

GARLOCK
ASBESTOS-CONTAINING PRODUCT LIST

**PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT**

G-543

STYLE	PRODUCT	ASBESTOS TYPE	PERCENTAGE ASBESTOS	BINDER TYPE	CESSATION OF MANUFACTURING YEAR
7021	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	Still Manufacturing
7705	Compressed Sheet	Crocidolite	85-86	SBR	1983
900T	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	85	SBR	Still Manufacturing
901	Compressed Sheet / Gasket	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	Still Manufacturing
902	Compressed Sheet / Gasket	Chrysotile	76-85	SBR	Still Manufacturing
903	Compressed Sheet / Gasket	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1991
8038	Compressed Sheet / Gasket	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1991
850	Compressed Sheet / Gasket	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	Still Manufacturing
1000W	Compressed Sheet with Wire	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	Still Manufacturing
7003	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	2000
7006	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	2000
7008	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	2000
7009	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1988
7021T	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	85	SBR	Still Manufacturing
7022	Compressed Sheet / Gasket	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1957
7028	Compressed Sheet / Gasket	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1991
70__	Compressed Sheet / Gasket	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1991
7226	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	Neoprene	1988
7228	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	Neoprene	Still Manufacturing
7405	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	2000
7735	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1992
7738	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1991
7819	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1991
7844	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1981
8746	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	2000
8748	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	Still Manufacturing
8053	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1991
8057	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	2000
8058	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1991
9531	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	2000

STYLE	PRODUCT	ASBESTOS TYPE	PERCENTAGE ASBESTOS	BINDER TYPE	CESSATION OF MANUFACTURING YEAR
9532	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	2000
9533	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	2000
950	Compressed Sheet / Gasket	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	Still Manufacturing
961	Compressed Sheet / Gasket	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	Still Manufacturing
1674	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	2000
7098	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	Neoprene	1974
7772	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1986
270	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	Nitrite	2000
300	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	2000
400	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	Nitrite	1991
200	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1991
424	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1991
425L	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1996
450	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	Neoprene	1991
459W1	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1991
480	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1996
480L	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1996
4101	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1992
4102	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	Nitrite	1992
4121	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	Nitrite	1992
4122	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	Nitrite	1992
4124	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	Nitrite	1992
1202	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1991
1400	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1960
7085	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	2000
8800	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	?	1962
7070	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	Nitrite	1991
7278	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	?	1956
7346	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	Polacrylate	1991
7486	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	?	1991
7640	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1956
7647	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1956

STYLE	PRODUCT	ASBESTOS TYPE	PERCENTAGE ASBESTOS	BINDER TYPE	CESSATION OF MANUFACTURING YEAR
7860 (red)	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1991
7651	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1991
7679	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	?	1956
8500	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	Natural	1972
8554	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	Poly-neoprene	1991
8614	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	?	1956
8688	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1951
9529	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	?	2000
9582	Compress Asb, Direct	Chrysotile	75-85	Neoprene	1991
8806	Compress Asb. Direct	Chrysotile	75-85	Neoprene	1980
8388	Compress Asb. Direct	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1991
8553	Compress Asb. Direct	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1959
9151	Compress Asb. Direct / Gasket	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1956
9164	Compress Asb. Direct / Gasket	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1991
9731	Unaired Style 7021				1960
9055	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	Neoprene	2000
9209	SW Cane Treated Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1962
9256	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	Natural	1958
8082	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	2000
8090	Compressed Sheet / Gasket	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1956
8126	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1979
8285 (red)	Compressed Sheet	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1956
804	Compressed Sheet / Gasket	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1991
8400	Flue Duct Expansion Joint	Chrysotile	75	UNK.	1980
7904	Chevron Packing	Chrysotile	40-50	Teflon	1981
8940	Chevron Packing	Chrysotile	40-50	Teflon	1981
8157	Chevron Packing	Chrysotile	40-50	Teflon	1981
555	Spiral Wound Gasket	Chrysotile	10	Paper	1988

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STYLE	PRODUCT	ASBESTOS TYPE	PERCENTAGE ASBESTOS	BINDER / LUBRICANT	CESSATION OF MANUFACTURING YEAR
17	Alabostine Packing	Chrysotile	87	Natural Rubber	1980
87	Extra Diagonal Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Petrolatum Wax & Graphite	1980
111	Rubber Pump Valves	Chrysotile	25	Natural Rubber	1981
114	Wire Wound Coil Packing	Chrysotile	17	SBR, Paraffin & Graphite	1961
115	Beaver Packing Round	Chrysotile	Unk.	Petrolatum & Graphite	1957
116	Wire Wound Ring Packing	Chrysotile	20	SBR, Paraffin & Graphite	1957
117	Beaver Packing Round	Chrysotile	42	Graphite	1965
127	Compressor Packing	Chrysotile	51	SBR	1980
144	Palmyra Coil Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Natural Rubber & Glycerin	1980
150	High Pressure Spiral Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Natural Rubber, SBR, Glycerin & Graphite	1980
161	Molded Valve Ring	Chrysotile	32	Paraffin & Graphite	1980
163	Molded Valve Ring	Chrysotile	64	Petrolatum & Graphite	1980
166	Molded Valve Ring	Chrysotile	Unk.	Nitrite & Graphite	1983
176	Hot Oil Packing	Chrysotile	79	Natural Rubber & Graphite	1980
220	Compressor Coil Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Natural Rubber	1976
221	Compressor Spiral Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Natural Rubber	1976
222	Compressor Spiral Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Natural Rubber	1976

STYLE	PRODUCT	ASBESTOS TYPE	PERCENTAGE ASBESTOS	BINDER / LUBRICANT	CESSATION OF MANUFACTURING YEAR
230	Square Braided Packing	Crocidolite	55-69	Petrolatum & Graphite	1980
231	Square Braided Ring	Crocidolite	55-69	Petrolatum & Graphite	1980
233	Derby Coil Packing	Chrysotile	55-69	Petrolatum	1980
234	Rolopac Coil Packing	Chrysotile	57	Petrolatum & Graphite	1980
235	Derby Ring Packing	Chrysotile	55-60	Petrolatum	1980
237	Thorndyke Coil Packing	Chrysotile	47-50	Glycerin & Graphite	1980
238	Thorndyke Coil Packing	Chrysotile	47-50	Glycerin & Graphite	1980
239	Rolopac Coil Packing	Chrysotile	54	Petrolatum & Graphite	1958
243	Derby Coil Packing Round	Chrysotile	56	Petrolatum & Graphite	1968
244	Rolopac Coil Packing	Chrysotile	55	Petrolatum & Graphite	1980
245	Derby Ring Packing	Chrysotile	56	Petrolatum & Graphite	1958
248	Mill Coil Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Copper Wire	1959
249	Rolopac Ring Packing Wire	Chrysotile	Unk.	Petrolatum	1957
251	Mill Ring Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Copper Wire	1958
252	Furnace Door Packing	Chrysotile	85	Copper Wire	1980
256	Expansion Joint Packing	Chrysotile	75	Petrolatum & Graphite	1980
257	Cold Oil Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Glycerin	1957
258	Blue Asbestos Packing	Chrysotile	75	Vegetable Lubricant & Graphite	1962
266	Rolopac Packing	Chrysotile	60-72	Petrolatum & Graphite	1980
356	"O" Center Forged Packing Coil	Chrysotile	Unk.	SBR & Glycerin	1965
357	"O" Center Forged Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	SBR, Graphite & Glycerin	1965
358	"O" Center Forged Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	SBR & Glycerin	1965

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377	Metal Marine Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	SBR & Graphite	1980
530	Chevron Packing	Chrysotile	45-50	SBR & Mineral Oil	1974
531	Chevron Packing	Chrysotile	45-50	Neoprene	1974
605	Woven Asbestos Sheet Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Natural Rubber	1981
610	Asbestos Gasketing Tubular	Chrysotile	Unk.	Natural Rubber	1980
612	Asbestos Tape	Chrysotile	Unk.	Natural Rubber & Graphite	1981
625	Autoline Sheet Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Natural Rubber & Graphite (Wire?)	1981
644	Pacific Semi Metallic Coil Packing	Chrysotile	85	Petrolatum & Graphite	1980
730	Lattice Braided Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Vegetable Lubricant & Graphite	1980
731	Lattice Braided Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Vegetable Lubricant & Graphite	1980
732	Lattice Braided Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Vegetable Oil & Graphite	1980
733	Lattice Braided Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Petrolatum & Graphite	1980
734	Lattice Braided Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Glycerin	1980
736	Lattice Braid Blue Asbestos Packing	Crocidolite	Unk.	Petrolatum & Graphite	1965
813	Molded Cups Power Rules Gears	Chrysotile	45-50	SBR	1980
813 - a	Molded Cups--Power Reverse Gears	Chrysotile	45-50	Neoprene	1980
900	Compressed Asbestos Sheet Packing	Chrysotile	85	SBR	1980
908	Dry Plastic Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Neoprene & SBR	1980
909	Dry Plastic Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Neoprene & SBR	1980

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910	Dry Plastic Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Neoprene & SBR	1980
917	Pleated Lead Foil	Chrysotile	8	Vegetable Oil, Graphite & Lead Foil	1980
918	Lead Fill Packing Asbestos Cord	Chrysotile	28	Vegetable Oil & Graphite Lead Foil	1980
926	Plastallic Packing	Chrysotile	28	Petrolatum	1980
927	Plastallic Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Vegetable Oil	1980
928	Plastallic Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Vegetable Oil	1980
930	Plastallic Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Vegetable Oil	1980
931	Plastallic Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	SBR	1961
1200	Power Reverse Gear Cyl	Chrysotile	Unk.	Molded Rubber & Graphite	1964
1700	Locomotive Cob Look Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Graphite	1980
2200	Locomotive Air Pump Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Natural Rubber	1979
5008	Gas Generator Door Packing	Chrysotile	42	Graphite	1980
5246	Furnace Door Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Jacket of Braided Copper	1980
5336	Braided Lead Foil Packing	Chrysotile	14	Graphite	1972
5861	"Teflon" Treated Asbestos Packing	Chrysotile	64	Teflon	1980
7051	Asbestos Gasketing Wire Insured	Chrysotile	Unk.	Natural Rubber & Graphite	1991
7085	Compressed Sheet / Gasket	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	2000
8035	Compressed Sheet / Gasket	Chrysotile	75-85	SBR	1974
7130	Chlorine Valve Ring Packing	Chrysotile	Unk.	SBR, Beeswax Graphite	1981
7228	Neoprene Compressed Asbestos Sheet Packing	Chrysotile	8	Neoprene	Still Manufacturing
7815	Chevron Packing	Chrysotile	40-50	Natural Rubber	1991
7954	Asbestos Tinning Machine Brushes	Chrysotile	Unk.	None	1975

STYLE	PRODUCT	ASBESTOS TYPE	PERCENTAGE ASBESTOS	BINDER / LUBRICANT	CESSATION OF MANUFACTURING YEAR
8240	Neoprene Asbestos Gasketing	Chrysotile	Unk.	Neoprene	1980
8380	Neoprene Asbestos Tinning Machine	Chrysotile	Unk.	None	1970
8525	Neoprene Asbestos Tinning Machine Brushes	Chrysotile	Unk.	None	1980
5298	Asbestos Packing	Crocidolite	60	Teflon Lube	1980
5299	Asbestos Packing	Crocidolite	50	Teflon Lube	1980
5880	Asbestos Packing	Crocidolite	60	Teflon	1980
5884	Asbestos Packing	Crocidolite	50	Teflon Lube	1980

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JURISDICTION

	)
	)
Plaintiffs,	)
	)
v.	)
	)
GARLOCK INC, et al.,	)
	)
Defendant.	)

GARLOCK INC'S EXPERT WITNESS DISCLOSURE

GARLOCK INC ("Garlock") discloses the following expert witnesses who may be called to testify at trial:

CARL MANGOLD, C.I.H.

Mr. Mangold is an industrial hygienist. He may give testimony regarding the level of fiber release, if any, from gasket and packing products in the occupational setting. He may testify regarding threshold limit values and permissible exposure levels as promulgated by private organizations and government agencies. He may testify as to issues involving reentrainment and fiber drift. He may testify as to work practices regarding various types of occupations using products that contained asbestos. He may testify as to the applicability of the OSHA and EPA's guidelines as they relate to various types of products including gaskets and packings. He may testify as to exposure that may result from the use of other types of asbestos products. He may complete asbestos exposure assessments on individual plaintiffs.

ROBERT GAY, Ph.D.

Mr. Gay is an environmental consultant and chemist. He may give testimony regarding the level of fiber release, if any, from gasket and packing products in the occupational setting. He may testify regarding threshold limit values and permissible exposure levels as promulgated by private organizations and government agencies. He may testify as to issues involving reentrainment and fiber drift. He may testify as to work practices regarding various types of occupations using products that contained asbestos. He may testify as to the applicability of the OSHA and EPA's guidelines as they relate to various types of products including gaskets and packings. He may testify as to exposure that may result from the use of other types of asbestos products.

DONNA M. RINGO, C.I.H.

Ms. Ringo is a Certified Industrial Hygienist. She may give testimony regarding the level of fiber release, if any, from gasket and packing products in the occupational setting. She may testify regarding threshold limit values and permissible exposure levels as promulgated by private organizations and government agencies. She may testify as to work practices regarding various types of occupations using products that contained asbestos. She may testify as to the applicability of the OSHA and EPA's guidelines as they relate to various types of products including gaskets and packings. She may testify as to exposure that may result from the use of other types of asbestos products. She may complete asbestos exposure assessments on individual plaintiffs.

LARRY LIUKONEN, C.I.H.

Mr. Liukonen is a Certified Industrial Hygienist. He may give testimony regarding the level of fiber release, if any, from gasket and packing products in the occupational setting. He may testify regarding threshold limit values and permissible exposure levels as promulgated by private organizations and government agencies. He may testify as to work practices regarding various types of occupations using products that contained asbestos. He may testify as to the applicability of the OSHA and EPA's guidelines as they relate to various types of products including gaskets and packings. He may testify as to exposure that may result from the use of other types of asbestos products. He may complete asbestos exposure assessments on individual plaintiffs.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BOELTER, C.I.H.

Mr. Boelter is an industrial hygienist. He may give testimony regarding the level of fiber release, if any, from gasket and packing products in the occupational setting. He may testify regarding threshold limit values and permissible exposure levels as promulgated by private organizations and government agencies. He may testify as to issues involving reentrainment and fiber drift. He may testify as to work practices regarding various types of occupations using products that contained asbestos. He may testify as to the applicability of the OSHA and EPA's guidelines as they relate to various types of products including gaskets and packings. He may testify as to exposure that may result from the use of other types of asbestos products. He may complete asbestos exposure assessments on individual plaintiffs.

JOHN SPENCER, C.I.H.

Mr. Spencer is an industrial hygienist. He may give testimony regarding the level of fiber release, if any, from gasket and packing products in the occupational setting. He may testify regarding threshold limit values and permissible exposure levels as promulgated by private organizations and government agencies. He may testify as to issues involving reentrainment and fiber drift. He may testify as to work practices regarding various types of occupations using products that contained asbestos. He may testify as to the applicability of the OSHA and EPA's guidelines as they relate to various types of products including gaskets and packings. He may

testify as to exposure that may result from the use of other types of asbestos products. He may complete asbestos exposure assessments on individual plaintiffs.

J. LEROY BALZER, PH.D., C.I.H.

Mr. Balzer is a Certified Industrial Hygienist. He may give testimony regarding the level of fiber release, if any, from gasket and packing products in the occupational setting. He may testify regarding threshold limit values and permissible exposure levels as promulgated by private organizations and government agencies. He may testify as to issues involving reentrainment and fiber drift. He may testify as to work practices regarding asbestos. He may testify as to the applicability of the OSHA and EPA's guidelines as they relate to various types of products including gaskets and packings. He may testify as to exposure that may result from the use of other types of asbestos products.

ROBERT SAWYER, M.D.

Dr. Sawyer may testify, in general, concerning asbestos-related diseases and the effects of exposure to asbestos upon persons in occupational settings, including the epidemiology of asbestos-related diseases and the criteria for diagnosis of an asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify regarding the existence or non-existence of any asbestos-related disease in the plaintiffs, including, but not limited to pleural changes, asbestosis, lung cancer, mesothelioma, laryngeal cancer, esophageal cancer and stomach cancer.

He may also testify on whether any asbestos-related disease allegedly suffered by plaintiffs was medically or proximately caused by exposure to asbestos-containing gasket and packing products. He may also testify on the existence of a dose response relationship between exposure to asbestos and asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify on increased risk of cancer issues and whether a particular plaintiff has a reasonable fear of cancer due to exposure to asbestos. He may also testify on the health consequences of smoking.

With respect to particular plaintiffs, he may testify as to review and interpretation of x-ray films, review and interpretation of pulmonary function testing, the nature and extent of any impairment or disability, whether the condition is progressive and whether other disease or conditions are present in plaintiffs.

Dr. Sawyer's testimony will be based on his training, experience, education and review of the medical literature concerning asbestos-related disease.

STANLEY FIEL, M.D.

Dr. Fiel may testify, in general, concerning asbestos-related diseases and the effects of exposure to asbestos upon persons in occupational settings, including the epidemiology of

asbestos-related diseases and the criteria for diagnosis of an asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify regarding the existence or non-existence of any asbestos-related disease in the plaintiffs, including, but not limited to pleural changes, asbestosis, lung cancer, mesothelioma, laryngeal cancer, esophageal cancer and stomach cancer.

He may also testify on whether any asbestos-related disease allegedly suffered by plaintiffs was medically or proximately caused by exposure to asbestos-containing gasket and packing products. He may also testify on the existence of a dose response relationship between exposure to asbestos and asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify on increased risk of cancer issues and whether a particular plaintiff has a reasonable fear of cancer due to exposure to asbestos. He may also testify on the health consequences of smoking.

With respect to particular plaintiffs, he may testify as to review and interpretation of x-ray films, review and interpretation of pulmonary function testing, the nature and extent of any impairment or disability, whether the condition is progressive and whether other disease or conditions are present in plaintiffs.

Dr. Fiel's testimony will be based on his training, experience, education and review of the medical literature concerning asbestos-related disease.

JAMES CRAPO, M.D.

Dr. Crapo may testify, in general, concerning asbestos-related diseases and the effects of exposure to asbestos upon persons in occupational settings, including the epidemiology of asbestos-related diseases and the criteria for diagnosis of an asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify regarding the existence or non-existence of any asbestos-related disease in the plaintiffs, including, but not limited to pleural changes, asbestosis, lung cancer, mesothelioma, laryngeal cancer, esophageal cancer and stomach cancer.

He may also testify on whether any asbestos-related disease allegedly suffered by plaintiffs was medically or proximately caused by exposure to asbestos-containing gasket and packing products. He may also testify on the existence of a dose response relationship between exposure to asbestos and asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify on increased risk of cancer issues and whether a particular plaintiff has a reasonable fear of cancer due to exposure to asbestos. He may also testify on the health consequences of smoking.

With respect to particular plaintiffs, he may testify as to review and interpretation of x-ray films, review and interpretation of pulmonary function testing, the nature and extent of any

impairment or disability, whether the condition is progressive and whether other disease or conditions are present in plaintiffs.

Dr. Crapo's testimony will be based on his training, experience, education and review of the medical literature concerning asbestos-related disease.

ILAN ALLAN FEINGOLD, M.D.

Dr. Feingold may testify, in general, concerning asbestos-related diseases and the effects of exposure to asbestos upon persons in occupational settings, including the epidemiology of asbestos-related diseases and the criteria for diagnosis of an asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify regarding the existence or non-existence of any asbestos-related disease in the plaintiffs, including, but not limited to pleural changes, asbestosis, lung cancer, mesothelioma, laryngeal cancer, esophageal cancer and stomach cancer.

He may also testify on whether any asbestos-related disease allegedly suffered by plaintiffs was medically or proximately caused by exposure to asbestos-containing gasket and packing products. He may also testify on the existence of a dose response relationship between exposure to asbestos and asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify on increased risk of cancer issues and whether a particular plaintiff has a reasonable fear of cancer due to exposure to asbestos. He may also testify on the health consequences of smoking.

With respect to particular plaintiffs, he may testify as to review and interpretation of x-ray films, review and interpretation of pulmonary function testing, the nature and extent of any impairment or disability, whether the condition is progressive and whether other disease or conditions are present in plaintiffs.

Dr. Feingold's testimony will be based on his training, experience, education and review of the medical literature concerning asbestos-related disease.

ROBERT W. MORGAN, M.D., S.M. HYG.

Dr. Morgan may testify, in general, concerning asbestos-related diseases and the effects of exposure to asbestos upon persons in occupational settings, including the epidemiology of asbestos-related diseases and the criteria for diagnosis of an asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify regarding the existence or non-existence of any asbestos-related disease in the plaintiffs, including, but not limited to pleural changes, asbestosis, lung cancer, mesothelioma, laryngeal cancer, esophageal cancer and stomach cancer.

He may also testify on whether any asbestos-related disease allegedly suffered by plaintiffs was medically or proximately caused by exposure to asbestos-containing gasket and

packing products. He may also testify on the existence of a dose response relationship between exposure to asbestos and asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify on increased risk of cancer issues and whether a particular plaintiff has a reasonable fear of cancer due to exposure to asbestos. He may also testify on the health consequences of smoking.

With respect to particular plaintiffs, he may testify as to review and interpretation of x-ray films, review and interpretation of pulmonary function testing, the nature and extent of any impairment or disability, whether the condition is progressive and whether other disease or conditions are present in plaintiffs.

Dr. Morgan's testimony will be based on his training, experience, education and review of the literature concerning asbestos-related disease.

PETER BARRETT, M.D.

Dr. Barrett is a practicing radiologist and a B-reader certified by NIOSH. His testimony will relate to his interpretation of chest films taken of the plaintiffs, as disclosed in reports produced and made available to the plaintiff. It is anticipated that Dr. Barrett will testify generally as to his interpretation of the plaintiff's chest films, the presence of any asbestos-related condition as evidenced on the chest film, and the presence of other abnormalities or conditions unrelated to any exposure to asbestos.

Dr. Barrett may testify, in general, concerning asbestos-related diseases and the effects of exposure to asbestos upon persons in occupational settings, including the epidemiology of asbestos-related diseases and the criteria for diagnosis of an asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify regarding the existence or non-existence of any asbestos-related disease in the plaintiffs, including, but not limited to pleural changes, asbestosis, lung cancer, mesothelioma, laryngeal cancer, esophageal cancer and stomach cancer.

He may also testify on whether any asbestos-related disease allegedly suffered by plaintiffs was medically or proximately caused by exposure to asbestos-containing gasket and packing products. He may also testify on the existence of a dose response relationship between exposure to asbestos and asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify on increased risk of cancer issues and whether a particular plaintiff has a reasonable fear of cancer due to exposure to asbestos. He may also testify on the health consequences of smoking.

With respect to particular plaintiffs, he may testify as to review and interpretation of x-ray films, review and interpretation of pulmonary function testing, the nature and extent of any impairment or disability, whether the condition is progressive and whether other disease or conditions are present in plaintiffs.

Dr. Barrett's testimony will be based on his training, experience, education and review of the medical literature concerning asbestos-related disease.

ANDREW CHURG, M.D.

Dr. Churg is a board certified pathologist who may give testimony regarding the pathological diagnosis of the medical condition of any plaintiff and in the case of a deceased plaintiff, may give testimony as to the cause of death. He will further testify as to whether any given plaintiff or plaintiff's decedent had a condition or illness caused by asbestos exposure. He may also testify on the latency period related to various asbestos-related diseases and the carcinogenic properties of different types of asbestos fibers.

Dr. Churg may testify, in general, concerning asbestos-related diseases and the effects of exposure to asbestos upon persons in occupational settings, including the epidemiology of asbestos-related diseases and the criteria for diagnosis of an asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify regarding the existence or non-existence of any asbestos-related disease in the plaintiffs, including, but not limited to pleural changes, asbestosis, lung cancer, mesothelioma, laryngeal cancer, esophageal cancer and stomach cancer.

He may also testify on whether any asbestos-related disease allegedly suffered by plaintiffs was medically or proximately caused by exposure to asbestos-containing gasket and packing products. He may also testify on the existence of a dose response relationship between exposure to asbestos and asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify on increased risk of cancer issues and whether a particular plaintiff has a reasonable fear of cancer due to exposure to asbestos. He may also testify on the health consequences of smoking.

MICHAEL GRAHAM, M.D.

Dr. Graham is a board certified pathologist who may give testimony regarding the pathological diagnosis of the medical condition of any plaintiff and in the case of a deceased plaintiff, may give testimony as to the cause of death. He will further testify as to whether any given plaintiff or plaintiff's decedent had a condition or illness caused by asbestos exposure. He may also testify on the latency period related to various asbestos-related diseases and the carcinogenic properties of different types of asbestos fibers.

Dr. Graham may testify, in general, concerning asbestos-related diseases and the effects of exposure to asbestos upon persons in occupational settings, including the epidemiology of asbestos-related diseases and the criteria for diagnosis of an asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify regarding the existence or non-existence of any asbestos-related disease in the plaintiffs, including, but not limited to pleural changes, asbestosis, lung cancer, mesothelioma, laryngeal cancer, esophageal cancer and stomach cancer.

He may also testify on whether any asbestos-related disease allegedly suffered by plaintiffs was medically or proximately caused by exposure to asbestos-containing gasket and packing products. He may also testify on the existence of a dose response relationship between exposure to asbestos and asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify on increased risk of cancer issues and whether a particular plaintiff has a reasonable fear of cancer due to exposure to asbestos. He may also testify on the health consequences of smoking.

JOHN CRAIGHEAD, M.D.

Dr. Craighead is a board certified pathologist who may give testimony regarding the pathological diagnosis of the medical condition of any plaintiff and, in the case of a deceased plaintiff, may give testimony on the medical condition which caused plaintiff's death. He will further testify as to whether any given plaintiff or plaintiff's decedent had a condition or illness caused by asbestos exposure. He may also testify on the latency period related to various asbestos-related diseases and the carcinogenic properties of different types of asbestos fibers.

Dr. Craighead may testify, in general, concerning asbestos-related diseases and the effects of exposure to asbestos upon persons in occupational settings, including the epidemiology of asbestos-related diseases and the criteria for diagnosis of an asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify regarding the existence or non-existence of any asbestos-related disease in the plaintiffs, including, but not limited to pleural changes, asbestosis, lung cancer, mesothelioma, laryngeal cancer, esophageal cancer and stomach cancer.

He may also testify on whether any asbestos-related disease allegedly suffered by plaintiffs was medically or proximately caused by exposure to asbestos-containing gasket and packing products. He may also testify on the existence of a dose response relationship between exposure to asbestos and asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify on increased risk of cancer issues and whether a particular plaintiff has a reasonable fear of cancer due to exposure to asbestos. He may also testify on the health consequences of smoking.

PHILIP CAGLE, M.D.

Dr. Cagle is a board certified pathologist who may give testimony regarding the pathological diagnosis of the medical condition of any plaintiff and in the case of a deceased plaintiff, may give testimony as to the cause of death. He will further testify as to whether any given plaintiff or plaintiff's decedent had a condition or illness caused by asbestos exposure. He may also testify on the latency period related to various asbestos-related diseases and the carcinogenic properties of different types of asbestos fibers.

Dr. Cagle may testify, in general, concerning asbestos-related diseases and the effects of

exposure to asbestos upon persons in occupational settings, including the epidemiology of asbestos-related diseases and the criteria for diagnosis of an asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify regarding the existence or non-existence of any asbestos-related disease in the plaintiffs, including, but not limited to pleural changes, asbestosis, lung cancer, mesothelioma, laryngeal cancer, esophageal cancer and stomach cancer.

He may also testify on whether any asbestos-related disease allegedly suffered by plaintiffs was medically or proximately caused by exposure to asbestos-containing gasket and packing products. He may also testify on the existence of a dose response relationship between exposure to asbestos and asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify on increased risk of cancer issues and whether a particular plaintiff has a reasonable fear of cancer due to exposure to asbestos. He may also testify on the health consequences of smoking.

VICTOR ROGGLI, M.D.

Dr. Victor Roggli will generally testify concerning asbestos related diseases and the effects of exposure to various asbestos-containing products upon persons in occupational settings. He may further testify regarding the epidemiology of asbestos diseases, the criteria for diagnosis of asbestos related disease, as well as the existence of a dose response relationship between exposure to asbestos and asbestos related diseases. He may also testify regarding asbestos-containing products, including their asbestos fiber content and use and their respective ability to cause or contribute to disease. He may further testify regarding the propensity of various asbestos fiber types to contribute to mesothelioma or other disease. He may also testify regarding the determination of the relative risks of suffering personal injury or death as a result of exposure to asbestos in occupational settings.

He may also testify regarding the existence or non-existence of any asbestos related disease in the plaintiffs, including, but not limited to, pleural changes, asbestosis, lung cancer, mesothelioma, laryngeal cancer, esophageal cancer, and gastrointestinal cancer, where applicable. He may further testify on whether any asbestos related disease allegedly suffered by plaintiffs was proximately caused by exposure to asbestos-containing gasket and packing products, government regulation applicable to these products and whether these products are unreasonably dangerous.

He may also testify on increased risk of cancer issues and whether a particular plaintiff has a reasonable fear of cancer due to exposure to asbestos. He may also testify on the health consequences of smoking and the relationship between smoking and alleged asbestos related diseases.

Generally and with respect to particular plaintiffs, he may testify as to review and interpretation of x-ray films, review and interpretation of pulmonary function testing, the nature and extent of any impairment or disability, whether a condition is progressive and whether other

diseases or conditions are present in plaintiffs.

Dr. Roggli's testimony will be based on his training, experience, education and review of the medical and scientific literature and various air sampling studies, where applicable, as well as review of medical records, chest films, and pathology materials.

MARK WICK, M.D.

Dr. Mark Wick will generally testify concerning asbestos related diseases and the effects of exposure to various asbestos-containing products upon persons in occupational settings. He may further testify regarding the epidemiology of asbestos related diseases, the criteria for diagnosis of asbestos related disease, as well as the existence of a dose response relationship between exposure to asbestos and asbestos related diseases. He may also testify regarding asbestos-containing products, including their asbestos fiber content and use and their respective ability to cause or contribute to disease. He may further testify regarding the propensity of various asbestos fiber types to contribute to mesothelioma or other disease. He may also testify regarding the determination of the relative risks of suffering personal injury or death as a result of exposure to asbestos in occupational settings.

He may also testify regarding the existence or non-existence of any asbestos related disease in the plaintiffs, including, but not limited to, pleural changes, asbestosis, lung cancer, mesothelioma, laryngeal cancer, esophageal cancer, and gastrointestinal cancer, where applicable. He may further testify on whether any asbestos related diseases allegedly suffered by plaintiffs was proximately caused by exposure to asbestos-containing gasket and packing products, government regulations applicable to these products and whether these products are unreasonably dangerous.

He may also testify on increased risk of cancer issues and whether a plaintiff has a reasonable fear of cancer due to exposure to asbestos. He may also testify on the health consequences of smoking and the relationship between smoking and alleged asbestos related diseases.

Generally and with respect to particular plaintiffs, he may testify as to review and interpretation of x-ray films, review and interpretation of pulmonary function testing, the nature and extent of any impairment or disability, whether a condition is progressive and whether other diseases or conditions are present in plaintiffs.

Dr. Wick's testimony will be based on his training, experience, education and review of the medical and scientific literature and various air sampling studies, where applicable, as well as review of medical records, chest films, and pathology materials.

BRUCE CASE, M.D.

Dr. Bruce Case will generally testify concerning asbestos related diseases and the effects of exposure to various asbestos-containing products upon persons in occupational settings. He

may further testify regarding the epidemiology of asbestos diseases, the criteria for diagnosis of asbestos related disease, as well as the existence of a dose response relationship between exposure to asbestos and asbestos related diseases. He may also testify regarding asbestos-containing products, including their asbestos fiber content and use and their respective ability to cause or contribute to disease. He may further testify regarding the propensity of various asbestos fiber types to contribute to mesothelioma or other disease. He may also testify regarding the determination of the relative risks of suffering personal injury or death as a result of exposure to asbestos in occupational settings.

He may also testify regarding the existence or non-existence of any asbestos related disease in the plaintiffs, including, but not limited to, pleural changes, asbestosis, lung cancer, mesothelioma, laryngeal cancer, esophageal cancer, and gastrointestinal cancer, where applicable. He may further testify on whether any asbestos related disease allegedly suffered by plaintiffs was proximately caused by exposure to asbestos-containing gasket and packing products, government regulation applicable to these products and whether these products are unreasonably dangerous.

He may also testify on increased risk of cancer issues and whether a particular plaintiff has a reasonable fear of cancer due to exposure to asbestos. He may also testify on the health consequences of smoking and the relationship between smoking and alleged asbestos related diseases.

Generally and with respect to particular plaintiffs, he may testify as to review and interpretation of x-ray films, review and interpretation of pulmonary function testing, the nature and extent of any impairment or disability, whether a condition is progressive and whether other diseases or conditions are present in plaintiffs.

Dr. Case's testimony will be based on his training, experience, education and review of the medical and scientific literature and various air sampling studies, where applicable, as well as review of medical records, chest films, and pathology materials.

RICHARD J. LEE, Ph.D.

Dr. Richard Lee is President of R.J. Lee Group, Inc. He has a Ph.D. in Theoretical Solid State Physics and his fields of specialization include phased contrast microscopy, transmission electron microscopy, computer controlled scanning electron microscopy, environmental asbestos analysis and quantitative materials characterization. He will testify regarding the appropriate analytical method (PCM) for the measurement of airborne asbestos fibers in occupational settings. He will also testify that the TEM Indirect Method is not a reliable method for measurement of exposure to airborne asbestos fibers in the occupational setting. He will also testify that the tyndallization effect is not a useful scientific tool for evaluating the amount of respirable asbestos fibers in the air. He may also critique the sampling and analytical method employed by William Longo in experiments involving Garlock gasket and packing products.

HARRY DEMOPOULOS, M.D.

Dr. Demopoulos will testify regarding the state of the scientific and medical knowledge concerning asbestos. His testimony may include, but is not limited to, discussions regarding the respiratory system, asbestos-related diseases and the effect of other substances on the respiratory system.

Dr. Demopoulos may testify, in general, concerning asbestos-related diseases and the effects of exposure to asbestos upon persons in occupational settings, including the epidemiology of asbestos-related diseases and the criteria for diagnosis of an asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify regarding the existence or non-existence of any asbestos-related disease in the plaintiffs, including, but not limited to pleural changes, asbestosis, lung cancer, mesothelioma, laryngeal cancer, esophageal cancer and stomach cancer.

He may also testify on whether any asbestos-related disease allegedly suffered by plaintiffs was medically or proximately caused by exposure to asbestos-containing gasket and packing products. He may also testify on the existence of a dose response relationship between exposure to asbestos and asbestos-related disease.

He may also testify on increased risk of cancer issues and whether a particular plaintiff has a reasonable fear of cancer due to exposure to asbestos. He may also testify on the health consequences of smoking.

Garlock reserves the right to adopt the testimony of any and all experts identified by other defendants in this case, to the extent the testimony of said expert is not inconsistent with the defenses asserted by Garlock.

Garlock reserves the right to call all treating and/or consulting physicians identified in discovery and reserves the right to call any individual with knowledge of the physical or mental condition of the plaintiff.

Garlock further identifies all witnesses named by any other party and reserves the right to call any such witness in their case.

Respectfully Submitted,

SEGAL McCAMBRIDGE SINGER & MAHONEY, LTD.

One of the Attorneys for Garlock Inc

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Special Meeting of the Board of Directors.
held at Palmyra, on the 18 th
day of October 1906, at 12 o'clock M.
O.J. Garlock Presiding.

Present, the following:

The Garlock Packing Co. agreed to advance \$1000.00 for experimental purposes in connection with a Rubber and Asbestos^{Sheet} Packing with the understanding that they could have two fifths of the stock in a company to be formed for manufacturing such sheet if successful.

Ex-L

Special Meeting of the Board of Directors

held at Palmyra on the 28th

day of August 1907, at 9.00 o'clock, A.M.

O.J. Garlock Presiding.

Present, the following:

Resolved, To move the building now used for storage and the
manufacture of Asbestos Gaskets to a location East of Factory

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The Garlock Packing Company was held at the home office of the Company, 402 East Main Street, Palmyra, New York, Tuesday, March 19, 1935, at 10:30 A.M. eastern standard time.

The gross profit ratio of Snyder has been about 50%. It is anticipated that this can be somewhat increased by diverting production to the Garlock factory. There will also be some indirect advantage in the usage of additional quantities of asbestos yarn from the textile department.

A luncheon meeting of the executive committee of the board of directors was held at the Genesee Valley Club in Rochester, N. Y. commencing at 12:30 p.m. on Friday, July 15, 1960.

Mr. McMullen stated that he had expected to bring before the meeting a recommendation for purchase from B. F. Goodrich of used equipment for manufacture of compressed asbestos sheet, which Goodrich is discontinuing; and reported that final exploration of the Canadian market, usage of the equipment for which by Yale at Kincardine had been intended, will not support the project. He indicated that therefore the recommendation will not be submitted.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Garlock Inc. was held at the office of the Corporation, Division Street, Palmyra, New York, on Wednesday, August 3, 1960 at 11:00 o'clock a.m., e.d.t.

The President reported that a study is being made of ways to increase our direct sales of asbestos textiles to achieve fuller utilization of our present loom capacity required for internal use of woven asbestos.

The Organization meeting of the Board of Directors of Garlock Inc. was held at the principal office of the Corporation, Division Street, Palmyra, New York, on Wednesday, April 3, 1963, at 1:30 p.m., e.s.t.

-Appropriation The President requested approval of the Board for the expenditure of the sum of \$46,000 for the purpose of rebuilding certain asbestos textile equipment which had been in use continuously over a period of many years. This approval, he stated, was required in accordance with an informal policy requiring approval of the Board for expenditures in excess of \$25,000. After discussion of the need for the proposed expenditure, upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried the President was authorized to expend \$46,000 for the purposes stated above.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Garlock Inc. was held pursuant to call of the Chairman at the Conference Room of Marine Midland Bank, 1 Marine Midland Plaza, Rochester, New York on Wednesday April 25, 1973 at 10:30 A.M., EST.

- ..
Asbestos
Products

At the request of the Chairman, G. P. Wiess reported that management was looking into the possibility of building a new asbestos textile mill in Quebec, Canada. Canadian Federal Government grants and a Quebec Government loan would be available for such a project. The estimated project cost to Garlock would be about \$1,500,000.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Garlock Inc. was held pursuant to call of the Chairman at the Executive Offices of the Company, 1250 Midtown Tower, Rochester, New York, on Wednesday, May 30, 1973 at 10:00 A.M., EDT.

Quebec Project

At the Chairman's request, Mr. Wiess reported that he is working on the proposed asbestos plant project in Quebec and has sent an application for a government grant.

Asbestos
Manufacturing

was held pursuant to call of the Chairman at the Executive Offices of the Company at Rochester, New York, on Wednesday, November 28, 1973 at 10:00 A.M. EST.

The Chairman led a discussion of Mr. Cook's background memorandum to the Board dated November 16, 1973 concerning the corporation's problems and plans relative to the manufacture of asbestos products in the United States (at Palmyra, New York), Mexico (at Mexico City), Spain (at Barcelona), and Canada (at Toronto, and planned for Sherbrooke in Quebec Province). The Chairman explained the overall situation in the following terms. The corporation manufactures four asbestos products, compressed sheet, braid, yarn, and cloth. The manufacture of two of these products, compressed sheet and braid, does not involve to a substantial degree the release of particles of asbestos fiber, and hence does not create a potential problem of compliance with existing or anticipated governmental standards for the release of such particles to the atmosphere. By contrast, the manufacture of yarn and cloth does create a potential problem of compliance. At present the corporation in its manufacture of asbestos products outside the United States - that is, in Mexico, Spain, and Canada - is in compliance with the environmental standards in effect in those countries. Those standards are now less stringent than those in effect in the United States but are expected to be brought over a period of several years to levels approximating those in effect now in the United States. The corporation intends to make from time to time any changes to its foreign manufacturing facilities required in order to stay ahead of anticipated changes in foreign environmental standards. As to its United States facilities, at Palmyra, the corporation is in compliance with the Federal standards promulgated under the Occupational Safety and Health Act and the corresponding New York State standards with respect to compressed sheet and braid, and by virtue of agreements in the nature of waivers obtained from state and federal safety authorities will be in compliance until

June 30, 1975 with respect to yarn and cloth. The corporation has two choices regarding the manufacture of yarn and cloth at Palmyra: either to make the substantial investment necessary to bring the Palmyra facilities to full compliance by June 30, 1975, or to discontinue manufacture of yarn and cloth at Palmyra by that date. Management plans to make the latter choice and to transfer Palmyra's manufacture of yarn and cloth to the proposed new plant in Quebec, assuming that the corporation's application for a grant to assist in construction of the plant is acted upon favorably. New facilities can be equipped with the required safety features more economically than can long-existing facilities such as those at Palmyra. The Board then raised questions about the health of employees working with asbestos at Palmyra. Mr. Wiess stated that liability against the corporation has recently been found in one workmen's compensation case of total disability of a Palmyra ex-employee caused by asbestos and that two other such alleged cases are pending. In the case where liability has been found, payments of some \$25,000 over five years will be due to the ex-employee for the corporation's account, and the ultimate total cost to the corporation including possible premium increases may be from \$80,000 to \$100,000. After discussion, the Chairman stated that the health procedures and tests administered for many years by the company doctor at Palmyra, by personnel of the Clifton Springs Hospital and Newark Medical Center, and by our insurance carrier, Employers Mutual Insurance Company of Wausau, for screening of new employees and monitoring of exposure to asbestos dust of present employees are constantly reexamined and are believed to be adequate.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Garlock Inc. was held pursuant to call of the Chairman at the Executive Offices of the Company, 1250 Midtown Tower, Rochester, New York on Wednesday, December 19, 1973 at 10:00 A.M. (EST)

Asbestos
Manufacturing

The Chairman reported that management was reexamining the health procedures and tests administered at Palmyra relative to screening of new employees and monitoring of present employees working with asbestos products.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Garlock Inc. was held pursuant to call of the Chairman at the Executive Offices of the Company, 1250 Midtown Tower, Rochester, New York on Friday, January 25, 1974 at 10:00 A.M.

Suit Against
Asbestos Textile
Institute

The Chairman stated that the Corporation, which is a member of a trade association named the Asbestos Textile Institute, had received a letter dated January 18, 1974 from Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, counsel to the Institute. A copy of the letter was given to each director present. The letter stated that on January 2, 1974 seven individuals who either had worked at Pittsburgh Corning Corporation's formerly operative asbestos plant at Tyler, Texas, or were spouses of such workers had brought a class action in the Federal District Court in that city against that company, its parents PPG Industries, Inc. and Corning Glass Works, Incorporated, the Industrial Health Foundation, Inc. and the Institute. The complaint charged, among other things, that the Institute impeded the flow of information concerning the health hazards involved in asbestos manufacture and thereby contributed toward the pulmonary diseases and, in some cases, deaths of workers at the plant. The Chairman stated that there was no indication at present that Garlock can or will be brought into the suit in any way.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Garlock Inc. was held pursuant to call of the Chairman at the Executive Offices of the Company, 1250 Midtown Tower, Rochester, New York, on Friday, March 1, 1974 at 10:00 A.M.

✓ Quebec Project

At the Chairman's request, Mr. Wiess reported that the Canadian Government had offered a grant of \$182,400 outright and \$276,000 as a subsidy for 92 jobs at \$3,000 each, for a total of \$458,000, to facilitate the Company's proposed asbestos plant in Quebec, and that he would shortly meet with the Company's consulting engineers to discuss plans. Mr. Abell suggested that an additional grant be sought from the Province of Quebec and indicated the availability of an interest subsidy for certain loans. The Chairman stated that the conditions attached to the offered grant were being studied and that the project was under active consideration.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Garlock Inc. was held pursuant to call of the Chairman at the Executive Offices of the Company, 1250 Midtown Tower, Rochester, New York, on Wednesday, May 29, 1974 at 10:00 A.M.

✓ Quebec Project

The Chairman stated that the proposed asbestos plant project in Quebec was rapidly coming to the point of decision and that the Canadian Government had increased the size of its grant offered to the Company under the terms of a law expiring June 30, 1974 from 15% to 25% of the total capital cost. Mr. Abell stated that the Government of the Province of Quebec had funds to invest in commercial enterprises and that, if the project went forward, it might be appropriate later in the summer to discuss with the provincial Government the possibility of its taking an equity position in the project, with the Company obtaining contracts to manage the project and to market the products. The Chairman stated that management was completing a report on the economics of the project and that he would like to convene a special meeting of the Board to consider the report and to decide whether to accept the offered grants and proceed with the project. After a discussion, the meeting was set for Monday, June 17, 1974 at 10:30 A.M.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Garlock Inc. was held pursuant to call of the Chairman at the Executive Offices of the Company, 1250 Midtown Tower, Rochester, New York, on Monday, June 17, 1974 at 10:30 A.M.

Quebec Project

The Chairman discussed the report entitled "Asbestos Textile Facility - Sherbrooke, Quebec," dated June 10, 1974, of which a copy had been forwarded to each director prior to the meeting. Mr. Cook stated that the Company's objective was to build the best and cleanest asbestos-processing plant in the world. Mr. Gearhart recommended that a long-term contract be negotiated with an asbestos mine company to ensure the continued availability of raw material; Mr. Wagershauser stated that there was no shortage of raw material that would justify such a contract. In response to a question from Mr. Wells, Mr. McMullen stated that there was little prospect that asbestos packing would become obsolescent. Mr. McMullen stated that management favored establishing the new plant as a separate corporation and selling 50% of the equity to the Province of Quebec. Mr. Grady discussed financing of the project, the advisability of seeking long-term fuel and electricity contracts, and the possibility of obtaining approval for remission of import duty that would normally be charged on the machinery on order from West Germany. In summary, on behalf of management Mr. McMullen proposed to the Board that it approve the project as presented, specifically, that it approve (1) acceptance of the development incentives grant offered by the Canadian Government as explained at the May 29, 1974 Board meeting; (2) investment by the Company in the project of \$1,761,000 of new money plus about \$400,000 in working capital to be transferred from Palmyra upon the closing of asbestos textile operations there in mid-1975; (3) cancellation of R/A No. 21-11,438 for DM 1,454,513 (about \$576,000), approved by the Board on April 24, 1974, for certain equipment for E.R.I.C.A., because this equipment will now be diverted to the Quebec project and its cost is included in the \$1,761,000 of new money proposed to be invested in the Quebec project; and (4) negotiation with officials of the Province of Quebec and other appropriate governmental officials to seek additional development incentives and the sale of up to 50% of the equity to the Province. After discussion, the Board unanimously approved the Quebec project as presented.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Garlock Inc. was held pursuant to call of the Chairman at the Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, New York, on Friday, July 26, 1974 at 10:30 A.M.

Quebec Project

The Chairman reported that pursuant to the discussion at the previous Board meeting Garlock of Canada Ltd. had formally accepted the development incentives grant offered by the Canadian Government in the estimated amount of \$Cdn 894,250 to assist the proposed asbestos processing venture in Sherbrooke, Quebec. Mr. Wiess reported that oral discussions with officials of the Province of Quebec regarding further incentives and investment were proceeding favorably.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Garlock Inc. was held pursuant to call of the Chairman at the Holiday Inn in Longview, Texas, on Tuesday, October 1, 1974 at 8:30 A.M.

Quebec Project

The Chairman stated that the Quebec project was proceeding as summarized in his memorandum to the Board of September 16, 1974, with a few changes in detail. He stated that Robert Pilmer, President of Garlock of Canada Ltd., would also be president of the new company, and that Mr. Pilmer together with Mr. Wiess planned to attend a ground-breaking ceremony at the site of the proposed factory in Sherbrooke, Quebec, on October 8, 1974, at which time Mr. St. Pierre, Quebec Minister of Business and Industry, would announce the project.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Garlock Inc. was held pursuant to call of the Chairman at the Executive Offices of the Company at Rochester, New York, on Friday, October 25, 1974 at 10:00 A.M.

Quebec Project

Mr. Cook stated that the company that is to own and operate an asbestos textile factory in Sherbrooke, Quebec, as previously approved by .

the Board has been incorporated under Quebec law as Amiante de Sherbrooke Limitée. He stated that, as anticipated in Mr. McMullen's memorandum to the Board of September 16, 1974, the Quebec Industrial Development Corporation has now, by a letter of October 18, 1974 to the new company, offered to pay \$576,000 for a 48% equity interest in the company and to provide an interest subsidy of up to \$360,000 for a \$1.2 million loan to be obtained by the company from a Canadian bank, probably the Bank of Nova Scotia. He stated the QIDC offer is subject to execution of a detailed agreement. The consensus of the Board was that the project should proceed as previously approved, with Garlock of Canada Ltd. obtaining in due course a 50% equity interest in the company and private Canadian investors obtaining the remaining 2% equity interest.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Garlock Inc was held pursuant to call of the Chairman at the Executive Offices of the Company, 1250 Midtown Tower, Rochester, New York on Friday, January 24, 1975 at 10:00 A.M.

Quebec Project

The Chairman reported that construction of the factory for Amiante de Sherbrooke Limitée in Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, was approximately on schedule.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Garlock Inc. was held pursuant to call of the Chairman at the Executive Offices of the Corporation in Rochester, New York, on Friday, July 25, 1975 at 10:00 A. M.

