reported on the activities of the Committee in accordance with the Minutes of their Meetings which are attached hereto and made part of these Minutes.

It was reported that the estimated cost to conclude the economic thickness program would amount to \$11,000. for the York Research Corp., plus \$25,000. for Publicity purposes, a total of \$36,000.

It was agreed that the program would be financed by pro-rating the cost to the member companies based on penetration of calcium silicate and glass pipe sales.

A \$1,000. minimum will be assessed to participate in the economic thickness program.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE REPORT

J.E.Brownell reported as follows:

The Publicity Committee met informally with the Commercial and Mechanical Systems Committee in Pittsburgh on August 16-17. The goal of this initial meeting was to determine what would be required to promote the results of the Economic Thickness Study. During the meeting, it was requested that we retain the services of a Public Relations Consultant in time so that this gentleman could attend the next Commercial and Mechanical meeting at the end of September.

At a meeting of the PEB Committee on August 24, it was noted that we would also need some promotion work with regard to the new suggested PEB specifications. I felt that we might use the same consultant as the Commercial and Mechanical Committee, and thus cut some costs. It was agreed that I could proceed in this direction.

On August 28, I met with Mr. John Baer, President of John Baer Company, Inc. of 225 East 46th Street, New York and discussed our needs. This is the man who, while working for Sumner-Rider & Associates, did the promoting of the original Economics Thickness Manual in 1961. He has done work for a number of Associations and is presently working with the National Mineral Wool Insulation Association, Inc. He comes highly recommended by Art Johnson of CSG and Joe Bauer of PPG. It is my suggestion that we retain his services.

MEDICAL-SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE REPORT

Dr. J.L.Konzen reported as follows:

The Medical and Scientific Committee has been active in initiating and monitoring research projects in the health aspects of fibrous glass. The activities of the Committee are listed below:

APPOINTMENT OF GEORGE WRIGHT, M.D. AS A CONSULTANT

Dr. George Wright of St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio was engaged as an advisory consultant to the Committee on a per diem basis. Dr. Wright has given consultation to the Medical and Scientific Committee with regard to research studies as well as available and competent groups to carry out these studies. Dr. Wright's comments have been both pertinent and practical.

EXPERT PANEL TO ADVISE ON HEALTH ASPECTS OF FIBROUS
GLASS INFORMATION

1. In June a meeting was held with eminent scientists with expertise in the areas of epidemiology, pathology, industrial hygiene and pulmonary disease to review the question, "Does the need exist to develop additional information concerning health effects of fibrous glass and, if so, what type of data is needed and how best can this data be obtained." In addition to the experts, a representative from NIOSH was present in order to provide liaison with that governmental body.
2. In order of priority it was determined that there should be further delineation of airborne concentrations of fibrous glass in fibrous glass manufacturing plants with particular emphasis on particles that may be present which are below the resolution of the light microscope.
3. Further animal studies were considered desirable with possible emphasis on fibrous glass transport within the lung and to the pleural surface.
4. The fourth area which should be undertaken is a long term prospective epidemiology study which would take a group or cohort of presently employed workers and follow them for many years.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SAMPLING STUDY

Dr. Morton Corn of the University of Pittsburgh was contacted and agreed to carry out an industrial hygiene sampling study in three representative plants to delineate the airborne fiber concentration both from a light and an electron microscopic standpoint. This is one of the studies recommended above.

The preliminary survey has been completed; it is anticipated that the field work will be carried out in late September or early October. This lengthy analysis and report will be completed by late December. This report will fill an important gap in our knowledge of airborne exposures to fibrous glass under actual manufacturing and use conditions. This information is an important adjunct to the electron microscopic sampling studies which were sponsored by AIMA and carried out by Dr. Cooper last year. It will have a strong bearing on the forthcoming criteria document.

FURTHER ANIMAL RESEARCH

Dr. Gross' research proposal and investigation of the carcinogenic potential of fibrous glass was very carefully considered. It was determined not to carry it out.