Amiante de
Sherbrooke
Limitee

The Chairman reminded the Board that at the October 25, 1974 meeting approval had been given for Garlock of Canada Ltd. to obtain a 50% interest in the company, named Amiante de Sherbrooke Limitee, that was to own and operate an asbestos textile factory in Sherbrooke, Quebec and for Amiante to borrow \$1.2 million from a Canadian bank, probably The Bank of Nova Scotia. He stated that said Bank had indicated willingness to make the loan, provided that Garlock Inc., as the parent of Amiante's 50% owner, would indicate its approval of the loan and would agree (a) to arrange any additional financing that Amiante might require to complete the construction, equipping, and bringing into operation of the Sherbrooke factory and (b) pending receipt by Amiante of a Canadian government grant of approximately \$900,000, to advance, directly or through a subsidiary, the funds (approximately \$500,000) for purchase of equipment and the funds (approximately \$400,000) for working capital required by Amiante (all amounts in Canadian dollars). After a discussion, the Board approved the acceptance by Garlock Inc. of said conditions imposed by said Bank.

DEPOSITION & TRIAL TESTIMONY GIVEN ON BEHALF OF GARLOCK INC
By Company Representatives, In Re: Asbestos Litigation

James E. Heffron

CAPTION	COURT	STATE	DATE	CIVIL ACTION NO.
In Re: B&B Fulton Co.	Superior Court, Trial Court	GA	9/10/99	1998CV02684
McManus v. Anchor	Superior Court, Trial Court	MA	9/29/99	96-4393
Hart v. Garlock	Supreme Court, St. Lawrence Co.	NY	11/22/99	101569/98
In Re: B&B Fulton Co.	Superior Court, Trial Court	GA	11/30/99	1998 CV 02684

G. Elwood Houghton

CAPTION	COURT	STATE	DATE	CIVIL ACTION NO.
Overby v. Raymark	Circuit Court, City of Chesapeake	VA	12/4/86	2055-M
Re: Asbestos Cases	Circuit Court, Madison County	IL	6/9/88	-

Harold Hughes

CAPTION	COURT	STATE	DATE	CIVIL ACTION NO.
Sadowsky v. Anchor	Circuit Court, Oconto County	WI	3/22/95	91-CV-275

Clayton M. Jewett

CAPTION	COURT	STATE	DATE	CIVIL ACTION NO.
* Bailey v. J-M	U.S. Dist. Court, Eastern Dist.	VA	10/26/78	76-155-NN et al.
Matthew v. J-M	Court of Common Pleas, PCCP	PA	10/23/79	4052(1/97);AC#1-71
Pennell v. J-M	Supreme Court, Albany County	NY	10/18/83	L-57219-8
Jakupko v. Alloy	Superior Court, Middlesex County	NJ	12/9/83	NA
Pratt v. Optical	U.S. Dist. Court, Western Dist.	TX	4/27/84	EP-83-CA-288,406 EP-82-CA-366
Adgate v. Keene	Common Pleas, 1st Judicial Dist.	PA	6/25/84	N-3080
* Atkins v. Garlock	U.S. Dist. Court, Southern Dist.	GA	5/23/88	CV288-52
Chancey v. Garlock	U.S. Dist. Court, Northern Dist.	GA	5/23/88	CV286-178
Bigpond v. Fibreboard	U.S. Dist. Court, Northern Dist.	OK	9/14/88	87-C-1223-E
Bigpond v. Fibreboard	U.S. Dist. Court, Northern Dist.	OK	10/13/88	87-C-1223-E
Hoell v. Garlock	Circuit Court, Sheboygan County	WI	2/26/92	90CV667
Armistead v. Celotex	U.S. Dist. Court, Calcasieu Parr.	LA	3/2/92	91-400
Delong v. Garlock	Superior Court, New Castle Co.	DE	4/21/92	88C-NO-110
* West v. Garlock	Superior Court, New Castle Co.	DE	4/21/92	89C-SE-123
Lukowski v. Garlock	Superior Court, New Castle Co.	DE	4/21/92	87C-JN-84
Kenny v. Garlock	Superior Court, New Castle Co.	DE	4/21/92	86C-AU-70
Deschenes v. Fibreboard	Superior Court, Orange County	CA	5/29/92	573285
Abercrombie v. Abex	Superior Court, San Francisco Co.	CA	9/4/92	941345
Hellquist	Supreme Court, Los Angeles Co.	CA	10/19/93	BC-072504
Malone v. Garlock	District Court, Brazoria County	TX	11/15/93	7868

* = Cases consolidated for discovery purposes

Revised 02/15/00

Excel : R:\ Testify\ Garlock Dep&trl Company Reps

Ex.M

Clayton M. Jewett, continued:

CAPTION	COURT	STATE	DATE	CIVIL ACTION NO.
Baltimore City Asb. Lit.	Circuit Court, for Baltimore City	MD	6/29/94	94095701
PI's v. Borden Inc.	Civil Dist. Court, Orleans Parish	LA	7/11/94	91-18397
MI Board of Education	Circuit Court, Wayne County	MI	8/16/94	84-429-634-NP
MI Board of Education	Circuit Court, Wayne County	MI	8/17/94	84-429-634-NP
Potter, Et Al	District Court, Orleans Parish	LA	8/11/95	88-16051
Abate, Et Al (Phase II)	Circuit Court, Baltimore City	MD	1/19/95	93-076701
Boyd (Phase I)	Circuit Court, Common Pleas	PA	10/26/95	91-3806
Osick (Phase I)	Circuit Court, Common Pleas	PA	10/26/95	91-2571
Chappell	Circuit Court, Baltimore City	MD	5/29/96	95-213501
Cozie/Zong/Springer	Common Pleas, 1st Judicial Dist.	PA	1/30/97	2584/1135/3357

Kanwal Kapur

CAPTION	COURT	STATE	DATE	CIVIL ACTION NO.
McGuire V. J-M	U.S. Dist. Court, Eastern Dist.	VA	6/22/79	CP77-1;CS77-68-NN

Wilbur Klotz

CAPTION	COURT	STATE	DATE	CIVIL ACTION NO.
McGuire V. J-M	U.S. Dist. Court, Eastern Dist.	VA	6/22/79	CP77-1;CS77-68-NN

Alexander Kuzmuk

CAPTION	COURT	STATE	DATE	CIVIL ACTION NO.
Bailey v. J-M	U.S. Dist. Court, Eastern Dist.	VA	10/27/78	76-155-NN et al.
Matthews v. J-M	Common Pleas, Philadelphia Co.	PA	10/23/79	4025(Jan 79);AC1-71

Gordon Leroy

CAPTION	COURT	STATE	DATE	CIVIL ACTION NO.
Matthews v. J-M	Common Pleas, Philadelphia Co.	PA	10/23/79	4025(Jan 79);AC1-71

Thomas Mills

CAPTION	COURT	STATE	DATE	CIVIL ACTION NO.
Hutton V. Raymark	Superior Court, Middlesex County	NJ	9/22/88	L-014451-87
* Mehegan V. Celotex	Superior Court, Middlesex County	NJ	9/22/88	L-025167-86
Smith, H. v. Raymark	Superior Court, Middlesex County	NJ	9/22/88	L-88932-85

Walter Rooney

CAPTION	COURT	STATE	DATE	CIVIL ACTION NO.
Re: Asbestos Cases	U.S. Dist. Court, Eastern Dist.	VA	4/26/79	CP-#77-1
* Patrick V. J-M	U.S. Dist. Court, Eastern Dist.	VA	4/26/79	ALN#2330

* = Cases consolidated for discovery purposes

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Herbert Schaefer

CAPTION	COURT	STATE	DATE	CIVIL ACTION NO.
McGuire v. J-M	U.S. Dist. Court, Eastern Dist.	VA	6/22/79	CP77-1; CS77-68-NN

George Townsend

CAPTION	COURT	STATE	DATE	CIVIL ACTION NO.
McGuire v. J-M	U.S. Dist. Court, Eastern Dist.	VA	6/21/79	CP77-1; CS77-68-NN

Roy Whittaker

CAPTION	COURT	STATE	DATE	CIVIL ACTION NO.
Durski v. Celotex	Superior Court, Middlesex County	NJ	7/21/87	L-063301-86
* Lee v. Am. Cyan.	Superior Court, Middlesex County	NJ	7/21/87	L-019976-84
Sholtis v. Am. Cyan.	Superior Court, Middlesex County	NJ	7/21/87	L-069326-85
* Sharp v. Il. C.G. RR	U.S. Dist. Court, Southern Dist.	KY	1/27/88	86-3749
Bruce v. Il. C.G. RR	U.S. Dist. Court, Western Dist.	KY	1/27/88	C87-0229P(J)
Douglas v. Garlock	U.S. Dist. Court, Southern Dist.	NY	2/29/88	-
Judy v. Armstrong	Circuit Court, Monongalia County	WV	10/30/91	CA 88-C-147
* Vogel v. Armstrong	Circuit Court, Monongalia County	WV	10/30/91	CA 86-C-832
Hurlow v. Armstrong	Circuit Court, Monongalia County	WV	10/30/91	CA 86-C-764
Delong v. Garlock	Superior Court, New Castle Co.	DE	4/21/92	88C-NO-110
* West v. Garlock	Superior Court, New Castle Co.	DE	4/21/92	89C-SC-123
Lukowski v. Garlock	Superior Court, New Castle Co.	DE	4/21/92	87C-JN-84
Kenney v. Garlock	Superior Court, New Castle Co.	DE	4/21/92	86C-AU-70
Morgan v. Garlock	Superior Court, New Castle Co.	DE	8/30/93	CA89C-OC-185
Abate v. Garlock	Circuit Court, Baltimore City	MD	9/29/93	9236705
Dolan, Thomas W.	Superior Court, Middlesex Co.	MA	4/13/94	93-6001
Huff/Fowler v. Garlock	Superior Court, King County	WA	8/1/94	94-2-02492-2
McDonald v. U.P. RR	District Court, Cameron County	TX	12/6/94	94-01-497-E
Layton v. Garlock	Superior Court, Middlesex County	NJ	7/19/95	W02605788
* Granski v. Garlock	Circuit Court, Baltimore City	MD	12/6/95	95-020502
Balonis v. Garlock	Circuit Court, Baltimore City	MD	12/6/95	95-261701
Norman, Mike	Circuit Court, Wayne County	MI	12/13/95	94-421061
Charlot v. Garlock	District Court, Orleans Parish	LA	3/27/96	91-18397
* Fertig v. Garlock	Circuit Court, Baltimore City	MD	4/11/96	94-032501
Brannan v. Acands	Circuit Court, Baltimore City	MD	4/11/96	92-153501
Jackson, R. B.	District Court, Harris County	TX	4/17/96	87-37068 (?)
Swindler, Jr.	District Court, Orleans Parish	LA	6/5/96	95-15916
Eitemiller v. Acands	Circuit Court, Baltimore City	MD	9/24/96	96-176701
Aaron, Johnny B.	District Court, Brazoria County	TX	5/1/97	94-C-2110-2
Neary & McAnany	Common Pleas, 1st Judicial Dist.	PA	5/15/97	975 & 3666
Fisk & Graves	Common Pleas, 1st Judicial Dist.	PA	5/27/97	4276 & 4348
Finocchio	Common Pleas, 1st Judicial Dist.	PA	6/18/97	1484
Hornung & Steffancavage	Common Pleas, Philadelphia Co.	PA	11/13/97	Nos. 2681 & 2679
Nelson [Excerpt only]	Circuit Court, Baltimore City	MD	11/18/97	97-314701
MON MASS II	Circuit Court, Monogalia County	WV	1/14/98	Mon Mass II
Scribner	Circuit Court, Baltimore City	MD	10/30/98	95-284501
Boyd/Collins/Conger	Common Pleas, 1st Judicial Dist.	PA	?	Nos. 3834, 0760 & 4476
Greenleaf	U.S. Dist. Court, Eastern Dist.	PA	17/24/97	90-1557

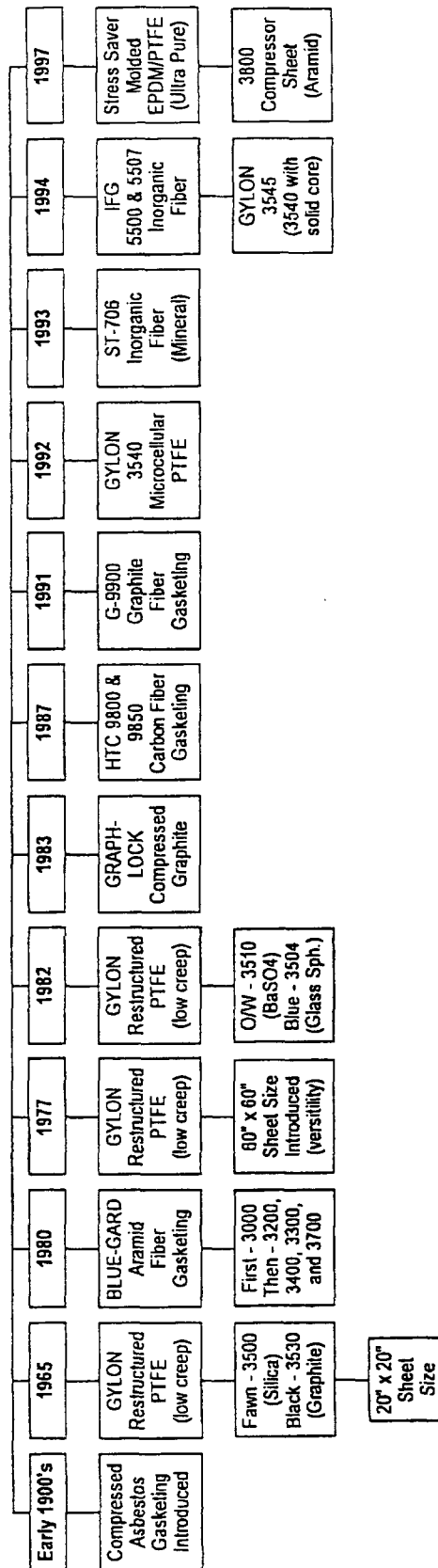
* = Cases consolidated for discovery purposes

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Garlock Sealing Technologies

History of Gasketing



Coltec Industries



Worker's Compensation Claims

Updated 09/22/99

NAME	DATE OF CLAIM	DIAGNOSIS	PAYMENT/ BENEFIT TOTAL	JOB OR WORK PLACE	DATES
Clemons, Vera	11/26/48	Pulmonary Fibrosis; Asbestosis	\$ 6,086.15	Textile Dept.	1918-1943 (Intermittent Total 13-14 Yrs)
Baylord, Grace	11/14/57	Pulmonary Fibrosis; Pulmonary Asbestosis	\$ 2,400.00	Textile Dept.	1923-1957 (Employment Intermittent - Total 22 years)
Bacon, Clara	1/20/71	Asbestosis	\$ 18,000.00	Textile Dept.	1943-1970
Bohner, Elsie	6/7/73	Secondary Asbestosis	No Payment	Braiding Dept.	1951-1973
Honore, Martin D.	3/13/80	Thickened Pleura	\$ 6,753.00	No Records - Probably misc. duties in San Francisco Ware- house & Gasket Shop	1959-1960
Bills, Arthur	6/4/82	Asbestosis; Pulmonary Fibrosis	\$ 105.00 per week since 6/7/82	Textile Dept. Cut Gasket Dept	1950-1970 1970-1982
Nichols, Charles	7/24/85	Asbestosis; Emphysema; Pulmonary Fibrosis; Heart Disease	\$ 9,754.85 & \$271.38/wk to widow	Textile Dept. Braiding Yard	1947-1972 1972-1973 1973-1983
Zabliski, Raymond A.	2/22/89	Silicosis (disputed)	In Litigation	Shipping Dept.	1959-1984
Bailey, Omar H. Sr.	11/26/92	Lung Cancer	\$ 10,000.00	Compression Packing Supervisor	1956-1984
West, Sam	9/18/96	Mesothelioma	Currently denied In Litigation	Metal Parts Finisher Graphiter, Hyd/Mech Press Operator Exp. Jt. Builder Sheeter Oper.	1973-1993
Thurley, David	2/18/97	Mesothelioma	Currently denied In Litigation	Maint. Yard Scrap Fibre Prep Mach Oper Sander-washer Oper Metal Parts Finisher	1968-1996
Garnsey, Catherine	7/1/99	Lung Cancer	In Litigation	Spinning Frame Op. Insp. Packer Shipper Parts Coordinator Rubber Belt Finisher	1974-1984

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EXHIBIT J.

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4. August 30, 1977 Product Liability Committee Minutes
5. September 27, 1977 Product Liability Committee Minutes
6. October 25, 1977 Product Liability Committee Meeting
7. October 25, 1977 Product Liability Committee Minutes
8. June 15, 1978 Product Liability Committee Meeting
9. June 15, 1978 Product Liability Committee Minutes
10. July 27, 1978 Product Liability Committee Meeting
11. July 25, 1978 Product Liability Committee Minutes
12. November 9, 1978 Product Liability Committee Minutes
13. December 14, 1978 Product Liability Committee Minutes
14. January 18, 1979 Product Liability Committee Minutes
15. February 15, 1979 Product Liability Committee Minutes
16. March 15, 1979 Product Liability Committee Minutes
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PRODUCTS LIABILITY

11/9/76

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PRODUCTS LIABILITY

- A. Traditionally, production and quality control have been in a battle. Quality control was considered to be too conservative in rejecting parts and products for shipment. Production was considered to be too liberal with prime interests being to put the product in the hands of the customer quickly to keep backlog down.

But, now things are changing. Production and sales departments perhaps did not consider the impact of "product liability" and now they must. Every product which comes off the shipping dock creates the possibility of "product liability" suits. Courts are becoming more liberal in their interpretation of who is at fault. Customers are becoming aware of their rights if a product fails and causes them bodily harm.

The bandwagon effect of increased individual claims means that typical lawsuits against manufacturers have moved from \$50,000 per claim to \$2 million. Product failures can result with such suits as:

1. \$400,000 awarded to an employee who was burned by hot oil after being told by the foreman to proceed with the job because there probably was no danger.
2. \$2.5 million dollars pending against a manufacturer by a male employee whose long hair was caught in a machine, causing him head injuries.
3. A manufacturer changed the compound mixture for "O" rings and did not advise the customer of the change. The rings failed in the braking system of a snowmobile. The suit is pending. (not Garlock)
4. A bottle containing a liquid clearly stated that it was poison, but an adult who could not read or write drank the liquid and died. The manufacturer stated that he did all that was necessary to warn people that the product was poison. The court held otherwise, however, saying that the manufacturer should have placed a skull and crossbones on the bottle for the benefit of those who could not read.

At a recent seminar in Hartford, Connecticut with Colt and Aetna, two attorneys made presentations on the subject of "product liability."

The plaintiff attorney made the following general comments:

1. A company's general awareness of a problem or potential problem could cost the company \$2.5 million dollars. Facilities that have a high potential of fire are likely to be sued successfully if it can be demonstrated that they did not take all possible steps to protect the employees in the event they were burned. Where there is a suspicion or probable problem which could affect the lungs of an employee in a facility, another successful suit is likely to result if it can be demonstrated that the company did not take every conceivable measure to investigate the possible damage to lungs and set up appropriate counter-measures to protect the employee.
2. A company or manufacturer must anticipate how its products will be used and misused. The plaintiff attorney indicated that a company must warn potential users of possible danger. Additionally, he felt that companies had a continuing duty to warn users of possible problems.

The presentation made by the defense attorney included a number of points as follows:

1. A manufacturer must make every conceivable effort to assure that the product was perfect when it left the plant for shipment.
2. He agreed with the plaintiff attorney that a company must anticipate how the product will be used and misused. For example, he indicated that when a company ships its product to a distributor, agent, or other intermediary, the manufacturer continues to be liable for where that product is used. The manufacturer must investigate to make sure that his product is being used for what it was designed to do.
3. Where there is a margin of doubt, the court will generally support the plaintiff if the impression was that the manufacturer did not really care about the potential risk of using his product.
4. Generally speaking, if there are any alterations made on your product, this can be an excellent defense for the manufacturer.

5. Care must be used with the records that are kept. If the records show that the manufacturer was more interested in stock price than the consumer, the records are likely to be used against the manufacturer because it demonstrates that he did not seem to care enough to find out about potential problems when the product gets in the hands of the consumer.
6. If a manufacturer does not warn potential users and his defense is that it would have been too costly to conduct a warning, the court is likely to rule against the manufacturer. The attorney used General Motors as an example. Last year, General Motors spent \$50 million dollars on recalls. The \$50 million dollars came right out of profits, but they actually had no other choice but to recall. Not to have gone through with this procedure could have resulted in individual suits which would have exceeded the \$50 million dollars spent.

General Comments and Trends:

1. Claims are on the increase and come in two, three, four, and five years later than what would be assumed.
2. Dollar claims are on the increase. Colt expects to pay in excess of one million dollars in 1976.
3. In some states, like Mississippi, employees can sue individual managers if it is determined that they were lax in seeing to it that the employee's health was protected.
4. Executives are the only ones covered by our insurance carrier. There is no coverage for lower levels such as middle-management.
5. Employees, as well as customers, must be made aware of potential risks to them.
6. Every manufacturer should set up a program to anticipate and avoid potential "product liability" suits. Steps include:
 - a. What are the highest risk products?
 - b. Warnings to be included in all literature, and on products if at all possible to do so.
 - c. Develop a program of "awareness" directed toward engineering, manufacturing, marketing departments, etc. This "awareness" program would include management at all levels.

d. Each manufacturing facility should create a "product liability" committee. Members of the committee should include the highest management level from each of the departments, such as manufacturing, marketing, engineering, etc. Representation from design engineering, quality control, and purchasing is also recommended. The committee's responsibility would be to investigate products in terms of potential liability and when this is determined, recommend solutions or intelligent choices which will resolve potential problems.

B. Two hundred ten member companies participated in a Machinery and Allied Products Institute survey with the following results:

1. Claims are on the increase; 156 of the 210 companies indicated that in the ten year period 1965 through 1975, "product liability" suits amounted to \$826 million (estimated).

We called MAPI to find out what the dollar amount of actual settlements was and they indicated that there was no data available on what the direct settlements or out of court settlements might be. They estimated, however, the ratio would be about 1 to 10. For example, in a \$1 million suit, the settlement would probably be about \$100,000.

2. Sixteen percent (16%) indicated that the upsurge in claims has inhibited the development of new products or contributed to the discontinuance of existing products.

We asked if the discontinuance of products was a result of potential liability suits or lack of profit from individual products. The response was that no one could be sure.

3. Many companies and individuals complain about governmental involvement in business and industrial matters; and yet, a good sized group of the firms participating indicated that legislation is indispensable to the solution.

RISK CRITERIA

Purpose: Identify those products which pose a significant risk for potential loss; subject those products to more stringent design, manufacturing, and marketing controls.

A. Definitions

1. "Product" means any product which is:
 - a. ready for end use;
 - b. processed further by a customer into an end product;
 - c. sold as a component for an end product; or
 - d. processed by a customer into a component for an end product.
2. "Dangerous" means a physical condition or prospective use which may cause harm or major economic loss unless dealt with carefully.

B. Risk Criteria

A product is to be classified as having significant risk whenever one of the following conditions exists:

1. The product is inherently dangerous.
2. The product can become dangerous either because of physical characteristics which deteriorate with time, or prolonged use.
3. The product conceivably be used in an improper manner, rendering it inherently dangerous, or dangerous in its mechanical applications.
4. The product will probably be used functionally in a mechanical application or in an activity which is dangerous.
5. The product, by the nature of its installation, will not be accessible, except at potentially great cost, and may be subjected to deteriorating conditions which cannot be observed.
6. The product, because of heavy use or long service life, provides a base for major economic loss in the event of unreliable performance.
7. The product, if defectively designed or manufactured, is dangerous.

The division Product Liability Committed should review the quality control procedures for all significant risk products and assure that the quality of processing, inspection, and testing is consistent with the risk.

WARRANTIES

Highly competitive markets are exerting an increasing pressure for expressed product guarantees, and subtly prompting implied guarantees through promotional brochures, advertising copy, sales presentations, rendering of technical advice, and other customer contact.

At the same time, changes in the law of product liability have imposed stringent responsibility on the manufacturer for product quality control, especially when expressed or implied representations are made concerning quality, useful life, or fitness of a product for a particular purpose. This makes it necessary to give special attention to the issuance of guarantees and the review of all product literature. It is essential to keep the following points in mind when reviewing existing materials or developing literature for new products.

1. Standard Terms and Conditions of Sale guarantee that products will be "merchantable", that is, of good material and workmanship. No representation should be made concerning the fitness of a product for a particular purpose or use.
2. Any guarantee (beyond merchantability), whether verbal or written, express or implied, shall be reviewed first by the Legal Department, and then submitted to the Group Vice President for approval. Requests for guarantee approval will be accompanied by convincing technical data and reports which precisely and quantitatively demonstrate the validity of warranty representations.
3. When expressed guarantees have been approved for specific products, each employee who has customer contact or prepares written material for customer distribution must be familiar with the scope as well as the limitations of such guarantees. Certificates should be obtained through the Legal Department.
4. All advertising copy, sales brochures, press releases, and other product promotional literature shall be submitted to the Legal Department for review and approval before release or publication.
5. Employees must exercise cautious judgment in making verbal representations concerning product quality in general. (As a rule, understatement is preferred to overstatement.) Particularly in the area of technical advice, limitations on accuracy or sufficiency should be stressed.

Any doubts concerning the implementation of this policy should be resolved by inquiring through the Legal Department.

COMPLAINT AND CLAIMS PROCEDURES

Purpose: Develop a system that provides for prompt and equitable settlement, as well as effective follow-up to minimize the possibility of recurrences.

The division Product Liability Committee should develop a written complaint and claims procedure which:

1. Assures a prompt and equitable response.
2. Minimizes the customer's and company's economic loss.
3. Provides identification of high risk product claims.
4. Obtains field information which will enable improvement of products and processes.
5. Alerts the Insurance Department and Legal Department in the event of property damage or personal injury. The need for promptly alerting these departments is stressed.

RECORDS RETENTION

Purpose: Establish criteria for developing records and record retention systems, emphasizing high risk products, to improve defense position.

The division Product Liability Committee should assure that records are developed in the specific areas related to product safety and liability. It shall develop a list of the specific documents (with titles and form numbers). The general categories of records which need to be considered are:

1. Customers' stated requirements. Results of review of customers' specifications.
2. Development records.
3. Manufacturing instructions and records.
4. Inspection procedures, standards and results.
5. Material review records.
6. Results of process, product and systems audits.
7. Quality Summary Reports.
8. Customer claims correspondence and dispositions.
9. Verbal communications with customers pertinent to requirements, product applications and claims.
10. Trip reports.
11. Corrective action taken.

The division Product Liability Committee, in cooperation with Records Management, will establish retention schedules for documents deemed relevant to product liability.

AUDITS

Purpose: Verify effective implementation of the policy.

The division Product Liability Committee should develop plans for implementing the policy and submit them to the Group Vice President for review. The plans shall include a procedure by which the division audits its own compliance.

NEW PRODUCT REVIEW

(.)

Purpose: Control design safety and functional adaptability.

Each division Product Liability Committee should review all product design specifications to insure compliance with association standards, government codes and customer requirements. It is suggested that the committee:

1. Develop the systems necessary to implement the product review objective. This will include:
 - a. definition of "new product";
 - b. an administrative system at the plants and contributions from staff groups to assure that all new products are brought to the committee's attention;
 - c. a documentation system which substantiates that thorough reviews have been made and that confirming copies are sent to the Group Vice President.
2. Develop a design review procedure by which the designer is required to submit a complete description of: the product, its intended use, expected life, service environment, the testing performed during product development, potential defects and potential hazards in the use of the product, and estimated market potential.
3. Develop a manufacturing control plan, to include review of:
 - a. the manufacturing plan;
 - b. the inspection and testing plan, including documentation;
 - c. raw material control plans;
 - d. process control procedures;
 - e. material review procedures;
 - f. rework and repair controls;
 - g. control of design changes;
 - h. investigation of safety-related complaints;
 - i. corrective action plan.
4. Develop a procedure to review product liability losses which may suggest the need for changes within the division.

At the outset, the committee should identify all the significant risk products and subject those products to the review provided above.

DEIVED

J. 1577

DEPARTMENT
DANLOCK INC.

RE: PRODUCT LIABILITY COMMITTEE MINUTES

DATE: June 7, 1977 - 9:00 am

In Attendance: R Guild G LeRoy
J Guffey M Panarites
D Holmes H Schaefer
A Kuzmuk R Stay

1. The Product Liability Committee will consist of the following people:

John Guffey - Compression Packing Division
David Holmes - Controllers
Ernie Kuhnen - Hydraulic Components
Alex Kuzmuk - Construction Products
Gordon LeRoy - Engineering
Mike Panarites - Personnel; Product Liability Chairman
Herb Schaefer - MRP Operations
Ron Stay - Marketing

2. Mini-committees will be set up under the above committee.
3. A brief review of the following subjects was given by Mr. Panarites

What is Products Liability?
Risk Criteria
Warranties
Complaint and Claims Procedures
Records Retention
Audits
New Product Review

4. A slide presentation was shown which gave a brief history of product liability and the problems that industry is now facing with the new legislation.
5. General Discussion Areas:
 - (a) OSHA Caution Warning - this is very important in the asbestos industry. It is something that we have not been doing
 - (b) We do not control end use of products. We do not print on our packaging product info because there are too many different uses for our particular product.
 - (c) We do very limited testing on the products we sell.

PRODUCT LIABILITY COMMITTEE MINUTES
June 7, 1977

- (d) Information on product failures should be kept.
 - (e) What product claims do we have right now.
 - (f) Installation Instructions - are the complete or should they be revised.
6. Preparation for next monthly meeting - set up mini committees.
7. Next meeting to be held on Tuesday, July 26th. 8:00 AM

Mike
ME Panarites/bld
Chairman, Product Liability Committee

RECEIVED

AUG 5 1977

LAW DEPARTMENT
GARLOCK INC.

RE: PRODUCT LIABILITY COMMITTEE MINUTES

DATE: July 26, 1977 - 9:00 am

In Attendance:

G Barlis	E Kuhn
M Burdulis	G LeRoy
J Guffey	J Lynn
R Guild	M Panarites
D Holmes	H Schaefer
B Keep	R Stay

1. Mini-committees. Some of the product centers have set up their mini-committees; others have not. There was some question as to just what these committees should be doing.
2. Discussion on the rating of our products as far as the importance in becoming involved in a product liability claim. Should the products be categorized as to (1) potential physical injury to a person and (2) damage to equipment. Can we categorize our products without the knowledge of what the end use is for our product?
3. Biggest area of exposure for us now is 'asbestos'. It was agreed that we would work on this particular product first and through our experiences, apply them to our other products.
 - a. Bill Price and John Guffey were assigned the responsibility by Mr. Townsend to chair a labelling program in asbestos. They are to see that our labelling program satisfies all our objectives and it is to be implemented by January 1, 1978.
 - b. Mr. Guffey brought up the point that most companies have lost product liability suits because of their 'failure to warn'.

After some discussion, it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that we immediately begin to label all advertising of our products that contain asbestos with the following phrase:

C A U T I O N

Contains asbestos fibers. Avoid creating dust.
Breathing asbestos dust may cause serious bodily harm.

Mr. Stay was assigned the responsibility of seeing this label is on all advertising of asbestos products. It was also decided that all catalogs that have already been printed should be labelled with the warning before being sent out. (This warning to be only on products that contain asbestos.)

Stay
8/1/77
11/27

c. Other areas in which labelling should be done are:

- (1) CA Sheet
- (2) Spool heads of braided asbestos material.
- (3) Labels inside boxes of our products that are sent to our distributors.

d. It was suggest that letters be sent to all of our distributors stating the following:

"Enclosed please find 'Caution' labels which we strongly recommend that you, as our distributor, pass on to all end users of our products containing asbestos."

There was a discussion as to which phrase should be used on these labels:

(1) C A U T I O N

Contains asbestos fibers. Avoid creating dust.
Breathing asbestos dust may cause serious bodily harm.

(2) D A N G E R

Cancer hazard. Contains asbestos fibers. Avoid creating dust.

From a marketing point of view, it was suggested that the number (1) phrase be used for all labelling. However, Mr. Lynn is to contact our legal department at corporate headquarters to find out which one they feel we should use.

After an answer is received from Mr. Lynn, Mr. Stay will proceed in having these letters/labels sent out.

e. Mr. Schaefer was concerned as to how the asbestos sheets should be labeled. Also, whether those sheets which did not show a Garlock trademark, did they need to show a warning label.

It was decided that all sheets will be imprinted with the warning label as soon as Mr. Lynn finds out which one to use. Also, all sheets presently in inventory should be labeled in some way with the warning.

4. Items to be discussed at next meeting:
 - a. Each Product Center manager to list all products and find out what their end use is. Not necessarily in order of liability.
 - b. Review of our labelling program for asbestos.
 - c. Warranty
 - d. Sales training.
 - e. Requests from customers (Material Information Sheets) as to what materials our products contain.
 - f. Proposed regulations on acrylonitrile.
5. Next meeting to be held on Tuesday, August 30, 9:00 a.m., Personnel Conference Room, bldg. 6-1.
6. Any additions or changes in these minutes should be brought to the attention of Mr. Panarites.

/bld

RECEIVED

SEP 2'77

LAW DEPARTMENT
GARLOCK INC.

RE: PRODUCT LIABILITY COMMITTEE MINUTES

DATE: August 30, 1977 - 9:00 a.m.

In Attendance:	M Burdulis	J Lynn
	F DeRosa	M Panarites
	R Guild	H Schaefer
	D Holmes	L Sementilli
	A Kuzmak	C Terr
Not Attending:	J Guffey	G LeRoy
	E Kuhn	R Stay

1. Labelling Program - Messrs. Guffey and Price are working on the overall labelling program and will have a report for the next Product Liability meeting.
2. Labelling Program for Asbestos -
 - A. Advertising - Advertising for Hydraulic Components and Compression Packing are now carrying the 'CAUTION' label on it. Mr. Stay was not in attendance, therefore, we do not know what other steps have been taken to label advertising now in-house or other types of advertising.
 - B. C/A Sheet - Labels have been ordered for C/A sheet and should be received shortly. They are approximately 1" x 2" in size.
 - C. Spool Heads - Mr. Burdulis, who was attending for Mr. Guffey, said that a definite decision had not been made as to how they would be labelling the spool heads for braided asbestos material. However, they had talked about having it printed on the spool head instead of stamping it on.
 - D. Labels on boxes that package our products. Nothing has been done on this yet.
 - E. Letters to Distributors - Mr. Stay was not in attendance and therefore we were unable to find out if this had been done as yet. Mr. Lynn informed us that according to our corporate legal department that the "CAUTION" label should be used and not the "DANGER" label.
3. Each Product Center was to list all products and find out what their end use is. As of this meeting, none of the product centers had accomplished this.

4-9/✓

4. Material Data Sheets - Mr. Panarites stated that per Mr. Townsend's request that we were not to complete and return any Material Data Sheets that we received from customers. If a customer insisted on this information and would not place an order with us unless we complied then Mr. Panarites should be informed and it would be discussed further. Mr. Panarites asked that the committee inform all their people that these MDS sheets should not be completed.
5. Acrylonitrile Regulations - There was a brief discussion on acrylonitrile but the consensus of the group was that nothing should be done until definite regulations or decisions were made regarding the manufacture of this product.
6. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, September 27th, 8:00 a.m. in the Personnel Conference Room, bldg. 6-1.
7. Any additions or changes in these minutes should be brought to the attention of Mr. Panarites, Chairman.

/bld

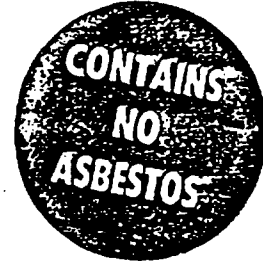
4/17/77
J. R. Dyer
J. R. Dyer

RE: PRODUCT LIABILITY COMMITTEE MINUTES

DATE: September 27, 1977 - 8:00 a.m.

In Attendance: J Guffey M Panarites
B Keep H Schaefer
E Kuhn R Stay
G LeRoy C Terr
J Lynn

Not Attending: D Holmes
A Kuzmuk



1. Labelling Program -
 - A. Advertising.- All pages of the Industrial Catalog that contains products that have asbestos in it have the "Caution" label inserted on them.
 - B. C/A Sheet Labels - Copy of one attached to minutes. These labels are being put on each sheet. Labels are also being sent to distributors so when they cut the material down they can attach labels to the product.
 - C. Labels on Boxes - Labels are being put on the boxes that we ship our products in until they are reprinted.
 - D. Letters to Distributors - Mr. Stay said that a letter would be sent out to the distributors explaining the labeling, etc. within the next week.
2. List of all Products and End Use - It was decided that we could use the new Industrial Catalog to obtain information needed on all products.
3. Are we labeling and warning about our asbestos products properly and enough? General consensus was yes for now but probably within the next 6 months, new guidelines will be issued.
4. Material Data Sheets - Harold Hughes is answering these if approval has been obtained from Mr. Townsend.
5. Brief discussion regarding aerosol/propellants. Product called Omniflube will not contain fluorocarbons. Will use CO₂ or hydrocarbons. Omniflube is non-flammable. Companies asking for MDS sheets. Must obtain permission from Mr. Townsend. All MDS sheets should be sent to Jack Lynn.

continued

6. Topics for next month: Warranties & Guarantees; Training of Field Salespersons.
7. Next meeting will be held on Tuesday, October 25, 8:00 a.m. in the Personnel Conference Room, bldg. 6-1.
8. Any additions or changes in these minutes should be brought to the attention of Mr. Panarites, Chairman.

Mike

/bld

**CONTAINS
NO
ASBESTOS**

CAUTION:

**Contains Asbestos fibers.
Avoid creating dust. Breathing
Asbestos dust may cause
serious bodily harm.**

CAUTION:

CAUTION:
Contains Asbestos fibers.
Avoid creating dust. Breathing
Asbestos dust may cause
serious bodily harm.

CAUTION:

CAUTION:
Contains Asbestos fibers.
Avoid creating dust. Breathing
Asbestos dust may cause
serious bodily harm.

Guffy "dence" -
CASHES & ~~DEVELOP~~ 2
CASH. "CONTAINS NO
SPRY better to
- diet; to get
Schaefer - non-
thing except kelp
Bruce Kelp -
1 ASD. will carry 2

October 18, 1977

Chairman, Product Liability Committee

PRODUCT LIABILITY COMMITTEE MEETING

The Product Liability Committee meeting to be held on Tuesday, October 25th, will be at 9:30 a.m. instead of 8:00 a.m. The change in time is because we have two guests flying in from New York: Joe Holwerda - Director, Safety and Security for Colt and Bill Rudolph - General Counsel for Colt. Both men are very involved in Product Liability.

Should you be unable to attend, please let me know as soon as possible.

ME Panarites/bld

Attachment

RECEIVED

10/28/77

STATEMENT
GARLOCK INC.

RE: PRODUCT LIABILITY COMMITTEE MINUTES

DATE: October 25, 1977, 9:30 a.m.

In attendance: J Guffey G Leroy
R Guild J Lynn
H Hughes M Panarites
A Kuzmuk H Schaefer

Not attending: D Holmes
E Kuhnen
R Stay

Guests: P Hanke
J Holwerda
J Maher
W Rudolph

1. For the benefit of our guests, Mr. Panarites reviewed what the committee had accomplished since the first meeting that took place in June. Copies of the minutes of all the meetings were given to the guests.
2. Mr. Guffey recently attended an A.T.I. Conference (Asbestos Technical Institute) and he enlightened us on the new regulations in California which requires the end user to register with the state when any hazardous materials are used. The state does not consider all forms of asbestos as hazardous in themselves but does consider any asbestos products labeled with the "Caution" label as hazardous. Therefore any product that we (Garlock) now label would be considered hazardous and would require the end user to register.

Raybestos-Manhattan received a lot of feedback from their customers that indicated they would lose business to companies who do not label. They have converted to a new warning label which:

- A. California does not require to be registered.
- B. Continues to satisfy the goal of warning users of their products.

This new label (Shown below) will be used on all dust suppressed cloth, Compression Packings and Compressed sheet at Garlock. It will be used in all locations rather than having separate inventories for California.

continued.....

Ray
11/9
10/19 9-11/8

N O T I C E

This asbestos product is manufactured with a dust suppressing binder for the express purpose of locking-in fibers during normal use. Care should be used while handling all asbestos products so as to avoid abuse and excessive dust emission. For detailed information consult the recommended work practices handbook Use and Handling of Asbestos Textile Products published by the Asbestos Information Association. A copy will be sent to you on request.

Compression Packing Division
Garlock Inc
Sodus, New York 14505

Mr. Hanke asked that Mr. Guffey contact Johns/Manville to see what they are doing and also to contact R/M and find out who they contacted in California to get the okay on the above notice. This information to be forwarded to Mr. Hanke.

The question, "If a distributor does not use the labeling and we don't know about it, will we be held liable?" Probably not, however, if we do know and we don't do anything about it, we would most likely be liable. General consensus was that the sales persons should check out our distributors once in a while to see if they are labeling like they are suppose to. The sales person should report back by way of a letter as to what he found so we have record of it.

3. Messrs. LeRoy, Schaefer, Stay and Lynn met previously to this meeting to discuss putting products in proper "risk criteria". Because of the hundreds of various products we make, it presented many complications as to how this could be done and therefore, Mr. Panarites asked Mr. Holwerda if from his experience at other divisions could he help us out. Mr. Holwerda pointed out that at one of the divisions they set up their risk criteria by the number of law suits for a particular product.

Mr. Guffey said that Compression Packing was now recording case histories of product applications (i.e. when a part was installed and how long it lasted). As was pointed out, the products we make 'wear out'.....we make replacement parts. Therefore, at what point does our liability cease because the part should have been replaced. Mr. Rudolph said there were too many variables to this question and it would depend on the particular incident.

Some discussion regarding special meetings of our distributors and sales people regarding product liability and their involvement with it.

4. Many distributors have been sending in letters requesting whether Garlock would carry them under their Product Liability Insurance. All of these letters are being referred to Mr. Smith for reply.
5. Mr. Holwerda pointed out that the Consumer Protection Safety Commission requires that a report be issued should an injury occur to someone when using a "consumer product". This report must be filed within 10 days to the commission by the company who made the product.

After some discussion, it was decided that we, Garlock, do not make a "consumer product"; we only make parts that go into a consumer product and therefore this would not apply to us.

6. The meeting adjourned at 11:00 a.m.
7. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, November 29, 1977, 8:00 a.m. in the Personnel Conference Room, bldg. 6-1.
8. Any additions or changes in these minutes should be brought to the attention of Mr. Panarites, Chairman.

/bld

PRODUCT LIABILITY COMMITTEE

JUNE 15, 1978

8:30 AM

A G E N D A

- I. WARRANTIES - JACK LYNN
- II. WARNINGS & LABELING - JOHN GUFFEY *no report - absent*
- III. MATERIAL DATA SHEETS *Handl Hughes*
- IV. DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT, AND ENGINEERING (SEE ATTACHMENT)

RECEIVED

JUN 7 '78

LAW DEPARTMENT
GARLOCK INC.

II

Design, Development, and Engineering

A product begins with its design, and that is also where the exposure of products liability begins. Most complaints initiating products liability suits contain a count alleging defective design. If the plaintiff can persuade the court and/or the jury that the design of the product which caused the injury or damage was defective and that the injury or damage was caused by the defect, in most jurisdictions he will have proven his case.

As a manufacturer proceeds through design, prototyping, testing, and engineering, he would do well to keep in mind such questions as those set out below.

Design

1. What is the product's purpose? What will it do?
2. Where, how, and by whom will it be used? In what environment? For how long?
3. Do you have established qualifications--education and/or experience--for design engineers? Training programs?
4. Are design engineers sufficiently indoctrinated in potential products liability hazards and their consequences?
5. Does your company have a formal design review program? If so, who participates?
6. Do you have a system of "feedback" to take advantage of the performance history of the same or similar product?
7. In building to the customer's design, what special consideration is given to your possible responsibility for the finally approved design? Have you consulted with the customer on the design? What of your obligation--as a manufacturer experienced in the field--to warn the customer of potential hazards in following his design?
8. Can the product be manufactured and sold at a profit and still meet or exceed:

RECEIVED

7

JUN 7 '78

LAW DEPARTMENT
GARLOCK INC.

- a. Labels or warnings plates: prominent location, legibility, understandability, durability; and
 - b. Review and approval of warning labels or plates by law, engineering, and safety departments and/or by Products Reliability Committee.
16. Does design incorporate purchased parts? From reliable and time-tested vendors? Does vendor maintain records sufficient to trace shipments from him by shipment, batch, or lot number? Does vendor carry products liability insurance? Have you inspected vendor's manufacturing facilities and quality control system? Does your purchase order require vendor to certify compliance of his part or component with applicable safety standards?
 17. Does the design allow for human error? (E.g., errors arising from fatigue, boredom, insufficient training, emotional or physical upset, etc.) Does the design require a human factors analysis?
 18. Does your design review require a failure mode and effects analysis, fault-free analysis or other systems-type approach?
 19. Does your system of design review and evaluation provide for recheck and reevaluation prior to approval for production? Some manufacturers employ a three-ply system of design review: preliminary design review, intermediate design review, and final design review.
 20. Are your design reviews and evaluations recorded and this documentation preserved against the possibility of its use in connection with some future claim?

NOTE: We reemphasize that these questions are merely suggestive of the kinds of questions that manufacturers must ask themselves as they design new or improved products. We hope they may encourage the development of design review and checklists tailor-made to the individual company and product situation.

Testing

1. Is a prototype of the product necessary?
2. What tests should be conducted? Who defines standards for testing?

(NOTE: It is most important to define in detail the standards applicable to the product. Tests

TO: FILE MEMO

FROM: Counsel-Mechanical Rubber Div.

27 October 1977
(Dict. 26 Oct.)

RE: Product Liability Committee Meeting
✓ LP 120:2:6

Outside Suppliers-Insurance Coverage of Garlock
LP 100:1

On Tuesday, 25 October, a meeting of the Product Liability Committee was held in bldg. 6-2 from 9:00-12:00 a.m. There were fourteen people present which included, in addition to the "regulars", Pete Hanke, Bill Rudolph (Asst. General Counsel, Colt), Jack Maher, Joe Holwerda (Director of Insurance, Colt) and George Townsend. I took notes of that meeting which are in the file.

Two of the subjects discussed involved problems assigned to Law Department and these are:

1. Special warning label or statement for California customers - John Guffey had written a letter a few days before outlining the situation in California which now has a rule requiring everyone in the state who buys products containing asbestos must register that fact with some State agency. He learned this at a recent meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute. This has caused considerable confusion and is resulting in the loss of business by asbestos products suppliers who, under the existing Federal rule, have to put a caution label on such products. This automatically triggers the requirement that the buyer must thus report that to the State. Many asbestos product suppliers are not labeling their products and therefore customers are switching to them in order to avoid this registration problem. Raybestos-Manhattan has designed a statement, which will go on all their asbestos products which explains that product is held together by a binder and there is very little likelihood of any dust being released in normal usage. They feel that this will reassure their customers.

Guffey feels we ought to adopt the same wording. PS Hanke felt that we should make sure the wording is acceptable to the State so Guffey is going to find out what agency in the State should be contacted to get that information. Then, either he or Law Department will make the contact and get the ruling. In any case, apparently we are going to do that on all our products, not just those that go into California.

2. "Named Insured" coverage of Garlock on suppliers product liability insurance policies - In the general discussion of product liability insurance, mention was made of many requests we get from distributors to put their names on our policy as a "named insured". It was pointed out that Colt has a policy against that and will not do so. The reason for this is that doing this would relieve the distributor from all liability and the

3/1/77
RWW
10/28

2. "Named Insured" Coverage (cont'd)

necessity for getting his own product liability insurance. It would cover any product failures and damages/injuries caused thereby, even though the fault may lie with the distributor and his handling of the product. All Colt will do is furnish us Certificate of Insurance to such distributors.

However, later in the meeting we got on to the can goods line and the spray can situation. In products which we buy and resell "as is" such as lubricants, etc. in this line, we should ask the manufacturer of the cans (Spray-On, etc.) to make us a "named insured" on their product liability policy. It was decided that Law Department would provide Purchasing Department with the form letter to use in those cases. I have been given that assignment and will follow through. However, I must consult with Colt (or PS Hanke or ?) to make sure that the letter reads properly. Then I will get together with Ed Hardy and we will establish a procedure.


JohnDLynn:ik

bc: HD Retting
RB Steinmetz, Jr.

HT Schaefer

Paralegal

Product Liability
LP 120:2:6

March 13, 1981

This refers to your memo of March 4, 1981 under the above reference.

I have discussed your memo with Hal Retting and he endorses the reactivation of a Product Liability Committee and he expects to attend at least some of the meetings of the Divisional Committee.

I will plan to attend at least those meetings which Hal is unable to be here for and I will see that questions which need his attention are passed along to him.

Hal did indicate that he would like to have any information that is available on the planned agenda for Divisional Committee meetings. This will enable him to have a better handle on when matters of particular legal concern are planned for discussion.

He also feels that all the committees should maintain "minutes" of their proceedings and he would like to receive copies. These can be forwarded directly to him or via this office, whichever you prefer.

RW Watson:ik

Colt Industries



RECEIVED

MAR 5 '81

DEPARTMENT
GARLOCK INC.

Garlock
Mechanical Packing Division
1666 Division Street
Palmyra, New York 14522
315/597-4811

Interoffice

To: See Distribution
Subject: Product Liability

From: H. T. Schaefer
Date: March 4, 1981

It has been two or three years since we have had an active Product Liability Committee. During the time of 1977 to 1979 the previous committee did a great deal of positive work in asbestos labeling and determining direction for asbestos products.

We are in an era of product liability suits for actual or perceived product failure. It would seem that everyone has their lawyer waiting impatiently in the wings. It therefore behooves us to take the offense in terms of labeling, product design, information and modernized sales education in all aspects in order to minimize product liability costs.

Rather than have one committee which meets every month, it is my proposal that each Profit Center set up its own committee. Each Profit Center Committee would be made up of the General Manager, Chief Engineer, Quality Manager and the Marketing Manager. The Finance, Personnel and Legal Departments and Vice President of Sales should be considered as part of each committee. They do not necessarily have to be present for each and every meeting, but should be consulted for help and guidance.

The Divisional Committee which is made up of the recipients of this letter will convene once a quarter, or it can be called in an emergency if there is a specific problem to be solved by the Division or a unit within the Division.

Each unit Product Liability Committee will keep notes and send copies to this office. I would like to suggest, to begin with, that you have frequent meetings and I would like to see your schedules.

In the files of each of the Profit Centers I am certain you will find Product Liability information referring to our 1977/79 committee. However, I am attaching some information to help you get started with each of your committees.

HT Schaefer
HT Schaefer/k

*Run
3/5*

DISTRIBUTION:

GR Bird
JM Cook
JF Hurley
WA Johengen
ES Kuhnien
P Loomis
HD Retting
RJ Stay
D. Vogel
✓RW Watson

cc: Joseph G. Holwerda
Director, Risk Management

Design, Development, and Engineering

A product begins with its design, and that is also where the exposure of products liability begins. Most complaints initiating products liability suits contain a count alleging defective design. If the plaintiff can persuade the court and/or the jury that the design of the product which caused the injury or damage was defective and that the injury or damage was caused by the defect, in most jurisdictions he will have proven his case.

As a manufacturer proceeds through design, prototyping, testing, and engineering, he would do well to keep in mind such questions as those set out below.

Design

1. What is the product's purpose? What will it do?
2. Where, how, and by whom will it be used? In what environment? For how long?
3. Do you have established qualifications--education and/or experience--for design engineers? Training programs?
4. Are design engineers sufficiently indoctrinated in potential products liability hazards and their consequences?
5. Does your company have a formal design review program? If so, who participates?
6. Do you have a system of "feedback" to take advantage of the performance history of the same or similar product?
7. In building to the customer's design, what special consideration is given to your possible responsibility for the finally approved design? Have you consulted with the customer on the design? What of your obligation--as a manufacturer experienced in the field--to warn the customer of potential hazards in following his design?
8. Can the product be manufactured and sold at a profit and still meet or exceed:

- a. Performance requirements?
 - b. Industry certification standards? (E.g., Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. (UL), National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), American National Standards Institute (ANSI), etc.)
 - c. Applicable federal, state, and local safety requirements? (E.g., Occupational Safety and Health Act, Consumer Product Safety Act, Federal Coal Mine Safety Act, etc.)
 - d. The extremes of potential environmental influences such as heat or cold, humidity, altitude, vibration, gases or fluids, corrosive ambients, etc.?
 - e. Expected customer requirements of use, reliability, maintenance, etc.?
9. With present factory capability, can the design be achieved in production?
 10. Does the design minimize installation and maintenance problems?
 11. What parts or components are critical to safety of the product? What will happen if these parts fail?
 12. Will the design result in a product that is safely useable? Maintainable? Repairable? Does design provide for incorporation of all necessary safety devices? Are moving parts guarded?
 13. Is the rated capacity of the machine shown on the machine by an attached permanent notice (e.g., metal plate, cast legend, stamping, etc.)?
 14. When operated in accordance with instructions and within prescribed limitations (such as capacity, velocity, rpms, etc.), what damage can the product cause to persons or property? To itself? What damage may it cause if prescribed limitations are exceeded? What are the foreseeable consequences of misuse?
 15. What dangers should users of the product be warned of? Is the warning adequate? Could the need for a warning be obviated by feasible redesign?

- a. Labels or warnings plates: prominent location, legibility, understandability, durability; and
 - b. Review and approval of warning labels or plates by law, engineering, and safety departments and/or by Products Reliability Committee.
16. Does design incorporate purchased parts? From reliable and time-tested vendors? Does vendor maintain records sufficient to trace shipments from him by shipment, batch, or lot number? Does vendor carry products liability insurance? Have you inspected vendor's manufacturing facilities and quality control system? Does your purchase order require vendor to certify compliance of his part or component with applicable safety standards?
 17. Does the design allow for human error? (E.g., errors arising from fatigue, boredom, insufficient training, emotional or physical upset, etc.) Does the design require a human factors analysis?
 18. Does your design review require a failure mode and effects analysis, fault-free analysis or other systems-type approach?
 19. Does your system of design review and evaluation provide for recheck and reevaluation prior to approval for production? Some manufacturers employ a three-ply system of design review: preliminary design review, intermediate design review, and final design review.
 20. Are your design reviews and evaluations recorded and this documentation preserved against the possibility of its use in connection with some future claim?

NOTE: We reemphasize that these questions are merely suggestive of the kinds of questions that manufacturers must ask themselves as they design new or improved products. We hope they may encourage the development of design review and checklists tailor-made to the individual company and product situation.

Testing

1. Is a prototype of the product necessary?
2. What tests should be conducted? Who defines standards for testing?

(NOTE: It is most important to define in detail the standards applicable to the product. Tests

should confirm that the product conforms to the standard in each case.)

3. By whom should tests be conducted? In-house or by independent testing laboratory? Is independent testing required for product certification?
4. What records are to be made of results of testing? By whom authenticated? Have you a formalized program for evaluation of test results? How are lessons of testing translated into redesign or abandonment of the project?
5. To whom are test results distributed? R&D? Engineering? Top management? Law? Risk management/insurance? Marketing? Products Reliability Committee? Others?
6. What records are prepared on tests conducted and results obtained?
7. Where and for how long are records of test results preserved?

Design Changes and Modifications

1. Have you a policy and procedure covering necessary design changes where "bugs" are discovered in products already in the distribution chain?
 - a. Products in transit and in hands of customers or distributors?
 - (1) If product's size, customer's requirements, etc., prevent recall, have you developed a procedure for field change-over?
 - b. Work in process?
 - c. Inventory?

(NOTE: Engineering changes and deviations (a deviation differs from an engineering change in that it represents a deviation in dimension or material in a production part from a current blueprint) should receive the same multifunction review as a total design. The attention given any such engineering change or deviation may, of course, vary with the degree of risk involved.)

Colt Industries



RECEIVED

JUN 21 '78

LAW DEPARTMENT
GARLOCK 1042

CP 1201216

Garlock
Mechanical Packing Division
1666 Division Street
Palmyra, New York 14522
315/597-4811

Interoffice

To: See Distribution
Subject: PRODUCT LIABILITY COMMITTEE MINUTES

From: Michael E. Panarites
Date: June 21, 1978

Date & Time of Meeting: June 15, 1978 - 8:30 am

In Attendance: H Hughes H Schaefer
J Kosowski K Schoenfelder
G LeRoy R Stay
J Lynn C Terr
M Panarites

Not Attending: J Guffey
D Holmes
E Kuhnen
A Kuzmuk

1. Warranties - Jack Lynn

Contract between buyer and seller. Don't rely on warranties as a defense in a Product Liability case. A question was raised if we should acknowledge all incoming orders and inquiries on our own acknowledgement order which has our warrant inprinted on the back. Yes...because if a product liability suit is brought against Garlock, our warranty would have precedent over customer's warranty. Acknowledgements need not be sent to our distributors because we already have a signed agreement with them.

Discussed whether all our products we ship out have installation instructions in them. In most cases, installation instructions are packed with shipment, however, only one instruction is sent out with each box or package. Therefore, when a distributor sells just one piece out of the package, there is not an installation instruction to go along with it. It was decided that we send additional copies of our installation instructions to each distributor for them to hand out. Since Garlock is showing good intent by supplying these instructions to the distributor, should a product liability suit occur, the onus would be placed on the distributor.

2. Warnings & Labeling - John Guffey

Tabled until next meeting.

B6/174
RWW
12/2/78

3. Material Safety Data Sheets - Harold Hughes

All requests for completion of MSD sheets should be forwarded to Harold Hughes. He will supply the requesting company with information except of a proprietary nature. Mr. Hughes said that we are not required to fill out an MSD sheet unless the material is considered hazardous according to OSHA. However we have been receiving many requests along with revised OSHA-20 MSD forms that are requesting information that we should not be giving out. These forms have been attached for your information.

4. Design, Development and Engineering - ME Panarites

All units should have their engineering people review this section and come to the next meeting prepared to discuss items that apply to us. Example: are we keeping records; do we have a formal design review program, etc.

5. General Information

Ron Stay stated that because all the problems and law suits Johns Manville has been having with asbestos, they are banning smoking in all their plants. The question was brought up whether we should be doing the same at our facilities in Palmyra and Sodus. Mr. Guffey is attending an Asbestos Institute meeting in Quebec and this subject will be discussed at that time. Mr. Guffey will report back to the committee at the next meeting.

Allied Chemical has taken the stand that anytime one of their employees is involved in handling hazardous material, including compressed asbestos sheet, etc., for every 20 min they work with the hazardous material, they will have 40 minutes off. Also, they will take a shower and change clothes every hour and are closely watched by full-time supervision. In other words, in a period of four hours they only work 80 minutes. It costs approximately \$600 to change a flange gasket.

6. Booklet entitled "Company Programs to Reduce Products Liability" have been ordered and should be available to everyone by the next meeting.

7. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, July 20, 1978, 8:30 am, Personnel Conference Room.

8. Any additions or changes to these minutes should be brought to the attention of ME Panarites.

Distribution:

J Guffey	A Kuzmuk	H Schaefer
D Holmes	G LeRoy	K Schoenfelder
H Hughes	J Lynn	R Stay
J Kosowski	M Panarites	C Terr
E Kuhnen		

RECEIVED

Colt Industries



JUL 17 '78

LAW DEPARTMENT
GARLOCK INC.

Garlock
Mechanical Packing Division
1666 Division Street
Palmyra, New York 14522
315/597-4811

Interoffice

To: See Distribution
Subject: PRODUCT LIABILITY
LP120 2'6

From: Michael E. Panarites
Date: July 14, 1978

The Product Liability meeting scheduled for Thursday, July 20th has been changed to Thursday, July 27th, 8:30 am, Personnel Conference Room. We have attached an agenda for that meeting.

Also, for your information, there will be a special program on television this evening entitled "Way to Dusty Death" produced by Jules Bergman. It can be seen at 10 pm on channel 13. It is about asbestos. If you have a chance to watch it please do so.

Mike

ME Panarites/bld

Attachment

Distribution:

J Guffey
D Holmes
H Hughes
E Kuhnien
A Kuzmuk
G LeRoy

J Lynn
H Schaefer
R Stay
C Terr

*John - Please call me before you leave
Law Dept. Coll. Meeting & City Conference 7/17/78*

PRODUCT LIABILITY COMMITTEE

JULY 27, 1978

A G E N D A

- I. WARNINGS & LABELING - JOHN GUFFEY (SEE PREVIOUS MINUTES)
- II. ENGINEERING - REVIEW ENGINEERING SECTION OF "BOOKLET")
- III. REPORT ON ASBESTOS INSTITUTE MEETING - JOHN GUFFEY
- IV. DISTRIBUTE BOOKLETS ENTITLED "COMPANY PROGRAMS TO REDUCE PRODUCTS LIABILITY"

RECEIVED

JUL 17 '78

LAW DEPARTMENT
GARLOCK INC.

Colt Industries



RECEIVED

001 18 '78

LEGAL DEPARTMENT
GARLOCK INC.

Xc 111 1211

Garlock Inc
Mechanical Packing Division
1666 Division Street
Palmyra, New York 14522
315/597-4811

Interoffice

To: See Distribution
Subject: PRODUCT LIABILITY COMMITTEE MINUTES

From: Michael E. Panarites
Date: August 1, 1978

Date and Time of Meeting: July 25, 1978

In Attendance: P DeRosa G LeRoy
J Guffey M Panarites
P Hanke H Schaefer
H Hughes C Terr
J Kosowski R Whittaker
A Kuzmuk

Guests: J Holwerda
J Peck

Not Attending: D Holmes
E Kuhnen

1. Warnings & Labeling - Referencing minutes of the October 77 meeting Mr. Guffey wrote several letters to the Occupational Cancer Control Unit at Berkeley, California referencing labeling of asbestos products in industry (like Raybestos-Manhattan was doing). After several phone calls, we finally received letters from three different departments of the Department of Health located in Sacramento, California (copies attached), which in essence give instructions for labeling of asbestos containing wastes being disposed of, but say nothing regarding restrictions on the use of asbestos fibers in industry. It was therefore determined that our standard form of hazard label for asbestos products was acceptable for shipments.
 2. Asbestos Information Association - Mr. Guffey reviewed information he had received from the AIA pertaining to Secretary of HEW Califano's announcement that several steps would be taken to "inform doctors, workers and others about the increased risks of asbestos exposure." These steps are shown on the attached sheets from AIA.
- Mr. Guffey suggested that perhaps the Garlock Legal Department and a representative from Colt become more involved with the AIA.

3. Review Engineering Section of Product Liability Booklet -
Mr. Gordon LeRoy said that his department had reviewed this section of the P/L booklet and felt that we should begin to define and categorize our products as follows:

1. Made to customer specifications and designs.
2. Garlock design made to specifications of ASTM, RMA, etc.
(compressed asbestos sheet)
3. Garlock design but not to any specifications (Gylon)

Mr. LeRoy would be setting up a product review committee and felt that each profit center should set up their own committee.

There would be further discussion regarding the engineering aspects of product liability at our next meeting.

4. Effective September 1st, smoking privileges at the Garlock de Sherbrooke plant would be abolished. Also, no one would be hired who presently smokes. This is also being done by Johns/Manville.
5. Mr. Holwerda reported on legislation related to product liability in the various states and its affect on industry. He also discussed hold-harmless agreements.
6. Any additions or changes to these minutes should be brought to the attention of ME Panarites.

Distribution:	F DeRosa	E Kuhn	R Whittaker
	J Guffey	A Kuzmuk	
	P Hanke	G LeRoy	
	D Holmes	M Panarites	
	H Hughes	H Schaefer	
	J Kosowski	C Terr	

cc: J Holwerda

Colt Industries



Garlock Inc
Mechanical Packing Division
1666 Division Street
Palmyra, New York 14522
315/597-4811

Interoffice

To: See Distribution
From: Michael E. Panarites
Subject: PRODUCT LIABILITY COMMITTEE MINUTES
Date: November, 1978

Date and Time of Meeting: November 9, 1978, 8:30 am

In Attendance: J Guffey J Lynn
H Hughes M Panarites
A Kuzmuk H Schaefer
E Kuhnner R Stay
G LeRoy C Terr

Not Attending: D Holmes

1. Regularly scheduled meetings will be held on a monthly basis. Everyone must attend or send a representative. The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, December 14 at 8:00 am in the Personnel Conference Room (6-1).
2. Product Liability Claim - State of Louisiana (prison) suing Belmont Distributor (Garlock Inc.) regarding an explosion of a pressure cooker. Our insurance carrier is Aetna and they have obtained local counsel in Baton Rouge. We are in the process of getting our papers together. Mr. Lynn will keep us informed.
3. Asbestos Booklet - It was the general consensus of the committee that the booklets should only be given out to those employees who work with asbestos. When an employee enters into a job in asbestos area he will be given an asbestos booklet during his orientation and asked to sign a card saying that he has read it. Mr. Panarites was to talk with Mr. George Townsend to get his approval on the above.
4. Labeling Program - Mr. Guffey said the program is going along well.
5. Gordon LeRoy spoke about the Product Review Committee they set up in Industrial Packing.

They broke it down into three categories:

- (a) Molded Rubber - Listed all auto parts. Got out all customer specifications and reviewed kinds of testing required by customer and found that we had relaxed our requirements and in doing M/C testing. We reinstated many tests because of the liability aspects of it.
- (b) Garlock Design Products - ASTM, RMA specs, etc. We have developed many new compounds, therefore, we must completely reverify that our products meet all requirements that we specify in the catalogs.
- (c) Garlock Design - Klosures, etc. - company has never had a formal program. Most testing done by customers. Do not have formal program. Very difficult to test returned goods from customers.

The other groups (Constructin Products, Hydraulic Components, Compression Packing), have not formed a Product Review Committee as yet and were requested to do so before the next meeting.

- 6. At our next meeting we would discuss the "Manufacturing" portion of the green booklet.
- 7. There was some discussion regarding a non-asbestos product pamphlet for company's who will not use asbestos products.
- 8. OSHA is looking at cotton dust. We do buy a lot of cotton products, but are looking into buying more polyester.
- 9. Any additions or changes to these minutes should be brought to the attention of ME Panarites.

Distribution: J Guffey
H Hughes
A Kuzmuk
D Holmes
E Kuhnen
G LeRoy
J Lynn
M Panarites
H Schaefer
R Stay
C Terr

cc: J Holwerda

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Colt Industries



DEC 19 78

LAW OFFICE
GARLOCK INC.

Garlock Inc
Mechanical Packing Division
1666 Division Street
Palmyra, New York 14522
315/597-4811

Interoffice

To: See Distribution
Subject: PRODUCT LIABILITY COMMITTEE MINUTES

From: Michael E. Panarites
Date: December, 1978

Date and Time of Meeting: December 14, 1978 - 8:00 am

In attendance: J Guffey
H Hughes
E Kuhnen
A Kuzmuk
J Lynn
M Panarites
C Terr

Not Attending: G LeRoy
D Holmes
H Schaefer
R Stay

1. Product Liability Claim - State of Louisiana - Mr. Lynn said there was nothing further to report. It would probably be a while before it goes into court.
2. Asbestos Booklet - Mr. Panarites said that Mr. Townsend agreed that the asbestos booklet should be passed out to those employees working with asbestos and those who are hired into the asbestos positions. It was decided that we would use the book issued by Lake Asbestos since we had a supply on hand. A committee would be formed to decide the best method to pass these booklets out.
3. Product Review Committee -
Hydraulic Components has formed a committee headed up by Charlie Terr.
Compression Packing - Mr. Roy Whittaker is chairman of their committee with Dave White (Engineering), Tom Crannell (Marketing) and George Hayes (Manufacturing) as members. They will meet the first Tuesday of every month.

12/19/78
memo
12/19/78

12/19
12/19

Construction Products has set up their committee and will be meeting next month.

4. A question was raised whether it would be possible for the salaried personnel who work around the asbestos could have a yearly x-ray like the hourly personnel. Mr. Panarites said he was sure this could be done and for them to check with the Medical Department to get it set up.
5. Mr. Panarites said that each group should write up reports on how their committees are doing, i.e. engineering, manufacturing, etc., relative to the product liability to keep the whole Product Liability committee abreast of all happenings.
6. The next meeting will be held on THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1979, 8:00 am, Personnel Conference Room (Bldg. 6-1).
7. Any additions or changes to these minutes should be brought to the attention of ME Panarites.

Distribution:

J Guffey
H Hughes
A Kuzmuk
D Holmes
E Kuhnen
G LeRoy
J Lynn
M Panarites
H Schaefer
R Stay
C Terr

cc: J Holwerda

Colt Industries



Garlock Inc
Mechanical Packing Division
1666 Division Street
Palmyra, New York 14522
315/597-4811

Interoffice

To: See Distribution
Subject: PRODUCT LIABILITY MINUTES

From: Michael E. Panarites
Date: January, 1979

Date and Time of Meeting: January 18, 1979 - 8:00 am

In Attendance: H Hughes G Leroy
A Kuzmuk
J Lynn
M Panarites
C Terr
R Whittaker

Not Attending: J Guffey
D Holmes
E Kuhn
H Schaefer
R Stay

1. Asbestos Booklet - After a meeting between Alex Kuzmuk, John Guffey and Mike Panarites, it was decided that we would use the wording from the Resinold booklet and incorporate the Garlock/Colt name with a few minor changes. Mr. Panarites is to work with the Advertising Department to get the books printed up.

There was also discussion on having health work rules put into the "Plant Rules". If the rules were violated, than disciplinary action could be taken. This will be under consideration and will be discussed at our next meeting.

2. There are several films available on the discussion of smoking and working in asbestos (Johns Manville and the FSA have produced them). These films will be looked at by the committee to see if they would be worth showing to our employees.

-continued on back-

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2/1
1/2/1

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Colt Industries



1979 179

Garlock Inc
Mechanical Packing Division
1666 Division Street
Palmyra New York 14522
315 597-4811

Interoffice

To: See Distribution
Subject: PRODUCT LIABILITY MINUTES

From: Michael E. Panarites
Date: February, 1979

Date and Time of Meeting: February 15, 1979 - 8:00 am

In Attendance:

H. Hughes
J. Lynn
M. Panarties
R. Stay
C. Terr
R. White

Not Attending:

J. Guffey
D. Holmes
E. Kuhn
A. Kuzmuk
G. LeRoy
H. Schaefer

1. Asbestos Booklet - It was decided that we would be making up our own booklet and using some of the ideas from Resinold and some of our own to make it more personal. Mr. Panarties would be getting together with Advertising to have them make up a booklet for us to see at the next meeting before going to press.
2. It was brought to the attention of the Committee that Nicolett was charged by their union that they were discriminating against the employees by requesting a no smoking ban in their plant. The case was taken to arbitration and the arbitrator found in favor of the union. Mr. Panarites said that this decision is not binding to other companies.
3. Ron Stay said the marketing department had set up a reporting system from the salesmen to tell them what companies were not going to buy any asbestos products in the future. Mr. Stay had a notebook filled with these reports which probably contained around 200+ companies. We, as a company, are not condemning the asbestos products we make, but tell our customers we do have alternatives. Kind of a 'soft-sell' - alternatives do not last as long and cost more, etc.

continued.....

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3/19/79

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Colt Industries



029 179

Garlock Inc
Mechanical Packing Division
1666 Division Street
Palmyra, New York 14522
315 597-4811

Interoffice

To: See Distribution
Subject: PRODUCT LIABILITY MINUTES

From: Michael E. Panarites
Date: February, 1979

Date and Time of Meeting: February 15, 1979 - 8:00 am

In Attendance: H. Hughes
J. Lynn
M. Panarties
R. Stay
C. Terr
R. White.

Not Attending: J. Guffey
D. Holmes
E. Kuhnien
A. Kuzmuk
G. LeRoy
H. Schaefer

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continued.....

Rev
3/9

3/9/79

4. Discussion of labeling process - it is felt that the labeling of our products with the asbestos warning has not hurt us in the business.
5. Jack Lynn informed us that there are approximately 70 new court cases on asbestos against Garlock.
6. Mr. Panarites asked that those units who have committees to review the 'green book' and that we would be going over the marketing area at our next meeting. Mr. Panarites also stated that most of the work we had done was in the area of asbestos and that we should begin to expand into other areas.
7. The next meeting would be held on Thursday, March 15, 1979 at 8:00 am in the 6-1 conference room.
8. Any additions or changes to these minutes should be brought to the attention of ME Panarites.

cc: J Holwerda
P Hanke

Colt Industries



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APR 4 '79

LAW DEPARTMENT
GARLOCK INC

Garlock Inc
Mechanical Packing Division
1666 Division Street
Palmyra New York 14522
315-597-4811

Interoffice

To: See Distribution
Subject: PRODUCT LIABILITY MINUTES

From: Michael E. Panarites
Date: March 1979

Date and Time of Meeting: March 15, 1979 - 8:00 am

In Attendance: J Clement
H Hughes
A Kuzmuk
J Lynn
M Panarites
C Terr

Not Attending: J Guffey
D Holmes
E Kuhnien
G LeRoy
H Schaefer
R Stay
A Johengen

1. Xerox copies of the Colt/Garlock Asbestos booklet were passed out at the meeting for everyone to look over and offer the opinion on any changes or corrections that should be made. For those not attending the meeting, copies will be sent out with the minutes. After all changes/corrections have been made and the "brown copy" has been approved by the committee, it will be forwarded to Colt in New York for approvals by the safety and legal departments before going to press.
2. Mr. Terr from Hydraulic Components stated that they had given out copies of excerpts from the green booklet on marketing/sales to their sales people. It was suggested that other units do the same.
3. Joan Clement, Manager of Advertising, was our guest and spoke about the information that is printed in the catalogs on the chemical content, what the product is capable of doing, etc. should be approved and made sure it is correct by each unit before it is submitted to the advertising department for printing. It is not the responsibility of the advertising department to do this.

continued.....

4. Because there was limited attendance at the meeting, it was adjourned.
5. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, April 12, Personnel Conference (6-1) at 8:00 a.m.
6. Any corrections or additions to these minutes should be brought to the attention of Michael Panarites.

) cc: J Holwerda
P Hanke

Attachment

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RECEIVED

LA 100120

AUG 20 '79

LA 100120
GARLOCK INC.

A NUMBER OF SINGLES ARE BEING
USED BUT THEY ERR ON THE SIDE OF EXTRA
SAFETY. NO PROBLEM

1-8/22/78

GARLOCK

Compression Packing
Product Liability Committee

Minutes of Meeting:

Wednesday, August 15, 1979

Attended by:

KM Artl
TJ Donovan
GD Hayes
JD Lynn
FA Piccola
RE White

Discussion centered around class action suits involving compression packing products and the amount of our liability in application recommendations made by our people.

In regards to asbestos, there has not yet been a Colt policy set forth. We are bound, however, to conform to all labeling and OSHA regulations. All dry asbestos styles have been dropped; any asbestos products produced by GARLOCK are encapsulated for safe handling. No orders are being accepted for dry asbestos products. When customers inquire as to why we no longer carry dry asbestos, we need only tell them that the line has been dropped for convenience. Should advise them, however, to discontinue use of dry asbestos unless they are willing to take the necessary precautions for safe handling. Our labeling system advises our customers of their responsibility to take precautions in the handling of all asbestos products by their employees or customers.

Most lawsuits currently on the books are for shipyards; others for our customers' customers. No employee suits. No case has gone to ~~court~~ as yet.
TRIAL

Under our "Conditions of Sale," legally we are bound only to replace or refund customer's money if our product fails. It must be proven that our product failed and that failure was not the customer's improper installation. We are bound to supply customer with a product that will work under the conditions outlined. If an order is received with the application information on the order, it is our responsibility to advise the customer that the product is not meant for the application if such is the case.

Our distributors are acting as GARLOCK representatives and are assumed to have all the application information we do. It is our responsibility to keep them informed.

In cases where we buy our products from a supplier for resale, both GARLOCK and supplier are liable for failure of product.

Not
to be
used

Run
4/22

When supplying a customer with a sample of a new product on which all testing has not been completed, it is advised that evidence, in writing, be provided that states, "supplied for evaluation only ... no test data available." It is GARLOCK's responsibility and not our distributors' to include this written evidence. Also, it is recommended that we have a follow-up system to collect the name of the end-user and results of using the new product for our product file and future use. This should be done on every sample or sale of service order.

GARLOCK distributors must be informed that when breaking up a package of material that had contained a warning, the partial package must still contain the warning when sold to the end-user. If necessary, additional warning tags should be supplied by GARLOCK. Once notice has been given to distributors, it was recommended that GARLOCK salesmen check to be sure distributors comply with this requirement.

GARLOCK currently has the cleanest, safest methods of handling asbestos products in the industry. The question arose as to whether we receive additional business because of it.

The employee manual regarding hazardous materials is in the hands of ME Panarites in order to get Colt approval before distribution.

GARLOCK has not made any decision at this time in regard to smoking employees working with asbestos products.

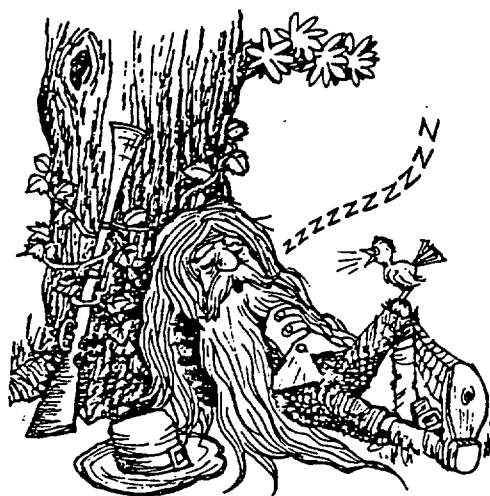
All Material Safety Data Sheets distributed by Compression Packing are currently written by HR Hughes of the Lab in Palmyra.

Next meeting to be held Wednesday, September 12, 1979 at 10 o'clock a.m.

KM Art1
8/17/79

**before
you
begin**

There are Some Things You Should Know...



Every person employed at GARLOCK where asbestos fiber is used should know that breathing excessive amounts of asbestos causes certain health problems

GARLOCK has taken many steps to protect you from exposure to harmful amounts of asbestos fiber. To make these steps effective, you must follow safe working rules on the job.

The health problems



The health problems that have been connected with exposure to asbestos are these:

- Breathing excessive amounts of fiber in the air might result in a disease called asbestosis — a scarring of the lung tissue, which when severe makes it difficult to breath properly.
- Persons who smoke cigarettes and inhale excessive amounts of asbestos dust are at a greater risk of developing lung cancer. Asbestos alone does not appear to cause this disease, but it can make people who smoke cigarettes more likely to develop this cancer. Studies show that if you don't smoke cigarettes, asbestos exposure does not increase your risk of getting lung cancer.
- Persons exposed to excessive amounts of asbestos have a greater risk of developing Mesothelioma which is a rare cancer of the lining of the chest or abdomen. There also is some indication from unconfirmed studies that there might be a greater incidence of cancer of the digestive tract in persons exposed to excessive amounts of airborne asbestos.

The health problems

You will be required to do certain things on the job to help us protect you. Some of these are:

1 You must do everything you can to prevent dust or getting asbestos fiber into the air where it could be inhaled.

2 In some areas you may at times be required to wear a respirator temporarily or other forms of personal protective equipment. You must wear this equipment properly whenever it is necessary.

3 You will be requested not to smoke on the job if you might be exposed to asbestos. You will be urged for your health's sake to quit smoking completely.

4 You will not be permitted to take any asbestos material home from the plant in order to prevent exposing others. You will use facilities provided to change work clothes, and wash before going home.

5 If equipment is not working correctly, you must report it to your supervisor immediately.



Be concerned — not alarmed. Present cases of health problems we mentioned are related to working conditions that existed many years ago. As we became aware of risks, we began spending considerable sums of money to upgrade dust control systems to prevent excessive asbestos exposures. We are confident that as long as employees follow safe work rules and equipment is operated properly, no employee will be exposed to hazardous amounts of asbestos fiber in our operations.

To assure continued control of risk, the company will regularly check asbestos-using operations with trained personnel. You must cooperate with these trained employees when they check your work areas.

Government inspections may be made of our facilities to make sure you are not being exposed to hazardous levels of asbestos. The government has set standards that limit how much asbestos you can be exposed to. We have taken steps to abide fully with those regulations.

**Be concerned,
not alarmed**

VIOLATION OF HEALTH WORK RULES CAN RESULT IN DISMISSAL.

After you begin work, you will be given an opportunity to learn more about the potential health risks of asbestos and what the company is doing to protect you on the job. You will be taught how to use personal protective equipment and other methods of protecting yourself. Because of the efforts of GARLOCK and your own efforts, it is likely that you will be as safe working for GARLOCK as in any other occupation or endeavor.

That is the way we want it. We will not take chances with your health and we won't allow you to take chances with it.

Violation of health work rules can result in dismissal.

After you begin work

Tear off this form on the dotted line.

Hand in the form but keep this booklet and refer to it often

Have you read the whole
booklet?

_____Yes _____No

Do you understand the health
risks connected with asbestos?

_____Yes _____No

Do you understand that
smoking cigarettes increases
the health risks connected
with asbestos?

_____Yes _____No

Do you understand that you
will have to follow certain work
rules set by the company to
protect you?

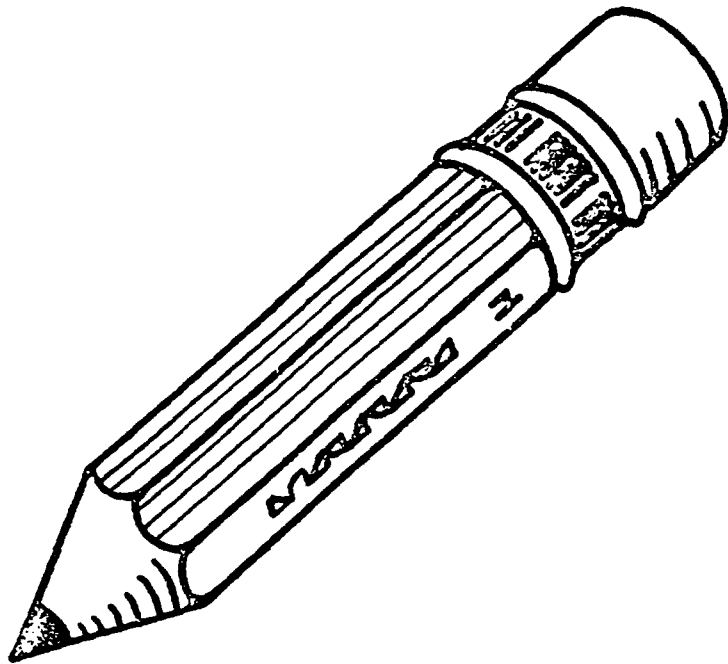
_____Yes _____No

Please sign your name and put today's date below.

Signed _____

Date _____

REFER TO THIS BOOKLET OFTEN



So we can be sure you have read this booklet and know about the potential risks connected with your job and the strict rules you must follow, we would like you to fill out the form at the right and return it to us. The form must be forwarded to your supervisor before your first pay period ends.

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute

OCT 9 1976

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

1976 ANNUAL MEETING

October 8, 1976

Savannah Inn and Country Club, Savannah, Georgia

LIST OF DELEGATES

AMATEX CORPORATION

W. Maaskant
M. J. Scanlan
J. L. Rainey
H. H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.

P. S. Hanke, Esq.
A. Kuzmuk
R. B. Pilmer (Garlock
of Canada Ltd.)

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

M. N. Brooks
P. G. Dolan
G. Ferrucci
R. M. Gordon
J. W. Hawkins
C. A. Kennedy
W. Krucke
R. O. Moebius
M. Q. Scowcroft
J. P. Wronski

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS COMPANY

E. C. Bratt
D. E. Childers
J. W. Echerd

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

G. F. A. Brink
H. Devriese
P. E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.

W. H. Smith

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.

H. M. Hay
A. R. Morrill

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

N. Gritzuk
R. A. Kuntze (ORF)
P. Steen

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

E. A. Farrell
C. E. Stiefken (ASARCO)

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

K. Mori
S. Shima

TBA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS LTD.

H. J. Corson

FRL/AN ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CO.

S. Golub

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

J. D. Officer, Esq.,
Legal Counsel
Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft
D. M. Fagan, Executive Secretary

Total attendance during the three-day 1976 Annual Meeting was 57 people: 34 members, 20 spouses, 1 guest, 1 legal counsel and 1 secretary; representative of 11 member companies, FRL and ATI,

more.....

M I N U T E S

1. CALL TO ORDER: The 1976 Annual General Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute was called to order by President Kuzmuk at 9:00 a.m., October 8, 1976, at the Savannah Inn and Country Club, Savannah, Georgia.

2. READING OF MINUTES: Upon the calling for a reading of the Minutes of the last stated meeting, it was moved by Mr. Scanlan, seconded by Mr. Bratt, and unanimously approved, to dispense with the reading thereof.

3. FINANCIAL REPORT: Treasurer Scanlan presented the Financial Report of the Litigation Defense Fund as of August 31, 1976. After receipts, expenditures and liabilities, the actual net worth of the Fund at the end of the Fiscal Year was \$3,735.80. The financial records were audited by Dreslin and Company, Certified Public Accountants, and were found to be in order. The Treasurer's Report is appended hereto as Attachment I.

4. SPECIAL ASSESSMENT #3: President Kuzmuk advised the members that the Ad Hoc Committee had recommended to the Board of Governors that a third Special Assessment was in order for the Litigation Defense Fund to cover anticipated near-future costs of the Tyler Litigation. After due consideration, however, the Board decided there should be sufficient money in the Fund for the time being and that the matter would be reviewed again at the next meeting in February 1977.

5. COMPANY LIABILITY: President Kuzmuk reported that Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft will prepare a memorandum dealing with the extent of liability of member companies in the Tyler Litigation or in any future lawsuits in which ATI is named as a defendant.

6. TYLER LITIGATION: Attorney Officer reported that nothing much has happened in the Tyler Litigation insofar as ATI is concerned. The judge still has not ruled on ATI's motion for dismissal issued about two years ago and Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft is about to make another attempt to have the Institute dismissed from the lawsuits.

7. MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION: Upon noting a large number of pending lawsuits involving claims of personal injuries resulting from exposure to asbestos, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation issued a show-cause order listing 40-50 cases (including the Tyler Litigation) and calling for a response by September 1, 1976, as to why the cases should not be consolidated for pretrial proceedings. The responses were overwhelmingly opposed to consolidation of the cases. The Panel decided to take no action at the time and the

more.....

scheduled hearing was suspended until further notice. It is quite possible, however, that a similar attempt toward consolidation will be made again in the near future.

8. ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business to be brought before the general membership, a motion to adjourn at 9:15 a.m. was made by Mr. Leclerc, seconded by Mr. Stiefken, and so carried.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan

Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

Attachment I: Litigation Defense Fund as of 8/31/76

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
LITIGATION DEFENSE FUND

FISCAL YEAR 1975-76

ESTABLISHED: APRIL 1, 1974

REPORT OF FUNDS FOR PERIOD MAY 1, 1976 THRU AUGUST 31, 1976

BALANCE ON HAND - MAY 1, 1976	\$ 8,757.91
RECEIPTS:	
6/30/76 - Interest on Savings	\$ 90.67
8/31/76 - Interest on Savings	<u>33.70</u>
TOTAL RECEIPTS	+ 124.37
	\$ 8,882.28
DISBURSEMENTS:	
6/11/76 - To ATI Inc for Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft - Shoup Litigation.	927.59
6/11/76 - To ATI Inc for Kerr, Wattles & Pessell - Shoup Litigation	1,649.09
6/28/76 - Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft - Tyler Litigation - 1st Qtr 76	570.28
6/28/76 - Hathaway & Jackson - Tyler Litigation - 10/15/75-4/30/76	1,599.00
8/31/76 - Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft - Tyler Litigation - 2nd Qtr 76	<u>293.06</u>
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 5,039.02
CASH BALANCE ON HAND - AUGUST 31, 1976	\$ 3,843.26*
Accounts Payable - To ATI Inc for Office Expenses 5/1-8/31/76 .	- 107.46
ACTUAL NET WORTH - AUGUST 31, 1976	<u>\$ 3,735.80</u>

*Checking Account: \$ 89.04
Savings Account: +3,754.22
\$3,843.26

Attachment I

June 3, 1976

U
Copy to Richard
Glosser

cc: ^{all} ALL ASBESTOS ATTORNEYS

AMONG THE DOCUMENTS
PRODUCED BY H.K. Parker
in Charlotte were many
concerning legal advice
These had previously

been
edited by ATI.

The enclosed is
an interesting
discussion of
the asbestos
litigation in
1976.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

AD HOC COMMITTEE MEETING

JUNE 3, 1976

Tan
10-14-82

DEIG TO
H.K. Parker
file.



ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

AD HOC COMMITTEE MEETING

June 3, 1976

Stouffer's National Center Inn, Arlington, Virginia

Chairman: D. H. Markusson, Esq., Johns-Manville Corporation

Vice Chairman: E. C. Bratt, Southern Asbestos Company

IN ATTENDANCE: Aratex Corporation -- M. J. Scanlan
Asarco Inc. -- R. J. Muth, Esq.
Garlock Inc. -- A. Kuzmuk
Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd. -- S. Shima
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. -- C. D. Colson;
P. G. Dolan, W. A. Guenther, Esq.;
C. A. Kennedy; M. Q. Scowcroft
Southern Asbestos Company -- E. C. Bratt
TBA Industrial Products Ltd. -- H. J. Corson
W. B. Alcorn, Jr., Esq., ATI Trial Counsel,
-- Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft
D. H. Markusson, Esq. -- Johns-Manville Corporation
D. M. Fagan, ATI Executive Secretary

M I N U T E S

1. TYLER LITIGATION: No remarkable change in the Tyler Litigation is anticipated during the next 3-5 months and very little has happened with the case. ATI's posture remains unchanged. Basically the situation can be summed up by saying that the court is remaining open for additional plaintiffs to join the lawsuit. Plaintiffs are still coming in and are being given a reasonable time for discovery. The court will not address the jurisdictional issues, including ATI's motion to dismiss, until all discovery is completed. As far as our request for a voluntary dismissal is concerned, plaintiffs' counsel will not decide until discovery is completed.

2. SHOUP LITIGATION: A complaint was filed in March in Detroit, Michigan, by William Carl Shoup against Johns-Manville Products Corporation, et al., including The Asbestos Textile Institute, a Pennsylvania corporation.

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a) Of special interest is that this is the first time ATI has been made a party in a litigation involving an insulation worker, as opposed to factory workers as is the case in the Tyler Litigation. The Shoup action represents the first attempt to draw ATI, as a trade association, rather than a product manufacturer into user-type litigation. Mr. Alcorn was quite correct in filing a motion to dismiss -- and before the motion was heard he was able to successfully negotiate a voluntary dismissal. The voluntary dismissal is "without prejudice," which means that at any time until the Statute of Limitations runs out, ATI can be rejoined as a party defendant. However, the likelihood of that happening is remote. The plaintiff has a number of good, solid, viable defendants who did supply insulation products and there is no question Mr. Shoup was exposed to those products. There is very little involvement that would warrant the rejoinder of ATI or of any of the trade associations.

b) Of interest are the allegations as to trade associations in a "user" case. The plaintiff acknowledges that:

The organizations are trade associations:

Each is engaged in research and development and in the collection, promulgation and dissemination of information to its members, to users of its products and to the public-at-large and ultimate consumers;

The defendants are involved in the trade associations that, collectively, had knowledge for many years as to the hazards of the inhalation of asbestos dust and there was a suppression or misrepresentation of that knowledge.

The above is alternatively pleaded that either the trade associations engaged in a suppression of the knowledge of the hazard or they misrepresented the nature of the hazard. The other allegation is that they did suppress or misrepresent the knowledge but they did so in the form of a civil conspiracy with the other defendants. The civil conspiracy aspect is not too alarming because it is a difficult thing to prove. However, a charge of suppression or misrepresentation of knowledge is one of which trade associations must be cognizant and on guard. The reasoning behind this statement is that since the companies are the source of the information for the trade associations, the associations become operational arms of the companies. This might be construed that the members of the associations are liable in that they were negligent in not doing enough investigation and in not pursuing the leads indicated by medical literature.

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As a practical matter, however, the likelihood of that happening in the Sheup case is somewhat remote. It is difficult for the plaintiff to prove and there is little pragmatic reason for him to attempt to do so. He already has plenty of defendants; why worry about the trade associations.

c) It is becoming increasingly clear how people are thinking in "user-type" cases -- and that is a collective organization of defendants suppressing or misrepresenting information and the duly-elected representatives in the trade associations being negligent in their duties of pursuing the information and of investigating it -- and that leads to such questions as: After a certain committee is formed and active, what did it do with the information it gathered? Why did it take or not take a particular course of action? It seems evident there will be more attempts to join trade associations with "user-type" litigations.

2. A PRODUCT EXPOSURE LITIGATION: A case that went to trial in Louisville, Kentucky, is of interest in that it is the type of litigation that could more directly involve, if not a trade association such as ATI, at least its member companies. It is quite unlike the usual insulation case because it involves the use of a finished product that someone other than the original manufacturer (in this case, Johns-Manville) had further fabricated or processed. The plaintiff had worked in a factory for some years, was exposed to the product, contracted mesothelioma and, subsequently, died.

a) The case was tried by a jury. Counsel for the defendants proceeded with a state-of-the-art defense to indicate what knowledge was held by the companies at what point in time. The defendant lost the case but the verdict was very "small" -- \$10,000 for a 51-year-old man for lost wages during time of illness and for pain and suffering and medical expenses; and \$80,000 to the widow for what should have been the remainder of the plaintiff's lifetime. Workmen's Compensation totaled about \$22,000. The outcome reflects a minimal liability on the part of the primary manufacturer.

b) In analyzing the case, two points became clear. It is extremely difficult to sell jurors on a state-of-the-art defense since they are not familiar with the situation nor with the literature. The problem is translating to the year 1976 that working with asbestos was a hazard in factories in the United Kingdom in the 1920's. All the literature tends to be effectively lumped together by the plaintiffs and there is little

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segregation of points in time when the data became meaningful in the insulation trade -- when there began to be an awareness of bronchogenic cancer or mesothelioma.

c) A surprising fact was the sophisticated reasoning of the jury. They seemed to ask was it really reasonable to expect companies in the past to be concerned with the health hazard -- nobody else was!

d) Another interesting reaction on the part of the jurors was that, although they were aware of workman's compensation, they did not feel strongly that the employer should be held liable. They did not feel the employer should be totally absolved, but there was no way to hold him liable because of the structure of the complaint. They felt there was something inherently unfair about an employee spending his entire working life in a factory, becoming ill and dying as a result of conditions at the factory -- and then a third party who did nothing but supply raw materials was charged with the whole burden, especially when the case boiled down to whether or not the manufacturer knew of a hazard and labeled his products accordingly. The jury was fairly well convinced that proper labeling would have had little consequence.

Sophisticated
Employer

e) Factually the case shaped up rather well. Unfortunately, the jury had difficulty working with the instructions given it by the court. The instructions did not deal with labeling but with whether or not there was knowledge and if so there was an accompanying duty -- and there was failure to satisfy the duty.

f) The decision is being appealed on the grounds that the manufacturer defendant was successful in getting the court to submit an interrogatory to the jury which asked: Do you find from the evidence that the defendant gave adequate warning to the defendant's employer? The jury's answer was "yes." To clarify, there is a series of cases under Kentucky law, primarily in the mining industry involving dynamite, that says: Warning to the employer is warning to the employee. This is not the rule in all jurisdictions but there is a growing body of law learning this way. If this is so in the Kentucky courts, it will set up, based on the evidence that there was an intervening cause by another party, to wit, the employer. This would absolve the manufacturer from liability.

g) The results of the case have a bright side. The asbestos industry has a story to tell. It is a story that, when told,

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doesn't come out sounding half bad. It is doubtful that anyone, absent a runaway jury, will be able to show willful or wanton misconduct on the part of the asbestos industry. When the information was put together and presented to the jury, no one on the jury said the asbestos industry had gone out of its way to hurt people. On the contrary, they felt there had been a responsible effort by the industry. Unfortunately, much of what was decided was based on wrong information. The asbestos industry can prepare a responsible, honest defense, one that should not lead to horrendous financial repercussions.

4. A CLASS ACTION CASE Also of interest is the class action case in New Jersey involving Drybestos-Manhattan, Inc., and its former employees at Passaic. A motion is pending to have the same certified as a class action and briefs have been filed in opposition. It is expected the class action will be denied and the case will proceed as a multiple plaintiff litigation. Informal meetings with the court indicate the defendant Canadian companies will be held in the case. Discovery is continuing and depositions of some of the plaintiffs have been taken. The injuries thus far appear to be minimal and the case seems to be diminishing in proportion.
5. COMPANY DOCTORS: In the news recently have been reports of several cases in California involving company doctors. They involve Johns-Manville plant contract physicians, i.e., private practitioners in the local community who have contracts with the company to provide limited time for pre-employment physicals, annual check-ups and minor medical problems. The situation arose from a case about two years ago where an employee sued the company doctor on a straight malpractice complaint for failure on the part of the doctor to disclose to the patient the nature of his pulmonary illness. The jury imposed about \$385,000 on the doctor and the case was closed. Subsequently, six other employees have filed similar cases against the doctor who, in turn, has impleaded Johns-Manville on the grounds it was not his responsibility to disclose the information to the employee.

a) There is another group of cases in California involving large punitive damage claims, where the employees have brought actions directly against Johns-Manville and the doctor -- J-M on the theory of gross, willful and wanton negligence; the doctor on the theory of malpractice. The effort is to try to get the cases out of the purview of workmen's compensation; the general rule being that workmen's compensation is a complete bar on negligence but is not a complete bar if it is a willful action on the part of the employer.

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b) There has been a great deal of union involvement in the cases and more of these types of occupational disease lawsuits are anticipated -- at least 20 or 30 in California alone. It would behoove employers to review with house counsel and the doctor exactly what are the ground rules in getting medical data from the doctor's office either to the employee or to his family physician. What makes the situation awkward is the peculiarities of a doctor-patient relationship. One way or another, the problems all filter through to the doctor. OSEA and several representatives are well aware of the problems and realize if the situation continues it will become increasingly difficult to find good physicians willing to enter the field of occupational medicine. It is indeed a serious problem. Already industry is finding physicians reluctant to become company doctors and if a company is successful in securing one, the doctor wants full insurance coverage from the first dollar. To make it even more difficult, first dollar coverage is not available in the marketplace; it cannot be bought.