Dr. Wright will shortly provide the committee with an outline of the animal studies which should prove most helpful to further evaluate long term health effects of fibrous glass.

EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDY

The fibrous glass manufacturers are currently gathering demographic data on their work forces. This data will be supplied to Dr. Higgins of the University of Michigan in order to permit him to formulate a proposal for the long term epidemiology study on fibrous glass manufacturing workers.

USPH NIOSH STUDY OF FIBROUS GLASS EXPOSED WORKERS

Dr. Joseph Wagoner, Director, Division of Field Studies and Clinical Investigations of NIOSH, is in charge of this mortality study. He assumed this work from Dr. Lewis Cralley. After reviewing the data which had been collected, Dr. Wagoner determined that it will be necessary to collect additional data. This means that the mortality study will be delayed at least another year. Information from the study, therefore, will not be available for the forthcoming fibrous glass criteria package.

FIBROUS GLASS CRITERIA PACKAGE

The fibrous glass criteria package is due for completion by June, 1973. It is anticipated that the first draft of the package will be completed by mid-December 1972. Drs. Tabershaw and Cooper have been awarded the contract by NIOSH to develop the document. Our committee is cooperating with Dr. Cooper to supply information we have concerning the health aspects of fibrous glass.

RESEARCH COMPLETED AND REPORTED

Dr. Paul Gross of the Industrial Health Foundation has completed the research study "Lymphatic Transport of Fibers in Human Lungs." He presented the paper at

the Skytop Conference in Pocono, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1972. This study is now available to the scientific community and will be of assistance in the development of the criteria package.

It was reported that the cost of the Medical-Scientific Program would be recommended sometime during the first quarter of 1973.

HEALTH & SAFETY COMMITTEE REPORT

C.L. Sheckler reported as follows:

Dr. Selikoff, in the summer issue of Insulation Hygiene Progress Report, discussed the Asbestos Standards at some length. He again stated that other insulation materials of uncertain toxicity should be controlled in the same manner. We are confident this is a prelude to his medical approach to the fibrous glass OSHA Standards.

The medical-scientific committee met on June 5 in Montreal. I attended this meeting representing J-M and the NIA Health and Safety Committee. Dr. Konzen will probably review the details of this very interesting meeting. Others present included, Dr. Charles Powell, NIOSH, Dr. George Wright, Dr. Paul Gross, Dr. E. Kushner, Dr. Ian Higgins, Dr. Lee B. Grnat, H.M. Jackson, Walter Gubar, Jerry Devitt, Jack Barnhart, and was chaired by Dr. Konzen.

The meeting of the Health & Safety Committee on June 15, 16, was to present our programs and plans regarding fibrous glass and OSHA Standards to Mr. E. Carlough, President SAWIA, Mr. E. Carlough, senior and Mr. Dave Turner.

Mr. Carlough considered the problem, especially the potential standards by OSHA. He appointed Lonnie Gaither as liaison with us.

On June 19, Jack Barnhart and I met with Lonnie Gaither to thoroughly brief him in all phases of litigation and legislation.

J-M is engaged in litigation known as Allen vs. J-M. This litigation involves a young couple, thirty-one years of age, who constructed a house in Paintsville, Kentucky. Both are alleged to have become ill from inhalation of fibrous glass, which they claimed was eroding from the duct system. This is an extremely complicated case. The suit is for one half million dollars. On June 22, 23, I attended a meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, representing J-M and briefed the attorneys representing all of the defendants, concerning the health aspects of fibrous glass, reviewing the literature and discussing medical, engineering, lay and other witnesses that could be advantageous. I am continuing to work with these attorneys.