5. FINANCIAL REPORT: As of April 30, 1976, the cash balance on hand in the Litigation Defense Fund totaled \$8,757.91. From that total, the following bills will be paid by the end of June 1976:

Tyler -- Hathaway; 10/15/75 thru 4/30/76	= \$1,599.00
Tyler -- Cadwalader; First Quarter 1976	= 570.23
Shoup -- Kerr, Whittles and Russell	= 1,549.09
Shoup -- Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft	= 927.59
	\$4,745.96

Based on the above known disbursements, the expected cash balance at June 30, 1976, will be \$4,011.95, deemed by the Committee to be sufficient through the end of this Fiscal Year. The Financial Report as of April 30, 1976, is attached to these Minutes as Attachment I.

7. FUTURE MEETINGS: It was agreed that although a low profile is being maintained in the Tyler Litigation, it would be helpful to all Committee members to continue to meet at least twice a year. Doing so would enable all members to keep abreast of other litigations that are concerned with asbestos. It was decided that when there are sufficient data of interest to ATI member companies, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee will call a meeting.
8. AIA/NA LEGAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE: The Board of Directors of the Asbestos Information Association/North America has approved the

ENCLOSURE

establishment of a Legal Advisory Committee that will employ counsel to address the broad spectrum of the various types of current asbestos litigation. This will place AIA/NA in position to furnish valuable data to its member companies and their managements and to serve as an "information" liaison with local counsel in an effort to provide some legal assistance. The Legal Advisory Committee will offer some degree of collaboration in the pulling together of medical information and of analyses of pertinent legal precedents in the field of product liability.

a) The Committee will be chaired by G. G. Gabrielson, Jr., Chairman of Maclean, Inc. Committee members will include P. H. Marshall, Executive Director of AIA/NA; D. A. Robinson, Esq., of Johns-Manville Corporation; W. A. Searles, Esq., Secretary of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.; Kurt Pontz, Esq., of Certainated Corporation; C. Wilson, Esq., of Jim Walter Corporation; and a representative of the small member companies.

b) Part of the scope of the Committee's initial discussions will be the area of cooperation, primarily agreement amongst insurance carriers as to who will handle a given segment of a product liability lawsuit.

c) Via a comment from the floor, the hope was expressed that the Committee could help toward forming a positive approach that would assist in avoiding the kind of divisive battling that is going on in the machine tool industry -- where machine tool manufacturers are being pitted against their customers. Perhaps the problem could be resolved by making workmen's compensation the principal avenue of recourse and having seller and user cooperate in limiting common law liability of all kinds outside workmen's compensation.

d) There is activity afoot as to suggesting some alternative remedies for third party lawsuits -- a legislative solution. If that germinates, it is something to which the AIA/NA Committee could address itself. It is a matter that cannot be resolved in the courts but must be settled in Congress.

9. ADJOURNMENT: There being no further items to be discussed by the ATI Ad Hoc Committee, the meeting was adjourned at 3:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan

Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
LITIGATION DEFENSE FUND

ESTABLISHED: APRIL 1, 1974

PERIOD: JANUARY 1, 1976, THRU APRIL 30, 1976 -- FISCAL YEAR 1975-76

BALANCE ON HAND - January 1, 1976 \$ 9,364.96

RECEIPTS:

2/13/76 - Bank Service Charge/Waived . . .	\$.96	
3/25/76 - Bank Service Charge/Waived . . .	.46	
3/31/76 - Interest on Savings	<u>116.02</u>	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		+ <u>117.44</u>
		\$ 9,482.40

DISBURSEMENTS:

1/30/76 - Bank Service Charge	\$.96	
2/23/76 - Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft -- 4th Quarter 1975	646.56	
2/ 2/76 - Bank Service Charge	.46	
4/ 6/76 - C. P. Stober/Sundry Services re DMF Affidavit in Shoup Case . .	15.18	
4/30/76 - Office Expenses - 12/75-4/76 . .	<u>61.33</u>	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		-\$ <u>724.49</u>
BALANCE ON HAND - APRIL 30, 1976		\$ <u>8,757.91*</u>

*Checking Account: \$ 300.47
Savings Account: +8,457.44
\$8,757.91*

Signed: *M. J. Seanlan*
M. J. Seanlan, ATI Treasurer

Prepared as of 4/30/76 by D. M. Fagan, Assistant Treasurer.
Subject to Audit.

Doris M. Fagan

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute

JUN 1 1976

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

1976 SPRING MEETING

June 4, 1976

Stouffer's National Center Inn, Arlington, Virginia

LIST OF DELEGATES

AMATEX CORPORATION

W. Maaskant
J. L. Rainey
M. J. Scanlan
H. H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.

S. G. Dixit
A. Kuznuk
R. D. Pilmer (Garlock
of Canada Ltd.)

DAYBESTOS-MANIMATEAU, INC.

C. D. Colson
P. G. Dolan
J. H. Hawkins
C. A. Kennedy
W. Krucke
R. C. Moebius
E. Q. Scowcroft

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS COMPANY

E. C. Bratt
D. E. Childers
J. W. Echerd

ASBESTOS TEXTIL, S.A.

D. D. Barois

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.

J. E. Smith

CANADIAN JONES-PAIVILLE CO. LTD.

H. M. Hay
D. H. Markussan, Esq. (J.M.)
A. R. Morrill

CASSIAN ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

R. A. Kuntze (CRF)

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

E. A. Farrell
R. J. Muth, Esq. (Asarco)
C. E. Stieken (Asarco)

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

S. Shima

TEA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS LTD.

H. J. Corson

ASBESTOS INFORMATION ASSOCIATION/NA

R. H. Mereness, Exec. Director

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

W. D. Alcorn, Jr., Esq.,
ATI Legal Counsel
(Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft)

D. M. Fagan, ATI Exec. Secretary

Total attendance during the two-day 1976 Spring Meeting was 31 people: 28 members, 1 guest, 1 legal counsel and 1 secretary; representative of 11 member companies, AIA/IA and ATI.

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M I N U T E S

1. CALL TO ORDER: The 1976 Spring General Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute was called to order by President Kuzmuk at 1:00 p.m., June 4, 1976, at Stouffer's National Center Inn, Arlington, Virginia.

2. READING OF MINUTES: Upon the calling for a reading of the Minutes of the last stated meeting, it was moved by Mr. Dixit, seconded by Mr. Stiefken, and unanimously approved, to dispense with the reading thereof.

3. FINANCIAL REPORT: Treasurer Scanlan presented the Financial Report on the Litigation Defense Fund as of April 30, 1976. The balance on hand at January 1, 1976 was \$9,364.96, receipts for the four months to April 30, 1976, totaled \$117.44 and disbursements amounted to \$724.40 -- leaving a cash balance at April 30, 1976, of \$8,757.91. Additional expenses of \$4,745.96 to be paid in June indicate an anticipated cash balance at the end of June 1976 of \$4,011.95. It was noted the funds available are expected to be sufficient to cover known expenses to the end of this Fiscal Year. The entire Report as of April 30, 1976, which is subject to audit, is appended hereto as Attachment I.

4. TYLER LITIGATION: Mr. Markusson announced that insofar as ATI was concerned, nothing had happened in the Tyler Litigation except the continuing intervention of additional plaintiffs. No action is expected on ATI's motions until after all discovery is in.

5. NEXT MEETING: President Kuzmuk advised the membership that the 1976 Annual Meeting of the Institute will be held October 6-8, 1976, at Savannah Inn and Country Club, Savannah, Georgia.

6. ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business to be brought before the general membership, a motion to adjourn was made by Mr. Farrell, seconded by Mr. Dixit, and so carried. The meeting was adjourned at 1:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan
Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

ASTORIA TEXTILE INSTITUTE
LITIGATION DEFENSE FUND

ESTABLISHED: APRIL 1, 1974

PERIOD: JANUARY 1, 1975, THRU APRIL 30, 1975 -- FISCAL YEAR 1975-76

BALANCE ON HAND - January 1, 1975 \$ 9,364.96

RECEIPTS:

2/13/76 - Bank Service Charge/Waived . . .	\$.96	
3/25/76 - Bank Service Charge/Waived . . .	.46	
3/31/76 - Interest on Savings	<u>116.02</u>	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		+ <u>117.44</u>
		\$ 9,482.40

DISBURSEMENTS:

1/30/76 - Bank Service Charge	\$.96	
2/23/76 - Cadwalador, Wickersham & Taft		
-- 4th Quarter 1975	646.56	
2/ 2/76 - Bank Service Charge	.46	
4/ 6/76 - C. P. Stober/Sundry Services re		
DMF Affidavit in Shoup Case . .	15.18	
4/30/76 - Office Expenses - 12/75-4/76 . .	<u>61.33</u>	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		- <u>724.49</u>
BALANCE ON HAND - APRIL 30, 1976		\$ 8,757.91*

*Checking Account: \$ 300.47
Savings Account: +8,457.44
\$8,757.91*

Signed: _____
M. J. Scanlan, ATI Treasurer

Prepared as of 4/30/76 by D. M. Fagan, Assistant Treasurer.
Subject to Audit

Attachment I

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute

FEB 6 1976

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
LITIGATION DEFENSE FUND

ESTABLISHED: APRIL 1, 1974

PERIOD: SEPTEMBER 1, 1975, THRU DECEMBER 31, 1975 -- F/Y 1975-76

BALANCE ON HAND - September 1, 1975 \$ 13,033.93

RECEIPTS:

12/10/75 - Bank Service Charge/Waived. \$.84
12/31/75 - Interest on Savings 157.97
TOTAL RECEIPTS + 158.81
\$ 13,242.74

DISBURSEMENTS:

10/31/75 - To ATI, Inc., for Office
Expenses 9/1/75-10/31/75 . \$ 4.61
11/14/75 - Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft 1,450.00
11/14/75 - Hathaway & Jackson 2,388.93
11/23/75 - Bank Service Charge84
12/15/75 - To ATI, Inc., for Office
Expenses - November 1975. . 33.40
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS - 3,877.78

BALANCE ON HAND - DECEMBER 31, 1975 \$ 9,364.96*

*Checking Account: \$ 323.54
Savings Account: +9,041.42
\$9,364.96

Attachment I

M I N U T E S

1. The 1976 Winter General Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute was called to order by President A. Kuzmuk at 1:00 p.m., February 6, 1976, at the Sheraton National Motor Hotel, Arlington, Virginia.

2. Upon the calling for a reading of the Minutes of the last stated meeting, it was moved by S. G. Dixit, seconded by L. E. Moody, and unanimously approved, to dispense with the reading thereof.

3. In the absence of Treasurer M. J. Scanlan, President Kuzmuk presented the Financial Report of the Litigation Defense Fund as of December 31, 1975. The balance on hand at September 1, 1975, was \$13,003.93, receipts to date totaled \$158.01 and disbursements amounted to \$3,877.78 -- leaving a cash balance at December 31, 1975, of \$9,364.96. It was noted the funds available are expected to be sufficient to cover anticipated expenses between now and the Spring Meeting in June of this year. The entire Report is attached hereto as Attachment I.

4. President Kuzmuk announced that insofar as ATI was concerned, the only activities that have been occurring in the Tylor Litigation were the intervention of additional plaintiffs. Consequently, the responsibilities of Attorneys Alcorn and Hathaway are presently limited to answering the complaints. This situation is not expected to change during the coming four months.

5. As advised by President Kuzmuk, the next General Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute will be held June 3-4, 1976, at Stouffer's National Center Inn, Arlington, Virginia.

6. There being no further business to be brought before the general membership, a motion to adjourn was made by P. E. Leclerc, seconded by C. A. Kennedy, and so moved. The meeting was adjourned at 1:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan

Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

1976 WINTER MEETING

February 6, 1976

Sheraton National Motor Hotel, Arlington, Virginia *

LIST OF DELEGATES

AMATEX CORPORATION

W. Bhaskant
J. L. Rainey
H. J. Scanlan
H. H. Walter

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

W. B. R. Callan
P. E. Leclerc

ATLAS TEXTILE COMPANY

W. H. Johnston

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.

J. M. Leblond
W. H. Smith

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.

H. M. Hay
J. P. Power

GARLOCK INC.

S. G. Dixit
A. Kizmek

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

Y. Sato
S. Shima

RAYDESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

C. D. Colson
J. W. Hawkins
C. A. Kennedy
W. Krucke
R. O. Moebius
M. Q. Scowcroft

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS COMPANY

E. C. Bratt
D. E. Childers
J. W. Echord
L. E. Moody

TEA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS LTD.

H. J. Corson

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

W. B. Alcorn, Jr., Esq.,
ATI Legal Counsel,
Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft

D. M. Fagan,
ATI Executive Secretary

Total attendance during the two-day 1976 Winter Meeting was 28 people: 26 members, 1 legal counsel, and 1 secretary -- representative of 10 member companies, plus ATI.

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February 6, 1976

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE, INC.

1976 WINTER MEETING

February 6, 1976

Sheraton National Motor Hotel, Arlington, Virginia .

LIST OF DELEGATES

AMATEX CORPORATION

W. Maaskant
J. L. Rainey
M. J. Scanlan
E. H. Walter

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

W. B. R. Callan
P. E. Leclerc

ATLAS TEXTILE COMPANY

W. H. Johnston

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.

J. M. Leblond
W. H. Smith

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.

E. M. Hay
J. P. Power

GARLOCK INC.

S. G. Dixit
A. Kuzmuk

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

Y. Sato
S. Shima

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M. Q. Scowcroft

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D. E. Childers
J. W. Echerd
L. E. Moody

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H. J. Corson

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE, INC.

W. D. Alcorn, Jr., Esq.,
ATI Legal Counsel,
Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft

D. M. Fagan,
ATI Executive Secretary

Total attendance during the two-day 1976 Winter Meeting was 28 people: 26 members, 1 legal counsel, and 1 secretary -- representative of 10 member companies, plus ATI.

M I N U T E S

1. The 1976 Winter General Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute, Inc., was called to order by President A. Kuzmuk at 1:15 p.m., February 6, 1976, at the Sheraton National Motor Hotel, Arlington, Virginia.

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2. President Kuzmuk welcomed all members to the meeting and asked each member to rise and give his name and company affiliation. The complete list of delegates appears on page 1 of these Minutes.

3. Upon a call for the reading of the Minutes of the last meeting, it was moved by S. G. Dixit, seconded by L. E. Moody, and unanimously approved, to dispense with the reading of same.

4. In the absence of Treasurer Scanlan, a report on the financial status of the Corporation was presented by President Kuzmuk. On September 1, 1975, the balance on hand was \$8,599.21. Added to this figure were total receipts of \$11,034.49, the most notable being \$9,750.00 from Members' dues and \$748.90 from sales of the Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual, 3rd edition. Total expenditures were \$5,031.99, leaving a cash balance at the end of December of \$13,631.71. Taking into account known assets and liabilities, the total net worth of the Corporation at December 31, 1975, amounted to \$15,256.32. The entire Report of Funds, which will be filed for audit, is attached to these Minutes as Attachment I.

5. The Fiber Producers' Report was presented by P. E. Leclerc. Total shipments for 1975 of asbestos by member companies of the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association show a decline of 42.5% from 1974. For Group 3 grades, the decline was 69%. At year-end, inventories of Group 3 grades were 65% lower than a year ago. The 7-month strike at the Quebec asbestos mines is partially responsible for the decrease. The supply situation of the longer spinning grades is tight. Demand and supply of the regular spinning grades appear to be in balance. See Attachment II for the Fiber Producers' Report in its entirety.

6. Technical Committee Member J. W. Hawkins reported that his group met February 5 and 6 to review several ASTM Standards and a Military Specification. . . . Mr. Hawkins announced that the Technical Committee, which had 3 members about 5 years ago, has been reduced to 3 members. Additional members are needed in order to have an active, on-going group. The Committee is suggesting that representatives be sent from Johns-Manville Corporation and Garlock Inc. Others that can give technical assistance are requested to volunteer. . . . It was advised that the ATI Technical Committee and ASTM Sub-Committee D13.14 were one in the same with the exception of P. O. Nicodemus who serves as Chairman of D13.14 and as liaison between ASTM and ATI. Mr. Nicodemus is in ill health and is not in position to travel, but he has agreed to continue with these responsibilities for the time being. When the time comes that he becomes unable to be active, the ATI Technical Committee has decided that the Chairman of both the ASTM and the ATI Committees should be the same person -- rotating at two-year intervals. See Attachment III for the complete Technical Committee Report.

MORE.....

7. In the absence of Chairman R. A. Kuntze, a report on the activities of the Fiber Research & Testing Subcommittee was given by D. E. Childers. A comparison test is underway on dust counting, using the membrane filter method. Test results thus far indicate the laboratories involved did not use the same counting procedure. Therefore, a second Round-Robin test will be run and it will be emphasized that all those participating should use the OSHA method of counting. See Attachment IV for the entire Fiber Research & Testing Subcommittee Report.

8. Chairman L. E. Moody advised that the special Environmental Task Group met on February 4-5 to carry out the project assigned to it by the ATI Board of Governors -- which was to define each piece of asbestos textile manufacturing equipment; to determine how an asbestos fiber becomes airborne at each location; to describe the current means to capture and control airborne asbestos fiber; and to report on the effectiveness of the present controls. Chairman Moody will shortly issue a report to the Secretary on the findings of the Task Group. The Report, in turn, will be submitted to the Board of Governors. Ultimately, the information will become a part of the ATI Position Paper which will serve as the Institute's comments to the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration on the proposal to revise the "Asbestos Standard."

9. As reported by Chairman Moody, the Environmental Committee met on February 6 during which it received a presentation and demonstration by Mr. Robert S. Magdelain on Nilfisk vacuum cleaning equipment. Secondly, a discussion was held on the events of the meeting held on February 4 by the Asbestos Information Association/North America re the Industry Response it is preparing to the proposed revision of the "Asbestos Standard." Lastly, the Committee reviewed several sections of the afore-mentioned Standard, specifically those relating to recordkeeping, facility requirements such as showers, regulated areas, and mechanical ventilation systems. See Attachment V for the entire Environmental Committee Report.

10. President Kuzmuk advised that the Secretary would soon be sending response forms to all member companies, requesting them to indicate their acceptance or non-acceptance of the new membership structure which becomes effective September 1, 1976, and which was fully defined in the Minutes of the 1975 Annual General Meeting of ATI, Inc., in paragraphs 11 and 12 on page 4. It was reiterated that the Institute is opening its membership to a greater number of companies so they may become Regular Members and serve on the Board of Governors. The purpose of the mailing piece is to enable the Board to determine who will become Regular Members at the start of the next fiscal year. President Kuzmuk requested all member companies to

MOFC.....

respond promptly so all of the data will be available to the Board at its Meeting on June 3, 1976.

11. It was regrettably announced by President Kuzmuk that as a result of a corporate decision, Uniroyal, Inc., had resigned as a Member of the ATI. He stated the Board had accepted the resignation with a great deal of regret as the various representatives of Uniroyal had been a great asset to the Institute over the years, having performed effectively in its many activities, both administratively and at Committee level.

12. Because of Uniroyal's resignation from the Institute, vacancies were created in the Office of Vice-President and in the Chairmanship of the Technical Committee. President Kuzmuk announced that through the remainder of this fiscal year and until the 1976 Annual Meeting, Treasurer Scanlan will take on the additional duties of Vice-President of the Institute. W. Maschak will serve as Acting Chairman of the ATI Technical Committee.

13. President Kuzmuk informed the membership that the dates of the next General Meeting of ATI, Inc., remained at June 3-4, 1976, although the site had been changed to Stouffer's National Center Inn, Arlington, Virginia. The move was made in the interest of economy when it was learned that Twin Bridges Marriott in Arlington (the previously-scheduled site) had established new prices for meeting space that seemed exorbitant and an unnecessary expense.

14. It was reported by President Kuzmuk that the ATI Position Paper had been reviewed at this meeting. It is about ready for final draft form and should be completed and approved by the Board for submission to OSHA by the deadline which presently is April 9, 1976.

The ATI Position Paper will incorporate the outcome of discussions at the special meeting held by the Institute on November 13, 1975; data received and compiled following that meeting; and the findings of the Environmental Task Group (referred to in paragraph 8 of these Minutes). It will be concerned specifically with the position of the asbestos textile manufacturing industry in the U.S. In addition, ATI is coordinating with AIA/IA in its project toward preparing and submitting a total Asbestos Industry Response to OSHA.

15. There being no further business to be brought before the membership, it was moved by P. E. Leclerc and seconded by C. A. Kennedy that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was carried and the meeting adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan
Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE, INC.
Report of Funds

Fiscal Year ending August 31, 1976
Period: September 1, 1975, thru December 31, 1976

BALANCE ON HAND - September 1, 1975:

Checking Account	\$ 700.48	
Savings Account	20,936.45	
Petty Cash Account	46.21	
	<u>\$ 21,683.14</u>	
Less Litigation Defense Fund	<u>- 13,083.93</u>	
TOTAL ON HAND - September 1, 1975		\$ 8,599.21

RECEIPTS:

Booklet Sales	\$ 46.65	
Test Manual Sales	748.90	
Members' Dues	9,750.00	
Interest on Savings	388.93	
ATI Meeting Expense Reimbursement	112.00	
Reimbursement from Litigation Defense Fund/Supplies	<u>38.01</u>	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		<u>+ 11,084.49</u>
		\$ 19,683.70

DISBURSEMENTS:

Legal Services & Expenses	\$ 1,154.01	
Incorporation Expenses	356.35	
Secretary's Gross Wages	671.00	
Taxes on Wages Paid by ATI, Inc.	46.49	
ATI Meeting Expense	2,016.65	
Secretary's Travel Expense	267.79	
Telephone	234.65	
Printing/Office Supplies	391.26	
Postage	139.50	
Postage--Test Manual	80.04	
Rental of Office Space	165.00	
Accountant/Caruso/1974-75	300.00	
Booklet Sale Refunds	<u>9.25</u>	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		<u>- 6,031.99</u>
BALANCE ON HAND - December 31, 1975		\$ 13,651.71

BALANCE ON HAND - December 31, 1975:

Checking Account	\$ 1,583.08	
Savings Account	12,068.30	
Petty Cash Account	<u>.33</u>	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS - December 31, 1975		\$ 13,651.71

ASSETS AS OF December 31, 1975:

Total Funds As Listed Above	\$ 13,651.71	
Accounts Receivable -- Members' Dues	1,875.00	
Charged Expenses	24.72	
Furniture & Equipment/Nominal Value	<u>1.00</u>	
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 15,552.43

LIABILITIES AS OF December 31, 1975:

Accrued Taxes	\$ 296.11	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>- 296.11</u>

TOTAL NET WORTH AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1975	\$ 15,256.32
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Attachment I

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FIBER PRODUCERS' REPORT

Presented by Paul E. Leclerc, Sales Director, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., at the 1976 Winter General Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute, Inc., Sheraton National Motor Hotel, Arlington, Virginia
-- February 6, 1976

Total shipments of the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association member companies for 1975 show a decline of 42.5% from 1974. For group 3, the decline was 69%. The seven-months' strike in the Thetford-Black Lake-East Broughton area is partially responsible for this drop.

At the end of 1975 the combined inventory of the QAMA members was the lowest ever; the stocks on hand of group 3 grades were 65% lower than they were the previous year; total stocks were 59% lower as well -- and I should add that 50% of the inventory was made up of group 7 grades.

The supply situation of the longer spinning grades such as 3F, Cassiar AAA and Cassiar AA is rather tight. The demand and supply of the regular spinning grades appear to be in balance at this time.

Grades in groups 4, 5 and 6 are very much in demand, and definitely in short supply. The demand for grades in group 7 continues to be good, particularly in the "open type" grades.

Attachment II

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TECHNICAL COMMITTEE REPORT

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE, INC.

February 5-6, 1976

Sheraton National Motor Hotel, Arlington, Virginia

IN ATTENDANCE: Anatex Corporation -- W. Bhaskant, Acting Chairman
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. -- J. W. Hawkins
Southern Asbestos Company -- D. E. Childers;
J. W. Echard

1. ASTM D-1113--Magnetic Rating -- Editorial changes approved by letter of ballot and will be incorporated in next annual issue.
2. ASTM D-315--Asbestos Tape, Woven and ASTM D-1571--Asbestos Cloth, Woven -- Proposed statement on precision and accuracy being sent out for review; upon return, comments will be analyzed and proposed statements will be submitted for letter of ballot.
3. ASTM D-1918-72--Asbestos Content -- This method is next on the agenda for revision. At this time, no editorial changes are suggested.
4. ASTM/ATI relationship was discussed and, in view of the retirement from General Electric of Mr. P. O. Nicodemus, Chairman of ASTM Sub-Committee D13.14 on Asbestos, it was decided to await the outcome of the June 1976 ATI meeting as to what steps to take in the future. Since Mr. Barnwell of Uniroyal, Inc., no longer is active due to the resignation of Uniroyal from ATI, Mr. W. Bhaskant will act as Chairman of the ATI Committee until the June meeting. . . . It was unanimously agreed to request Mr. Nicodemus to stay on as Chairman of ASTM D13.14.
5. Specification MIL-I-15349c--Thermal Insulation Tape -- The contents of Table II were questioned. The nominal weight in the Table was recommended to be changed to minimum weight. Raybestos-Manhattan and Southern Asbestos will consult with each other and, if needed, will propose the change as follows:

3.6.3 - Change 55% to 70% and also, as stated above, the weight in Table II from nominal to minimum;

In the event Raybestos-Manhattan and Southern Asbestos decide that a change is definitely necessary, either Mr. Hawkins or Mr. Echard will write to NAVSEC in Hyattsville, Maryland.

more.....

Attachment III/page 1 of 2

6. Technical Committee Membership -- Due to the low participation in this Committee, it was requested while the President of ATI, Mr. A. Kuzmuk, and the Secretary, Ms. D. M. Fagan, were present, to extend the Committee by adding at least one permanent member from Garlock Inc. and from Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. Mr. Kuzmuk promised to look into the matter concerning Garlock and Mr. J. P. Power will check with C.J-M. Ms. Fagan will follow through.
7. Specification HR-T-1702--Asbestos Tape -- This Specification is superseding the former Standard MIL-T-4117A. Members of the Committee found that Government Procurement Agencies are still making reference to the old Specification. Due to the uncertainty as to whether or not the Government will discontinue the use of asbestos products, it was suggested to not recommend changes in either Specification.
8. ASTM D-299--Yarn -- When next up for revision by ASTM Subcommittee D13.14, it should be determined what type of change is advisable to Section 10--Yarn Number. The weight of plied yarn calculation is not clear. Also, a plied yarn tolerance for weight should be added under paragraph 7.1.1.
9. The next meeting will be held June 3-4, 1976, at Stouffer's National Center Inn, Arlington, Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,
W. Maaskant,
Acting Chairman

FIBER RESEARCH & TESTING SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE, INC.

February 5-6, 1976

Sheraton National Motor Hotel, Arlington, Virginia

IN ATTENDANCE: Asbestos Corporation Ltd. -- W. E. R. Callan
Dell Asbestos Mines Ltd. -- W. E. Smith
Southern Asbestos Company -- D. E. Childers

1. The Chairman, Dr. R. A. Kuntze, could not be present, thus he asked D. E. Childers to report on the activities of the group.
2. At the last meeting, it was decided to run a comparison test on dust counting using the Membrane Filter Method. The participants were instructed to use the same counting procedure. However, test results received from three laboratories indicated the same counting procedure was not used. In one instance, the fiber count between laboratories ranged from 5.3 to 2.5 fibers/cc, and in another instance the counts ranged from 16.7 to 4.8 fibers/cc.
3. It was decided to begin another Round-Robin test. In the test, it will be emphasized that everyone use the OSHA method (NIOSH, August 1972). Mr. Childers will prepare new samples for the new test. A copy of the OSHA procedure will be sent to all participants. Each laboratory should count the same slides and send them to the next person in the same order as listed below.* Please send all test results to Dr. R. A. Kuntze.

Respectfully submitted,

D. E. Childers,
Acting Chairman

* D. E. Childers
R. A. Kuntze
G. F. A. Brink
W. H. Smith
J. P. Wronski
C. E. Stiefen
E. Lincoln

Attachment IV

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE REPORT

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE, INC.

February 4-5, 1976

Sheraton National Motor Hotel, Arlington, Virginia

IN ATTENDANCE:

Amstar Corporation -- W. Maashant; H. H. Walter
Atlas Textile Company -- W. H. Johnston
Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. -- H. M. Hay; J. P. Power
Garlock Inc. -- S. G. Dixit; A. Yuzna
Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd. -- Y. Sato; S. Shima
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. -- J. W. Hawkins; C. A. Kennedy
W. Krucke; R. O. Moebius; M. Q. Scowcroft
Southern Asbestos Company -- J. W. Echerd; L. E. Moody

Wednesday, February 4, 1976 --

A short evening session was held to describe the project assigned to a Task Group of the Committee -- "to define, by each piece of manufacturing equipment used in the processing of asbestos textiles, how asbestos fibers become airborne, how airborne fiber is captured or controlled to dust collection and how effectively presently controlled."

Attended by S. G. Dixit, D. M. Fagan, H. M. Hay, C. A. Kennedy, W. Krucke, A. Yuzna, L. E. Moody, J. P. Power and H. H. Walter.

Thursday, February 5, 1976 --

The Task Group met from 8:30 a.m. through 2:00 p.m. A discussion of machinery used and means of airborne asbestos fiber capture and control utilized the entire period. A separate report will be submitted.

Friday, February 6, 1976 --

A meeting of the full Environmental Committee was held. The following items made up the meeting agenda.

- a) Presentation and demonstration of Milfisk vacuum cleaning equipment was given by R. S. Magdelain of Milfisk of America, Inc. The program included new, more-efficient air-filtering means, and ways of attaining larger quantities of volume per dump cycle.

MORE.....

Attachment V/page 1 of 2

b) Discussion of the ATE/NA meeting held on February 4 concerning the proposed "Asbestos Standard."

c) Brief review of parts of the proposed Standard (other than the 0.5-fiber portion) such as recordkeeping, sanitary facilities requirements, regulated areas and mechanical ventilation systems.

Respectfully submitted,

L. E. Moody, Chairman

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute

OCT 3 1975

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

1975 ANNUAL MEETING

October 3, 1975
Amelia Island Plantation, Amelia Island, Florida.

LIST OF DELEGATES

AMATEX CORPORATION

W. Maaskant
J. L. Rainey
M. J. Scanlan
H. H. Walter

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

G. F. A. Brink
P. E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.

W. H. Smith

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.

J. P. Power

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

R. A. Kuntze (Ontario
Research Foundation)

GARLOCK INC.

S. G. Dixit
A. Kuzmuk
R. B. Pilmer (Garlock
of Canada Ltd.)

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

C. E. Stiefken (Asarco Inc.)

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

Y. Sato
S. Shima

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

M. N. Brooks
C. D. Colson
R. M. Gordon
J. W. Hawkins
R. T. Matthew
R. O. Moebius
M. Q. Scowcroft

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS COMPANY

E. C. Bratt
D. E. Childers
J. W. Echerd
L. E. Moody

TEA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS LTD.

H. J. Corson

UNIROYAL, INC.

C. S. Barnwell
B. E. Carden
E. A. Morris

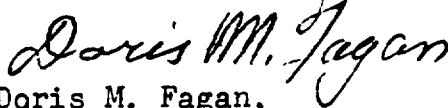
ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE, INC.

W. B. Alcorn, Jr., Esq.,
Legal Counsel;
Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft
D. M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

Total attendance during the three-day 1975 Annual Meeting was 59 people; 30 members, 23 spouses, 1 legal counsel, 1 secretary and 4 guests; representative of 12 member companies plus ATI, Inc.

1. The 1975 Annual General Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute was called to order by President A. Kuzmuk at 8:00 a.m., October 3, 1975, at the Tennis Center, Racquet Park, Amelia Island Plantation, Amelia Island, Florida.
2. Upon calling for a reading of the Minutes of the 1975 Spring Meeting of the Institute, it was moved by S. G. Dixit, seconded by C. E. Stiefken, and so carried, to dispense with the reading thereof.
3. In the absence of Treasurer M. J. Scanlan, the Financial Report as of August 31, 1975, was presented by Vice President E. A. Morris. The cash balance as of September 1, 1974, amounted to \$14,051.44. During the fiscal year under review, receipts totaled \$53,045.38 and expenditures were \$33,205.50 for general purposes and \$12,208.18 for the Litigation Defense Fund, leaving \$21,683.14 as the cash balance on August 31, 1975. Taking assets and liabilities into account, the actual net worth between the two organizations at year-end was \$21,615.74 (\$8,599.21 earmarked for the Corporation and \$13,083.93 in the Litigation Defense Fund). Please note that no funds had been transferred to the Corporation as of August 31, 1975. Vice President Morris advised that the financial records for the fiscal year had been audited by Dreslin and Company, Certified Public Accountants, and had been found to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. President Kuzmuk reported that since there was a balance of approximately \$13,000.00 in the Litigation Defense Fund, the Board of Governors does not currently anticipate the need for another assessment on the members. The complete Report of Funds as of August 31, 1975, is appended to these Minutes as Attachment I.
4. In presenting Remarks of Legal Counsel, W. B. Alcorn, Jr., Esq., of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, reported that little had happened since the last meeting in the Tyler Litigation except for the intervention of some additional plaintiffs and of two insurance companies who paid workmen's compensation claims to the workers who are now plaintiffs in the case. The two insurance companies who intervened against the defendants, including ATI, are asking for indemnification and reimbursement for the claims they have paid. The prospect of a voluntary dismissal for ATI still exists -- in return for ATI voluntarily making documents from its files available to the plaintiffs. It is possible the Institute will be dismissed by either the February or the June 1976 meeting.

Respectfully submitted,


Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
Report of Funds

Fiscal Year ending August 31, 1975
Period: September 1, 1974, thru August 31, 1975

Balance on Hand - September 1, 1974 --

General Fund	\$ 1,416.83
Reserve Fund	12,601.86
Petty Cash Fund	<u>32.75</u>

Total on Hand at 9/1/74 \$ 14,051.44

Receipts

General Fund - Book Sales	\$ 20.73
Magnetite Samples	5.00
Reserve Fund - Book Sales	30.80
Charged Expenses	7.00
Test Manual Sales	21,536.78
Members' Dues	13,118.25
Interest to 6/30/75	1,123.69
Litigation Defense Fund	<u>17,203.13</u>

Total Receipts + 53,045.38

\$ 67,096.82

Disbursements

Legal Services/Expenses	\$ 4,320.73
Secretary's Gross Wages	2,100.00
Taxes on Wages Paid by ATI	163.78
ATI Meeting Expense	907.52
Secretary's Travel Expense	428.29
Telephone	397.90
Printing/Office Supplies	824.12
Postage	487.45
Revision of Test Manual	322.13
Test Manual/Printing	
& Shipping Costs	22,185.06
Rental of Office Space	540.00
Accountant/Caruso/1973-74	300.00
ASTM Dues for Year 1975	25.00
Gifts/Flowers/Plaques, etc.	111.80
Insurance	60.00
Charged Expenses	<u>31.72</u>

\$ 33,205.50

Litigation:

Legal Services/Expenses	10,938.18
ATI Meeting Expense	66.54
Telephone	120.95
Printing/Office Supplies	141.51
Postage	133.35
Deposition Transcripts	565.58
Transcripts/reproducing;	
binding; postage	<u>242.07</u>

+ 12,208.18

Total Disbursements - 45,413.68

BALANCE ON HAND 8/31/75 . . . \$ 21,683.14

more.....

Attachment I/page 1 of 2

Funds as of August 31, 1975 --

General Fund	\$ 700.48	.
Reserve Fund	20,936.45	
Petty Cash Fund	<u>46.21</u>	

*TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS AUGUST 31, 1975 . . . \$ 21,683.14

Assets as of August 31, 1975 --

Total Funds as listed above	\$ 21,683.14
Accounts Receivable - Book Sales	23.35
Charged Expenses	24.72
Furniture & Equipment/Nominal Value	<u>1.00</u>

TOTAL ASSETS \$ 21,732.21

Liabilities as of August 31, 1975 --

Accrued Taxes	\$ <u>116.47</u>
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TOTAL LIABILITIES . . . - 116.47

TOTAL NET WORTH AS OF AUGUST 31, 1975 . . . \$ 21,615.74

*Total Available Funds 8/31/75: \$21,683.14

Litigation Defense Fund: -13,083.93

ACTUAL NET WORTH: \$ 8,599.21

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute
JUN 6 1975

MEMO FROM THE DESK OF

Doris M. Fagan

Dear ATI Member:

Legal Counsel's Address, as presented
by Mr. Wendell B. Alcorn to the
general membership on June 6, 1975,
will be sent you shortly. When it
arrives, please attach it to the back
of your General Meeting minutes.

Thank you.



ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

1975 SPRING MEETING

June 6, 1975
Stouffer's Atlanta Inn, Atlanta, Georgia

LIST OF DELEGATES

AMATEX CORPORATION

W. Maaskant
M. J. Scanlan
H. H. Walter

ASBERIT S/A

M. Cattaneo

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

P. E. Leclerc

ASBESTOS TEXTIL S.A.

D. Barois
F. Ize

ATLAS TEXTILE COMPANY

W. H. Johnston

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.

W. H. Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

R. A. Kuntze
(Ontario Research Foundation)

GARLOCK INC.

A. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

D. H. Markusson, Esq.

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

E. A. Farrell
C. E. Stiefken

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

Y. Sato

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

C. D. Colson
J. W. Hawkins
J. F. MacLachlan
R. T. Matthew
R. O. Moebius
M. W. Oliver
M. Q. Scowcroft

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS COMPANY

E. C. Bratt
D. E. Childers
J. W. Echerd

TBA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS LTD.

H. J. Corson

UNIROYAL, INC.

D. T. Austin (Retired)
C. S. Barnwell
B. E. Carden
A. C. Link (Retired)
E. A. Morris

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

W. B. Alcorn, Jr., Esq.
Legal Counsel
D. M. Fagan
Executive Secretary

Total attendance during the two-day 1975 Spring Meeting was 39 people: 31 members, 6 wives, 1 legal counsel and 1 secretary; representative of 15 member companies plus ATI.

M I N U T E S

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
Stouffer's Atlanta Inn, Atlanta, Georgia
June 6, 1975

The regular spring meeting of the ATI Environmental Committee was called to order by Acting Chairman R. T. Matthew, with representation from ten (10) member companies present. Those in attendance included:

Amatex Corporation -- H. H. Walter
Asberit S/A -- M. Cattaneo
Asbestos Textil S.A. -- F. Ize
Atlas Textile Company -- W. H. Johnston
Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd. -- E. A. Farrell
Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd. -- Y. Sato
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. -- J. F. Maclachlan, R. T. Matthew,
R. O. Moebius, M. W. Oliver, M. Q. Scowcroft
Southern Asbestos Company -- E. C. Bratt
TBA Industrial Products Ltd. -- H. J. Corson
Uniroyal, Inc. -- B. E. Carden

Mr. Matthew explained that for this meeting he was acting as chairman for L. E. Moody who is recovering from a recent heart attack.

The film, "Living With Dust" -- produced by 3M Company -- was shown and several members of other ATI committees sat in with the Environmental group for the showing of the film.

The Committee then discussed respirators for asbestos dust -- who was using what type and where and why. Some companies are using approved "single-use" respirators for up to one week while others are using "reusable" permanent-type respirators with the cleaning and sanitizing program required by the OSHA Asbestos Standard. No one indicated that they had had experience with approved "powered-air-purifying respirators" required for the higher dust concentrations.

The proposed new noise standard was discussed briefly because there appeared to be no new factual information as to when the "final" revision of the proposed standard will be published or what it will contain.

The proposed new asbestos standard was discussed but again no factual information was available. However, two opinions obtained from a Washington source were: (1) that the proposed standard would not be published in the Federal Register until late summer; and (2) that the format will be like the recent arsenic and ketone standards with an "action level" (where certain requirements become mandatory) at about one half the allowable time-weighted average.

Members were asked about recent OSHA activity-plant visits, etc. The only activities reported were a visit to one plant and a telephone call to another -- both to obtain information about their work practices and dust control procedures for receiving, storing and handling asbestos before processing.

After discussion, the Committee approved the following resolutions to the ATI Board of Governors:

- (1a) That the ATI advise OSHA through appropriate channels that, in the opinion of the membership of the Institute, an accurate 8-hour, time-weighted average of fiber concentration can be obtained only by the method detailed in (1) and (2) of the Minutes of this Committee's February 7, 1975, meeting.
- (1b) That OSHA Compliance Officers be instructed to follow this procedure when sampling for a time-weighted average.
- (1c) That a better definition, including a uniform practical sampling time, be obtained from OSHA for ceiling concentration.
- (2) That the ATI, through its Technical Committee or the Fiber Research & Testing Subcommittee, make every effort to find a better method than the "membrane filter" method for measuring airborne concentrations of asbestos fiber.

The Committee discussed briefly the "special clothing," "change rooms" and "clothes lockers" section of 1910.93a (now 1910.1001). This discussion will be continued at the next meeting of the Committee.

Members desiring discussion, interpretation or clarification of other sections of the Asbestos Standard should notify the Chairman, preferably in writing, well before the next meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

R. T. Matthew, Acting Chairman

AD HOC COMMITTEE REPORT
ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

June 6, 1975

Presented by Chairman Dennis H. Markusson, Esq., Johns-Manville Corporation; at the ATI 1975 Spring Meeting held at Stouffer's Atlanta Inn, Atlanta, Georgia.

As reported at earlier meetings, the Asbestos Textile Institute has filed motions in the United States District Court in Tyler, Texas, in the Yandle and Kay cases seeking to be dismissed from such law suits on the grounds that the court does not have any jurisdiction over ATI. The court has still not ruled on such motions.

The court has established a schedule for discovery whereby the parties by means of interrogatories and depositions can seek facts and documents relevant to the law suit. At the present time some of this discovery is being directed to jurisdictional questions as there are other defendants who, as ATI, feel they are not proper parties to the law suit. There is no particular timetable on this discovery and it is our present judgment that the court will not rule on any jurisdictional questions, including ATI's motion to dismiss, until all jurisdictional discovery is completed.

We remain confident that our contention that there is no jurisdiction over ATI in these cases is well taken and will be favorably acted upon by the court when it is finally considered. From a procedural standpoint there is nothing more to be done on our motion to dismiss except wait for the court's ruling.

Separate and apart from the formal motion to be dismissed as a party to the law suit the Institute through its Trial Counsel, Wendell B. Alcorn, Jr., has undertaken negotiations with plaintiff's counsel to be voluntarily dismissed as a party defendant in the pending law suits. Through Mr. Alcorn's efforts, there appears a strong likelihood that plaintiffs will consent to dismiss ATI as a party defendant. If this happens our formal motion to be dismissed becomes moot.

In the area of discovery on matters other than jurisdictional questions, depositions have been taken of Dr. Lee Grant, defendant Pittsburgh Corning Corporation's Medical Director, and Dr. William Johnson, formerly with the United States Public Health Service, who inspected the Tyler plant. These depositions are helpful to ATI as they indicate Pittsburgh Corning had full knowledge of the conditions prevailing at the Tyler plant and was fully aware of the state of the medical art relative to exposure to asbestos fibers. Therefore, anything ATI did or failed to do would become immaterial and not causally connected to any of the alleged injuries suffered by

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Attachment V/page 1 of 2

the plaintiffs. In other words, these depositions help establish that if there be any negligence on the part of ATI, which we deny, that there was intervening negligence by other defendants which exonerates ATI.

At this point in time ATI has effectively established its jurisdictional arguments and developed evidence favorable to it on the merits by means of the Grant and Johnson depositions. Accordingly, there is little need for any formal activity in these cases by ATI at the present time. We will continue to maintain a low profile and monitor all activities. Mr. Alcorn will continue his negotiations with plaintiff's counsel and his efforts to have ATI voluntarily dismissed as a party defendant.

Your Ad Hoc Committee will continue to supervise and monitor this litigation and report to you any significant developments. At the present time I feel it is fair to report that everything is as well under control as can be expected, and Mr. Alcorn is to be commended on his efforts on the Institute's behalf.

- end -

Prior to the meeting the members were given the opportunity to view the 30-minute British television film "Killer Dust--A Standard Mistake?" It discusses asbestos dust concentrations at the asbestos textile plant at Rochdale, England, operated by TBA Industrial Products Ltd., a member of Turner & Newall Ltd., and challenges the validity of the "2-fiber" asbestos standard which is associated with the British Asbestos Regulations of 1969. Subsequent to the showing of the film, distribution was made among the membership of "AIC Newsletter No. 5," a publication of the U.K. Asbestos Information Committee, which comments on the film. Further comments as stated by TBA Joint Managing Director R. A. Wells, were reviewed by A. Kuzmuk, President of the ATI.

M I N U T E S

1. The 1975 Spring Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute was called to order by President A. Kuzmuk at 1:00 p.m., June 6, 1975.
2. President Kuzmuk welcomed all delegates and guests and made special note of the following esteemed attendees:
 - a) D. T. (Tex) Austin, Uniroyal, Inc., Retired;
 - b) A. C. (Mike) Link, Uniroyal, Inc., Retired;
 - c) Marcello Cattaneo, Asberit S/A, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil;
 - d) Denis Barois, Asbestos Textil S.A., Naucalpan, Mexico;
 - e) Francisco Ize, Asbestos Textil S.A., Naucalpan, Mexico.
3. President Kuzmuk announced, with deep sadness, the passing on May 26, 1975, of Dr. Tsunemasa Watanabe, President of Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan. The genuine condolences of the entire membership are extended to Dr. Watanabe's many friends and associates.
4. Upon the calling for a reading of the Minutes of the 1975 Winter Meeting, it was moved by E. A. Morris, seconded by E. A. Farrell, and so carried, to dispense with the reading thereof.
5. The Financial Report of the Institute as of April 30, 1975, was presented by M. J. Scanlan, Treasurer.

As of September 1, 1974, the balance on hand was \$14,051.44. Added to that figure are receipts of \$50,865.52 (\$20,787.63 for Test Manual sales and \$16,878.13 for the Litigation Defense Fund). Disbursements totaled \$38,623.35, leaving a cash balance on hand at April 30, 1975, of \$26,293.61.

It was moved by P. E. Leclerc, seconded by E. C. Bratt, and unanimously approved, that the Financial Report be accepted as presented.

The complete Report of Funds as of April 30, 1975, is appended to these Minutes as Attachment I and will be filed for audit.

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6. The Fiber Producers' Report was presented by P. E. Leclerc, Sales Director, Asbestos Corporation Ltd. For the four months from January through April 1975, overall tonnage was down 37.7%, Group 3 fiber production was down 44.4%. The decrease, of course, reflects the situation caused by the strike of Quebec asbestos mine workers, leaving Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. as the only company operating in the Province at the present time. See Attachment II for the Fiber Producers' Report in its entirety.
7. Technical Committee Chairman C. S. Barnwell reported on the activities of his working group. He discussed various ASTM Standards and Military Specifications; a joint meeting with the Fiber Research & Testing Subcommittee; and a proposal by P. O. Nicodemus concerning dielectric properties. See Attachment III for the complete Technical Committee Report.
8. Fiber Research & Testing Subcommittee Chairman R. A. Kuntze reiterated that his group, in conjunction with the Technical Committee, will set up a Round-Robin program for surface area and Bauer McNett. Concerning a proposal by the ATI Board of Governors that a cataloging of information be prepared on the varieties of asbestos minerals, it was suggested by C. E. Stiefken that the information is probably available from the Asbestos Information Association/North America. If not, Mr. Stiefken has offered to search for the data sought by the Governors.
9. The Environmental Committee report was given by Acting Chairman R. T. Matthew in the absence, due to illness, of L. E. Moody. Following a showing of the 3M film "Living With Dust," the Committee discussed the use of respirators in asbestos dust environs; the proposed new noise standard; the proposed new asbestos standard; and recent OSHA activity-plant visits. See Attachment IV for the complete Environmental Committee report.
10. Ad Hoc Committee Chairman D. H. Markusson, Esq., reported on ATI's present status in the Tyler litigation and briefly discussed the depositions of Dr. Lee B. Grant and Dr. William M. Johnson. He advised that ATI will continue to maintain a low profile and to monitor all activities of the litigation. See Attachment V for the complete Ad Hoc Committee report.
11. President Kuzmuk advised that the Board of Governors is seriously considering passing a resolution to broaden the membership by extending it beyond the boundaries of the United States to encompass the whole of the asbestos textile manufacturing world.
12. Concerning incorporation of the Institute, President Kuzmuk informed the members that it is anticipated the ATI will become a corporation effective September 1, 1975.

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13. The attendees were reminded by the President of the coming Annual Meeting to be held October 1-3, 1975, at Amelia Plantation Island, Amelia Island, Florida. It was advised that at that gathering the Institute will again follow the pleasant tradition it had followed for a number of years and will hold a Grand Finale Luncheon on Friday as the closing event of the Annual Meeting -- all members and their wives cordially invited.

14. In presenting Remarks of Legal Counsel, W. B. Alcorn, Jr., Esq., reviewed the depositions of Dr's. Grant and Johnson, stating that the answers given in the interrogations indicate that whatever ATI did or did not do really had nothing to do with or had any cause and effect in Tyler, Texas. Based upon those two depositions, upon confidential negotiations on behalf of the ATI with plaintiffs' counsel, and upon the direction that plaintiffs' counsel has taken in the Tyler litigation insofar as not going after ATI but rather pursuing the real defendants in the case, Mr. Alcorn's professional opinion is that ATI has nothing more to worry about in the Tyler litigation even if it does not get out in the near future -- which he expects it to.

He then discussed coming depositions in the Tyler litigation and other completely separate law suits. A landmark decision that is expected to come out of one of the pending cases in Texas is whether or not the Texas Longarm Statute can reach Canadian miners when they sell f.o.b. the shipping dock in Canada. This is an open legal question that is now being argued in Texas.

In addition, Mr. Alcorn discussed the benefits which will be derived by the ATI becoming incorporated and the proposed expanding of the definition of membership in the Institute to include manufacturers outside the U.S.

The full text of the Remarks of Legal Counsel are appended to these Minutes as Attachment VI.

15. There being no further business to be brought before the membership, it was moved by P. E. Leclerc, seconded by M. W. Oliver, that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was carried unanimously and the meeting adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan

Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
Report of Funds

Fiscal Year ending August 31, 1975
Period: 9/1/74 thru 4/30/75

Balance on Hand September 1, 1974 --

General Fund	\$ 1,416.83	
Reserve Fund	12,601.86	
Petty Cash Fund	<u>32.75</u>	
Total on Hand at 9/1/74		\$ 14,051.44

Receipts

General Fund - Book Sales	\$ 20.73	
Magnetite Samples	5.00	
Reserve Fund - Book Sales	16.63	
Test Manual Sales	20,787.63	
Members' Dues	12,368.25	
Interest to 3/31/75	789.15	
Litigation Defense Fund	<u>16,878.13</u>	
Total Receipts		\$ 50,865.52
		\$ 64,916.96

Disbursements

Legal Services/Expenses	\$ 3,383.28	
Secretary's Gross Wages	1,448.00	
Taxes on Wages Paid by ATI	123.10	
ATI Meeting Expense	579.11	
Secretary's Travel Expense	239.10	
Telephone	254.72	
Printing/Office Supplies	472.06	
Postage	333.81	
Revision of Test Manual	172.17	
Test Manual Printing/Shipping Costs	22,185.06	
Rental of Office Space	405.00	
Accountant/Caruso/1973-74	300.00	
ASTM Dues for Year 1975	25.00	
Gifts, Flowers, Plaques, etc.	111.80	
Insurance	<u>60.00</u>	
		\$ 30,092.21
Litigation: Legal Services/Expenses	\$ 7,823.87	
ATI Meeting Expense	30.60	
Telephone	111.98	
Printing/Office Supplies	120.94	
Postage	118.17	
Transcripts of Depositions	<u>325.58</u>	
		+ 8,531.14
Total Disbursements		- 38,623.35
BALANCE ON HAND APRIL 30, 1975		\$ 26,293.61

Funds as of April 30, 1975 --

General Fund	\$ 505.10
Reserve Fund	25,756.59
Petty Cash Fund	<u>31.92</u>

*TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS APRIL 30, 1975. . \$ 26,293.61

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Assets as of April 30, 1975 --

Total Funds as listed above	\$ 26,293.61
Accounts Receivable - 1975 Members' Dues	750.00
Book Sales	3.80
Furniture & Equipment/Nominal Value	1.00
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 27,048.41
TOTAL LIABILITIES	..
TOTAL NET WORTH APRIL 30, 1975	\$ 27,048.41

*Total Available Funds 4/30/75: \$26,293.61
Litigation Defense Fund: -16,435.97
ACTUAL NET WORTH: \$ 9,857.64

EXPENSES AGAINST BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1974-75 (EXCLUDES ALL LITIGATION-RELATED COSTS)
PERIOD: 9/1/74 THRU 4/30/75

	<u>Expended To Date</u>	<u>Annual Budget</u>
Legal Services/Expenses	\$ 3,383.28	\$ 4,800.00
Secretary's Gross Wages	1,448.00	2,100.00
Taxes on Wages Paid by ATI	123.10	160.00
ATI Meeting Expense	579.11	1,000.00
Secretary's Travel Expense	239.10	600.00
Telephone	254.72	600.00
Printing/Office Supplies	472.06	700.00
Postage	333.81	600.00
Revision of Test Manual	172.17	100.00
Test Manual Overrun	..	1,200.00
Rental of Office Space	405.00	540.00
Accountant (Caruso)	300.00	300.00
ASTM Dues	25.00	25.00
Gifts/Flowers/Plaques, etc.	111.80	100.00
Insurance	60.00	160.00
	<u>\$ 7,907.15</u>	<u>\$ 12,985.00</u>

Budgeted to 8/31/75.....\$ 12,985.00
Expended to 4/30/75.....- 7,907.15
Available to 8/31/75.....\$ 5,077.85

NOTE: Above figures do not include the \$22,185.06 expended for the Test Manual nor the \$20,787.63 received via orders for the Test Manual. Normal disbursements of \$30,092.21 less Test Manual Costs - \$7,907.15.

FIBER PRODUCERS' REPORT

Presented by P. E. Leclerc, Sales Director, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., at the 1975 Spring Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute, held at Stouffer's Atlanta Inn, Atlanta, Georgia -- June 6, 1975.

Because of the asbestos workers' strike which has been in effect since 12:01 a.m., March 17, 1975, Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. is the sole asbestos mining company operating in the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec. This means that the only firms currently producing asbestos in the whole of Canada are C.J-M at Asbestos, Quebec; Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd. at Cassiar, British Columbia, and at Clinton Creek, Yukon Territory; and Advocate Mines Ltd., at Baie Verte, Newfoundland.

Statistically, for the first four months of 1975 overall tonnages (shipments) were down 37.7%. A categorical breakdown for the same period shows a decrease of 44.4% for Group 3 and increases of 11.3% for Group 6 and 20% for Group 7. Group 3 fibers, of course, do not include strictly asbestos textile fibers as much of the product from that Group is not suited to textiles but is exported around the world for use in the manufacture of asbestos-cement pipe.

Asbestos Corporation's mine at Ungava, Quebec, is operating and is expected this year to ship enough concentrate to its processing plant at Nordenham, West Germany, to produce over 100,000 metric tons of Group 4 asbestos, specially designed for the asbestos-cement industry.

There appears to be no rush on the part of the idle workers to settle the strike. They are back to their original wage demands which exceed those granted by C.J-M to its workers. There are two unions in Thetford and they have made what is known as a common front. Signs of an early settlement are not evident and there is presently no way of knowing how long the strike will last. The outcome of meetings and discussions to date between the companies and the unions are not encouraging. The strike has not only stopped production at the mines in Thetford, it also is preventing shipments of any kind as the warehouses are on the mine properties and the companies are not permitted into or out of the storage facilities.

Attachment II

MINUTES
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
Stouffer's Atlanta Inn; Atlanta, Georgia
June 5 & 6, 1975

IN ATTENDANCE

Amatex Corporation -- W. Maaskant
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. -- J. W. Hawkins
Southern Asbestos Company -- J. W. Echerd
Uniroyal, Inc. -- C. S. Barnwell (Chairman)

Asbestos Textil, S.A. -- Denis B. Barois; Francisco Ize

Fiber Research & Testing Subcommittee

Asarco Incorporated -- C. E. Stiefken
Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd. -- W. H. Smith
Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd. -- R. A. Kuntze (Chairman)
Southern Asbestos Company -- D. E. Childers

At the request of P. O. Nicodemus (General Electric Company; ASTM Liaison), the Committee reviewed the article authored by Mr. Nicodemus titled "Present and Proposed Methods for Testing Asbestos Materials for Electrical Insulating Purposes (February & March 1975 ASBESTOS) -- with the idea of considering the adoption of the section on dielectric properties as an ASTM Standard Method. After complete discussion the matter was deemed sufficiently complex to warrant a greater-detailed study before reaching a firm decision.

The Committee received statistical data complete enough to make the following ASTM Specifications ready for acceptance: D-315 on Woven Asbestos Tape, D-1571 on Woven Asbestos Cloth and D-628 on Asbestos Tubular Sleaving. . . . Several questions of an editorial nature concerning ASTM Specification D-1118 on Magnetic Rating of Asbestos Fiber and Textile Products were discussed and acted upon.

The group proposes to review several Military Specifications to ensure they reflect the Committee's current thinking on how they should be written. Included are Federal Specifications HH-T-1782 on Asbestos Tape, SS-C-1783 on Asbestos Cloth and HH-T-41C on Asbestos Rope, Packing Material and Military Specification MIL-I-3953 on Treated & Untreated Asbestos-Fiber Electrical Insulation.

The Technical Committee met briefly with the Fiber Research & Testing Subcommittee primarily to discuss a proposed Round-Robin to correlate laboratory and test procedures. The two items to be studied are surface area tests and wet classification tests concerning fiber lengths. The Subcommittee has agreed to spearhead this project toward establishing procedures for the Technical group to follow in interlaboratory testing.

Respectfully submitted,
Carroll S. Barnwell, Chairman

Attachment III

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute

FEB 7 - 1975

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

1975 WINTER MEETING

February 7, 1975
Holiday Inn-Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

LIST OF DELEGATES

AMATEX CORPORATION

W. Maaskant
J. L. Rainey
H. H. Walter
J. W. Weber, Jr.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

P. E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.

W. H. Smith

ATLAS TEXTILE COMPANY

W. H. Johnston

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

J. D. Christian
R. A. Kuntze

GARLOCK INC.

S. G. Dixit
A. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

A. C. F. Finkbiner, III, Esq.
W. B. Reitze

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

E. A. Farrell
J. Gifford (Asarco)

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

G. G. Gabrielson, Jr.

NIPPON ASBESTOS COMPANY LTD.

Y. Sato

RAYEESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

R. M. Gordon
J. W. Hawkins
D. L. Juhl
J. F. MacLachlan
R. T. Matthew
M. Q. Scowcroft
I. H. Weaver

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS COMPANY

E. C. Bratt
D. E. Childers
J. W. Echerd
L. E. Moody

TBA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS LTD.

H. J. Corson

UNIROYAL, INC.

E. A. Morris

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING
AND MATERIALS

N. McGrath
P. O. Nicodemus (General Electric)
P. Shenker

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

W. B. Alcorn, Jr., Esq.
Legal Counsel
D. M. Fagan, Executive Secretary

Total attendance during the two-day 1975 Winter Meeting was 39 people:
30 members, 1 legal counsel, 1 secretary, 3 from ASTM and 4 spouses;
representative of 14 member companies plus ASTM and ATI.

M I N U T E S

1. The 1975 Winter Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute was called to order by President Alex. Kuzmuk at 1:00 p.m., February 7, 1975.
2. The following special members and guests were welcomed by the President:
 - a) Robert H. Gordon, President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.;
 - b) J. F. MacLachlan, President-Industrial and Consumer Products and Vice-President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.;
 - c) D. L. Juhl, General Manager, RM Friction Materials Company, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.;
 - d) J. L. Christian, Chairman, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd.;
 - e) J. Gifford, American Smelting and Refining Company;
 - f) J. W. Weber, Jr., Amatex Corporation;
 - g) Nancy McGrath, American Society for Testing and Materials;
 - h) Pamela Shenker, American Society for Testing and Materials.
3. President Kuzmuk welcomed all delegates and following traditional procedure, asked each attendee to stand and state his or her name and company affiliation.
4. Upon President Kuzmuk's calling for the reading of the Minutes of the 1974 Annual Meeting, it was moved by S. G. Dixit, seconded by E. A. Morris, and so carried, to dispense with the reading thereof.
5. In the absence of Treasurer M. J. Scanlan, the Report of Funds of the Institute as of December 31, 1974, was presented by President Kuzmuk.

As of September 1, 1974, the ATI had a cash balance on hand of \$14,051.44. During the period September 1 thru December 31, 1974, total receipts amounted to \$28,691.18, including two extraordinary items of \$19,328.22 from sales of the Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual, 3rd Edition, and \$8,908.13 for the Litigation Defense Fund. Disbursements during the same four-month period totaled \$15,332.21 for general purposes (including \$12,000.00 for partial payment of the Test Manual printing bill) and \$3,068.57 for expenses incurred as a result of the Tyler Litigation. This left a cash balance on hand at December 31, 1974, of \$24,341.84 (\$10,164.78 for general purposes, plus \$14,177.06 for the Litigation Defense Fund). Adding assets of cash on hand together with accounts receivable and the nominal \$1.00 value for furniture and equipment, the total net worth of the Institute at year-end 1974 was \$30,001.74.

For a breakdown of the Litigation Defense Fund which was established April 1, 1974, the cash balance on hand as of June 17, 1974, was \$11,250.00. Following disbursements for legal fees of \$5,981.19 and \$3,480.16, receipts from Special Assessment #2 of \$11,250.00, and receipts from Voluntary Contributions of \$4,221.88, the cash balance to date (February 5, 1975) is \$17,260.53. (The complete Report of Funds is appended to these Minutes as Attachment I and will be filed for audit.)
6. The Fiber Producers' Report was presented by E. A. Farrell, Sales Manager, Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd. In discussing the period January-October 1974, Mr. Farrell gave a breakdown of the 28,611 metric tons of spinning-grade fiber exported from Canada -- by quantities and by countries of destination. He also

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referred to the many difficulties currently besetting the Canadian Asbestos Industry such as the fire that occurred in December at the King-Beaver Mill of Asbestos Corporation Ltd.; the landslide at the Jeffrey Mine Pit of Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.; the pit problems of Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd.; and a possible labor strike at the Quebec mines. As a result of these many problems, Mr. Farrell reported that Group 3 fibers are in short supply. Also, Group 7 is available but Groups 4, 5 and 6 continue in short supply. (See Attachment II for a copy of the entire Fiber Producers' Report.)

7. In the absence of C. S. Barnwell, Chairman of the Technical Committee, the report on the activities of that working group was given by Committee Member John W. Hawkins. Mr. Hawkins advised of the completion of the Round Robin tests on tubular sleeving, tape, cloth and lap and that reviews of and modifications to the following ASTM Specifications were made: D-315 on Woven Asbestos Tape, D1061 on Asbestos Lap and D1571 on Woven Asbestos Cloth. (See Attachment III for the complete Technical Committee Report.)

8. A report on the Environmental Committee's activities was presented by Chairman L. E. Moody. Mr. Moody advised he was reporting on the first meeting of the Committee, newly-formed by combining the former Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee and the Environmental Health Committee. He advised that W. B. Alcorn, J. ., Esq., ATI Legal Counsel, reviewed for the Committee the decision handed down in the IUD/CIO case. The group then proceeded to review OSHA Standard 1910-93a. (See Attachment IV for the entire Environmental Committee report.)

9. President Kuznuk addressed the membership-at-large stating he had a pleasant duty to perform -- and it was indeed a privilege to present an engraved, walnut plaque to a well-respected friend of long-standing of the ATI: Paul O. Nicodemus.

Mr. Nicodemus has impressive technical qualifications -- a B.S. in Chemistry from Penn State University and an M.S. from the University of Pennsylvania. He has had 33 years of service with General Electric Company during which time he has been most helpful to the Asbestos Textile Industry. Perhaps his greatest contribution is his many years of dedicated work with ASTM in setting standards for practically all of the asbestos commodities -- and most recently in working with the ATI Technical Committee in keeping all pertinent standards up-to-date.

Mr. Nicodemus has not only made a technical contribution but he has also found time to work with various charities and social groups such as the Retarded Children's Instructional Bowling League; a Member of the Board of Camp Paul, which provides summer vacations for retarded children; and a former Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus.

In asking Mr. Nicodemus to come forward to receive his plaque, President Kuznuk stated it was with the greatest of pleasure, on behalf of the ATI, to present him with this token of the Industry's appreciation for his many contributions over the years. Mr. Nicodemus was completely overwhelmed by the unexpected event -- but was most pleased and sincerely thanked the Institute for the plaque.

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10. The report of the Ad Hoc Committee was given by Chairman A. C. F. Finkbinder, III, Esq. Attorney Finkbinder discussed the current status of the Yandle and Kay cases insofar as ATI's involvement in the Tyler Litigation is concerned. He advised that a deposition of Dr. Lee Grant, Medical Adviser with Pittsburgh Corning Corporation, is scheduled for March 6-7, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and that hopefully the ATI, by its next meeting, will know what decision has been handed down by the judge on its motion to dismiss on jurisdictional grounds. (See Attachment V for the full report.)

11. Remarks of Legal Counsel were presented by Attorney Alcorn. In essence he discussed several points relating to compliance with OSHA regulations. Additionally, he reviewed a recent development in the Telex-IBM litigation; the increase in the criminal sanctions under the Sherman Act; the stronger, more vigorous regional price-fixing attack by the U.S. Department of Justice; and, for the benefit of house counsel, he mentioned Senate Bill #356, enacted December 19, 1974, titled the Magnuson-Moss Warranty and Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act (of interest to those companies that sell consumer products that have any kind of warranties, written or implied.) (The full text of Legal Counsel's Remarks are appended to these Minutes as Attachment VI.)

12. President Kuzmuk reported that the ATI Board of Governors had unanimously agreed that future Annual Meetings would be held as per usual and that the Executive Secretary was looking into suitable sites for the Institute's 1975 and 1976 Annual Meetings. When firmed, the membership will be so advised.

13. It was reported by President Kuzmuk that Nicolet Industries, Inc., has gone out of the asbestos yarn business and, therefore, no longer qualifies for membership in the Institute. As a result, Nicolet has tendered its resignation from the ATI as of December 31, 1974, but President G. G. Gabrielson, Jr., has advised of Nicolet's intent to continue to support the Institute in its defense efforts in the Tyler Litigation -- including active participation in the affairs and activities of the Ad Hoc Committee.

14. President Kuzmuk stated that a new Membership Directory would be issued within the next two months, as soon as all necessary information is received, compiled and printed.

15. Following the announcement that the 1975 Spring Meeting of the ATI would be held June 5-6, 1975, at Stouffer's Atlanta Inn, Atlanta, Georgia, President Kuzmuk entertained a motion for adjournment. It was so moved by L. E. Moody, seconded by P. E. Leclerc, and unanimously approved by the attending members -- and the meeting was adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan

Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

A BESTCO TEXTILE INSTITUTE Fiscal Year ending August 31, 1975
Report of Funds Period: September 1, 1974, thru December 31, 1974

Balance on Hand September 1, 1974 --

General Fund	\$ 1,416.83
Reserve Fund	12,601.86
Petty Cash Fund	<u>32.75</u>

Total on Hand at 9/1/74 \$14,051.44

Receipts

General Fund - Book Sales	\$ 19.73
Magnetite Samples	5.00
Reserve Fund - Test Manual Sales	19,328.22
Interest to 12/31/74	430.10
Litigation Defense Fund	<u>8,908.13</u>

Total Receipts +28,691.18
\$42,742.62

Disbursements

Legal Services/Expenses	\$ 821.20
Secretary's Gross Wages	652.00
Taxes on Wages Paid by ATI	35.96
ATI Meeting Expense	394.57
Secretary's Travel Expense	217.00
Telephone	120.97
Printing/Office Supplies	235.74
Postage	172.91
Revision of Test Manual	133.80
Test Manual/Partial Printing Cost	12,000.00
Rental of Office Space	135.00
Accountant/Caruso/1973-74	300.00
ASTM Dues for Year 1975	25.00
Gifts/Flowers/Plaques, etc.	<u>88.06</u>

\$15,332.21

Litigation: Legal Services/Expenses	\$ 2,820.17
ATI Meeting Expense	30.60
Telephone	73.93
Printing/Office Supplies	90.42
Postage	<u>53.40</u>

+ 3,068.57

Total Disbursements -18,400.73

BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1974 \$24,341.84

Funds as of December 31, 1974 --

General Fund	\$ 556.80
Reserve Fund	23,768.31
Petty Cash Fund	<u>16.73</u>

*TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 1974 . . . \$24,341.84

Assets as of December 31, 1974 --

Total Funds as listed above	\$24,341.84
Accounts Receivable - Litigation Assessment #2	5,625.00
Test Manual Orders	33.90
Furniture & Equipment/Nominal Value	<u>1.00</u>

TOTAL ASSETS \$30,001.74

TOTAL LIABILITIES

TOTAL NET WORTH DECEMBER 31, 1974 \$30,001.74

*Total Available Funds 12/31/74: \$24,341.81

Litigation Defense Fund: -14,177.06

Actual Net Worth: \$10,164.78

Att. I

FIBER PRODUCERS' REPORT

First Ten Months 1974

Presented by E. A. Farrell, Sales Manager, Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd., at the Winter Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute, held at Holiday Inn-Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania -- February 7, 1975.

The Canadian Asbestos Industry has suddenly become burdened with great difficulties.

The first disaster was the fire in December that destroyed the Asbestos Corporation King Beaver Mill. This will result in a loss of 150,000 short tons of fiber in 1975, including a large tonnage of spinning fiber.

This was followed in January by a serious slide at the Johns-Manville Jeffrey pit at Asbestos, Quebec. It appears that it will have some effect on the supply of their fiber since it will take six months to a year to clear up the matter. I understand that two large shovels were covered in the slide.

Also, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation is having pit problems.

We then have over-hanging these industry problems a possible labor strike at all of the Quebec mines. Negotiations are currently in a critical stage and the industry requests your cooperation and understanding during this difficult period.

As a result of the afore-mentioned problems, Group 3 fiber is in short supply and Groups 4, 5 and 6 continue in short supply. Group 7 is available.

Canadian spinning fiber exports from January through October 1974 were as follows:

<u>Country of Destination</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Country of Destination</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>
United Kingdom	4,356	Israel	129
Austria	11	Turkey	220
Belgium-Luxembourg	202	India	213
France	861	Pakistan	330
Germany, West	1,879	Japan	3,877
Italy	836	Korea, South	138
Netherlands	626	Australia	75
Portugal	60	Argentina	256
Spain	989	Brazil	283
Sweden	21	Colombia	50
Czechoslovakia	74	Mexico	2,363
Hungary	120	<u>United States</u>	<u>10,132</u>
Yugoslavia	510	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>28,611</u>
		<u>Metric Tons</u>	

M I N U T E S

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
Holiday Inn-Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 6 & 7, 1975

IN ATTENDANCE:

Amatex Corporation -- W. Maaskant
American Smelting and Refining Company -- J. Gifford
Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd. -- W. H. Smith
Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd. -- R. A. Kuntze
Garlock Inc. -- S. G. Dixit
Raybestos Manhattan Industrial Products Company -- J. W. Hawkins
Southern Asbestos Company -- D. E. Childers; J. W. Echerd

American Society for Testing and Materials -- Ms. N. McGrath;
Ms. P. Shenker
General Electric Company -- P. O. Nicodemus

In the absence of Chairman C. S. Barnwell, of Uniroyal, Inc., Mr. Hawkins served as Acting Chairman of the ATI Technical Committee. Mr. Nicodemus, Chairman of ASTM Subcommittee D13.14, was asked to chair the committee during this meeting due to the fact that ASTM Specifications would be under consideration.

Round Robin tests have been completed on tubular sleeving, tape, cloth and lap. It was acknowledged that assistance was necessary from ASTM to compile statistical data from the results of the tests. Although the sleeving data diameter measurements were very variable, it was decided that they should remain because in test the variations do exist.

Based upon discrepancies and lack of clarity evident from the Round Robin tests, test procedures involved were reviewed.

In Specification D-315 on Asbestos Tape the method of breaking was modified to insure the correct jaws are being used. The format for conformance, reports and precision also were modified.

In Specification 1571 on Asbestos Cloth the weight section was rewritten so that the result of the weighing would be reported in the same unit measurement as that used in industry standards.

It was agreed that Specification 1061 on Asbestos Lap should include precision and accuracy based on the original Round Robin test, even though wide variations were obtained.

No work was done at the meeting on Military or Federal specifications.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Hawkins, Acting Chairman

Att III

AD HOC COMMITTEE REPORT

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

February 7, 1975

Presented by Chairman Aaron C. F. Finkbinder, III, Esq., Johns-Manville Corporation, at the ATI 1975 Winter Meeting held at Holiday Inn-Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The court in Tyler, Texas, has before it motions filed on behalf of the Asbestos Textile Institute seeking to dismiss both lawsuits on the grounds that the court does not have jurisdiction over ATI because the Institute never was in Texas.

The motions have been sitting for more than nine months. The judge has not as yet taken action except to grant the opportunity to the plaintiff to take whatever discovery he wants. "Discovery" is a system whereby parties on both sides of the lawsuit can seek facts, identity of witnesses, documents, and other things from the opposing side.

The plaintiffs in the Yandle and Kay cases have not really directed any discovery efforts toward ATI with an eye to proving that the Institute had sufficient connection with Texas to give the court jurisdiction. We are perfectly content to let that situation remain as it is. Therefore, the ATI has not taken any affirmative steps of its own in the litigation.

Other defendants in the Yandle and Kay lawsuits have also sought to have the case dismissed at the outset. It is against those defendants that the plaintiffs have directed their discovery efforts to try to keep them in the suits.

It is expected the judge should rule on the motions on ATI sometime during the next three or four months — but we will just have to wait and see. We are, however, getting into a more favorable position to suggest to the judge that we have been in the case long enough, the plaintiffs have had ample time to develop whatever evidence they want on the jurisdiction question — and to get the judge to make a ruling promptly. We are still somewhat optimistic because of the plaintiffs' apparent disinclination to really pursue ATI on this question.

For those of you who may not be familiar with the Yandle and Kay lawsuits, in detail, they are cases which former employees of Pittsburgh Corning Corporation brought against that company, its medical director (Dr. Lee Grant), ATI, two miners of asbestos that sold fiber to Pittsburgh Corning, etc., alleging various theories of recovery which are different as to each defendant. However, basically the plaintiffs are saying they were injured at the Tyler plant and are entitled to money damages to compensate them for that injury. They are also seeking punitive damages.

In the Yandle case there are now 77 individual plaintiffs. In the Kay case there are 46. That is a total of 123 out of a potential of 570 former employees of Pittsburgh Corning who worked at the plant at Tyler.

more.....

Att.V/page 1 of 2

Dr. Grant's deposition will be taken in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on March 6-7, 1975. Certainly the court will wait until after that deposition to make a ruling on the pending motions. Quite possibly the deposition may open a whole new set of avenues that the plaintiff will try to pursue before he will agree that he has enough discovery. Then the judge can make an informed ruling on the jurisdictional question.

Basically that is the situation. ATI is simply in a "wait and see" position. It is hoped that by the June 1975 meeting of the ATI we will have a report on what the judge did with our motions.

The following question was asked by one of the attending members: Is there no limit the judge can set on the time allowed for a plaintiff to seek discovery -- or does the time just go on and on?

The judge can set a time limit. It is unlikely in a case of this magnitude that you will start to see the court pressing the attorneys for the different parties as to when they will be finished their discovery for a couple of years. Once the preliminary motions are set and decided, it would seem logical for the judge in this kind of case where there are so many plaintiffs and several defendants that he would try to set some sort of orderly framework for the case to proceed. He will probably gather the attorneys together in an endeavor to determine how long they will need for discovery. The plaintiffs' lawyers will probably say a year and the defense lawyers will probably say they need years and years because of the many different plaintiffs. Probably the judge will at that time set some preliminary guidelines. It is probable that it will be several years before this case is ready for trial. It would be unrealistic to expect the case will be ready for trial in less than three years. In short, the case is going to be around for a long time, and that is why we want the initial motion of ATI to be ruled upon before the case gets into the real merits.

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MINUTES
ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
Holiday Inn-Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 7, 1975

The initial meeting of the ATI Environmental Committee was called to order by Chairman Moody, with representation from ten member companies present. The newly-formed Committee is a combination of the former Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee and the Environmental Health Committee. Members in attendance included:

Amatex Corporation
H. H. Walter

Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd.
Y. Sato

Atlas Textile Company
W. H. Johnston

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
R. M. Gordon
D. L. Juhl

Cassia~~r~~ Asbestos Corp. Ltd.
J. D. Christian

J. F. MacLachlan
R. T. Matthew
I. H. Weaver

Garlock Inc.
S. G. Dixit
A. Kuzmuk

Southern Asbestos Company
E. C. Bratt
L. E. Moody

Johns-Manville Corporation
W. B. Reitze

TBA Industrial Products Ltd.
H. J. Corson

Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd.
E. A. Farrell

ATI Legal Counsel
W. B. Alcorn, Jr., Esq.

At the request of the Committee, a review of the IUD/CIO case decision was presented by Wendell B. Alcorn, Jr., Esq., ATI Legal Counsel. The members of the Committee desired a legal opinion of the decision of the three-judge panel, of the importance of the two items remanded to OSHA for consideration, and of possible future moves or actions that might result from the decision.

As planned, the Committee spent the balance of the session reviewing OSHA 191C-93a. Each item or paragraph was discussed in an endeavor to determine interpretations among the Committee Members and to consider what possible interpretations might be presented by an Inspection Compliance Officer.

It was agreed that should an Inspection Compliance Officer arrive at a member-company plant to inspect that plant, the following "in-common" requests would be made:

- 1) that each sampling be an eight-hour sampling segmented by at least 16 filter changes of no more than 30 minutes per filter;

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Att. IV/Page 1 of 2

- 2) that the location of the sampler tube be in the area of the nose-mouth (breathing zone), preferably by "hard-hat-liver" mounting;
- 3) that a definition be given of an eight-hour, time-weighted average -- ceiling concentration and peak-reading duration.

In discussion each item and paragraph, questions were raised as to the meaning of parts, etc. In each area of questioning, each Member of the Committee was given opportunity to voice his individual views -- thereby enabling an agreeable summation to be formed.

The California OSHA law was briefly discussed. It was mutually agreed that this item should be investigated in greater detail as it will have some effect on all member companies of the ATI.

The EPA waste disposal regulation, as it is presently recommended, was discussed. If the Regulation becomes law, it will cause difficulty to all asbestos products manufacturers, especially in the area of scrap disposal.

Respectfully submitted,

L. E. Moody, Chairman

REMARKS OF LEGAL COUNSEL

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

February 7, 1975

Presented by Wendell B. Alcorn, Jr., Esq., ATI Legal Counsel, at the 1975 Winter Meeting of the ATI held at Holiday Inn-Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

It is indeed a pleasure to be here. As I have said in the past, I enjoy the fellowship almost as much as giving my remarks of legal counsel.

We have had a lot of developments in the past few months since our last meeting which I do want to bring to your attention.

With respect to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), there are several points I want to make relating to compliance. There recently were a series of citations issued to the Old Ben Coal Corporation. OSHA has made an example of this company. It has levied a \$70,000 fine for 70 separate violations of the coal dust standard. This is the heaviest penalty that has been levied to date for any separate series of violations. The maximum serious violation penalty under OSHA is \$1000 per violation. Approximately 80% of the OSHA citations that have been issued to date are non-serious violations. The administrative law judge who handed down the penalty against "Old Ben" said the company had flaunted its obligation to observe safety standards. It was cited 50 times in the last two years for violating the same standard that it continued to violate -- and it showed no intention of correcting the situation. It had received a number of lesser fines in the years past. The moral of the story is pretty clear. If you get a minor or non-serious citation, at least show good faith with the OSHA people and make an effort to correct the situation. If the situation cannot be corrected completely, keep OSHA informed through periodic reporting; ask their advice and assistance; cooperate with them as much as you can consistent with your own individual interests; and, above all, be diplomatic.

THE OSHA GENERAL DUTY CLAUSE

We in the asbestos industry have been concerned for quite a few years with the OSHA Asbestos Standard. We tend to forget, however, that there is a general catch-all clause in the OSHA Act that places on the employer a very broad duty. It says that each employer "shall furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees."

I have reviewed the cases that have been decided to date under the general duty clause and have come up with several general rules I would like to discuss briefly with you. These rules are derived from the cases that have been handed

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Att. VI/Page 1 of 6

down under this clause. I think, however, that the principles that have evolved can be applied to any type of OSHA compliance situation.

No. 1, if there is a specific standard in effect it preempts the general duty clause; so if you have an asbestos dust problem, the general duty clause is not the method by which OSHA would proceed. It would proceed under the Asbestos Standard.

The second thing is that the clause covers contractors and subcontractors. If you have someone who is contracting for you, his employees are covered under the general duty clause. If you are in a joint venture with another company, be careful because you may well be held liable for something the other firm is doing without your knowledge.

Separate workplaces lead to separate violations. If you have a spinning room, and another room at your plant, and you are doing the same thing in both rooms, it might lead to two citations for violations under the general duty clause.

You are responsible for the safety of non-owned equipment. If you have leased or rented equipment, you must make certain it is safe.

The mere occurrence of an accident does not prove a violation. Suppose a worker gets hurt at a plant and OSHA comes in and gives you a citation. If the facts indicate that you did everything within reason to prevent that accident and you had no cause to know the accident would occur before it did, then you can probably defeat the citation if it were given under the general duty clause. The standard of your conduct is "reasonableness." What would a reasonable man do in your situation.

Foolhardy acts of employees do not lead to a violation. There was one case that was decided where an employee walked under a crane and pulled out the pins that held up the crane. The crane crashed down and killed him. The employer was cited under the general duty clause as not having provided a safe workplace -- and the U.S. Department of Labor lost the case.

There may be a violation if the thing that you are doing is recognized as a hazard in your industry. A company can take certain actions and perhaps not recognize that a condition at its plant is hazardous, but if it is recognized in the industry by your fellow companies as generally being hazardous then this is something that does come under the general duty clause.

Of course, some hazards are necessarily attendant to any work. For example, there was a case that was brought where some garbage men were picking up the garbage cans and the hydraulic tailgate fell on one of the workers, injuring him. OSHA cited the company that owned the garbage truck for violation of the general duty clause. It was ruled to not be a violation because it was something that was necessary to the collection of garbage. People have to work under hydraulic tailgates.

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Att. VI/Page 2 of 6

Most companies have their own internal safety rules. The simple promulgation or announcement of a safety rule to your employees does not mean that the thing you are endeavoring to prevent by establishing that rule is recognized by you to be a hazard. However, it is of some evidentiary importance. For example, if you issue a rule in your company that there is not to be smoking within 50 feet of a certain area, then if you are brought in under the general duty clause OSHA (or the Department of Labor) can cite your company's rule as having some evidentiary weight on whether that area was considered to be hazardous, in your thinking.

The hazard that is covered under the general duty clause must be one that will probably occur unless corrective action or proper warnings are undertaken. A mere possibility does not suffice. There was a case decided where an OSHA inspector saw that some foundation work had been removed from bricks that covered an archway. The bricks were not loose and the mortar was sound; but the OSHA inspector said there was a possibility that the bricks would fall and hurt somebody. So he issued a citation -- but the company won. There was no probability of a hazard.

Many of us deal with equipment that has rated capacity. We ride on elevators in hotels that are capable of handling a certain number of pounds or tons. This is of some evidentiary value. For example, if you are operating a crane that has a certain capacity limitation or specification and a cable breaks or something happens where the crane swings around, hits somebody and injures him -- then you could well be held in violation of the general duty clause; and the specification on the crane could be introduced as evidence. But it is a fact question as to whether heed was paid to the specification on the crane; if a maximum load was intended; or if it was being used just for your own convenience in operating your business.

There are some conclusions to be drawn from these cases. You do have a duty to warn of unusual or dangerous conditions at your plant. You must warn your employees of these. You have a duty to supervise inexperienced workers or workers whose duties are necessarily involved with hazardous activities. You have a duty to not be negligent. You must act as a reasonable person in the conduct of your business.

There is a factual presumption before administrative law judges in favor of the injured worker, unless he acted in a gross or wanton manner in disregard of his own safety. There are many cases on the books where the supervisor advised a worker of a hazard and the worker did not pay heed. This is a defense to a citation given under the general duty clause.

A case has been decided that was brought against American Smelting and Refining Company which is of particular interest. In essence, the case stands for the proposition that an employer must use sophisticated testing devices and methods to detect unseen hazards in the workplace. For example, in this particular instance the company undertook some casual monitoring to measure airborne lead from a smelter. By the same token, the employer had a duty to make his employees wear respirators within a certain area. The employer undertook to

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Att. VI/Page 3 of 6

monitor the air and if the air was allright, it would not make the employees wear the respirators. OSHA came in and issued a citation for violation of the general duty clause for failing to make the employees wear the respirators -- and the citation was upheld. OSHA said the casual monitoring program was not sufficient. Even if the company had undertaken to monitor the lead content of the air on a regular basis OSHA would still have issued the citation to the company for its failure to make the employees wear respirators.

Even though the situation is not recognized as a hazard in the industry, actual knowledge that a part of your plant or an activity in your plant constitutes a hazard to the workers is sufficient to raise a duty under this particular clause in the OSHA Act. You must warn and take corrective measures.

The Secretary of Labor in an OSHA case under the general duty clause must show the following things -- and it would be well to bear these in mind. First, he must show that your company is in interstate commerce or have substantial effect upon interstate commerce. All U.S. member companies of the ATI fall in this category and, therefore, OSHA does have jurisdiction. Second, he has to show that a hazard existed -- a hazardous condition was, in fact, there. This can be a hazard recognized in your industry or one of which the employer has actual knowledge. Thirdly, the Secretary of Labor or his representative must show that the condition was likely to cause death or serious bodily harm to your employee. Fourth, the burden is on the respondent in a case like this to show there was a specific standard that governed the case and that the general duty clause should not be invoked.

THE TELEX-IBM CASE

In November 1973 an Oklahoma federal district court judge had the bright idea to issue against IBM a damage assessment which was the largest in the entire history of American jurisprudence. It was in a private, treble damage antitrust action under the Sherman Act.

Telex was a competitor of IBM and accused IBM of attempting to monopolize and actually monopolizing the market for electronic data-processing products.

The amount of the damage award against IBM was \$259.5-million. In the course of the litigation, IBM had counterclaimed against Telex and said they were pirates: "They stole some of our business secrets and used them for their own advantage." The judge found against Telex on the counterclaim and awarded a substantial damage claim against Telex.

The case was appealed to the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals and just recently, January 24, 1975, the Circuit Court overturned the lower court's holding against IBM and affirmed its holding against Telex.

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Att. VI/Page 4 of 6

The Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the lower court's decision on two technical antitrust grounds. One was that the lower court had too narrowly defined the product market under the Sherman Act. Under the Sherman Act a relevant product market must be defined in order to judge the competitive effects that the conduct being challenged has had, to judge and identify the competitors in that market and to evaluate the market shares held by competitors. The lower court had defined the relevant product market as constituting electronic data-processing products which were "plug compatible" with IBM central-processing units.

As of now the Circuit Court has issued a brief written opinion on this, although a fully-detailed writing is expected shortly. But from the arguments made by IBM's counsel before the court, we must assume that the higher court wanted the product market drawn either along the lines of all electronic data-processing equipment or something between that which is "plug compatible" with IBM and the entire electronic data-processing field.

Also the upper court said something that is most important, in my view, if it prevails, and that is that the practices of IBM that were challenged by Telex constituted valid, competitive practices and were neither predatory nor otherwise violative of the antitrust acts.

IBM now sits in the position of having no damage assessment against it. Telex, which is a much smaller company, has a total damage assessment against it of \$18.5-million.

The conclusion is pretty obvious. Telex will appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court and try to get that body to hear the case. In view of the large damage award that is still prevailing against Telex and the loss of its damage award against IBM, it is likely that the U.S. Supreme Court will take the case. There also is a chance the case will be settled before the final outcome is rendered by the Supreme Court.

CRIMINAL SANCTIONS, PRICE FIXING & WARRANTIES

The criminal sanctions under the Sherman Act have been increased. They had been \$50,000 -- now we are talking about \$1-million for corporations and several hundred thousand dollars in the case of individuals.

The U.S. Department of Justice has undertaken a much stronger and more vigorous regional price fixing attack. It has put 40 additional staff attorneys on the antitrust division price fixing task force. They are going out in the field and are looking at economic data rather than listening on the telephone and picking up correspondence relating to price fixing. They are looking at economic data in industries as an early warning device against price fixing -- to see if the prices charged by different companies have moved together, etc.

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Att. VI/Page 5 of 6

They have been authorized to use the FBI to a much greater extent than in the past. In a word, the antitrust division is moving very vigorously against regional and local price fixing arrangements.

Another matter I would like to call to your attention, particularly for the benefit of your house counsel, is: If you sell consumer products that have any kind of warranties, written warranties or implied warranties, I would be happy to send your house counsel a copy of a recent Bill that was enacted and passed December 19, 1974. It is Senate Bill 356 and is called "The Magnuson-Moss Warranty and Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act." If your house counsel receives the CCH Trade Regulation Reports, it is a special print-out numbered 156156 that came out in December. The Federal Government, in a word, has laid down specific requirements that any written warranty on consumer product has to meet. If they do not meet them, they will be in violation of Federal law. Even if you do not have a written warranty, look at the Bill because it also has serious implications for implied warranties. It does not preempt in its entirety the warranty provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code, but it does have an effect on all warranties of that nature.

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Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute

SEP 27 1974

M I N U T E S

AIR HYGIENE & MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
September 26, 1974 -- The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia

The ATI Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee met on September 26, 1974, with sixteen members and guests present, representative of nine Institute member companies, i.e.:

Amatex Corporation
H. H. Walter

Atlas Textile Company
W. H. Johnston

Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.
A. C. F. Finkbiner, III (J-M)
J. P. Power

Garlock Inc.
A. Kuzmuk

Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd.
E. A. Farrell
R. Lefebvre
R. J. Muth (Asarco)

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
M. N. Brooks
P. G. Dolan
R. T. Matthew
R. O. Moebius

Southern Asbestos Company
E. C. Bratt
L. E. Moody

TBA Industrial Products Ltd.
H. J. Corson

Uniroyal, Inc.
B. E. Carden

A report on a recent OSHA inspection at a member company's plant was discussed -- specifically concerning the weaving area where the dust level was measured by OSHA as being over "5", thus requiring the employees to wear respirators. Having received a request for their assistance and cooperation, the employees worked with management and were able to reduce the dust counts to a point low enough, for a period of three months, so that it was permissible for the workers to remove their respirators.

After due consideration and a full discussion, the Committee respectfully submits the following recommendations to the ATI Board of Governors for further action:

- 1) In order to improve the time-weighted average, it is the Committee's recommendation that a different method be used to obtain dust samples, i.e.--
 - a) In the taking of dust counts, the filter intake valve should be placed in the breathing zone area;

more.....

- b) Dust-count checks on a time-weighted average should be based on a number of 1/2-hour checks over an 8-hour period;

2) Audiometric readings should be used to determine noise levels.

L. E. Moody, a member of the Committee, presented a comprehensive and informative report on the work of the Standards and Technical Committee of the Asbestos Information Association/North America. A written account of his presentation is affixed as Attachment I to this Report.

During the past two years it has been a real pleasure to serve as Chairman of the Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee. I had an outstanding group of people with which to work and my thanks go to the Committee and to the ATI for their fine interest, help and cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

Buel E. Carden, Chairman

Attachment I

Minutes/Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee - 9/26/74

RE: STANDARDS AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE,
ASBESTOS INFORMATION ASSOCIATION/NORTH AMERICA

Prepared and Presented by L. E. Moody, Southern Asbestos Company

Late in 1973, the Board of Directors of the Asbestos Information Association/North America decided to form a committee to assist them in matters concerning Standards and technical information. Accordingly, Edmund M. Fenner, of Johns-Manville Corporation, was assigned to chair the Committee and each AIA/NA member company designated a representative to serve as a Committee member.

A Committee Organization Meeting was called by Mr. Fenner for February 6, 1974, at Newark, New Jersey. At that gathering, the first major assignment was given to the Committee, i.e., working with the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration; and more specifically, working directly with the Standards Division of OSHA concerning Standard 1910.93a -- the Asbestos Standard. The assignment was to include the preparation of "Work Practices" for the asbestos industry.

The responsibility of preparing "Work Practices" for the asbestos textile industry was assigned to Larry Moody, with assistance to be given by C. Kennedy, the representative on the Committee from Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. At the February 1974 meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute, held at Charleston, South Carolina, assistance was also solicited from Hans H. Walter, of Amatex Corporation, and from Buel E. Carden, of Uniroyal, Inc., to prepare information concerning asbestos textiles.

Since Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Moody were geographically located near each other (Charlotte and Monroe, North Carolina), they met briefly on two occasions before calling together the group of four at Charlotte on February 25, 1974. They soon learned that although they all had departments called Preparation, Carding, Spinning, Twisting and Weaving Departments, there were substantial differences in each area. They, therefore, prepared a "Recommended Work Practice," very general in nature but one that was adaptable to all methods known to be in use.

Mr. Fenner called a four-member Task Group meeting in the offices of AIA/NA, at Washington, D.C., on April 9-10, 1974. The four individuals concerned were Messrs. Fenner and Moody, John P. McGinley

more.....

Minutes/Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee - 9/26/74

Re: Standards and Technical Committee, AIA/NA

of Certain-teed Products Corporation, and Frank H. Zimmerman of National Gypsum Company. The Task Group discussed progress to date concerning the preparation of the "Work Practices." On the next day (April 10th), the Task Group met with John P. O'Neill and Harry Gilbert at the OSHA Standard Office. (Mr. O'Neill is Chief of the Division of Health Standards. Mr. Gilbert is the Project Officer in charge of the Asbestos Standard.)

The purpose of the meeting was to review progress and to submit to Mr. O'Neill rough drafts of six typical "Work Practices" for his review and comment. It was understood that this was only rough material and was not to be considered as "submitted" work. Any work or material submitted formally would require the approval of the AIA/NA Board of Directors. Basically, the Task Group wanted to know if the material it was working on would be useful and was the type of information that could be incorporated into standards, if it were prepared in the proper manner. At the time, OSHA was contemplating a complete revision of the Asbestos Standard 1910.93a, or at least was gathering all available information to that end.

Another meeting was held April 24th in Washington, D.C., attended by the entire AIA/NA Standards and Technical Committee and by Mr. Gilbert. (Mr. O'Neill was ill at the time.) At the start of the meeting it was immediately apparant that a major change had taken place. On April 15th, the U.S. Court of Appeals had handed down a decision in favor of OSHA in the Industrial Union Department (AFL/CIO) suit. This court decision vastly decreased the emphasis on "Work Practices." The Asbestos Standard 1910.93a had been upheld.

Rewriting or revising the Asbestos Standard is not now deemed advisable. There may be amendments made to the Standard, such as a reference to "Work Practices," that would apply to all segments of the asbestos industry -- housekeeping, entering fiber to process, waste or scrap disposal, etc.

The AIA/NA Standards and Technical Committee will proceed with the preparation of "Work Practices" on a recommended basis. In all probability the writings will be recognized and/or recommended by OSHA, but will not be mandatory. It is possible that where a recognized "Work Practice" is in use, less monitoring would be required.

During the most recent meeting of the Committee, on September 10th, again held in Washington, D.C., a review was made of all written

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Minutes/Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee - 9/26/74

Re: Standards and Technical Committee, AIA/NA

material, recommendations, etc., that it had submitted to date. It was reaffirmed that the Committee would continue with "Work Practices," in line with procedures and methods of manufacturing asbestos-containing products and to provide information for customers or users of asbestos-containing products.

The Committee was invited to remain in D.C. to attend the Industry-Government Conference, sponsored by the AIA/NA and held at the Mayflower, September 11-12, 1974. The format of the Conference was a series of speakers, with question/answer periods following each presentation. The speakers included:

The Hon. John H. Stender, Assistant Secretary of Labor (OSHA);
Sheldon W. Samuels, Industrial Union Department (AFL/CIO);
Leo Teplow, Special Consultant, Organization Resources Counselors;
Paul Kotin, M.D., Johns-Manville Corporation;
Ian C. Campbell, Quebec Asbestos Mining Association (and Vice-President & Secretary-Treasurer, Asbestos Corporation Ltd.);
Michel Lesage, M.D., Medical Advisor, QAMA;
Maurice R. Eastin, Special Consultant to the Administrator (Industrial Affairs), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency;
Daniel P. Boyd, Ph.D., Director, Office of Standards, OSHA;
Lloyd B. Tepper, M.D., Associate Commissioner for Science, Food and Drug Administration (HEW);
Robert Join, Executive Director, Chambre Syndicale de l'Amiance (The French Asbestos Information Association);
Wilfred P. Howard, Asbestos Information Committee (U.K.) (and Group Public Relations Advisor, Turner & Newall Ltd.);
Noel W. Hendry, Vice President and General Sales Manager, Asbestos Fiber Division, Johns-Manville Corporation;
Richard B. Berman, Director of Labor Law, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

There were many interested persons in attendance at the Conference, representing other than the regular AIA/NA membership, i.e.:

A/C Pipe Producers Association
ASBESTOS Magazine
Asbestos Textile Institute
Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft
Commerce Clearing House, Inc.
Frank C. Frantz & Company
Friction Materials Standards Institute
Government Research Corporation

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Attachment I - Page 4

Minutes/Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee - 9/26/74

Re: Standards and Technical Committee, AIA/NA .

Hill and Knowlton, Inc.
Job Safety and Health Report
National Association of Filter Manufacturers, Inc.

Asbestos Information Committee (U.K.)
Chambre Syndicale de l'Amiante (France)
Department of the Environment (Canada)
Quebec Asbestos Mining Association

U.S. Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Department of
Labor, Environmental Protection Agency, Food and Drug Adminis-
tration, Occupational Safety and Health Administration -- and
several members of the Press.

The Conference was the first of its kind. It was, beyond question,
a successful venture and it is hoped that meetings of this type
can form a common ground whereby Industry, Government and Labor
can define the problems they share and provide the possible means
toward establishing "working" answers.