On June 29, I was scheduled to appear before a Georgia Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Industrial Health and Safety Legislative Study Committee. The Committee is chaired by Senator Roscoe Dean and is a joint Senate and House Committee. I was to appear representing both J-M and NIMA. Dr. Selikoff was also to appear at the same meeting. Selikoff had already spoken to at least a part of this group during a Heat, Frost and Asbestos Workers' Meeting in March of this year. Several days before the meeting we were notified by Jack Littleton, Assistant Legislative counsel that the meeting was postponed. Mr. Littleton will notify us when it is rescheduled. I have put Dr. Paul Gross on call for appearing with us when and if it is held. Mr. Littleton has been unavailable - on vacation - , however I will contact him within one week to determine the status of the committee and this subject of Asbestos and Fibrous Glass. We assume the legislative study committee was organized for the purpose of studying Georgia bills SR 331 and HB 853 which would preclude fibrous material from air transmission systems in buildings. Discussion of the formation of this legislative committee revealed that there are other reasons and considerations for having an off legislative active committee that are political. Our committee will continue to follow up on this activity.

On July 10 I received a request from C.E. Ernst of J-M to assist him with the development of standards for methods of measuring and identifying asbestos fibers and safe work practices. The standards would be presented to ASTM C-116 sub-committee for their consideration. Mr. Ernst requested that this work be done under the NIMA Safety and Health Committee structure. It was the opinion of this committee that an outline of this kind to ASTM is premature and questioned the wisdom of supporting services for this proposal. There will be an October 1972 meeting of the C-116 Committee at which time Jack Barnhart will obtain additional information. We are not dismissing this project, but feel that more must be known about the purpose of C-116 committee and the proposed standards.

In the June 1972 issue of Journal of Safety Research, Mr. H.M. Hahn wrote an article which was misleading and damaging to the fibrous glass industry. Hahn is with NIOSH. He indicated that an epidemiological study currently undertaken by NIOSH "concentrates on the apparent excess of malignant and non-malignant respiratory diseases among fibrous glass workers". Action was taken by an individual member company and this matter was discussed in detail at the September 1 medical-scientific meeting in Pittsburgh. Further action is being considered, and this subject will be discussed with Lonnie Gaither regarding SMWIA action.

NICA is currently in the process of preparing work policies for the use of asbestos containing insulations. The NIMA Safety & Health Committee is of the opinion that we should be liaising with NICA and if necessary provide assistance. I will keep in communication with Dick Stapleton.

CSMA is appointing a fifteen man ad hoc advisory committee to study revised methods for measuring and monitoring asbestos dust. The current method of measuring fibers is not satisfactory to CSMA. Does NIMA wish to submit a name of a member to this committee? AIA has already submitted several names. I'm not certain whether or not NICA has knowledge of this committee.

The medical-scientific committee is doing a great job in developing a medical-scientific approach to NIMA for their fibrous glass criteria package. Other work to be done before the criteria package is submitted by NIOSH to OSHA is to have an impact report prepared for OSHA. Arthur D. Little prepared this report for OSHA in relation to asbestos. It was very effective in establishing the standards.

IMPACT OF PREPARED OSHA STANDARDS FOR FIBROUS GLASS

1. Basic industry Data

- (a) manufacturers - location, size, employees
- (b) identification of fibrous glass products
- (c) identification and location by types of fibrous glass consuming establishments.
- (d) installers - unions - locations - size - employees
- (e) engineering in plant and ambient environmental controls currently used - energy conservation value
- (f) current financial status of major companies in the fibrous glass industry
- (g) industry profile by states
- (h) use of fibrous glass with location of U.S. ship yards

2. Medical-Criteria Package

Much work is also necessary in Washington to assure representation on the fibrous glass OSHA advisory committees, joint NIMA and SMWIA position, acceptance of medical-scientific information from NIMA by NIOSH and OSHA. Communication between Lonnie Gaither and Taylor of AFL-CIO and Sheldon Samuels Inc. is essential and must also be pursued. Jack Barnhart and I will meet with Gaither again within two weeks.

Asbestos "warning signs" are being made available to members and non-members of the AIA, also labels for asbestos containing materials will be made available. I am currently working on the asbestos regulations to be put in booklet form including work practices which will be used to present to customers. Signs and labels have been approved for use by OSHA.