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M I N U T E S
FIBER RESEARCH & TESTING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
September 26, 1974 -- The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia

The Fiber Research & Testing Committee, ATI, met on Thursday, September 26, 1974, with the following members in attendance:

G. F. A. Brink, Asbestos Corporation Ltd.;
D. E. Childers, Southern Asbestos Company;
C. E. Stiefken, American Smelting and Refining Company;
W. H. Smith, Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd.;

R. A. Kuntze, Chairman -- Ontario Research Foundation
(Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd.)

The main subject discussed was the impending merger with the ATI Technical Committee.

After considerable deliberation, it was agreed to join the Technical Committee in the form of a sub-committee. This would retain the identify of the Fiber Research & Testing group and would permit the formulation of a suitable and meaningful technical program. After the completion of the Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual, 3rd edition, a new technical program must be established and in this respect, any input from other ATI members would be appreciated.

The first technical subject that has been submitted for consideration is the poor reproducibility of the fiber count procedure via the membrane filter method. The Fiber Research & Testing Sub-committee intends to concern itself with the development of better methods of identifying and counting asbestos fibers. However, the Subcommittee will not deal with hardware or with specification problems.

The above approach has been discussed with John W. Hawkins, of the Technical Committee, and with Larry E. Moody, of the Environmental Committee, and there seem to be no objections.

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. Kuntze, Chairman

M I N U T E S
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
September 25 & 26, 1974 - The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia

IN ATTENDANCE:

Amatex Corporation	-	Wm. Maaskant
Southern Asbestos Company	-	J. W. Scherd
R/M Industrial Products Co.	-	J. W. Hawkins
Uniroyal, Inc.	-	C. S. Parnwell

Comments have been received from the Editorial Committee of ASTM on the Asbestos Roving (D-375) and Asbestos Yarn (D-299). These will be reviewed at the October 16-17 meeting.

The sample of lap being used in the Round Robin test has been lost between Southern Asbestos and Amatex. If not found, this test will be restarted.

U. S. Coast Guard Specification Draft #164.009 on noncombustible material was reviewed. Wm. Maaskant will advise the Coast Guard of our comments. The only change noticed in this draft from the original version was the introduction of the metric system.

The major work during this meeting was the revision of D-628 (Tubular Sleaving). This specification was completed and will be forwarded to the Editorial Committee.

The Fall ASTM meeting will be held in New York, October 16-17. D-13.14 is scheduled to meet at that time. Special recognition will be paid to Paul Nicodemus, chairman.

It was announced that the Fiber Testing Committee will merge with the Technical Committee and an agenda of interest to all must be drawn up for future meetings.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Hawkins, Acting Chairman

AD HOC COMMITTEE REPORT

Asbestos Textile Institute

Reported to the General Membership on September 27, 1974, by Alex Kuzmuk (Garlock Inc.) for the Chairman, Aaron C. F. Finkbinder, III, Esq. (Johns-Manville Corporation).

The Ad Hoc Committee for the Tyler, Texas, lawsuits convened on Wednesday afternoon, September 25, 1974. The meeting was chaired by Aaron Finkbinder and, of course, the status of the Tyler cases was the principal item on the agenda. A report from Wendell B. Alcorn, Jr., ATI's Trial Counsel in the Tyler cases, was submitted to the Committee and formed part of the basis of the discussion.

As you know, the Tyler cases are two lawsuits in which ATI is one of several defendants. Specifically, ATI is charged with "impeding the flow of information" about health hazards associated with the industrial use of asbestos. ATI has denied the claims of the plaintiffs and also has taken steps seeking to have ATI dismissed from the suits on the ground that the Institute is not subject to suit in Texas.

In July the Court in Tyler held oral arguments on several matters of court procedure. Attorney Alcorn attended the sessions. The Court recognized that the cases could become quite complicated and, therefore, will issue an order shortly concerning the procedure to be followed in the cases. In the meantime, the Court has entered a stay order, effectively halting all procedures in the cases. Once the Court has entered its order on procedure, there are two pending motions awaiting determination.

The first motion which will probably be decided is the motion by one of the plaintiffs to have the case proceed as a class action, with that plaintiff acting as the representative of all former workers at the Tyler plant.

The next motion for consideration is ATI's motion to dismiss because ATI is not subject to suit in Texas. We believe the Court will allow plaintiffs some discovery (that is, steps taken to learn facts held by different persons or organizations) on this question. It was the consensus of the Ad Hoc Committee members that if a deposition (oral questions and answers taken under oath) of ATI is sought, the Executive Secretary of the ATI would be an appropriate witness. A ruling on these motions may not be forthcoming until the end of 1974. Wendell Alcorn will keep the Ad Hoc Committee posted on all significant developments.

At the close of the meeting, the financing of the Tyler Litigation was discussed. The topic received further consideration by the ATI Board of Governors. It was decided that a second Special Assessment on the Regular Members of ATI would be appropriate and that Associate Members would be encouraged to contribute in a like manner.

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REMARKS OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Asbestos Textile Institute Annual Meeting
September 27, 1974; The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia

This morning, I wish to call your attention to a recent change in the legal relationship among employers, employees and third parties.

In 1970, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration was created and you are familiar with the national legislation that created it. We have had many discussions in the past concerning the effects of OSHA regulations upon the activities and conduct of the business of your companies.

I. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

There is another aspect, however, of the OSHA legislation besides items such as inplant inspections, safety standards and asbestos dust exposure regulations. The 1970 federal legislation created a National Commission on State workmen's compensation laws. That Commission has made a study of workmen's compensation laws throughout the 50 States of the Union and has come up with a final report.

The Commission's report is not merely a piece of paper. Various State legislatures are changing their workmen's compensation laws on the basis of facts and recommendations contained in that report. One of the States that has acted is Texas. The reason I focus on Texas is because much of the asbestos-health-hazard litigation has been initiated in the State of Texas, has been decided by courts in Texas, and one of the landmark cases which was decided adversely to the Industry has been affirmed on appeal by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, which sits in New Orleans.

The Texas law governing compensation of employees for injuries sustained on the job and for occupational diseases contracted in connection with their work was changed substantially for the first time since it was enacted in 1913. Many of these changes are irrelevant in the context of the Asbestos Textile Institute, but there are certain pertinent ones which we shall review this morning.

One major change was the broadening of the coverage of the Texas workmen's compensation statute. For example, under prior Texas law, companies having no more than three employees were not covered. Well, that is no longer so. Also, employees of State agencies and political entities were not covered. They now can be.

There also are substantially increased benefits under the workmen's compensation law. An example: The maximum weekly benefit has been

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raised to \$63.00 while the minimum weekly benefit has been increased to \$15.00. Of perhaps greater long-term significance is the fact that there has been built into the Texas workmen's compensation law an inflation factor which will result in higher maximum and minimum weekly benefits as the Cost of Living Index rises.

There is one very important change that is deserving of our special attention. Prior to September 1, 1973, the insurance carrier, (that is, the one with whom the individual manufacturer or other type of business has its workmen's compensation insurance), had the right to choose the doctor and the medical facilities which would treat an injured or diseased employee. There were certain limitations which affected the right of the insurance carrier to make this choice -- for example, the worker had the right to choose a doctor to render first-aid in an emergency situation. But, generally, the sole choice lay in the insurance carrier. Under the Texas workmen's compensation statute, as now amended, the employee has the "sole right" to choose the doctor and the medical facility.

That's all well and good. However, there has been much criticism raised in the halls of the Texas Legislature to the effect that the employee's new right to choose will encourage the proliferation of what are, perhaps unkindly, referred to as "plaintiffs' doctors".

The Texas Legislature also enacted significant changes in that State's compensation laws with regard to third-party actions. A third-party action is like the lawsuit in which ATI is involved in Tyler, Texas. It is an action not against the worker's employer but against a third-party entity -- such as a miner that supplies asbestos fibers to a production plant in Texas; such as a trade association like ATI which the worker claims impeded the dissemination of information about the health hazards of working with asbestos.

Before September 1, 1973, an employee who allegedly had been harmed by such a third party could not pursue simultaneously an action against his employer and the third party. Now he can do so. He can bring a workmen's compensation claim against his employer in Texas to be decided by the Industrial Accident Board and, at the same time, he can file a third-party suit in the Texas District Court or the Federal District Court if the jurisdiction is appropriate. The third-party action would probably seek damages far beyond the maximum recovery allowed by the Texas workmen's compensation statute.

This has affected the time when an aggrieved worker must bring a lawsuit. Under prior Texas law, the worker could file a workmen's compensation claim with the Industrial Accident Board, wait until

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that claim was adjudicated (that is, finally decided) and then, within two years, sue the third party -- the person who supplied the fiber, or the trade association, or whatever other entity might be connected with the particular industrial accident or occupational disease. The reason the employee had to sue within two years is that the general statute of limitations in Texas that governs the time in which one must bring suit after he has suffered a personal injury is two years. The effect of this on companies doing business in Texas is that a worker who now files a compensation claim in Texas and waits until that claim is finally adjudicated, which may take over two years, and then seeks to bring a third-party action against a supplier, for example, is subject to being barred from pursuing that case by the applicable statute of limitations.

It is possible under the new Texas law, which is not too dissimilar to compensation laws which have been adopted in other States, that the worker may sue a third party and choose not to claim against his employer. If the worker has already received compensation benefits from the employer's insurance carrier, the insurance company may be subrogated to the rights of the worker in the third-party action. Let us say, for example, worker John Doe had his arm severed in an industrial accident. He brings a claim for statutory workmen's compensation, which is allowed. He then sues the manufacturer of the machine that had the nerve to cut off his arm. He claims the machine was poorly manufactured and did not incorporate appropriate safety factors. The insurance company that paid the original compensation benefits can now intervene in the third-party lawsuit and take up the sword against the manufacturer of the machine.

There is also an obligation under the new Texas legislation for compensation insurance carriers to undertake "loss prevention services". I predict that anyone doing business in Texas, or in another State that has adopted a similar provision, will learn about this in the very near future (if they have not already done so).

The Texas Insurance Code, in conjunction with the Workmen's Compensation Act, has been amended to require carriers to provide accident prevention facilities as a prerequisite to writing insurance in the State of Texas. This includes educational programs which the insurance companies must offer to insured employers and present to employees through field safety representatives. The State Board of Insurance of Texas has authority to enforce this requirement against the insurance companies. I think particularly in industries such as those producing asbestos materials and asbestos products, insurance carriers are going to be very careful to present what they view as programs to help prevent occupational disease. The individual companies who operate in States

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that adopt this approach are possibly going to be at odds with some of the presentations which are prepared by insurance carriers.

The term "occupational disease" has been redefined in the Texas workmen's compensation statute, pursuant to recommendations by the previously mentioned OSHA Commission. Under the old Texas statute there were listed approximately 31 different occupational diseases (and, incidentally, asbestosis is one of them). The amended definition is open-ended and, therefore, is subject to broad interpretation.

No longer is there a list of specific occupational diseases to which an employee must refer in order to file a claim for workmen's compensation benefits. Occupational disease is now defined as including "damage or harm to the physical structure of the body occurring as a result of repetitious, physical, traumatic activities extending over a period of time." This means that anything which occurs in the workplace long enough that has any adverse, physical effect upon the body is compensable under the workmen's compensation statute. This, at least theoretically, does away with the requirement, which existed under the old law governing workmen's compensation cases, that the employee prove that the alleged occupational disease was the result of an "accident".

II. COMPARATIVE NEGLIGENCE

There is another subject I would like to address in addition to workmen's compensation. It is directly related to the cases pending in Tyler.

The date September 1, 1973, has a good deal of significance for Texas lawyers because many legislative changes became effective at that time. In addition to the changes in the workmen's compensation statute discussed previously, the State of Texas did away with the doctrine of contributory negligence.

In the area of tort law, the doctrine of contributory negligence was developed in England many years ago. Essentially, the doctrine says that if an injured person who comes to the court as plaintiff is found to have contributed to the harm of which he complains, he is guilty of contributory negligence. Under the old English common-law viewpoint, it is somewhat analogous to saying that the plaintiff has "unclean hands" with respect to the particular accident -- and therefore should not be able to recover any of his damages from the defendant. That remained the law in Texas until September 1, 1973, when Texas adopted the doctrine of comparative negligence.

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The practical application of comparative negligence, among those of the various States which adopted it, varies greatly. There are several versions of comparative negligence statutes. Texas enacted a modified comparative negligence statute and adopted a relatively conservative approach, compared to some other States.

Generally, the Texas Statute provides: The plaintiff, in order to recover any damages, must be found to have been no more negligent than the defendant. That is, if both the plaintiff and the defendant are guilty of 50% negligence, the plaintiff can still recover. If the plaintiff is 51% negligent (and bear in mind that this is usually a question for the jury) and the defendant is only 49% negligent, the plaintiff is barred from recovery. Remember the common-law doctrine of contributory negligence -- if the plaintiff was 1% negligent and the defendant 99% negligent, the plaintiff was barred from recovery. So the adoption of comparative negligence is a big change.

Where there are multiple defendants in a Texas case, such as the Tyler litigation, the plaintiff's negligence (for example, if he failed to wear a respirator after he had been instructed to do so), in order for him to recover, cannot exceed the combined negligence of all the defendants. If the plaintiff is awarded judgment against several defendants, each defendant must contribute toward satisfying the judgment in proportion to the percentage of his causal negligence.

For example, assume a plaintiff is found to have been 30% negligent in the cause of the subject accident; Defendant A was 15% negligent; Defendant B 15% negligent; and Defendant C 40% negligent. In this hypothetical situation, the plaintiff could recover and Defendant A would be required to contribute 15% of the actual damages suffered by plaintiff, Defendant B 15%, and Defendant C 40%. If actual damages to plaintiff were \$50,000, Defendant A would have to contribute \$7,500, Defendant B \$7,500, and Defendant C \$20,000 -- making a total of \$35,000. The plaintiff could not recover the remaining difference (\$15,000 between actual and awarded damages) due to his 30% causal negligence.

This does not mean, however, that a defendant's liability for damages to the plaintiff is necessarily limited to his percentage of total negligence. The Texas statute retains the common-law rule that defendants are jointly and severally liable for the entire amount of the judgment awarded. However, the statute contains an important exception: If a defendant is less negligent than the plaintiff, he is liable only to the extent of his individual negligence. This exception to the general rule of joint and several liability of multiple defendants does not apply in cases where the

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negligence on the plaintiff's side is less than that of each defendant.

Obviously, the recent adoption in Texas of comparative negligence may have important significance for ATI as a defendant in the Tyler cases. We shall continue to keep you advised as developments in those lawsuits occur.

Respectfully submitted,

Wendell B. Alcorn, Jr., Legal Counsel

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Annual Meeting

September 27, 1974
The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia

IN ATTENDANCE

AMATEX CORPORATION

W. Maaskant
M. J. Scanlan
H. H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.

A. Kuzmuk

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

G. G. Gabrielson, Jr.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

M. N. Brooks
P. G. Dolan
J. W. Hawkins
R. T. Matthew
R. O. Moebius
M. Q. Scowcroft
W. S. Simpson

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS COMPANY

E. C. Bratt
D. E. Childers
J. W. Echerd
L. E. Moody

UNIROYAL, INC.

C. S. Barnwell
B. E. Carden
E. A. Morris

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

G. F. A. Brink
P. E. Leclerc

ATLAS TEXTILE COMPANY

W. H. Johnston

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.

W. H. Smith

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.

A. C. F. Finkbiner, III, Esq. (J-M)
J. P. Power

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

R. A. Kuntze (Ontario Research
Foundation)

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

E. A. Farrell
R. Lefebvre
R. J. Muth (Asarco)
C. E. Stiefken (Asarco)

TBA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS LTD.

H. J. Corson, Jr.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

W. B. Alcorn, Jr., Esq., Legal
Counsel (Hull, Towill, Nor-
man, Barrett & Johnson)

D. M. Fagan, Executive Secretary

Total attendance during the three-day 1974 Annual Meeting was 50 people: 31 members, 1 legal counsel, 1 secretary and 17 spouses; representative of 13 member companies plus the ATI.

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M I N U T E S

1. The 1974 Annual Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute was called to order by President Milton Q. Scowcroft at 8:30 a.m., September 27, 1974.
2. President Scowcroft welcomed the attendees to the 30th Annual Meeting of the Institute and following traditional procedure, asked each member to stand and state his name and company affiliation.
3. The following special delegates were welcomed by the President:
 - a) William S. Simpson, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.;
 - b) Carroll S. Barnwell, a new representative of Uniroyal, Inc.;
 - c) Aaron C. F. Finkbinder, III, Esq., Johns-Manville Corporation; and new Chairman of the ATI Ad Hoc Committee;
 - d) Richard O. Moebius, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pennsylvania;
 - e) Robert J. Muth, Esq., American Smelting and Refining Company, Inc., and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Lake Asbestos of Quebec;
 - f) William H. Johnston, President of ATI's newest member company -- Atlas Textile Company, North Wales, Pennsylvania;
 - g) Robert B. Pilmer (not in attendance) was welcomed as a new representative in the Institute; he is General Manager of Garlock of Canada Ltd.
4. Upon President Scowcroft's calling for the reading of the Minutes of the last General Meeting, it was moved by Lawrence E. Moody and seconded by Charles E. Stiefken, and so carried, to dispense with the reading of same.
5. Treasurer E. A. Morris presented the Report of Funds of the Institute for the Fiscal Year to August 31, 1974. On September 1, 1973, the ATI had a balance on hand of \$16,118.56. Taking into account receipts during the year of \$29,164.08, expenditures of \$31,231.20 and nominal amounts for accounts receivable and furniture and equipment, the total net worth of the organization at year-end was \$14,066.76.

The latter figure is somewhat misleading because included therein is a Special Assessment to cover the cost of the Tyler Litigation. The actual net worth of the Institute is \$5,977.78.

Looking at the projected budget for the new Fiscal Year, to August 31, 1975, the Institute can reasonably expect to generate an income of \$15,350.00 from annual dues, book sales, bank interest and other miscellaneous items. However, even with a realistic cutback in expenses, it appears the ATI will just about break even after necessary disbursements are made.

Combined with this are additional expenditures which must be made to cover the Tyler Litigation; estimated to cost in the neighborhood of \$12,000.00 through February 1975. This will necessitate

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a second Special Assessment on the Regular Members. The first such assessment on the six (6) Regular Members constituted 125% of each company's regular annual dues. In addition, Johns-Manville Corporation voluntarily contributed a like percentage of the dues it would have paid if it had been a Class A/Regular Member.

It must be obvious to all members that ATI will need all the financial help it can get toward proper handling of the Litigation. Within the next few weeks, all members of the ATI will be receiving a letter from the President of the Institute requesting contributions which will be applied against Litigation costs. It is hoped that each member will cooperate to the best of its ability.

The complete Report of Funds for the F/Y 1973-74 is attached to these Minutes. Alex Kuzmuk moved that the Report be accepted as presented. The motion was seconded by Guy G. Gabrielson, Jr., and so voted, unanimously.

6. The Fiber Producers Report was presented by Walter H. Smith, having been prepared by William J. W. Smith and approved by all member companies of the Committee. Mr. Smith reported that demand for all grades of asbestos fiber, with the possible exception of certain Group 7 fibers, remains extremely strong. Although news accounts report some new orebodies will be put into production in the next few years, there is no indication that any of the mines will be producing Group 3 Spinning Grade fibers. The entire Report is attached hereto.

7. The membership was afforded the opportunity to view the excellent film entitled "Asbestos At Work," produced by the British Asbestosis Research Council and on loan to the ATI via the Asbestos Information Association/North America. The film covers a variety of work practices and situations involving asbestos, some textile and some other, drilling and stripping of insulation, etc. It graphically describes the effective use of dust extraction equipment, vacuum cleaning, waste disposal, and so forth, and illustrates how proper housekeeping techniques ensure the safety and health of the worker who handles asbestos-containing materials.

8. Upon confirming that much of the vital work undertaken by the Institute is accomplished by the Committees, President Scowcroft asked for Committee Reports by the respective Chairmen (a copy of each Report is attached hereto):

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing -- Buel E. Carden, Chairman;
Fiber Research & Testing -- Richard A. Kuntze, Chairman;
Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual -- Charles E. Stiefken;
Technical -- John W. Hawkins, Temporary Chairman.

Following Mr. Carden's report, President Scowcroft presented him with a plaque as an expression of ATI's appreciation for the fine job he did as Chairman of the Air Hygiene & Manufacturing

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Committee. Mr. Carden accepted the plaque, giving credit to the members of the Committee and stating it had been a pleasure and a privilege to serve as Chairman for the past two years.

After the report by Mr. Stiefken, President Scowcroft presented him with a plaque, publicly recognizing his service as Chairman of the Fiber Research & Testing Committee. Especially cited was Mr. Stiefken's outstanding work on the Test Manual, one of the most difficult and time-consuming chores of the ATI.

President Scowcroft acknowledged Mr. Hawkins' ably acting as Temporary Chairman of the Technical Committee over the last few months and thanked him for "pitching in" during the interim period until a new Chairman had been secured.

Due to illness, Lawrence F. Dieringer was not in attendance at the meeting. However, President Scowcroft stated that a plaque and letter of appreciation would be mailed to Mr. Dieringer for the excellent leadership he had performed as Chairman of the Environmental Health Committee during 1973 and 1974.

9. President Scowcroft reminded the membership that the Ad Hoc Committee had been established at the last meeting to permit and, in fact, encourage a flow of information between Associate Members and the Board of Governors. A report on the initial meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee was given by A. Kuzmuk in the absence of Aaron Finkbiner, who had to leave the meeting early. The Ad Hoc Committee report is attached to these Minutes.

10. Wendell B. Alcorn, Jr., Esq., presented Remarks of Legal Counsel. The full text of his remarks is attached hereto. In essence, Attorney Alcorn discussed one of the significant changes in the relationship between employers and employees, brought about by OSHA '70; namely, the creation by Federal legislation of a National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws.

11. It was announced by President Scowcroft that the following Officers were elected by the Board of Governors to serve the Institute for the year 1974-75: President--Alex Kuzmuk, Garlock Inc.; Vice President--Edward A. Morris, Uniroyal, Inc.; and Treasurer--Michael J. Scanlan, Amatex Corporation.

12. Also, Chairman Scowcroft announced important committee changes. The Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee will be chaired by L. E. Moody and the new Chairman of the Technical Committee is Carroll S. Barnwell. It was further advised that following a long discussion by the Board of Governors concerning possible changes in ATI's committee structure to make it more meaningful and contributory, it was decided to combine the efforts of the Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee with those of the Environmental Health Committee. The resultant group will be known as the Environmental Committee. In addition, the Fiber Research & Testing Committee has become a part of the Technical Committee; however, further thought

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will be given to how the committee should be structured so that the Fiber Research & Testing group does not lose its identity.

13. President Scowcroft welcomed Atlas Textile Company, North Wales, Pennsylvania, as a new Class E/Associate Member. The official representative of the firm is its President, William H. Johnston.

14. President Scowcroft sadly advised the membership of the death of J. Carroll Johnston, Founder and Chairman of Atlas Textile Company. Mr. Johnston is well recognized as one of the pioneers and early leaders in the asbestos textile industry in the United States.

15. It was regrettably announced by the President that S.A. Francaise du Ferodo, Ferlam Division, Paris, France, had cancelled its Associate Membership in the ATI.

16. On behalf of the Board of Governors, President Scowcroft announced that ATI's Legal Counsel had been instructed to begin the necessary process toward incorporating the Asbestos Textile Institute.

17. In the interest of economy, President Scowcroft announced that the Board of Governors had determined that future meetings of the ATI should be held in large cities. The necessity for the decision, of course, is based on the serious financial condition of the Institute and especially on the extraordinary expenses that will be incurred as a result of the pending litigation in Tyler, Texas. The President expressed sincere regret that, consequently, the ATI must decline the kind offer of the mining member companies of the Institute to host the June 1975 Spring Meeting in Quebec City. That meeting will be held June 5-6, 1975, probably in Atlanta, Georgia. Other sites cancelled are the 1975 Annual Meeting in Ponte Vedra Club, Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida, and the 1976 Annual Meeting at Savannah Inn & Country Club, Savannah, Georgia.

18. At this point in the meeting the gavel was turned over to Alex Kuzmuk, the new Chairman of the Board of Governors and President of the Asbestos Textile Institute. Mr. Kuzmuk accepted the responsibility with a great amount of pleasure, expressing much awareness of the legal and financial problems which the ATI is currently facing.

19. As his first official duty, President Kuzmuk presented an Atmos Clock to Mr. Scowcroft, in acknowledgment of his two years of hard work and a job well done as Chairman of the Board and President of ATI for 1973 and 1974. Upon accepting ATI's token of esteem and appreciation, Mr. Scowcroft expressed pleasure in receiving such a beautiful gift, read the inscription to the members present, and thanked all the members for the great friendships he has established within the Institute. He said it had been a true pleasure to

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work on Institute matters and that he would continue to attend meetings and to support the ATI in any way that he could. .

20. President Kuzmuk's second pleasant duty was to present a token of appreciation, in the form of a lovely terrarium, to "the strong woman behind a strong leader -- Carolyn Scowcroft." Mrs. Scowcroft read the note that accompanied the gift which expressed the sentiments of the members of the ATI and their wives. She accepted the gift with pleasure, stating it would be a beautiful addition to their new home in Charleston, South Carolina.

21. The final announcement made by President Kuzmuk was that the next Winter Meeting of the Institute will be held February 6-7, 1975, at Holiday Inn-Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

22. There being no further business to be brought before the membership, E. A. Morris moved for adjournment. The motion was seconded by M. J. Scanlan and unanimously approved by the attending members. The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan
Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Fiscal Year ending August 31, 1974

Report of Funds - (Period: September 1, 1973, thru August 31, 1974)

Balance on Hand September 1, 1973 --

General Fund	\$ 2,683.68
Reserve Fund	13,346.91
Petty Cash Fund	<u>87.97</u>

Total on Hand at 9/1/73 \$16,118.56

Receipts

General Fund - Dues for Year 1973	\$ 125.00
Book Sales	159.13
Magnetite Samples	25.00
Reserve Fund - Dues for Year 1974	14,250.00
Interest to 6/30/74	1,238.15
Special Litigation Fund	11,250.00
QAMA Test Manual Deposit	<u>2,116.80</u>

Total Receipts +29,164.08
\$45,282.64

Disbursements

Legal Retainer & Expenses (to 6/30/74)	\$ 5,755.98
Secretary's Gross Wages	2,100.00
Taxes on Wages Paid by ATI	159.12
ATI Meeting Expense (10/73, 2/74 & 6/74)	1,737.39
Secretary's Meeting/Travel Expense	619.85
Telephone (8/73 thru 7/74)	607.22
Printing Supplies/Services	484.61
Postage	547.51
Office Supplies & Miscellaneous	215.14
Revision of Test Manual (J.L.Tucker)	171.84
Test Manual/printing deposit	2,100.00
Rental of Office Space	540.00
Accountant (Caruso - F/Y 72-73)	300.00
ASTM Dues for Year 1974	25.00
Gifts/Flowers/Plaques, etc.	307.24
Insurance	125.00
Litigation: Office Expenses	215.13
Sec'y Travel Expenses (4/74)	149.39
ATI Meeting Expenses (4/74)	7.18
Legal Services (to 6/30/74)	<u>15,063.60</u>

Total Disbursements -31,231.20
BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1974. . . \$14,051.44

Funds as of August 31, 1974 --

General Fund	\$ 1,416.83
Reserve Fund	12,601.86
Petty Cash Fund	<u>32.75</u>

TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS AUGUST 31, 1974. . \$14,051.44

Assets as of August 31, 1974--

Total Funds as listed above	\$14,051.44
Accounts Receivable - Book Sales	9.32
Magnetite Samples	5.00
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	<u>1.00</u>

TOTAL ASSETS \$14,066.76

TOTAL LIABILITIES. --

TOTAL NET WORTH AUGUST 31, 1974 . . . \$14,066.76

Total Net Worth: \$14,066.76

Litigation Fund: - 8,088.98

Actual Net Worth: \$ 5,977.78

A

FIBER PRODUCERS' REPORT

(Presented by Walter H. Smith, of Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., at the ATI Annual Meeting, September 27, 1974, The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia)

Demand for all grades of asbestos fibres, possibly with the exception of certain 7 Group fibres, remains extremely strong. In groups 4, 5 and 6, producers are not able to fill all of the requirements. While the demand in Group 3 fibres is also strong, requirements seem to be being met except in the very long spinnings.

While the possibility of some recession in certain parts of the world has been mooted by some economists, fibre producers do not seem to have an indication as yet that this will have any marked effect on their shipments for the balance of 1974. By early 1975, this situation could change but here again there are no familiar indications that such will be the case.

While we have no private knowledge concerning new orebodies said to be coming into production in the next few years, newspaper accounts indicate that United Asbestos are anticipating first production from their Midlothian Township Mine after mid-year 1975. Quoted figures are in the order of 100,000 tons, but spinning fibres have not been mentioned as being part of this production.

Some newspaper accounts would indicate that the Brinco Organization are close to reaching a decision to proceed with the exploitation of the Abitibi Mine in Northern Quebec, with the production of at least 100,000 tons. First production is indicated for some time in 1976 or 1977. Here again, there has been no mention of spinning fibres.

The new Australian mine is currently said to be producing but under receivership conditions. No spinning fibres have been reported in this orebody.

We understand that Pacific Asbestos in California is currently not producing but, of course, this mine did not produce any spinning fibres.

In summary, then, it may be said that although new orebodies would appear to be going into production, so far we have not heard of any which would be producing Group 3 fibres.

W. J. Smith,
Vice President - Marketing
Bell Asbestos Mines, Ltd.

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute

JUN 7 - 1974

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

General Meeting

June 7, 1974
Twin Bridges Marriott, Arlington, Virginia

In Attendance

AMATEX CORPORATION

J. L. Rainey
M. J. Scanlan

GARLOCK INC.

P. S. Hanke
A. Kuzmuk

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

G. G. Gabrielson, Jr.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

W. A. Guenther
M. Q. Scowcroft

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS COMPANY

E. C. Bratt

UNIROYAL, INC.

L. D. Lenihan (Arthur,
Dry & Kalish)
E. A. Morris

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

P. E. Leclerc

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.

N. W. Hendry (J-M)
R. B. Von Wald (J-M)

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

D. B. MacDermott

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

E. A. Farrell
C. E. Stiefken (Asarco)

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

K. Mori
Y. Sato

TBA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS LTD.

H. J. Corson

HULL, TOWILL, NORMAN, BARRETT & JOHNSON

W. B. Alcorn, Jr. (ATI Attorney)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

D. M. Fagan, Executive Secretary

Total attendance during the two-day 1974 Spring Meeting was 24 people including 19 members, 3 wives, 1 staff member and 1 Legal Counsel; representing 12 companies, plus 2 representatives of the ATI.

M I N U T E S

1. The Spring 1974 General Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute was called to order at 9:00 a.m., June 7, 1974, by President M. Q. Scowcroft, of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

more.....

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Fiscal Year ending August 31, 1974

Report of Funds

Period: September 1, 1973, thru May 15, 1974

Balance on Hand September 1, 1973 --

General Fund	\$ 2,683.68
Reserve Fund	13,346.91
Petty Cash Fund	<u>87.97</u>

Total on Hand at 9/1/73	\$ 16,118.56
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Receipts

General Fund - Dues for Year 1973	\$ 125.00
Book Sales	86.71
Magnetite Samples	25.00

Reserve Fund - Dues for Year 1974	14,250.00
Interest to 12/31/73	<u>793.27</u>

Total Receipts	+ 15,279.98
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	\$ 31,398.54
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Disbursements

Legal Retainer & Expenses (to 3/31/74)	\$ 4,805.98
Secretary's Gross Wages	1,448.00
Taxes on Wages Paid by ATI	123.16
ATI Meeting Expense (10/73 & 2/74)	1,444.85
Secretary's Meeting/Travel Expense	469.05
Telephone (8/73-4/74)	471.76
Printing Supplies/Services	406.81
Postage	394.84
Office Supplies & Miscellaneous	138.09
Revision of Test Manual (J.L.Tucker)	96.99
Rental of Office Space	405.00
Accountant (Caruso - F/Y 72-73)	300.00
ASTM Dues for Year 1974	25.00
Gifts/Flowers/Plaques, etc.	63.34
Insurance	125.00
Litigation: Office Expenses	189.05
Sec'y Travel Expenses (4/74)	149.39
ATI Meeting Expenses (4/74)	7.18
Legal Services (1st Qtr 74)	<u>9,965.09</u>

Total Disbursements	- 21,028.58
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BALANCE ON HAND MAY 15, 1974	\$ 10,369.96
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Funds as of May 15, 1974 --

General Fund	\$ 1,473.55
Reserve Fund	8,890.18
Petty Cash Fund	<u>6.23</u>

TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS MAY 15, 1974 .	\$ 10,369.96
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Assets as of May 15, 1974 --

Total Funds, as listed above	\$ 10,369.96
Accounts Receivable - Book Sales	6.46
Magnetite Samples	5.00
1974 Dues	375.00
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	<u>1.00</u>

TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 10,757.42
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TOTAL LIABILITIES	..
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TOTAL NET WORTH MAY 15, 1974 . .	<u>\$ 10,757.42</u>
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2. President Scowcroft officially welcomed the small but select group in attendance. He stated that the reason for the lesser amount of attendees was, of course, that the subject of the meeting was the Texas Litigation and that none of the usual committee activities had been scheduled. He then requested that each in attendance rise and give his name and business affiliation. The list is as per page 1 of these Minutes.

3. Upon calling for the reading of the Minutes of the last stated meeting, it was moved by E. A. Morris, seconded by G. G. Gabrielson, Jr., and so carried, to dispense with the reading of said minutes.

4. The President called for the Financial Report. Treasurer Morris gave the report, briefly as follows and in detail as per the attached Report of Funds as of May 15, 1974. Total on Hand as of September 1, 1973 (the beginning of the current Fiscal Year) was \$16,118.56; receipts from book sales, dues, etc., were \$15,279.98; disbursements amounted to \$21,028.58 (the bulk of which were for litigation costs and attorneys' fees); and the Balance on Hand as of May 15, 1974, amounted to \$10,369.96. This figure should further be reduced by some \$2000.00 for an unanticipated litigation expense which means as of today the net worth of the organization is approximately \$8000.00. It was moved by C. E. Stiefken, seconded by A. Kuzmuk, and so carried, to accept the Financial Report as presented. The report will be filed for audit.

5. It was reported by President Scowcroft that the 1974 Annual Meeting of the Institute will be held, as scheduled, at The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia, Wednesday through Friday, September 25-27, 1974. The meeting will include regular committee meetings and reports and a Fibre Producers' Report. He further advised the Executive Secretary will mail the meeting notices to the general membership earlier than usual since The Cloister has recently established the policy of requiring a \$75.00 advance deposit for each room by mid-August.

6. The following matters concerning membership were announced by the President.

Johns-Manville Corporation has changed its status in the ATI in that it has dropped its Class A/Regular Member classification, but the membership has been picked up by Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. C.J-M is now the ATI member company as a Class C/Associate, which is the category for miners of asbestos spinning fibers.

The President expressed it was his pleasure, on behalf of the Institute, to welcome Asahi Asbestos Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan, as a new Class D/Associate Member.

7. C. E. Stiefken informed the President that the Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual, 3rd edition, should be available in about six months' time. President Scowcroft said that further information will be at hand at the 1974 Annual Meeting on Sea Island.

more.....

8. It was announced by the President that the Board of Governors had voted to form an ad hoc committee. It will operate within the present structure of the Institute and its function and sole purpose will be to provide a forum composed of representatives of both Regular and Associate Members, including the miners, to consider litigation matters and to make recommendations to the Board of Governors concerning the defense of the pending litigation. This will give the Board the benefit of the thinking of the Institute's total membership. The President emphasized that such representatives who sit on the ad hoc committee will have an equal vote on that committee and that the recommendations passed by that committee will be made to the Board of Governors. It is planned that a meeting of the ad hoc committee will take place prior to each ATI Board of Governors' meeting.

President Scowcroft advised he had appointed R. B. Von Wald, of Johns-Manville Corporation, as Chairman of the ad hoc committee, with E. C. Bratt, of Southern Asbestos Company, as Vice-Chairman. He then named the following member companies as having expressed the desire to have representation on the ad hoc committee: Amatex Corporation, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd., Nicolet Industries, Inc., Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd., Garlock Inc., Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Southern Asbestos Company, TBA Industrial Products Ltd. and Uniroyal, Inc. He requested that each of these companies designate its representative to sit on the ad hoc committee and that other member companies who are interested in being represented on the ad hoc committee should so advise Mr. Von Wald, himself or the ATI Executive Secretary.

As Chairman of the ad hoc committee, Mr. Von Wald said that the committee is designed as a means by which Associate Members can obtain information about the Texas Litigation and can provide input into the Board of Governors of any thoughts concerning the defense and posture of the case and actions they think may be necessary with respect to the litigation. The committee is designed strictly for the litigation and not for any other purpose. He hopes initially to make contact with everyone who is interested--or they may write him at Johns-Manville Corporation, Greenwood Plaza, Denver, Colorado 80217. He said the litigation is important to each company, even though it may not have individual exposure, and that it is a critical litigation for industry in general, as well as for the asbestos industry in particular.

Following an inquiry from the floor, Mr. Von Wald concurred that the lawyers active on the ad hoc committee would represent ATI member companies and would consider positions that ATI should take.

In answer to another question, Mr. Von Wald stated it is not the intent of the ad hoc committee to supervise the litigation. The litigation is supervised by the ATI Board of Governors. The ad hoc committee is designed as a medium through which the Associate Members can have a voice in what goes on and can get specific information about the litigation. Under the present structure of the ATI, the primary responsibility for the Institute lies with the Board of Governors only.

MORE.....

9. President Scowcroft confirmed the information that previously had been sent to the general membership in that ATI has redesignated its legal counsel from Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft to Hull, Towill, Norman, Barrett and Johnson, or more specifically, to Wendel B. Alcorn, Jr. This change was made with the unreserved blessing of Cadwalader, the primary reason being that Cadwalader had recommended Wendell Alcorn as Trial Counsel for the Texas Litigation and that as that litigation proceeded it became clear both to ATI and to Cadwalader that the substantial function of ATI's counsel, at least for the short term, would be to defend these cases. It became obvious that the most efficient and economical method of conducting the defense was through the retention of one law firm to act both as Trial Counsel and as General Counsel. On behalf of the ATI, President Scowcroft expressed delight in having Wendell Alcorn again working with us.

10. President Scowcroft reiterated that the 1974 Annual Meeting of the Institute will be held as scheduled. It is the intent of the Board of Governors to keep the Institute going but it must marshal its resources in order to be able to afford the cost of the litigation.

11. The President then turned the meeting over to Trial Counsel for a briefing on the progress of the cases pending in Tyler, Texas. His remarks are recorded in a "Memorandum of Attorney-Client Conference, June 7, 1974" and which is available for inspection by members of ATI at the Office of the Executive Secretary.

12. There being no further business to be brought before the membership, a move for adjournment was made by A. Kuzmuk, seconded by C. E. Stiefken, and so carried. The meeting was adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan
Executive Secretary

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute

FEB 8 - 1974

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

General Meeting
February 8, 1974

The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, South Carolina

In Attendance

AMATEX CORPORATION

W. Maaskant
J. L. Rainey
H. H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.

S. G. Dixit
A. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

J. P. Power (C.J-M)
W. B. Reitze

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

A. M. Weisberg
J. K. Whittaker

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

E. C. Bratt
D. E. Childers
J. W. Echerd
L. E. Moody

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

J. A. Bettles, Jr.
P. G. Dolan
J. W. Hawkins
R. T. Matthew
M. W. Oliver
F. J. Puckhaber
M. Q. Scowcroft
W. S. Simpson

UNIROYAL, INC.

D. T. Austin
C. S. Barnwell
B. D. Bittinger
B. E. Carden
L. F. Dieringer
E. A. Morris

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

P. E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.

W. H. Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

R. A. Kuntze

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEFEC LTD.

E. A. Farrell
C. E. Stiefken (Asarco)

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

K. Mori
Y. Sato

TRA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS LTD.

H. J. Corson, Jr.

ASBESTOS INFORMATION ASSOCIATION /
NORTH AMERICA

Robert H. Mereness,
Executive Director

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
ADMINISTRATION

Cois M. Brown, Associate Assistant Regional Director for
Technical Support, Region IV

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

E. J. Leff

Total attendance during the two-day Winter Meeting was 45 people, including 37 members, 4 wives, 1 staff member, 1 Legal Counsel, and 2 guests; representing 16 companies or associations.

M I N U T E S

1. President M. Q. Scowcroft, of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., called the General Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute to order at 1:00 P.M. on February 8, 1974, following a luncheon of the general membership. The President welcomed those in attendance and asked each of them to rise and state their names and company affiliations.

2. President Scowcroft introduced the following special guests:

William S. Simpson, President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., saying it was a genuine pleasure and a distinct honor to have him with us;

John A. Bettis, Jr., retired Manager of the Asbestos Textile Division, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., citing the many fine, productive contributions he had made to the ATI in the past;

Robert H. Mereness, Executive Director, Asbestos Information Association/North America, expressing how pleased we were to have the opportunity to meet him. Mr. Mereness' informal comments to the membership are attached to these Minutes.

3. Upon presentation, it was moved by E. A. Morris, Uniroyal, Inc., seconded by P. E. Leclerc, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., and so carried, to dispense with the reading of the Minutes of the last stated meeting.

4. Treasurer E. A. Morris presented the Financial Report (see attached) stating that total assets and net worth of the Institute as of December 31, 1973, were \$13,319.73. There being no questions, the Report was filed for audit.

5. The Legal Counsel address was given by E. J. Leff, of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft. His comments were concerned especially with the \$100-million class action filed by Herman Yandle, et al., against PPG Industries, Inc., et al. The text of his remarks is attached to these Minutes.

6. P. E. Leclerc, Regional Sales Manager for Asbestos Corporation Ltd., presented the Fiber Producers' Report. His complete comments are attached hereto. In brief, Mr. Leclerc stated that total shipments of asbestos by member companies of the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association in 1973 increased 10.5% over the previous year. Sales of Group 3 Spinning Fibers were 24,354 tons, or 14.4% over 1972. There is a short supply of all long spinning grades and medium length spinning grades are not too easily available.

7. Committee Reports were presented to the general membership, as listed below, and each of these reports is attached to these Minutes:

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing - B. E. Carden;

Technical - J. W. Hawkins;

Fiber Research & Testing - R. A. Kuntze;

Environmental Health - L. F. Dieringer.

more.....

8. J. W. (Bill) Echerd, H. K. Porter Company, Inc., received a much-deserved Certificate of Appreciation, proudly presented by President Scowcroft on behalf of the entire ATI membership, for his untiring efforts and excellent leadership over the last two years as Chairman of the Technical Committee.

9. President Scowcroft announced that the Institute had accepted an invitation from the Asbestos Information Association 'North America' to become an Affiliated Association of AIA/NA. This decision was approved by the representatives of the Regular Members of the ATI.

10. It was announced to the membership by the President that Atlas Textile Company, North Wales, Pennsylvania, had been accepted as a new Class E Associate Member and that its President, William H. Johnston, was looking forward to attending future meetings and toward personally meeting the members.

11. The next two meetings of the Institute were confirmed by President Scowcroft as follows:

June 6 - 7, 1974 -- Twin Bridges Marriott, Washington, D.C.;
Sept 25-27, 1974 -- The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia.

12. It was advised by President Scowcroft that Dr. R. A. Kuntze, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., had graciously agreed to chair the Fiber Research & Testing Committee through the balance of this year. C. E. Stiefken, the former Chairman, will continue to be responsible for the 3rd Edition of the Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual until its completion.

13. The Guest Speaker for the afternoon was introduced by President Scowcroft. Mr. Cois M. Brown, Associate Assistant Regional Director for Technical Support, Region IV, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, spoke about "The OSHA Act and How It Relates to Asbestos Textile Manufacture." He detailed the problems created at the factories by noise and dust and his entire presentation is attached to these Minutes. Subsequent to his excellent and comprehensive speech, President Scowcroft expressed appreciation to Mr. Brown for giving of his time to speak before the membership and said that his comments were well presented and well received by those in attendance.

14. There being no further business to be brought before the membership, a motion for adjournment was made by E. C. Bratt, seconded by E. A. Morris, and unanimously approved. The meeting was adjourned at 3:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan

Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

Report of Funds - Period from September 1, 1973 thru December 31, 1973

Balance on Hand September 1, 1973 --

General Fund	\$ 2,683.68	
Reserve Fund	13,346.91	
Petty Cash Fund	87.97	
Total on Hand at 9/1/73		\$ 16,118.56

Receipts

General Fund - Dues for Year 1973	\$ 125.00	
Book Sales	41.49	
Reserve Fund - Dues for Year 1974	375.00	
Interest to 12/31/73	793.27	
Total Receipts		+ 1,334.76
		\$ 17,453.32

Disbursements

Legal Retainer & Expenses (3rd Qtr 1973)	\$ 1,087.42	
Secretary's Gross Wages	652.00	
(Net Wages - \$508.00)		
(Fed Inc Tax 101.19)		
(FICA - 30.72)		
(Pa Inc Tax- 12.09)		
Taxes on Wages Paid by ATI	39.06	
(FICA - \$ 30.71)		
(Pa Unem - 5.25)		
(NJ/Year 72- 3.10)		
ATI Meeting Expense (October 1973)	978.10	
Secretary's Meeting & Travel Expense	272.07	
(Oct 73 Mtg- \$230.99)		
(ASTM Mtg - 41.08)		
Telephone	125.60	
Printing Supplies & Services	168.61	
Postage	178.69	
Office Supplies & Misc.	74.65	
Revision of Test Manual	29.90	
Rental of Office Space	135.00	
Accountant (Caruso - FY 72/73)	300.00	
ASTM Dues for Year 1974	25.00	
Gifts/Flowers/Plaques, etc.	15.32	
Insurance	60.00	
Total Disbursements		- 4,141.43

BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1973 . . \$ 13,311.89

Funds as of December 31, 1973 --

General Fund	\$ 2,751.91	
Reserve Fund	10,515.18	
Petty Cash Fund	44.80	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS DEC. 31, 1973 .		\$ 13,311.89

Assets as of December 31, 1973 --

Total Funds, as listed above	\$ 13,311.89	
Accounts Receivable (Book Sales)	6.84	
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00	
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 13,319.73
TOTAL LIABILITIES		--
TOTAL NET WORTH		\$ 13,319.73

COMMENTS TO THE GENERAL MEMBERSHIP

Robert H. Mereness, Executive Director
Asbestos Information Association/North America

(Presented at ATI General Meeting, February 8, 1974, The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, South Carolina)

I'm new to the Asbestos Industry and I owe much of what I have learned to Doris Fagan, who has been very kind to me. I have read ASBESTOS Magazine backwards and forwards--going back 2 or 3 years.

Most of you are acquainted with the AIA/NA. You know what we are doing and I would like to say that we are doing our job, addressing ourselves to the problems that we have with regulatory agencies in Washington, D. C. As you know, the Association was located in New York City up until October of this year. It is now in Washington and we are trying to do a job for all of you in the Industry--to recognize what's going on and what we have to do to be vigorous in our approach to doing the best that we can do for you, under some rather difficult and trying times. I won't go into the public relations or governmental aspects, but they are all there and that's why we are in Washington and trying to do the job for you.

One final note. Early this week a group of 14 of your colleagues (our Technical Committee) met in Newark, New Jersey. Headed by Edmund M. Fenner, of Johns-Manville Corporation, we parceled out the jobs that have to be done with regard to helping OSHA in the rewrite of the Asbestos Standard. For me, as a neophyte to the group, to see the enthusiasm, experience and dedication of these men doing work on this very difficult task, was most rewarding.

You all have received a copy this afternoon of the little green booklet entitled "What Every Employee Should Know About Asbestos and What You Should Tell Others". It was prepared by J-M, with some input by us, and although similar to the OSHA booklet, we believe ours is perhaps a little more helpful. More copies are available for the asking, as is any service or information that we can give you on the work of AIA/NA and what we're trying to do for all of you.

-end-

FIBER PRODUCERS' REPORT

(Presented at ATI General Meeting, February 8, 1974, The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, South Carolina)

Total shipments from the QAMA member companies in 1973 amounted to 1,516,340 tons, an increase in tonnage of 143,663 tons or 10.5% over 1972.

Total sales of group 3 or spinning fibres were 24,354 tons as compared to 21,293 tons for 1972 for an increase of 14.4%. The sales of spinning grades represent 1.6% of the total tonnage sold in 1973.

Although the final official year-end figures are not in yet, the total QAMA inventory is estimated at 120,000 tons as compared with 151,300 tons as of December 31, 1972, for a decrease of approximately 31,000 tons. Total inventory of all group 3 grades is estimated at about 10,000 tons at the end of 1973.

The outlook for 1974 at this early period of the year looks favorable to the asbestos mining industry. Export orders are in, in most cases releases are for months and months ahead. The big problem is to secure containers and bookings from the shipping lines. Some companies have stopped calling at the St. Lawrence ports during the coming season, other lines have cut off a number of ports around the world. Ocean rates are guaranteed for only short periods and surcharge costs can change daily.

Now a word on the asbestos supply situation. All long spinning grades are in short supply. The medium length spinning grades are not too easily available. William Smith told me that both Bell Asbestos & Cassiar Asbestos have a specific shortage of long spinning grades.

There is an acute shortage of group 4 grades, the supply of groups 5 and 6 is tight at this time and no doubt will get worse. Group 7 grades availability is better generally but not with all producers and especially in the more open or bulkier grades.

The Bureau of Mines of the U. S. Department of the Interior, reports that, in the first 8 months of this year, the Republic of South Africa exported to the United States 13,200 tons of crocidolite and 8,900 tons of amosite. This is better than 200% increase in crocidolite and 20% of amosite imports over 1972.

Paul E. Leclerc,
Regional Sales Manager
Asbestos Corporation Ltd.

M I N U T E S

AIR HYGIENE & MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
February 8, 1974 -- The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, South Carolina

The Committee met with fifteen members and guests and eleven companies represented. However, approximately ten "extra" guests, including Cois M. Brown, of the Atlanta, Georgia, office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, came in purposely for B. D. "Bill" Bittinger's special program. Members in attendance included:

Amatex Corporation
H. H. Walter

Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.
J. P. Power

Garlock Inc.
S. G. Dixit

Johns-Manville Corporation
W. B. Reitze

Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd.
E. A. Farrell

Nicolet Industries, Inc.
A. M. Weisberg

Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd.
K. Mori
Y. Sato

H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
L. E. Moody

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
C. A. Kennedy
R. T. Matthew

TBA Industrial Products Ltd.
H. J. Corson

Uniroyal, Inc.
B. D. Bittinger
B. E. Carden
L. F. Dieringer

B. D. "Bill" Bittinger, a former member of the Committee, presented the following interesting report on his recent trip to Europe, which included visits to two textile asbestos plants in West Germany.

In addition to showing slides and photographs of processes and equipment, Mr. Bittinger answered many questions asked by various Committee members and visitors. Following is Mr. Bittinger's report on his visit to one of the German plants:

"This is one of the cleanest plants I have visited. The plant, grounds and offices were clean and neat. The mill buildings appeared to be old buildings that have been modernized. The plant floors are terrazzo in opening and blending, concrete in the carding area and maple in the spinning area.

"This plant has Hergeth opening, blending, and storage equipment and spinnbau cards and spinning frames.

"Asbestos in palletized bags is stored on hand-operated lift trucks at each hopper so that the bag to be used is always at the operator's waist level. They were using Asbestos Corporation's 3T fiber from Canada. The asbestos bag is placed into the covered conveyor tray before opening, and the empty bag is placed into an enclosed chute so that it falls into a plastic bag for later disposal.

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"The blending conveyor behind the blenders is totally enclosed and has clear plastic windows to permit the operator to observe the blended fiber as it is conveyed to the transfer blower.

"The fiber is transferred by air up to the Hergeth blending silo. The silo is composed of 10 rectangular boxes about 72"x12"x15' tall. The fiber is fed into the silo bins from the top by a traveling condenser. The condenser can be programmed to fill the silo compartments one at a time or any of several other variations to enhance blending. The compartments feed a conveyor belt that transfers the fiber to a blower. The fiber is thus supplied to the card hoppers.

"The silo will hold about 2-1/2 shifts of fiber so the blending unit only has to be run one shift. The Hergeth feeder is equipped with a vibrating plate feeder.

"The totally-enclosed double cards are set over an opening in the floor that is about the same area as the card. All drops and the waste ends fall down into this hole or pit under the card and a conveyor/blower system automatically transfers all this material directly back to the card hopper. There are access doors in the basement into each of these pits for cleaning. Each door has a picture of a face with a dust mask affixed to it. This is the only warning sign noticed in the plant. Each card had 12 ducts coming from it where dust and lint were being removed. The Carding assignment was one card per operator; however, each card was equipped with a 128 end condenser. Leather aprons are used on the cards and the average life is one year. The cards were running roving weighing 630 grams per kilometer at 55 yards per minute. The cheeses doffed weighed 500 grams each.

"The air filter system has blowers ahead of the filter bags and four bags are attached to a manifold that has a plastic bag attached at floor level making changing a simple task. They "shake" the filter bags once per shift and the plastic bags are changed when they are full. The exhaust air from the filter bags is filtered again as it leaves the room through a traveling filter media unit and returned to the plant. They also have several small filter bag units around the plant to filter product transfer air. Changes air in plant 18 times per hour.

"The Spinnbau spinning frames have metal hinged (bifold) covers over the spindles and a suction system for each frame. The waste from each frame is accumulated in a plastic bag under the floor (in basement). They have two older spinning frames (using fly frames) that are simply enclosed in a plywood enclosure with counter-weighted access doors. These enclosures are exhausted to a waste collector in the basement.

"Their looms are totally enclosed with clear plastic windows in the counter-weighted doors. These enclosures reduce the sound level at the operator's level by as much as 4db (94 down to 90 db) when the doors are closed.

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"Some additional facts concerning this plant:

1. Their reworkable fiber amounts to approximately 20%.
2. They state that their waste amounts to 3 to 5%. Their figure is hard to believe since asbestos as received from the mines contains 9 to 12% dust.
3. Their blending line with 7 feed hoppers occupies an area 40 feet x 100 feet. Their cards are 15 feet wide and 30 feet long.
4. The ring size on the Spinnbau spinning frames is 140 MM. These frames are equipped with individual brakes and Pneumafil. A full spinning bobbin weighs 1 kilogram. They do not doff in boxes but onto a pin truck. The Spinnbau spinning frames have 80 spindles per frame.
5. The average yarn size is about 1000 TEX. (Grams/1000 meters = 4.96 Cut) and they run from 630 TEX to 1800 TEX. The spinning doffs every 3 hours on 1000 TEX. A full spinning bobbin weighs 1 kilogram.
6. They have 4 new rapier looms manufactured by STAUBLI-TRUMPELT. Most of their fabric was about 7 picks per inch. The fabric is split in the middle on the loom. They are weaving from pin creels. Job assignment is 2 looms per weaver."

SPECIAL NOTE: Mr. Bittinger made several dust counts in this plant with results on the high side. This is disturbing when you consider the modern enclosed equipment and the cleanliness of the plant.

L. F. Moody discussed his recent appointment by AIA/NA as chairman of a special committee to describe and set up a set of work practices (Asbestos Mfg.) for presentation to OSHA. Mr. Moody suggested that each plant should get this information as it applies to their operations. On receipt of this information, Mr. Moody and his committee will attempt to come up with the final set-up, but will get in touch with each plant involved before the report is released.

Respectfully submitted,

Buel E. Carden, Chairman

M I N U T E S
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
February 8, 1974 - The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, South Carolina

IN ATTENDANCE

Amatex Corporation - W. Maaskant
H. K. Porter Company, Inc. - J. W. Echerd
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. - J. W. Hawkins
Uniroyal, Inc. - D. T. Austin and C. S. Barnwell

The Round Robin test on Asbestos Roving (D-375), Asbestos Yarn (D-299) and Asbestos Lap (D-1061) have been completed and data has been statistically analyzed by Johns-Manville Corporation. The results between the five laboratories involved were very good. This information will be sent to ASTM D-1314 for incorporation into the new ASTM Book of Standards.

A Round Robin test is currently underway on Tubular Sleeving (D-628). An attempt will be made to have this test completed prior to the March ASTM meeting.

Additional Round Robin tests are being started on Asbestos Tape (D-315) and Asbestos Cloth (D-1571).

Wm. Maaskant told the Committee that Paul O. Nicodemus would like to have an ASTM meeting in the near future and plans are being formulated. This would be either in Williamsburg, Virginia, or Philadelphia, Pa.

Recommended changes in MIL-I-3053-E Insulation, Electrical, Asbestos Fiber, Treated and Untreated have been submitted to the Naval Engineering Center at Hyattsville, Maryland.

J. W. "Bill" Echerd has been requested by the Committee to summarize the work that has been done on Military specifications over the last few years so that the Committee may know the status of the specifications and determine if additional work is necessary.

No progress was reported on the J-M Tumbler Test for the determination of asbestos dustiness. Some doubts have been expressed over the reproducibility of this test and its value, and an alternative will be explored. It was recommended that the \$500.00 allocated to this project be held pending a decision on the most useful test.

The Technical Committee acknowledges the services of Tex Austin over the last eight years. His assistance at future meetings will be greatly missed.

Respectfully submitted.

John W. Hawkins, Acting Chairman

M I N U T E S

FIBER RESEARCH & TESTING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
February 8, 1974 -- The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, South Carolina

IN ATTENDANCE:

American Smelting & Refining Co. - C. E. Stiefken
Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd. - W. H. Smith
Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd. - R. A. Kuntze
H. K. Porter Company, Inc. - D. E. Childers

The Fiber Research & Testing Committee considered three items at its meeting on February 8, 1974.

Firstly, Mr. Stiefken has completed his term as Chairman of the committee as of this meeting. Dr. Kuntze agreed to act as Interim Chairman until another Chairman could be found. The committee wishes to thank Mr. Stiefken for an excellent job which culminated in the new ATI Manual. The committee recognizes the extraordinary workload and the difficulties associated with the preparation of this Manual.

Secondly, Mr. Stiefken reported that the Manual is now ready for printing except for some editorial corrections. It is anticipated that the manuscript will be submitted to the printer by March. The book will have about 225 pages comprising 34 test methods of which 15 are in ASTM format. As mentioned previously, the book will be a green 5-ring binder with the title printed on both front and side. The price is estimated to be about \$9.50. Mrs. Fagan will verify the orders placed so far once the final cost of the book is known. Fortunately, Mr. Stiefken has agreed to continue looking after all technical details until the book is available for distribution.

Thirdly, the committee discussed at length its terms of reference, its future role or purpose, etc. It was decided to meet in the future together with other committees--primarily the Technical Committee--in order to establish better communication between committees. It is felt that without this communication and participation, the Fiber Research & Testing Committee will no longer serve a useful function.

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. Kuntze, Interim Chairman

M I N U T E S

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
February 8, 1974 -- The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, South Carolina

The Environmental Health Committee met for a short time on Friday, February 8, 1974. In attendance were E. C. Leach, E. A. Porter Company, Inc.; L. F. Dieringer, Uniroyal, Inc.; and W. B. Reitz, Johns-Manville Corporation. The members also met for a short time with the Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee to hear B. D. Bittinger's interesting presentation on his visit to various asbestos textile manufacturing plants in Europe.

As of meeting time, the following is the status of various proposed OSHA health standards of interest to member companies:

- 1) Asbestos - No Action.
- 2) Noise - The OSHA Noise Standards Advisory Committee sent a recommended standard to the Assistant Secretary of Labor on January 11, 1974. Recommendations included adoption of present 90 dBA limit, audiometric testing for employees whose exposure exceeds 85 dBA, and a slightly more liberal interpretation of feasible engineering controls.
- 3) Heat Stress - The OSHA Heat Stress Standards Advisory Committee recommended a standard for hot environments to the Assistant Secretary of Labor on January 11, 1974. Briefly, the recommended standard is based on work practices to minimize the effects of hot environmental conditions on working employees based on WBGT values calculated by two alternate methods set forth in the standard.

Recent articles of interest include:

- 1) The Health of Chrysotile Asbestos Mine and Mill Workers of Quebec. J. C. McDonald, et al. Arch Environmental Health 28:61, February 1974.
- 2) Dust Fiber Relationships in the Quebec Chrysotile Industry. G. W. Gibbs, et al. Arch Environmental Health 28:69, February 1974.

Respectfully submitted,

L. F. Dieringer, Chairman

REMARKS OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Asbestos Textile Institute General Meeting
The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, South Carolina
February 8, 1974

As most of you may know, the Asbestos Textile Institute has been sued in Tyler, Texas, in the Federal District Court.

Two complaints were filed in January. In the first, Herman Yandle and six others have sued ATI and a number of other defendants on behalf of a class which consists of all employees of the former Pittsburgh Corning asbestos plant in Tyler, Texas, and on behalf of survivors of employees who allegedly died from exposure to asbestos. In addition, thirteen other individuals have tried to join after the suit was brought initially. Secondly, there is a suit brought by Lester Kay, which is not a class action.

A class action is a suit brought by one or more individuals which, if won, would benefit all other people who fall within the category described in the class allegations. If these individuals are successful, any of the employees of the Tyler plant would be able to claim damages, assuming the suit is permitted to proceed as a class action. The total claim for the class is \$100-million.

The basis of the claim is pulmonary diseases and deaths caused allegedly by exposure to asbestos. The charges have been brought against Pittsburgh Corning, which operated the plant, against PPG Industries, Corning Glass Works, Inc., Dr. Lee Grant, Industrial Health Foundation, certain amosite mining companies (North American Asbestos Corporation, E. G. N. E. P., Ltd., and The Cape Asbestos Co. Ltd.) and ATI.

I'd like to read to you the charges against PPG, Corning and Pittsburgh Corning. "Defendants PPG Industries, Inc., and Corning Glass Works, Incorporated, have been aware of the conditions existing at the Pittsburgh Corning plant at Tyler, Texas, which gave rise to the damages sustained by Plaintiffs. Said corporations, although knowing of the dangers and hazards, and being in a position to correct deficiencies at the said plant because of their beneficial ownership and right to control and manage Pittsburgh Corning Corporation have failed to correct such deficiencies or warn the employees thereof of the dangers of exposure to asbestos and the concentration present therein, such acts being of omission and commission and constituting negligence and gross negligence and the cause of the injuries and damages alleged herein." The key, then, is failure to correct alleged deficiencies or to warn of the existence of the alleged dangers.

The charges against ATI, are: "Asbestos Textile Institute...has carried on a practice of impeding the flow of information concerning the health hazards involved in asbestos manufacture and, as a result of such activities, has caused or contributed to the lack of information by employees of the said industry...", and that this caused the damage. The key, then is stopping others from warning the employees. These are the allegations.

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A recent development in another case, entitled Borel vs. Fiberboard Paper Products Corporation, deserves mention in connection with the Tyler lawsuits. The charge against PPG, Corning, and Pittsburgh Corning in Tyler is primarily failure to warn, which is similar to the charges that were brought by Borel. In the Borel case the employee won a judgment in the Federal District Court against six manufacturers of asbestos insulation which this particular employee installed over a period of 30 years. He was dealing with the products of these various manufacturers--one after another--each for a period of a few years.

Borel claimed that he was a victim of asbestosis and mesothelioma as a result of his exposure to these products. The Federal District Court granted judgment in his favor, which was affirmed by the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in September of last year. A motion for rehearing in that case is still pending.

The courts held that the manufacturers of the asbestos products were liable for failing to warn users or ultimate consumers of their products. The theory was that the dangers associated with the products that these companies made were foreseeable. The courts held that there is a duty to warn users and consumers of the products. The courts' theory was based on strict liability, which means no showing of fault or negligence is required. The courts held that a failure to warn was all that had to be shown.

The Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit said that as a minimum, a manufacturer must keep abreast of scientific knowledge and discoveries and advances and is presumed to know what is imparted thereby. According to the findings made by the District Court, the dangers of inhaling asbestos were known to the medical community as early as 1924. The court found that the manufacturers did not issue warnings, recommend wearing respirators, or check to see if their products were being inhaled in levels that exceeded private health standards.

Those are the extent of my remarks. I would welcome questions but I have to qualify that invitation to this extent. Because of the nature of this gathering, I cannot discuss the evidence in the Tyler case or any opinions I might have about the merits of complaints or defenses in the case. Any information that is needed can be obtained through your representatives on the ATI Board of Governors or your house counsel.

Questions from the floor:

- 1) Are you getting any help from the other companies involved?
Answer: Yes, indeed. In fact, there were discussions regarding ways in which cooperation between the defendants could proceed. Naturally, that's a goal to be desired.

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- 2) Could anyone be successful in obtaining suit against the source who supplied information for the complaints? Answer: I went into this in extensive detail at the Board of Governors' meeting, yesterday and again this morning, and I don't feel it would be proper for me to comment here.

(Interjection by President Scowcroft--Johns-Manville did not have a representative at the Board of Governors' meeting. I think that Gene Leff will take care of informing T. P. Jackson or someone at J-M and respond to that question.)

- 3) You use the term amosite but you do not use the terms crocidolite, tremolite or chrysotile. Is there any reason for that? Answer: The plaintiffs in the Tyler case have specified they are only going after amosite producers, in particular those who supplied asbestos to the Tyler plant.
- 4) Will you answer the question concerning liability at some future time, in your capacity as our attorney--or where will we get that information? Answer: I have already given it to the Board of Governors and, of course, will give further developments as each takes place. In addition, I welcome any inquiries, on an individual basis, by mail, phone or otherwise, from any of the companies represented in ATI.
- 5) As a member of ATI, I'm looking to ATI to tell me of my liabilities. We're in this together. Will ATI tell me my liability as a member? (President Scowcroft stated that this question was posed by an Associate Member, a category of membership that is not represented on the Board.) Answer: I prefer not to comment on the matter at this forum. May I be permitted to consider the appropriate way to handle the matter? I assure you of a response at a later time.
- 6) Will we get a copy of Legal Counsel's report (asked especially on behalf of an interested member who had to leave the meeting early)? Answer: The membership is assured that a complete copy of my remarks will be included with the Minutes of this meeting, which Minutes will be sent to the entire membership.

By: Cois M. Brown

bystander rather than a participant. We are most interested to hear what industry has to say about polyvinyl chloride exposure.

I might mention another thing in which you will be interested. Last May, we had two temporary emergency standards which lived the normal six months and then died a natural death. By artificial respiration, and heart massaging, the carcinogen standards have come back to life -- this time as 14 separate standards. This is something that you should look at because of the association of cancer with asbestos dust and these other cancer-producing materials. I recognize they are not one and the same, but still there is some relationship.

Now let us talk about the way we should operate -- you as an industry, and we as an enforcement agency dealing with you.

I'm not going to tell you any secrets, but I will tell you some ways I feel we can continue the good standing we have with one another, and yet get the job done.

First of all, the OSHA Act came into being because of a fragmented participation of 50 States in a safety program. This will assure us, I hope, of a uniform program that will be enforced nationwide, pretty much with the same standards and pressures that cause things to be done. We in Region IV have four of our eight states participating. We feel that the participating States will be looked at and will be expected to do exactly what the Act says -- and that is to carry out a program that is equally as effective as that which the Federal people were following at the time they took it over.

We will continue to monitor these people for some three years and if everything continues to go well, we will bid them adieu and let them deal with you. If things are not as we had hoped, then we will immediately re-engage ourselves into the program. So far, we have continually had good working relations with these people -- the same as we have had with you.

We just this week met with representatives of six of the eight States in Region IV (all eight were invited to participate in a meeting in Atlanta). We sat down around a table and discussed a subject in which you and I are interested, and that is a uniform standard interpretation. Right now, a standard interpretation is being made by three different groups of people -- by the National Office of OSHA, by the Regional Office of OSHA, and by the State OSHA program. All three should be saying the same thing if we all are "telling it like it is." We believe that some headway is being made in this endeavor.

Now I would like to relay how we feel we can enforce a program that will carry out the interest of the Act, which states that every working man and woman in the Country will have a safe and healthful

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By: Cois M. Brown

environment in which to work. That's the entire justification for the existence of our programs.

There are two aspects of our program that apply to you and they are not something that we can take care of as we can the lights in the room, by turning the switch on and off. The situation did not happen over night and we are not going to solve it over night, just because we have some Federal standards and regulations that address themselves to the problem.

We recognize this and try to set forth a program whereby we will be just as patient as you will allow. The only way that we can be patient is for you to continue to show sufficient progress in these fields so we can keep everybody on all sides happy. We feel if we approach the matter in this way, that everyone can live with it.

We must think, first of all, about asbestos. I think it would be somewhat redundant for me to talk to you about the 1910.93c paragraph of the OSHA Act. If I want to know something about asbestos, I would come to you for the information. If anybody knows that portion of the OSHA Act that addresses itself to asbestos, you do. Therefore, I'm not going to bore you by reading and discussing this standard with you. However, if you have a question about it at the end of this presentation, I'll try to answer it. If I cannot give you an answer, then leave your name and address with me and I will see that you receive an answer in writing.

When we are thinking about asbestos dust, especially in the textile aspect, we recognize that we have a problem to deal with. For instance, it is difficult to card asbestos fibers where the whole purpose of the carding is, first, to remove foreign material and, second, to remove short fibers or fine dust so a good quality product can be obtained. This, within itself, is a dusty operation. If we could just remove ourselves from having been involved with all of the machinery and facilities that we now have, and start over, I think that all of us would be interested in looking into some of the facilities like we saw from the slides this morning of a tour made by one of your members of a modern facility in Germany. The problem, of course, is that we are not starting at the beginning. We are working with some facilities that do not lend themselves very well to effective control methods. For about 40 years we have been concerned with one thing, primarily -- turning out a good product and at an economical price.

Since 1970 we have had to be concerned with producing a good product at an economical price and in a safe and healthful environment. Now that another rule has been added to the game, we must inject another facet to the program. I face the same situation when dealing with cotton textiles. The difference between a cotton and an asbestos textile operation is that perhaps you received some of

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By: Cois M. Brown

your equipment from the cotton textile manufacturer and apparently this equipment never wears out. In 1968 I looked at some brand new cotton cards that were placed right beside some 1900 models and the basic difference was the color that the machines were painted. The later models operate a little faster -- raising more dust and generating a little more noise. Also, having worked as a young boy in the textile industry, I found the difference in the industry between the early 1940's and the 1970's is that we now have about one-third more machines operating but in the same amount of floor space. That, too, makes more dust and more noise. So you see that really for the last few years, you might say we have been working against ourselves in accomplishing that which we now desire.

Recognizing we must start from where we are, we are willing to work with you in trying to accomplish compliance with the OSHA Act as expeditiously as you can, as long as you can bear it economically, and so long as you can accomplish it with the technology available to you. All of that is some fancy language to tell you that if you believe you have a long-range abatement program that will take over 30 days to accomplish, then we would be willing to work out a plan with you so that you could program it over an extended period of time. What we ask of you is that you develop a plan whereby you will accomplish this compliance and every 30 days you apprise us of what you have thus far accomplished, or what has been tried and proven ineffective. We then would petition the Review Commission stating we think this is reasonable and that, at the same time, we feel we are getting compliance.

There is a third party that occasionally enters into the picture -- the employee representative, or the union. They also have to be satisfied. I am not aware of any major problems in Region IV in satisfying the unions that we have taken a reasonable approach. They do not agree with the practice of fitting a man with a respirator and then telling him he only has 20 more years to work, - "so wear the respirator for the next 20 years and then maybe 25 years from now we will have a solution to the problem". That may be how long he has to wear a respirator, but we call this an interim period. It might only be 20 months or 20 days that he will have to wear the protective device until we discover a solution. At any rate, as an interim measure we want this man protected.

To elaborate just a bit -- I will remove your appendix for \$30.00, but the local hospital charges \$300.00. Is there anyone here who would like me to remove his appendix? No, you all want the \$300.00 operation! Why? Because when somebody is to perform an operation on you, you want the best that money can buy. But when we begin to think about a respirator program, what do we do? We buy the cheapest respirator we can find. And when we buy that respirator, we then say we have a respirator program. But, that compares with a \$30.00 appendectomy, not a \$300.00 operation. What's the difference?

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By: Cois M. Brown

The difference is the difference there is between major surgery and minor surgery. Think about it. If it's your life, you want the best that money will buy. But when we're dealing with that employee out there, we want the cheapest respirator that we can get away with. We feel that a respirator program involves more than just buying a respirator. This is all outlined in the Standard and there is no use elaborating here.

So many times we talk to people who are buying personal protective equipment, but we are not talking about buying personal protective equipment at all. We are talking about buying a program of personal protection. There's a big difference.

Sometimes when we become involved in (what we call) personal protective programs, we buy a respirator, hand it to the worker, and say that we "hate to hand this to you but the Federal Government is requiring me to make you wear it". Gentlemen, I believe you can buy a respirator that will protect a man eight hours a day against asbestos dust. I'm not convinced you can hire a supervisor who can make that man wear it eight hours a day. There is a limit to what a man will stand. I've worn respirators for six and eight hours a day and know just how uncomfortable they are. They weren't intended for wearing 6-8 hours a day. There are a few things that will take us a while to engineer out, and dust control is one of them. So, for the time being, we may have to resort not to buying a personal protective respirator but to buying a personal protection program, issuing it to the worker and seeing to it that it is carried out.

Remember that the initial investment may not be all there is to it. Therefore, the cheapest respirator, in the long run may not be the most economical one to buy. And I know it is not the best one to buy. I did a little mathematics for a company one time in this direction and showed them that what they were buying was costing about twice as much as that which would offer proper protection. So, even the dollar figure was on the wrong side of the ledger.

Now, back to engineering control. We know there are many things we can do to decrease the level of dustiness in the plants, maybe not as we see them today but as we look back on them as conditions were a few years ago. While we are getting these things done, we will have to resort to some interim measures. A personal protective program is one of the measures we believe in.

I recently received a call from a hygienist asking for some of my philosophies. He asked about a maintenance man involved in this type of thing. I responded they should face the facts. Obviously there is something wrong, or a maintenance man wouldn't be called in. If there ever was a man with respect to whom it would be satisfactory to supply him with personal protective equipment and tell him "this is your personal protective equipment for this operation",

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By: Cois M. Brown

it is a maintenance man. Maybe he will be working only one hour, or maybe 15 hours. You know when he is called in to fix a machine that has broken down during production, you don't want him to leave the job until everything is right again. We don't know how long that man is going to be in there, but he may need to use personal protective equipment. Not only that, you know it's awfully hard to develop an engineering control for a maintenance man because it takes about as long to install the engineering control as it would for the man to handle the required maintenance. So, we don't expect it in instances such as these.

But there are people working in the plants day in and day out, and we anticipate they should have engineering controls -- moving as fast as technology and economics will allow.

I don't want to spend the entire afternoon talking about dust, but let me just close by pointing out that between 1940 and 1960, our consumption of asbestos increased about twenty fold. It had reached the point where we had to have some asbestos in everything including the cereal we ate for breakfast. Then all at once we recognized that something may be a little bit wrong with this. So, we saw the start of a movement that received considerable publicity. It now has come to the point where we read that if I'm standing on the street corner and there is a big truck coming down the street, and the light turns red, that I must flee for my own protection, because that truck is going to be stopped by asbestos brake linings and I'm liable to develop asbestosis because of standing out there. That sounds a bit ridiculous, but then again, think about the policeman who stands on the street directing traffic for long periods and during rush hours--when lots of trucks are starting and stopping.

Now somewhere between eating it for breakfast and not even being able to stand on the street corner where trucks stop, there must be a happy medium with which we as an enforcement agency, and you as an industry, can live. I'm convinced there is much said about asbestos that would be better left unsaid, and that there are lots of things that ought to be said about asbestos that have not been said. There is room for improvement in our industry insofar as asbestos exposures are concerned and I feel that with time we will accomplish great progress.

Do you know what happened this morning? After 84 days, a crew of men has gone to the moon and come back. This is not the first time people have done this. Now you mean to tell me we have engineers who can develop a device that can go to the moon and stay that long a period of time and people can survive in a different atmosphere, and return to Earth, and everything still be all right? Just give us time and we, too, will effectively control asbestos dust. Believing this, we in this Region are going to be just as patient with you as you will let us be.

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By: Cois M. Brown

We have many young lawyers on the staff who are anxious to earn a livelihood. When we get into the legal category, people play for keeps. Our attorneys are there to advise us as to what is and what is not legal. We want things to be done in a legal manner. (I've been told that I don't want justice, but that I just want to legalize everything--and that's partly right; I probably couldn't survive justice.) At any rate, let's keep this thing where you are making the progress that is required, expected and needed. As long as you are showing good faith, I think I would have to say that the lawyer representing the industry would have everything working in his favor when he went before a hearing judge.

Another problem that you have is noise. It is a problem typical in the entire textile industry and not just in asbestos textile manufacture. I remember going into a Ford Motor Company plant a few years back that had a long-range, long-term noise and hearing conservation program in operation. After we were briefed on what they were doing, someone asked how long the plant had had a noise problem. The answer was "May 20, 1969". That's when the first national noise standards were promulgated. A lot of us didn't have a problem until 1970 and then we found out we had a noise problem.

This is another problem that will require technological developments, and probably some that we do not have or that is not being used to best advantage at this point. This problem, too, will probably necessitate a long-range program. I guess it depends upon whether we're talking about control or reduction. (This would be the case for noise or dust.) So long as you are making a significant contribution to the reduction of noise, then we think you should proceed with your research.

So many times, what happens at informal hearings with industries such as textiles, woodworking and metal stamping, is that a man sits down and asks what we want him to do. We tell him to knock 5 decibels off the noise level. But, he says, "that's only 5 and is a long way from a 9-decibel reduction. Are you going to tell me I'm in compliance when I reach 100?" Well, you know, that's an interesting question. He isn't. But he may have done all he can do at the present time and perhaps he already has taken out about two-thirds of his noise, making a great contribution to noise reduction. Not only that, he probably has learned enough in accomplishing this 5 decibel reduction that if he's not careful he will discover he has reduced the noise level 8 decibels instead of 5. At any rate, we feel that that is what you should do. I am told that compliance is like pregnancy. There's no in-between -- you either are or you're not. But so far we have been able to get some of the "in-betweens." So long as a man can significantly reduce the noise level, we expect him to do it. If he has gone as far as he can, then he will have to resort to some interim measures such as personal protective devices.

more.....

By: Cois M. Brown

Again it is easy to buy a 16¢ pair of ear plugs; they come small, medium and large and can be available to the worker for a quarter via a vending machine. You know the small ones are not nearly as uncomfortable as the large ones. So, what's the man going to get? My doctor tells me that because I need a size 11 shoe for my right foot, that I also need a size 11 for my left foot. But this is not necessarily true with my ear canals and I might not need the same size ear plug in both ears. In some cases, a man might take a large ear plug in one ear and a small one in the other.

Ear protection is just like respirator protection. We need to establish a continuing and effective hearing conservation program. As you will recall, the man now playing 1st fiddle for OSHA made a statement a couple years ago that no citations would be issued for the lack of audiometric testing. He was speaking as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor. We believed him and have not issued any. That doesn't mean we haven't cited anybody who doesn't have an audiometric testing program. We use a little different wordage in our citation, saying "failure to have a continuing and effective hearing conservation program."

How do you have a "continuing and effective hearing conservation program," without a way to measure noise? What do you do about soil conservation? What is done about all the other conservation programs in existence? Those people or companies running these other programs have ways to measure the effectiveness of their programs. And, there is a way to measure the effectiveness of a hearing conservation program. It's called audiometric testing. If you know of another way to measure, we would be glad to hear about it and to consider it. If it is better than audiometric testing, we will give you credit for it. However, if audiometric testing is better than your method, then that's the method we want you to follow to evaluate your hearing conservation program.

We anticipate there soon will be some new noise standards published. I have with me a copy of working draft #4 and I can tell you that audiometric testing will be required.

Not only will this method be required, but you will be told where to take the tests, how to take them, and the person who gives them will have to meet certain requirements. As you can see, we will be removing a lot of the questions from our noise standards.

I think there are a couple of other items I should mention, hurriedly. Both the dust and the noise control programs are recognized as having to be long-range projects.

If you have good, fast-growing programs, don't relax. We want you to keep them moving. We also want you to know that we are aware that technology moves just so fast, and we do not want you to get

more.....

By: Cois M. Brown

into trouble by outrunning the speed of technological progress.

Another program that I should mention to you is machine guarding. This is a program that you should get into immediately. You know what the standard says about machine guarding. Many of the machines have to be considered individually, but basically we have a barrel from which we can take a cup of machine guarding and we can tell where we stand. This is not something that requires a long-range program.

Another item is our electrical program. We have adopted the new electrical code as our standard and that's what we are measuring by unless you have an old plant. It is up to you to look at the standard and determine whether or not you have to meet this electrical code.

These are four things that I believe we in OSHA would be looking at if we were in an asbestos textile operation today. These are four things in which I think you people can make much progress. In the last two, you can move rapidly toward compliance. With the first two, you can develop your plan and a program. We do not have any secrets. If you develop a research program, then be sure that you document it and get benefit from it.

Another problem is caused by a lack of communication between corporate management and plant supervision. If we go into an asbestos textile plant and determine it has excessive dust and excessive noise, we obviously ask what the company has done about it. Do you know what we hear too many times from the plant managers? "Not a thing that I know of!" Well, you know, that's not even showing good faith. We've had two years to get something started on these programs. So, we feel we should cite you, and sometimes should cite you for a serious violation. But then when we sit down with the company, we are told about a fantastic program it has going. The problem was that they forgot to tell that particular plant about it.

Be sure that you inform your plant managers that you do have these programs going and that you are planning to do something about it. I would even go beyond that. Be sure that the plant manager informs the first-line supervisors and that they pass it on down so that even the man who sweeps the floors knows about it. Doing this would reduce the amount of complaints we receive.

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(Prior to opening the meeting to answer questions from the floor, Mr. Brown distributed two pieces of literature to the membership. The Executive Secretary of ATI has a limited "surplus" supply on hand and will be glad to send a copy of each or both to any member who requests same. They are:

1) Target Health Hazards/Asbestos: Airborne Danger, reprinted from the May-June 1972 issue of Safety Standards.

more.....

By: Cois M. Brown

2) Card showing locations and telephone numbers of OSHA's Southeastern Area Offices together with toll-free numbers for those calling from outside the area. It is for use in contacting your nearest OSHA Office for information about OSHA '70, Standards, enforcement procedures, and the like. This is a 24-hour information service.

Mr. Brown advised that his Office is responsible for coordinating the small business activity. If you can show you are a small company and that to comply with OSHA Standard puts a financial hardship on you, you can borrow money at a low-interest rate and obtain what is called "disaster funds" to finance the programs required)

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QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

Question 1) L. E. Moody, H. K. Porter Company, Inc.--Would you consider work going on within an organization such as the ATI, of which all of our companies are members, as part of all of the companies' plans?

Answer: Yes, so long as all of the companies are participating in the work and so long as the information is made available to all the members so that when information is developed it can be incorporated into programs at all of their plants. This certainly should be recorded and included in the compliance plan.

Question 2) J. W. Hawkins, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.--Do you have any immediate plans for the State of South Carolina?

Answer: South Carolina has been carrying out an asbestos dust program for about a year. The State can address any issue in the Standard, but it cannot take parts of an issue. The four of the eight States in Region IV that are carrying out OSHA programs are South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. What we are doing is monitoring the programs to be sure they are at least as effective as OSHA programs.

Question 3) R. T. Matthew, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.--Is it correct that so long as we have open Federal citations, the State will not step in?

Answer: Yes. The State will wait until we have completed, after which we will turn it over to the State. The State may turn right around and decide to inspect that same company. On the other hand, the State may determine that since a Federal inspection had just been made, it will wait a year or more before scheduling a visit. That's their prerogative. On any

more.....

By: Cois M. Brown

open citations that we have, we like to stay with it and follow the matter until it is settled. That's the only enforcement activity, other than Maritime, that we will have in the State of South Carolina.

Question 4) E. A. Morris, Uniroyal, Inc.--Is that the relationship between the Federal and State inspections in Georgia?

Answer: Georgia went through its plan about a year ago. The Governor said he wanted nothing to do with it. The State of Georgia has been preempted. They have no inspectors any more. They could inspect elevators under some State regulation that OSHA does not address. We started the same thing in the State of Florida and in Mississippi. The latter learned the general rule that it was unconstitutional for a State employee to enforce a Federal Standard. As of January 31, 1974, the people in the State of Florida cancelled their contract with us.

Question 5) J. W. Hawkins, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.--Referring to South Carolina only, am I correct that you would like to see that the State issue additional citations, rather than from the Federal level?

Answer: Right, speaking strictly about South Carolina.

IN CONCLUSION:

Although OSHA is for real, at the same time it tries to be human and handle matters in a gentlemanly manner. Both the regional and area office people have been admonished to be sure that industry receives every possible benefit and still make industry aware of the fact that OSHA must fulfill its obligation to ensure a safe and healthful working environment. I would remind you that anyone from the industry level has the prerogative of an informal conference. We have had some industry people visit us who have been very upset about certain citations, but after an informal conference the matter was more clearly understood.

One more thing. Be careful who handles your asbestos sampling. A case in point is an informal conference held about 3 weeks ago in Atlanta. A man came in with his defense and he had a set of samples that had not been properly collected, weighed and calculated as to the number of fibers on the filter paper. His sampling resulted in a fantastically low count, about four decimal points over and then a one. Of course, we challenged his figures and the man agreed, saying he had just talked with his corporate headquarters and was advised that his samples were erroneous.

--End--

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute
OCT 5 1973

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Annual Meeting

October 5, 1973

Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

In Attendance

AMITEX CORPORATION

W. Maaskant
J. L. Rainey
M. J. Scanlan
H. H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.

S. G. Dixit
A. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

C. G. Guerin
A. Morrill (C.J-M)
J. P. Power (C.J-M)

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

E. W. Russell

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

E. C. Bratt
D. E. Childers
J. W. Echerd
L. E. Moody

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

M. N. Brooks
S. G. Ledbetter
R. T. Matthew
W. A. Mitchell
M. W. Oliver
M. Q. Scowcroft
I. H. Weaver

UNIROYAL, INC.

D. T. Austin
B. E. Carden
L. F. Dieringer
W. C. Hitchcock
E. A. Morris
S. J. Peele
H. E. Sunbury (retired)

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

G. F. A. Brink
P. E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.

M. Dorais
W. J. W. Smith
W. H. Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

R. A. Kuntze
(Ontario Research Foundation)

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

E. A. Farrell
C. E. Stiefken (Asarco)

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

Y. Sato

TBA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS LTD.

H. J. Corson

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING
AND MATERIALS

P. O. Nicodemus

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

E. J. Leff

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

D. M. Fagan

GUESTS OF THE A.T.I.

Alison D. McDonald, M.D., D.P.H.
McGill University

John H. Marsh, Asbestos Informa-
tion Association/North America

Robert A. Clifton
U.S. Bureau of Mines

Total attendance during the three-day meeting was 68 people, including 24 wives, and representing 19 companies or associations.

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M I N U T E S

1. The 1973 Annual Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute was called to order by President M. Q. Scowcroft at 8:30 A.M., October 5, 1973.
2. President Scowcroft welcomed the members in attendance and introduced the following as guests at the meeting: Alison D. McDonald, M.D., D.P.H., Associate Professor, Department of Epidemiology and Health, McGill University; Robert A. Clifton, Division of Non-metallic Minerals, U.S. Bureau of Mines; John H. Marsh, President of the Asbestos Information Association/North America and newly-appointed Director of Environmental Affairs for Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.; and Paul O. Nicodemus, General Electric Company, the liaison between the ATI and ASTM.
3. Following past procedure, each person in attendance stated his name and company affiliation. The entire list of delegates is given on page 1 of these Minutes.
4. Upon President Scowcroft's calling for the reading of the Minutes of the last stated meeting, it was moved by A. Kuzmuk, seconded by E. A. Morris, and so carried, to dispense with the reading of same.
5. Treasurer E. A. Morris presented the Report of Funds of the Institute as of August 31, 1973. Net worth of the ATI as of the end of the Fiscal Year was \$16,144.79. The full Report is attached to these Minutes. S. J. Peele moved the Report be accepted. The motion was seconded by E. W. Russell and so voted, unanimously.
6. The President expressed genuine pleasure on the success of the meeting and on such a fine attendance of 68 in toto, including approximately 24 wives.
7. The President asked the members to mark their calendars and to plan to attend the following future meetings, as scheduled by the ATI:
 - Feb 7-8, 1974 - Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, South Carolina;
 - Jun 6-7, 1974 - Twin Bridges Marriott, Washington, D.C.;
 - Sep 25-27, 1974 - The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia;
 - Feb 6-7, 1975 - Holiday Inn-Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pa;
 - Oct 1-3, 1975 - Ponte Vedra Club, Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida
 - Feb 5-6, 1976 - New Orleans Marriott, New Orleans, Louisiana.
8. Subsequent to advising the membership that the Institute had graciously accepted the generous invitation by the five ATI mining companies to visit Canada for the June 1975 General Meeting, President Scowcroft called William J. W. Smith, of Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., to the podium. On behalf of Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., Cassiar

more.....

Asbestos Corporation Ltd., and Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd., Mr. Smith cordially invited the ATI to join them in June 1975 in Quebec City. Included will be a one-day side trip to Thetford to visit the mines. The meeting will be held on a Thursday and a Friday and fishing arrangements will be made for Monday, Tuesday and part of Wednesday at some spot just north of Quebec City. The miners will want to know sometime in 1974 how many men are interested in the fishing trip.

9. It was announced by President Scowcroft that the guest speaker at the February 1974 meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, will be Mr. Chain Robbins, newly-appointed Senior Adviser to John Stender and head of the new office of Occupational Health, OSHA. He will be accompanied by Lewis J. Cox, who recently was named special Assistant for Industry Liaison, OSHA.

10. Eugene J. Leff, of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, presented Remarks of Legal Counsel. The full text of his remarks is attached hereto. Mr. Leff discussed the recent decision in Telex Corporation v. International Business Machines Corporation and the question of whether suits against monopolization penalize excellence of management of large corporations.

11. The Fiber Producers' Report was presented by E. A. Farrell, Sales Manager, Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd. Mr. Farrell stated that in 1972 the United States again was the largest importer of textile spinning fiber from Canada -- 13,700 tons. The United Kingdom and Yugoslavia followed. Yugoslavia is a new large consumer of spinning fiber. Canada shipped 29,000 tons of spinning fiber throughout the world, compared with 30,000 to 22 countries in 1971. The supply of Quebec spinning fiber is good but long grades from Cassiar are in short supply. The complete report is attached hereto... . Mr. Farrell compared an AIA/NA report on the breakdown of asbestos usage in the U.S. vs a similar report from Industrial Minerals magazine giving world figures. In the U.S., textile fiber consumed 3% of the total tonnage, floor tile consumed 18% and asbestos-cement products, 25%. A different distribution, based on world consumption, was given by IM and included a percentage of 10% for floor tile and 70% for asbestos-cement products (a really big difference from the AIA/NA figures). Following a comment from the floor by R. A. Clifton, U.S. Bureau of Mines, it was agreed the 70% world usage of the asbestos-cement products category is quite high, although it could partly be attributed to the increase in construction in the developing countries. It was also stated that the 70% figure was the same as that given last year by IM, leaving one to ponder if new percentage figures had been compiled for the latest IM report.

12. The following reports of ATI activities at Committee level were presented by the respective Chairmen to the general membership. A copy of each Report is attached hereto, i.e.:

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing - B. E. Carden, Chairman;
Asbestos Advisory - E. W. Russell, Chairman;
Technical - J. W. Echerd, Chairman;

more

Fiber Research & Testing - C. E. Stiefken, Chairman;
Environmental Health - L. F. Dieringer, Chairman.

R. A. Clifton added to Mr. Carden's report by stating that at present it does not appear that the Environmental Protection Agency has any great concern over any asbestos that may be in the water effluent from manufacturing plants. Also, there is no proof that asbestos in water is harmful.

13. The following announcements were made by President Scowcroft:

- a. The ATI was deeply saddened by the demise of George S. Fabel, on Sunday, September 23, 1973;
- b. Re-elected as Officers of the ATI for the ensuing year were M. Q. Scowcroft, President; A. Kuzmuk, Vice-President; and E. A. Morris, Treasurer.
- c. Asberit S.A., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was unanimously approved by the Board of Governors as a new Class D Associate Member.
- d. The Asbestos Information Association/North America has relocated to Suite 610, 1660 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (Telephone: 202 223 4885). Its new Executive Director is Robert H. Mareness, formerly a public relations consultant in the Washington, D.C., area. Matthew M. Swetonic, the previous Executive Secretary, has joined Hill & Knowlton's Environmental Affairs Department in New York City. He will serve in a consulting capacity to the AIA/NA for a year or so.

14. President Scowcroft introduced, as the featured speaker, Alison D. McDonald, M.D., D.P.H., Associate Professor, Department of Epidemiology and Health, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec. He stated that Dr. McDonald has an educational and medically-professional background that makes one stand in awe. She is of British nationality and a Canadian citizen. Formal education includes the University of London Medical School, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, and a graduate student and Research Assistant, Department of Epidemiology, Harvard University. She holds seven advance degrees and is author or co-author of 45 papers.

15. The full text of Dr. McDonald's comprehensive and well-executed presentation, entitled "Chrysotile -- How Reassuring the Mining Experience," is attached to these Minutes.

16. There being no further business to be brought before the membership, E. A. Morris moved for adjournment. The motion was seconded by A. Kuzmuk and unanimously approved by the attending members, and the meeting was adjourned at 10:30 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan

Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

Balance on Hand April 30, 1973 --

General Fund	\$ 1,462.06	
Reserve Fund	19,846.91	
Petty Cash Fund	<u>7.95</u>	
Total on Hand April 30, 1973		\$ 21,316.92

Receipts

To Reserve Fund	\$	
To General Fund (all Book Sales)	<u>97.01</u>	
Total Receipts		\$ 97.01
		\$ 21,413.93

Disbursements

Rental of Office Space (3 months)	\$ 135.00	
Telephone (4 months)	128.45	
Federal Income/FICA Taxes (2nd Qtr 73)	152.62	
Pa. Unemployment Tax (2nd Qtr 73)	5.25	
Pa. Income Tax (2nd Qtr 73)	12.09	
Secretary's Net Wages (4 months)	508.00	
Postage	101.25	
Printing Services	103.11	
Office Supplies & Miscellaneous Items	77.37	
Revision of Fibre Test Manual	42.18	
Legal Services/Expenses (1st/2nd Qtr 73)	2,824.29	
Secretary's Travel Expense (6/73 meeting)	78.97	
Expenses to ATI (2/73 meeting)	326.98	
Expenses to ATI (6/73 meeting)	554.89	
Advertisement in July 1973 ASBESTOS	129.24	
Petty Cash Vouchers #17-34	<u>69.98</u>	
Total Disbursements		\$ 5,295.37
BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1973		\$ 16,118.56

Funds as of August 31, 1973 --

General Fund	\$ 2,683.68	
Reserve Fund	13,346.91	
Petty Cash Fund	<u>87.97</u>	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS AUGUST 31, 1973 . . .		\$ 16,118.56

Assets as of August 31, 1973 --

Total Funds as listed above	\$ 16,118.56	
Accounts Receivable (Book Sales)	25.23	
Furniture and Equipment (Nominal Value)	<u>1.00</u>	
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 16,144.79
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>1.00</u>
TOTAL NET WORTH AUGUST 31, 1973 . . .		\$ 16,144.79

NOTE: During the period 5/1/73 thru 8/31/73 --

\$ 150.00 was drawn from General Fund for Petty Cash;

\$6500.00 was drawn from Reserve for General Fund.

*Doris M. Fagan*Respectfully submitted,
Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary, ATI

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds for Fiscal Year/September 1, 1972, thru August 31, 1973

Balance on Hand September 1, 1972 --

General Fund	\$ 3,992.64
Reserve Fund	9,313.41
Petty Cash Fund	<u>100.00</u>

Total on Hand at 9/1/72 \$ 13,406.05

Receipts

To Reserve Fund - Interest to 12/31/72	\$ 233.50
Dues for Year 1973	14,250.00
To General Fund - Special Assessments	750.00
Voluntary Contributions	250.00
Book Sales	311.78
Insurance Credits	<u>37.00</u>

Total Receipts \$ 15,832.28

\$ 29,238.33

Disbursements

Rental of Office Space	\$ 705.00
Telephone	430.86
Secretary's Net Wages	1,954.00
N.J. Unemployment & Disability Tax	67.50
Pa. Unemployment Tax	10.50
Federal Unemployment Tax	15.00
Pa. Income Tax	24.18
Federal Income & FICA Taxes	481.24
Printing & Office Supplies (9/1/72-1/2/73)	245.53
Postage (1/2/73-8/31/73)	199.49
Printing Services (1/2/73-8/31/73)	139.11
Office Supplies & Misc. (1/2/73-8/31/73)	205.57
Revision of Fibre Test Manual	240.45
Legal Services & Expenses	4,915.88
Secretary's Travel Expense	442.30
ATI Meeting Expense	1,787.48
ASTM Dues	25.00
Insurance	237.00
Accountant (Caruso/Year ended Sep 1972)	300.00
Moving Expenses from N.J. to Pa.	111.30
Gifts, Flowers, etc.	162.40
Advertisement in July 1973 ASBESTOS	129.24
Petty Cash Vouchers #629-664 & #01-34	<u>291.74</u>

Total Disbursements \$ 13,119.77

BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1973 . . \$ 16,118.56

more.....

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Page

Report of Funds for Fiscal Year/September 1, 1972, thru August 31, 197

Balance on Hand August 31, 1973 \$ 16,118.5

Funds as of August 31, 1973 --

General Fund	\$ 2,683.68
Reserve Fund	13,346.91
Petty Cash Fund	<u>87.97</u>

TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS AUGUST 31, 1973 . . \$ 16,118.5

Assets as of August 31, 1973 --

Total Funds as listed above	\$ 16,118.56
Accounts Receivable (Book Sales)	25.23
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	<u>1.00</u>

TOTAL ASSETS \$ 16,144.7

TOTAL LIABILITIES

TOTAL NET WORTH \$ 16,144.7

Doris M. Fagan

Respectfully submitted,
Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary, ATI

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE -- ESTIMATED EXPENSES, INCOME AND BUDGET
FISCAL YEAR -- SEPTEMBER 1, 1973, thru AUGUST 31, 1974

	Budget 1972 - 1973	Actual 1972 - 1973	Anticipated 1973 - 1974
INCOME:			
Members' Dues	\$ 14,250.00	\$ 14,250.00	*\$ 14,750.00
1972 Interest on Savings	450.00	506.23	550.00
Book Sales	200.00	311.78	300.00
Special Assessments	750.00	750.00	..
Voluntary Contributions	..	250.00	..
Insurance Credits	..	37.00	..
	<u>\$ 15,650.00</u>	<u>\$ 16,105.01</u>	<u>\$ 15,600.00</u>
EXPENSES:			
Legal Services/Expenses	\$ 5,850.00	\$ 4,915.88	\$ 5,000.00
Secretary's Gross Wages	2,824.00	2,400.00	2,100.00
incl FICA & NJ Unem Taxes	447.00	..	..
Unem/FICA Taxes paid by ATI	..	152.42	77.00
ATI Meeting Expense	2,500.00	1,787.48	2,000.00
Secretary's Travel Expense	450.00	442.30	500.00
**Office Expense & Misc.	1,350.00	..	..
Telephone	..	430.86	450.00
Printing & Office Supplies	..	245.53	..
Postage	..	199.49	300.00
Printing Services	..	138.11	200.00
Office Supplies & Misc.	..	205.57	300.00
Petty Cash	..	291.74	300.00
Revision of Test Manual	600.00	240.45	300.00
Rental of Office Space	900.00	705.00	540.00
Accountant (Caruso)	300.00	300.00	300.00
ASTM Dues	50.00***	25.00	25.00
Gifts/Flowers/Plaques/etc.	150.00	162.40	200.00
Insurance	108.00	237.00	250.00
Tumbler Testing Machine	..	..	500.00
Moving Expense	..	111.30	..
Advertising in ASBESTOS	..	129.24	..
	<u>\$ 15,529.00</u>	<u>\$ 13,119.77</u>	<u>\$ 13,342.00</u>
Excess of anticipated income over anticipated expenses -- for unanticipated or extraordinary expenses or Reserve ..			<u>\$ 2,258.00</u> <u>\$ 15,600.00</u>

*Members' Dues for F/Y 1973-1974:

Class A	5@ \$1500.00 = \$ 7,500.00
Class B	2@ \$ 750.00 = \$ 1,500.00
Class C	4@ \$ 750.00 = \$ 3,000.00
Class D	7@ \$ 375.00 = \$ 2,625.00
Class D (prorated 1/3 year)...	1@ \$ 125.00 = \$ 125.00
	<u>\$14,750.00</u>

**Totals for breakdown of Office Expenses: Budgeted 1972-73 = \$1350.00
Actual 1972-1973 = \$1511.30
Budgeted 1973-74 = \$1550.00

***Included \$25.00 for dues in the Industrial Hygiene Foundation

FIBER PRODUCERS' REPORT

(Presented at ATI Annual Meeting, October 5, 1973, at Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts)

In 1972, the United States again was the largest importer of 13,756 short tons of spinning fiber from Canada. The United Kingdom and Yugoslavia followed. Total shipments were down slightly to 29,000 tons, from 30,000 tons to 22 countries in 1971.

1972 Canadian Group 3 Shipments (Short Tons)

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
United States	13,756	13,428
United Kingdom	5,329	6,001
West Germany	1,449	2,263
Yugoslavia	1,800	..
India	1,492	1,631
Japan	1,308	1,616
France	709	1,029
Italy	977	624
Mexico	559	588
Netherlands	28	530
Czechoslovakia	99	469
	<u>27,504</u>	<u>28,179</u>
Others	<u>1,686</u>	<u>2,222</u>
TOTAL	<u>29,190</u>	<u>30,401</u>
	<u>s.tons</u>	<u>s.tons</u>

The supply of Quebec spinning fibers is good but long Cassiar Asbestos grades are in short supply. The supply of fiber Groups 4 and 7 has been generally tight with Group 4 in short supply. Groups 5 and 6 are available. These conditions are expected to extend through 1974, in view of a strong and growing demand from Europe and Asia.

A recent survey of end uses of asbestos fibers in the U.S. issued by the Asbestos Information Association/North America shows consumption of fiber for textiles to be 3% of the total. The U.S. end-use breakdown is considerably different than the world breakdown as published in Industrial Minerals, January 1970.

World & United States Asbestos End Use Distribution -- % Tons

	<u>World</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
A-C Pipe & Building Materials	<u>70%</u>	<u>25%</u>
Floor Tile	10	18
Felts & Papers	7	14
Friction Products	3	10
Textiles	2	3
Packing and Gaskets	-	3
Miscellaneous	<u>8</u>	<u>27</u>
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Edward Asa Farrell, Sales Manager
Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd.

MINUTES

AIR HYGIENE & MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
October 4, 1973 -- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

The Committee met with fourteen members and guests present and ten companies represented, as follows:

Amatex Corporation
H. H. Walter

Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd.
Y. Sato

Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.
A. Morrill
J. P. Power

H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
E. C. Bratt
L. E. Moody

Garlock Inc.
S. G. Dixit

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
R. T. Matthew
I. H. Weaver

Johns-Manville Products Corp.
C. G. Guerin

TBA Industrial Products Ltd.
H. J. Corson

Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd.
E. A. Farrell

Uniroyal, Inc.
B. E. Carden
L. F. Dieringer

The Committee had another good meeting and discussions included visits to four asbestos textile plants by the National Institutes for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH); plant inspections by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); and noise controls.

The main purpose of the NIOSH visit was to observe and discuss engineering controls and work practices directed at reducing the levels of asbestos fibers to which the workers are exposed in textile operations; also, to check fiber counts previously taken in all operations plus any data relating to a particular control or practice that produces a definite reduction in fiber counts.

While touring the plants, the NIOSH people made sketches of the various ventilation systems associated with the textile operations in all departments. The NIOSH group planned to take some air velocity measurements at major exhaust hoods and make some limited personal air sampling. However, this was not done at the Hogansville, Georgia, facility.

It is the Committee's understanding that the NIOSH people have selected two of the four plants visited to conduct approximately 600 dust counts derived from eight one-hour studies on fifteen people per day for one week. Additional one-week studies will be made in October following the initial week's visit.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, NIOSH has the responsibility of conducting research for new occupational safety and health standards. NIOSH's recommendations are transmitted to

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the U.S. Department of Labor which has the responsibility for the final setting, promulgation and enforcement of the standards.

While we cannot be sure, it is generally felt that NIOSH is conducting the above-mentioned studies for use by the soon-to-be-constituted 15-member Review Board, when reviewing the existing Asbestos Standard. Hopefully, the result will be a more realistic Standard.

From one recent OSHA inspection, machine guarding, exposed horizontal shafting and signs for electrical equipment were the only items listed for correction. This plant was given a period from one week to 30 days to make the proper corrections and received only two very light penalties.

Only dust counts were made during an inspection at another plant. While it is generally felt that the initial impact from OSHA is behind us, we cannot afford to "let up" from doing everything possible to comply with the standards. However, OSHA is aware of the vast amount of improvement that is being accomplished by all plants toward the safety and health of their employees.

Present noise levels above 90 decibels require the use of protective ear plugs. However, there is some indication the 90 decibel-level may be lowered to 85. This is an area where OSHA may take a closer look in the future. It is felt that more work will be necessary to reduce noise levels and to eliminate the use of ear plugs.

In one plant, an employee who is not wearing ear plugs in a work area with noise over 90 decibels is given an oral warning; the second time, a 3-day send-out; the third time, a week send-out; and the fourth time, a discharge.

Respectfully submitted,

Buel E. Carden, Chairman

M I N U T E S

ASBESTOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
October 4, 1973 -- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

IN ATTENDANCE:

Amatex Corporation - M. J. Scanlan
Garlock Inc. - A. Kuzmuk
Nicolet Industries, Inc. - E. W. Russell
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. - M. Q. Scowcroft
Uniroyal, Inc. - W. C. Hitchcock, E. A. Morris and S. J. Peele
Asbestos Textile Institute - D. M. Fagan

There was considerable discussion by the Committee concerning the economic philosophy that exists today; that is, one of shortages and increased demands for all materials in the economy, the trend toward world demand and the ability to buy the materials and how these conditions affect the asbestos textile industry.

The publicity that asbestos receives is always a topic of discussion by the Committee. There was a general consensus of opinion that in spite of the adverse publicity directed at asbestos, the demand for asbestos textile products is continuing to increase. However, the industry must continue to make progress wherever possible, not just to avoid further criticism, but to continually improve upon its products and to reduce industrial health and safety hazards for its employees.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. Russell, Chairman

M I N U T E S

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
October 3-4, 1973 -- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

IN ATTENDANCE:

Amatex Corporation - W. Maaskant
General Electric Co./ASTM - P. O. Nicodemus
H. K. Porter Company, Inc. - J. W. Echerd
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. - S. G. Ledbetter and W. A. Mitchell
Uniroyal, Inc. - D. T. Austin, Jr.

The Secretary of ASTM Subcommittee D13.14 reported that our proposed revisions to ASTM Standards for Asbestos Yarn (D299), Asbestos Roving (D375) and Asbestos Lap (D1061) have been approved by Letter Ballot. A Round Robin Test to determine Precision and Accuracy of these Standards is in process. Three of the five participating laboratories have completed the tests. All inter-laboratory testing is expected to be completed by January 1, 1974.

Revision of ASTM Standards for Asbestos Cloth (D1571), Asbestos Tape (D315) and Asbestos Tubular Sleeving (D628) will be undertaken next. The Precision and Accuracy of each Standard will be determined by a Round Robin Test.

ASTM Committee D-13 is scheduled to meet in New York City October 15-19, 1973. Subcommittee D13.14 will be represented by Messrs. P. O. Nicodemus and W. Maaskant on alternate days.

The Johns-Manville Tumbler Test procedure will be pursued as a means to determine the relative dustiness of various asbestos products. Five-hundred dollars (\$500.00) has been budgeted for the project. A location for the Tester will be determined at a later date. J. W. Hawkins, of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc., will investigate and recommend possible sites.

The Shaker Test was discussed as an alternate to the Tumbler Test method. No action was taken.

Proposed revisions to MIL-I-3053E, Insulation, Electrical, Asbestos-Fiber, Treated and Untreated, were reviewed. Committee recommendations will be submitted to the Military Custodian by the Committee Chairman prior to October 15, 1973.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Echerd, Chairman

M I N U T E S

FIBER RESEARCH & TESTING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

October 4, 1973 -- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

IN ATTENDANCE: American Smelting & Refining Co. - C. E. Stiefken
Asbestos Corporation Ltd. - G. F. A. Brink
Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd. - W. H. Smith
Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd. - R. A. Kuntze
H. K. Porter Company, Inc. - D. E. Childers

Work is progressing on the Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual, 3rd Edition. Final typing of the new and revised tests, including the introduction (roughly 200 pages) is in process. This will be completed in early December after which we will submit the entire manuscript to U.S. printers for estimates.

Total estimated printed pages will be 375-400, or 200 sheets.
Total tests will be 31, of which 11 will be in ASTM format.

Some current printing estimates are as follows:

	<u>Canadian/as of 10/73</u>	<u>U.S./as of 7/73</u>
Printing & Assembling	\$3.69 per manual	\$3.17 per manual
Binders (includes 5-ring binder, printing via silk screen process, printed front cover & edge)	\$2.43	\$2.00
Spacers	<u>\$1.91</u>	<u>\$1.50</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$8.03</u>	<u>\$6.67</u>

Total manual orders placed at present are slightly over 2000. We anticipate an over-run of about 300 copies. It was recommended that any future modifications to the manual be under the control of ATI (in the interest of continuity).

Future work of this Committee will include the assistance to any other Institute Committee in the form of research projects.

We again are asking for more representation among fiber consumers on the Fiber Research and Testing Committee, as we are heavily over-balanced in the direction of fiber producers.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. Stiefken, Chairman

MINUTES

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

October 4, 1973 -- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

No formal meeting of the Committee was held and the two members present (E. C. Bratt and L. F. Dieringer) sat in on the discussions of the Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee.

As of meeting time, the following is the status of various proposed OSHA health standards which are of interest to member companies:

- 1) Asbestos - A Department of Labor Standards Advisory Committee has not been selected to consider revision to the present Standard. There is some indication that the DOL will by-pass use of this Committee and publish a proposed revised Standard in the Federal Register and then follow with the usual hearing and enactment process;
- 2) Noise - A revised standard is expected to be issued in the near future. It appears that the present 90 dBA limit for daily eight-hour exposure will be retained, that hearing testing will be required where exposure exceeds 85 dBA, and that the definition of engineering control will be changed to include practical and economic considerations. This indicated latter change is important and it gets away from the strict present concept that if the noise can be engineered out, it must be, without considering other factors;
- 3) Heat Stress - The Standards Advisory Committee is still considering a standard on heat stress. There are indications that because of the many controversies over the various provisions of the standard, it may be allowed to die on the vine.

Of interest is a recent law suit in which an industrial worker's law suit against six firms which manufactured the asbestos-containing products he installed, was upheld by a Circuit Court of Appeals. The case, Borel v. Fiberboard Paper Products Corporation, resulted from a suit involving a worker who died from lung cancer which the court said resulted from his work with asbestos over a 33-year period. The worker's complaint was based on the failure of the manufacturers of asbestos with which he worked to warn that their product could be dangerous to the ultimate user. The judge, in the court opinions, said that since the dangers of asbestos were known to the medical community since 1924, the manufacturers had a duty to inform purchasers and ultimate users of the product's inherent dangers, which they had not done.

Recent articles of interest are:

- 1) "Improved Techniques of Identification and Determination of Airborn Asbestos," L. Bartosiewicz, American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 34, page 252, June 1973;
- 2) "Asbestos," National Safety News 108, page 54, August 1973.

Respectfully submitted,
L. F. Dieringer, Chairman

REMARKS OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Asbestos Textile Institute Annual Meeting
October 5, 1973, Harwichport, Massachusetts

Two weeks ago the business community experienced a shock wave produced by a federal court in an antitrust suit. I suppose that businessmen have become amply aware of the significance of the law in business affairs. But when I.B.M. was ordered to pay Telex \$352-1/2 million, even the lawyers were amazed.

Judge A. Sherman Christensen, sitting in Tulsa, Oklahoma, ruled on September 17, 1973, that the International Business Machines Corporation illegally monopolized the market for "plug compatible peripheral equipment" comprising such items as memories, tape devices and printers that plug directly into the main processing units of computers.

The suit by Telex is one of several brought against the giant of the computer industry. The Antitrust Division of the Federal Government is going directly for the jugular, suing I.B.M. in New York for monopolizing the market for general-purpose digital computers. Other suits have been brought by Controlled Data Corp., Greyhound Computer Leasing Corp., and others.

One body of opinion considers this series of cases to be an unwarranted attack on bigness itself. I.B.M. is being sued according to this view, simply because it has obtained a large share of the computer market, and the plaintiffs are oblivious to the natural and even praiseworthy reasons for I.B.M.'s growth. The law, however, does not make bigness alone illegal. The Sherman Act, Section 2, makes monopolization illegal, not the mere possession of monopoly power. "Monopolization" is a technical legal term which includes bigness plus an intent to acquire a monopoly.

A suit based on monopolization can succeed only if it is proven, first, that the defendant possesses monopoly power in a particular market, and, second, that it has obtained or maintained this power through willful action, such as anti-competitive pricing practices rather than through the excellence of its products or management. To differentiate excellence of management from willful exclusion of competitors is, of course, extremely difficult. Professor Martin Shubick, an economist at Yale and formerly of I.B.M., has said that the question is so difficult in the Government's suit against I.B.M., for example, that if he were offered a high enough consulting fee, he would be willing to work for either side in the suit in "perfect comfort and utter objectivity."

Nevertheless, the Supreme Court of the United States believes that the distinction can be made and that serious legal consequences may properly result. In the case of United States v. Grinnell Corp., 384 U.S. 563, 570-71 (1966), the Supreme Court stated that:

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"The offense of monopoly under P2 of the Sherman Act has two elements: (1) the possession of monopoly power in the relevant market and (2) the willful acquisition or maintenance of that power as distinguished from growth or development as a consequence of a superior product, business acumen, or historic accident."

This statement of the law reflects a very widely held sense of fairness. Why should the enterprise that Thomas J. Watson, Sr. built up be penalized, and even split up as the Justice Department would like, if only the best business techniques were the cause of its success?

In a letter to the Editor of The New York Times Magazine, printed on August 19, 1973, an anonymous I.B.M. employee wrote of I.B.M.'s record of technological achievement, stating that "... hard-headed businessmen buy I.B.M. products because of superior performance and service. I.B.M. has been able to aspire to this kind of superiority and keep ahead of its competitors by motivating its employees to regard excellence as a worthwhile goal. ... Why, then, penalize excellence by trying to 'break-up I.B.M.'?" (p.64)

Judge Christensen, for one, has reached the conclusion that I.B.M.'s success is due to some less commendable practices as well. He found that I.B.M. tried to "substantially constrain or destroy its plug peripheral competition by predatory pricing actions and by market strategies bearing no relationship to technological skill, industry, appropriate foresight or customer benefit."

Situations of monopoly may arise in various ways. They may result, on the one hand, innocently from the supremacy of the monopolist as victor in a race of competition, by reason of his technical superiority, or his ownership of an important patent. Monopoly may develop, on the other hand, from the absorption of competitors in an illegal merger. Or monopoly can emerge by driving competitors out of business, by putting deliberate business impediments in their path, or by combining or conspiring with competitors.

Clearly, an unlawful monopoly exists if monopoly power has been established or maintained by means of restraints of trade which would in themselves be illegal under the Sherman Act. Also, if there is proof that the defendant's business policy, his subjective intent, is to acquire or to keep a monopoly position, the law is violated. However, Judge Learned Hand has said that "... no monopolist monopolizes unconscious of what he is doing." Aluminum Co. of America v. United States, 148 F.2d 416, 432 (2d Cir. 1945). Therefore, some business practices will lead the courts to conclude that the company involved must necessarily have intended to acquire a monopoly.

In fact, it is very difficult for a company which possesses monopoly power to prove that it did not intend to monopolize. It is required

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to come forward with substantial evidence that the monopoly was "thrust upon" it. Alcoa raised this defense in 1945, but it was rejected by Judge Hand, who stated that:

"It was not inevitable that it (Alcoa) should always anticipate increases in the demand for ingot and be prepared to supply them. Nothing compelled it to keep doubling and redoubling its capacity before others entered the field."
(148 F.2d at 431.)

Very little indeed is required to show that the monopolist intended to obtain a monopoly.

In 1953 the United Shoe Machinery Corp. was held liable for illegal monopolization. United States v. United Shoe Machinery Corp., 110 F.Supp. 295 (D. Mass. 1953), aff'd per curiam, 347 U.S. 521 (1954). Its monopoly of machines used in manufacturing shoes was found to have been obtained in part through a system of leasing and not selling its machines. The District Court held that the lease-only and certain other practices

"... represent something more than the use of accessible resources, the process of invention and innovation, and the employment of those techniques of employment, financing, production, and distribution, which a competitive society must foster. They are contracts, arrangements, and policies which, instead of encouraging competition based upon pure merit, further the dominance of a particular firm. In this sense, they are unnatural barriers; they unnecessarily exclude actual and potential competition; they restrict a free market."
110 F. Supp. at 344-45.

Some of the cases referred to above have been misunderstood at times to suggest that a company which has monopoly power may become liable for unlawful monopolization merely by being active, enterprising and dynamic. Such a view implies that the safest course for large companies is passive stagnation, with a gradual loss of market share -- a business policy directly at odds with the aims of antitrust law. This, however, is not the teaching of the cases referred to. Enterprise alone is not penalized; the maintenance of monopoly power by policies intended to discourage, impede or even prevent the rise of new competitors is where the courts have drawn the line.

Returning to the recent judgment against I.B.M. for more than a third of a billion dollars, the court's opinion reveals that I.B.M. adopted certain practices which, according to the Judge, were "directed not at competition in an appropriate competitive sense, but at competitors and their viability as such." Among these were the bundling of prices of I.B.M.'s memories with its central processing units, that is, charging a single price for both items, and

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predatory pricing. Therefore, the District Court in the Telex case held the conviction that it was not penalizing excellence as such, or even bigness.

Although the standards governing the illegality of monopolies are, in my opinion, fair and economically beneficial, their application to any particular company is a mystery to all outside observers because of the factual complexity of such cases.

The number of dollars involved in the I.B.M. judgment is almost equaled by the number of documents, let alone testimony of witnesses, which are involved in this type of litigation. We all can take comfort in the fact that even though we do not have \$352-1/2 million to lose, neither must we endure a suit based on monopolization.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Eugene J. Leff, Attorney
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

ABOUT THE SPEAKER

Alison D. McDonald, M.D., is Associate Professor, Department of Epidemiology and Health, McGill University - - and on a part-time basis is Consultant Epidemiologist, Hopital Riviere-des-Prairies.

British born and a citizen of Canada, Dr. McDonald studied at the Medical School of the Royal Free Hospital, University of London; the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; and the Harvard School of Public Health. Her academic qualifications are M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H., M.D. (Hygiene), and Certification in Public Health.

The latest responsibilities during her 23 years of experience prior to becoming associated with McGill, were: Industrial Medical Officer with the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes; and Research Associate and Senior Lecturer, Paediatric Research Unit, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Univ.

The author of no less than 26 papers, Dr. McDonald also has co-authored 19 publications, including:

Epidemiology of primary malignant mesothelial tumours in Canada;

Mortality in the chrysotile asbestos mines and mills of Quebec;

Malignant mesothelial tumours: Histological type and asbestos exposure;

Health of chrysotile asbestos mine and mill workers of Quebec;

Epidemiologic surveillance of mesothelioma in Canada.

We are especially pleased to welcome Dr. Alison D. McDonald to the podium. The provocative title of her presentation is. . .

CHRYSOTILE - HOW REASSURING THE MINING EXPERIENCE?

CHRYSOTILE -- HOW REASSURING THE MINING EXPERIENCE?

By: Alison D. McDonald, M.D., D.P.H.
Department of Epidemiology and Health
McGill University, Montreal, Quebec

Presented to the Asbestos Textile Institute at its Annual Meeting held October 5, 1973, at Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Mass.

What are the health risks associated with working with asbestos. In quantitative and qualitative terms -- What is the relationship between amount and type of exposure and amount and type of disease? Although a great deal of research has been done on the subject, the picture is still fairly incomplete because the main evidence has to come from observations on man -- on people who are known to have been exposed to the mineral. Other investigations, such as animal experiments, do a lot to add to the picture but the evidence basically depends on what disease occurs in man and with what exposures. It is complicated, as you realize, by the different varieties of fibers, and because each fiber type may affect health differently. But I will try to give you some picture of the present state of knowledge, which is, on the one hand, complicated, and on the other, uncertain.

*Slide 1 shows the main types and quantities of asbestos produced and the time period over which they have been produced. It also shows the different uses for the mineral.

The first hazard to be observed was asbestosis. In quantitative terms -- What is the risk of contracting asbestosis? How much dust exposure, and over how long a period of time, is necessary before there is a risk of getting asbestosis?

The matter is still rather poorly assessed, except in the study we have been doing in Quebec where we do now have, for chrysotile mining, a fairly good picture of the amount of exposure which will give rise to asbestosis. It appears that all types of fibers and all types of processes (all industrial groups) are at risk of asbestosis.

The problem really lies in lung cancer. There are two main cancers that are associated with asbestos -- lung cancer, which is really indistinguishable from the lung cancer that smoking can give you; and mesothelioma, which is a very rare tumor that involves the surface of the lung and the lining of the abdominal cavity. A very definite connection has been observed between asbestos exposure and mesothelioma.

*The only slides available for reproducing in this written account are shown as Tables 2 through 9.

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TABLE I
Main Industrial Groups and Fiber Exposure

	<u>Chrysotile</u>	<u>Crocidolite</u>	<u>Amosite</u>	<u>Antho- phyllite</u>	<u>Mixes</u>
Mining	±	++?	?	±	N/A
Manu- facture	++?	Not Known	++	Not Known	++
Insu- lation	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known		++

Table I. I'm proposing to look at this in three main industrial groups: mining, manufacture and insulation -- and at the fiber types concerned, i.e., chrysotile, the three main amphiboles, and mixed fiber exposures. Unfortunately, the latter group is the most common.

When we started our studies in Quebec, it was known that very substantial risks of lung cancer and mesothelioma were found in the manufacturing processes and in people working with insulation. This is particularly true for mesothelioma which is very rare and only occurs in one out of a million population -- and yet a substantial number of cases are found with certain asbestos exposures.

Substantial health risks in terms of mesothelioma and lung cancer have been well documented for mixed fiber exposures. When we began our studies in Quebec, there was little evidence of a serious problem in the Chrysotile mining industry.

It was, therefore, very important to look at groups of people who were exposed to only one type of fiber. So we started investigating all persons who had ever been employed in the Quebec chrysotile-producing industry. The main objective, apart from studying pure Chrysotile exposure, was to determine the dose response relationship; that is to say, to try to get some precise information about what exposures could be sustained without a significant risk to health, and at what level was there a significant amount of disease.

As you know, the two main asbestos mining areas in Quebec are Asbestos and Thetford Mines. Slide 2 is a photograph of Canadian Johns-Manville's Jeffrey Mine at Asbestos. Slide 3 is a picture of Smith Street, in Thetford, which is indicative of the extensive environmental exposure to people, locally.

Slide 4. In starting our survey, we obtained personnel records of all of the people who ever had worked in the mines and mills. We documented all of their jobs, recorded as well as possible the amount of dust to which they had been exposed, and allowed for the time during which they had been exposed to these levels. We then divided all of these people into groups, according to the amount of dust exposure.

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TABLE II
Dust Exposure Levels and Numbers in each Analysis

Dust Exposure (mpcf - years)	-10	10-	100-	200-	400-	800+	
Number of Men in Each Analysis							<u>Total</u>
Mortality Study	2810	3329	1124	1007	837	585	9692
Radiographic Study	1537	1522	1133	912	718	707	6529
Lung Function and Respiratory Symptoms	91	455	159	134	109	67	1015
Smokers	69	381	144	117	96	59	866
Non-Smokers	22	74	15	17	13	8	149

The above Table II/Slide 5 shows the extent of the study. Looking at the top line, we have six groups, ranging from a total of less than 10 million particles per cubic foot x years through 800 plus. If you take a lifetime of 50 years of employment, the last group on the right would be equivalent to exposure to an average of at least 15 million particles per cubic foot. This is a very heavily exposed group and, of course, such exposures have only happened in the past and do not occur at the present time. Dr. Graham Gibbs, of the Department of Epidemiology and Health, has been studying the correlation between fiber counts and particle counts and we do not find sufficient correlation between the two to give our findings in terms of fiber counts. For this reason and because all epidemiological information is in terms of particle counts, we consider that these should continue to be used until fiber counts have been done for a long period of time. We do not have any direct information about fiber levels in terms of risks of disease.

One of the three major studies we undertook was of all men born between 1891 and 1920, to study causes of death and what their death rates were in various dust categories. We did an x-ray study in order to determine which dust groups showed an increased incidence of x-ray changes and at what level the increase started. This, of course, was important evidence of disease. Laboratory equipment was moved down to the mining areas and 1000 men were submitted to detailed lung function studies, again to see what the relationship was between the amount of chrysotile dust to which the men had been exposed and changes in their lung function. Slides 6 & 7 show the apparatus that was used to test their lung functions.

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TABLE III
Age-Corrected Mortality by Cause Per 1000 Men
Born 1891-1920 -- Deaths to December 1969
Dust Group

mpcf - years	-10	10-	100-	200-	400-	800+
All Causes	365	355	354	313	323	395
Respiratory Cancers, including malignant pleural mesothelioma	10.3	13.1	13.4	15.5	21.4	32.1
Abdominal Cancers	18.0	13.6	18.7	11.6	26.3	28.7
Pneumoconiosis	1.6	1.5	0.8	4.9	4.9	23.6

Table III/Slide 8 shows the main results of the mortality study. Of all causes of disease, it was only in the highest dust group (800+) that there was a considerable excess of deaths. For respiratory cancers, which includes malignant pleural mesothelioma of which there were very few cases in the industry, a rise is clearly present in the 400 to 800+ dust groups with an exposure (to an average concentration of 8 mpcf over 50 years). The rise probably does begin a little earlier. The highest dust group, which as we said was very heavily exposed, has about 3 times as much respiratory cancer as do the people with minimal exposure (the less than 10 group). The latter group includes people such as those working in clerical jobs and who have virtually no exposure to asbestos. But having information for both groups gave us a population with which to compare the people who were substantially exposed to dust.

There was also some indication that abdominal cancers were related to dust exposure. You will see a higher amount of abdominal cancers in the 400 to 800 and the 800+ groups. The same experience has been observed in other studies. It is by no means certain that this is directly due to asbestos since there are other possible explanations. You will see that the rise in asbestosis occurs at around the 200 dust level, indicating an equivalent of an average of 5 mpcf over 50 years.

Table IV/Slide 9. What is thought to be significant disease is irregular small opacities of grade 2/1. For those cases we observed that a significant increase occurred in the 100 to 200 dust group. We conclude, that for a lifetime exposure, an average of 2 mpcf gives rise to radiological change indicative of significant disease in 1% of persons.

Slide 10. In lung function tests in cigarette smokers and non-smokers, the first change occurred in the capacity to breath in and this started with low levels of dust exposure. But a 10% deficit in breathing capacity occurred at about the same level as the radiological changes that I just talked about -- at the level of about 2 mpcf on average over a lifetime.

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TABLE IV

Radiographic Changes - Prevalent Rates (%) Standardized for Age and Years in Industry -- Males Aged 36-65 at time of Radiograph

mpcf - years	Dust Group						Average
	-10	10-	100-	200-	400-	800+	
Thetford Mines							
Irregular Small							
Opacities - - - 1/0	1.8	3.3	6.3	8.7	12.0	17.2	7.6
2/1	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.9	2.4	9.2	2.0
Pleural Thickening-							
Grade 1	2.4	4.6	6.5	5.8	8.3	10.5	6.4
Grade 2	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.1
Asbestos							
Irregular Small							
Opacities - - - 1/0	6.4	3.7	6.3	5.0	6.8	7.0	5.1
2/1	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	3.9	0.8
Pleural Thickening-							
Grade 1	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.0	4.7	5.8	3.2
Grade 2	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.7

TABLE V

Age-Corrected Prevalence Rates (%) for Bronchitis and Breathlessness by Dust Exposure & Cumulative Smoking Habits

mpcf - years	Dust Index					
	-10	10-	100-	200-	400-	800+
Bronchitis						
Never Smoked	10	19	19	46	21	49
Up to 100 Cigarette Years	18	0	12	0	46	0
100-499	41	28	21	33	42	43
500-999	32	38	44	28	47	58
1000	100	47	45	55	54	35
Breathlessness						
Never Smoked	0	14	24	31	13	44
Up to 100 Cigarette Years	0	12	39	21	41	43
100-499	16	14	8	20	42	18
500-999	9	19	21	19	14	39
1000	0	23	27	31	34	46

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Chrysotile -- How Reassuring the Mining Experience?

Table V/Slide 11. Lastly, the workers were asked to fill in a questionnaire about smoking. From the answers, we found that there was a relationship between breathlessness and dust exposure not apparently affected by smoking. But if you look at bronchitis and along the line for the "never smoked" and the two groups of smokers, you will note there wasn't any change in bronchitis which increased asbestos dust exposure. Now, if you look at the columns vertically you will see that smoking does a lot of damage in terms of bronchitis

TABLE VI
Distribution of Cases of Mesothelioma by Year of Death and Province
(1960-1970)

	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Other Provinces</u>	<u>Canada</u>
1960	0	6	9	15
1961	1	6	3	10
1962	4	4	5	13
1963	9	3	7	19
1964	6	8	3	17
1965	7	7	5	19
1966	8	14	9	31
1967	6	13	6	25
1968	7	18	7	32
1969	12	7	6	25
1970	9	16	5	30
	<u>69</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>236</u>
Annual Incidence Per Million Popu- lation 1966-1970	1.2	2.3	0.9	1.4
Reviewed by Pathology Panel	57	80	47	194
Accepted as Mesothelioma	71%	42%	57%	55%

Table VI/Slide 12. The other study we did was to survey all mesotheliomas in Canada. At the outset, I should say we had just 5 mesotheliomas out of 3270 deaths in the mining industry. Although this may seem to you to be a small number, there should be no cases of mesothelioma in a general population. One of the problems about mesothelioma is the diagnosis. There is by no means agreement among pathologists about the diagnosis of mesothelioma; so our finding of 5, having searched pretty thoroughly for mesotheliomas, may well be an over-estimate, especially because they were particularly looked for in people with known asbestos dust exposure. Having found very few in the industry, we did a concurrent study -- locating all the mesotheliomas we could in Canada. We obtained from all pathologists reports about all known cases and feel we got fairly full ascertainment. The ascertainment wasn't done until 1967-68. If you look at the graph at the top (Table VI) you will see a gradual rise in the annual number of mesotheliomas across Canada up to 1966. This is

more.....

probably due to poor memory and lack of knowledge about mesothelioma in these earlier years. We are continuing this surveillance, and between 1966 and 1970 there doesn't appear to have been any change. This is rather a short period of time and we obviously need to know whether this "no change" situation will continue. As you know, the big concern is the lengthy latent period for mesothelioma to develop and the widely expressed fear that we are now going to reap results from exposures which occurred 20-30 years ago and that the rate of mesotheliomas may rise.

We now feel quite happy that a fairly good base line has been established for this surveillance and we shall be able to know within the next few years what is happening in Canada. If you look at the bottom line (Table VI), we looked to see whether mesothelioma occurred more in one part of Canada than in other sections of the country. There was, in fact, more in Quebec -- over 2 per million population, compared with just over one in Ontario and slightly less than one in the rest of Canada. But we must revert to the question of the diagnosis. When the mesotheliomas were submitted to pathologists, a much lower proportion was accepted as mesothelioma by the pathologists' panel -- not only in Quebec but in all of Canada. It looks as though, for cases that are accepted by the panel as mesotheliomas, there is little or no difference in the various parts of Canada.

TABLE VII
Distribution by Age of Cases and Matched Controls
 (The number in parentheses designates those
 successfully investigated, epidemiologically)

Age (Years)	Men				Women			
	Cases		Controls		Cases		Controls	
20-29	0	(-)	0	(-)	2	(2)	0	(-)
30-39	3	(2)	2	(2)	4	(4)	4	(4)
40-49	6	(5)	6	(6)	4	(4)	5	(5)
50-59	12	(12)	12	(11)	6	(6)	5	(5)
60-69	8	(8)	10	(10)	6	(6)	8	(8)
70-79	7	(7)	5	(5)	7	(7)	8	(8)
80-89	2	(2)	3	(3)	3	(3)	2	(2)
90-99	1	(1)	1	(1)				
Total	39	(37)	39	(38)	32	(32)	32	(32)
Mean	58.7		59.2		58.9		59.0	
Standard								
Deviation	12.9		13.2		18.2		15.2	

Table VII/Slide 13. There are two objectives in this mesothelioma study -- to continue to watch the incidence and to examine to what extent the mesotheliomas are caused by asbestos. Here you see that more than 2/3 of the cases are in males, as is expected, and

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that the high rate occurred at the ages in which you would expect to find the results of occupational exposure -- ages 50-70.

TABLE VIII
Average Daily Number of Cigarettes Smoked
(Figures in parentheses represent percentages)

Cigarettes per day	Men		Women	
	Cases	Controls	Cases	Controls
Nil	7 (19.4)	8 (21.1)	14 (45.2)	22 (68.8)
10 or less	6 (16.7)	4 (10.5)	5 (16.1)	5 (15.6)
11-29	18 (50.0)	17 (44.7)	8 (25.8)	3 (9.4)
30 or more	5 (13.9)	9 (23.7)	4 (12.9)	2 (6.3)
Totals	36*	38	31*	32

*Excludes 1 man and 1 woman whose smoking histories were not recorded

Table VIII/Slide 14. We compared the cases that we found with other cases of cancer from the same hospital, by inquiries to their relatives about their occupational histories. We then categorized the occupational histories as having either definite, probable, possible or unlikely exposure to asbestos. For both males and females, the mesothelioma series and the control series represent what happened to the people who did not get mesothelioma but perhaps had a similar type of death. You will note that only 20% of the male mesotheliomas in Canada had a definite or probable history of exposure to asbestos. There was no evidence that possible exposures were associated with mesothelioma because the controls included a similar number. For women who were found to have mesotheliomas, asbestos appeared to be almost non-existent as a causative factor. We simply do not know, as yet, what factors cause these mesotheliomas.

Table IX/Slide 15. When we analyzed the occupations that involved asbestos exposure, we again had cases and controls. You can see that in mining and milling there was an excess in the cases compared with the controls. However, we found the manufacture of asbestos products and insulation work in Canada appeared to be the main causes of mesothelioma. We found none of these occupations in the controls. Mining and milling of chrysotile was associated with mesothelioma, but compared with the other occupations (insulation & manufacture), it was unimportant. In view of the extensive neighborhood exposure, especially at Thetford, we inquired whether any people had mesothelioma who were not employed in asbestos production but who were living in the area. We found no such cases.

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Chrysotile -- How Reassuring the Mining Experience?

TABLE IX
Types of Occupation in which there was
Definite or Probable Asbestos Exposure

	Men				Women			
	<u>Occupational</u>		<u>Domestic</u>		<u>Occupational</u>		<u>Domestic</u>	
	Cases	Controls	Cases	Controls	Cases	Controls	Cases	Controls
Mining & Milling	1	--	1 father	--	--	--	1 father	--
Asbestos Products Manufacture	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insulation Work	2	--	--	--	--	--	3 father 2 husbands	--
Other Occupations	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	1 husband

Table IX: If you will look at the top line, you will note that we did find some indication of domestic exposure. There were a few people who had been exposed to a father or a husband working with asbestos. The diagnosis of mesothelioma may be more likely to be made in such a situation, but nevertheless, this risk is probably real and, especially for children. But there is no indication that the general population is at any risk.

So we found that the mesothelioma study backed up what we found in the mining industry, namely that there is a small excess of mesotheliomas in mining but it was manufacture and insulation that were mainly associated with mesothelioma in Canada rather than the mining and milling of chrysotile.

This has been borne out in other studies of chrysotile mines in Cyprus, Northern Italy and the USSR. Although the information is somewhat incomplete, they indicate a similar experience to that found in Quebec with regard to lung cancer and, in fact, practically no mesotheliomas. The evidence, insofar as the chrysotile-producing industry goes, is good in that the risks are low, and probably controllable.

Now, referring back to Table I -- I'm going to put a + for chrysotile mining. For anthophyllite mining in Finland, the picture is similar in that they find no mesotheliomas in that country. There does appear to be some lung cancer associated with mining but it isn't the high rate that appears in manufacturing and in insulation work.

Our information about crocidolite and amosite mining is fragmentary because it doesn't depend on surveys of people working in the mines. It depends, rather, on a surveillance of all types of cases which come from the mines and surrounding areas.

It does appear, however, that there have been a substantial number of mesotheliomas around crocidolite mines in the Northwest Cape. So, I'll put a ? for crocidolite mining (Table I) because the evidence isn't too secure, especially in regards to rates; i.e., how many cases in relation to how many workers and residents.

Regarding the amosite mines in the Transvaal, there is a very minute + (Table I). There does appear to be some lung cancer but practically no mesothelioma -- which is very different from the Northwest Cape area.

The relationship between mesothelioma and chrysotile has been confirmed in studies by the electron microscope -- studies in which fiber types in the lungs of cases of mesothelioma have been identified by Dr. Fred Pooley, of Cardiff in South Wales. In these studies, practically all of the fibers detected were of the amphi-

more.....

Chrysotile -- How Reassuring the Mining Experience?

bole variety. So far it has not been possible to distinguish crocidolite from amosite fibers, but chrysotile can be detected. All the cases thus far examined have substantial amounts of amphibole fibers and relatively few chrysotile fibers.

There are reports that persons exposed to chrysotile only in the manufacture of asbestos, have had similar rates of mesothelioma and lung cancer to those found in persons exposed to a mixture of fibers. The evidence isn't any too sure, in fact it's pretty doubtful, that these men were exposed only to chrysotile. So, we must put a ? (Table I) against the risk of cancer in the manufacture of asbestos products using only chrysotile.

Some additional comments to the data in Table I: Dr. Selikoff reports a high rate of mesothelioma and lung cancer in persons exposed only to amosite. Information on the manufacture of anthophyllite is unknown because single types of fiber have not been used in the process. Mixed mining is not applicable. And, we lack satisfactory information about manufacturing with pure crocidolite or with pure anthophyllite.

As you know, there are differences in the nature of each fiber type but experimental work has produced some possible explanations of the varying effects. Chrysotile is a long, thin and curly fiber and there is some evidence that it easily gets held up in the larger airways and, therefore, does not penetrate so well as other fiber types which can enter the smaller airways and reach the pleural surface.

In comparing crocidolite and amosite fibers, both are straight, rather than curly. However, when mined they apparently have quite different diameters; crocidolite having the narrower diameter and amosite being much wider in diameter. This fits in quite well with the findings from studies in the Northwest Cape. There are a lot of mesotheliomas in the Northwest Cape where the diameter of the fibers is small; whereas in the Transvaal area, where amosite is mined, and the fibers are broad, there appear to be practically no mesotheliomas. This doesn't fit with the story of the manufacture of amosite, and, frankly, I really do not know the reason.

Fiber differences could be an explanation; but on the other hand, the big differences between chrysotile mining and the manufacture of asbestos products and insulation certainly cannot be laughed off. Some of the possibilities for the differences between chrysotile mining and manufacture and insulation are

- 1) It is possible that during manufacture the fibers may be broken up into much smaller pieces and, therefore, lose their capacity to be caught up in the bigger airways, thereby penetrating further into the lungs.

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Chrysotile -- How Reassuring the Mining Experience?

- 2) It is possible that the culprits are crocidolite and/or amosite.
- 3) It also is possible that in the process of manufacturing and insulation, that other carcinogens are involved.

Smoking has been raised as a possible additional factor in causing cancer of the lung; but for mesothelioma it has been pretty clearly shown that smoking is not an added factor. If there is something else that increases the risk of mesotheliomas, it is not smoking.

So I have to conclude that the chrysotile mining experience cannot really be said to be reassuring. It is certainly possible that if one were able to show that the manufacture of pure chrysotile gave cancer rates, similar to those in mining and milling, the picture would certainly be brighter.

But, it isn't brighter at the moment!

- end -

October 5, 1973

Annual Meeting

October 5, 1973

Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

In Attendance

AMATEX CORPORATION

W. Maaskant
J. L. Rainey
M. J. Scanlan
H. H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.

S. G. Dixit
A. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

C. G. Guerin
A. Morrill (C.J-M)
J. P. Power (C.J-M)

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

E. W. Russell

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

E. C. Bratt
D. E. Childers
J. W. Echard
L. E. Moody

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

M. N. Brooks
S. G. Ledbetter
R. T. Matthew
W. A. Mitchell
M. W. Oliver
M. Q. Scowcroft
I. H. Weaver

UNIROYAL, INC.

D. T. Austin
B. E. Carden
L. F. Dieringer
W. C. Hitchcock
E. A. Morris
S. J. Peele
H. E. Sunbury (retired)

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

G. F. A. Brink
P. E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.

M. Dorais
W. J. W. Smith
W. H. Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

R. A. Kuntze
(Ontario Research Foundation)

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

E. A. Farrell
C. E. Stiefken (Asarco)

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

Y. Sato

TBA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS LTD.

H. J. Corson

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING
AND MATERIALS

P. O. Nicodemus

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

E. J. Leff

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

D. M. Fagan

GUESTS OF THE A.T.I.

Alison D. McDonald, M.D., D.P.H.
McGill University

John H. Marsh, Asbestos Informa-
tion Association/North America

Robert A. Clifton
U.S. Bureau of Mines

Total attendance during the three-day meeting was 68 people, includ-
ing 24 wives, and representing 19 companies or associations.

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MINUTES

1. The 1973 Annual Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute was called to order by President M. Q. Scowcroft at 8:30 A.M., October 5, 1973.

2. President Scowcroft welcomed the members in attendance and introduced the following as guests at the meeting: Alison D. McDonald, M.D., D.P.H., Associate Professor, Department of Epidemiology and Health, McGill University; Robert A. Clifton, Division of Non-metallic Minerals, U.S. Bureau of Mines; John H. Marsh, President of the Asbestos Information Association/North America and newly-appointed Director of Environmental Affairs for Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.; and Paul O. Nicodemus, General Electric Company, the liaison between the ATI and ASTM.

3. Following past procedure, each person in attendance stated his name and company affiliation. The entire list of delegates is given on page 1 of these Minutes.

4. Upon President Scowcroft's calling for the reading of the Minutes of the last stated meeting, it was moved by A. Kuzmuk, seconded by E. A. Morris, and so carried, to dispense with the reading of same.

5. Treasurer E. A. Morris presented the Report of Funds of the Institute as of August 31, 1973. Net worth of the ATI as of the end of the Fiscal Year was \$16,144.79. The full Report is attached to these Minutes. S. J. Peele moved the Report be accepted. The motion was seconded by E. W. Russell and so voted, unanimously.

6. The President expressed genuine pleasure on the success of the meeting and on such a fine attendance of 68 in toto, including approximately 24 wives.

7. The President asked the members to mark their calendars and to plan to attend the following future meetings, as scheduled by the ATI:

Feb 7-8, 1974 - Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, South Carolina;
Jun 6-7, 1974 - Twin Bridges Marriott, Washington, D.C.;
Sep 25-27, 1974 - The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia;
Feb 6-7, 1975 - Holiday Inn-Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pa;
Oct 1-3, 1975 - Fonte Vedra Club, Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida
Feb 5-6, 1976 - New Orleans Marriott, New Orleans, Louisiana.

8. Subsequent to advising the membership that the Institute had graciously accepted the generous invitation by the five ATI mining companies to visit Canada for the June 1975 General Meeting, President Scowcroft called William J. W. Smith, of Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., to the podium. On behalf of Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., Cassiar

more.....

Asbestos Corporation Ltd., and Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd., Mr. Smith cordially invited the ATI to join them in June 1975 in Quebec City. Included will be a one-day side trip to Thetford to visit the mines. The meeting will be held on a Thursday and a Friday and fishing arrangements will be made for Monday, Tuesday and part of Wednesday at some spot just north of Quebec City. The miners will want to know sometime in 1974 how many men are interested in the fishing trip

9. It was announced by President Scowcroft that the guest speaker at the February 1974 meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, will be Mr. Chain Robbins, newly-appointed Senior Advisor to John Stender and head of the new office of Occupational Health, OSHA. He will be accompanied by Lewis J. Cox, who recently was named special Assistant for Industry Liaison, OSHA.

10. Eugene J. Leff, of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, presented Remarks of Legal Counsel. The full text of his remarks is attached hereto. Mr. Leff discussed the recent decision in Telex Corporation v. International Business Machines Corporation and the question of whether suits against monopolization penalize excellence of management of large corporations.

11. The Fiber Producers' Report was presented by E. A. Farrell, Sales Manager, Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd. Mr. Farrell stated that in 1972 the United States again was the largest importer of textile spinning fiber from Canada -- 13,700 tons. The United Kingdom and Yugoslavia followed. Yugoslavia is a new large consumer of spinning fiber. Canada shipped 29,000 tons of spinning fiber throughout the world, compared with 30,000 to 22 countries in 1971. The supply of Quebec spinning fiber is good but long grades from Cassiar are in short supply. The complete report is attached hereto... Mr. Farrell compared an AIA/NA report on the breakdown of asbestos usage in the U.S. vs a similar report from Industrial Minerals magazine giving world figures. In the U.S., textile fiber consumed 3% of the total tonnage, floor tile consumed 18% and asbestos-cement products, 25%. A different distribution, based on world consumption, was given by IM and included a percentage of 10% for floor tile and 70% for asbestos-cement products (a really big difference from the AIA/NA figures). Following a comment from the floor by R. A. Clifton, U.S. Bureau of Mines, it was agreed the 70% world usage of the asbestos-cement products category is quite high, although it could partly be attributed to the increase in construction in the developing countries. It was also stated that the 70% figure was the same as that given last year by IM, leaving one to ponder if new percentage figures had been compiled for the latest IM report.

12. The following reports of ATI activities at Committee level were presented by the respective Chairmen to the general membership. A copy of each Report is attached hereto, i.e.:

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing - B. E. Carden, Chairman;
Asbestos Advisory - E. W. Russell, Chairman;
Technical - J. W. Echerd, Chairman;

More

Fiber Research & Testing - C. E. Stiefken, Chairman;
Environmental Health - L. F. Dieringer, Chairman.

R. A. Clifton added to Mr. Carden's report by stating that at present it does not appear that the Environmental Protection Agency has any great concern over any asbestos that may be in the water effluent from manufacturing plants. Also, there is no proof that asbestos in water is harmful.

13. The following announcements were made by President Scowcroft:

- a. The ATI was deeply saddened by the demise of George S. Fabel, on Sunday, September 23, 1973;
- b. Re-elected as Officers of the ATI for the ensuing year were M. Q. Scowcroft, President; A. Kuzmuk, Vice-President; and E. A. Morris, Treasurer.
- c. Asberit S.A., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was unanimously approved by the Board of Governors as a new Class D Associate Member.
- d. The Asbestos Information Association/North America has relocated to Suite 610, 1660 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (Telephone: 202 223 4885). Its new Executive Director is Robert H. Mereness, formerly a public relations consultant in the Washington, D.C., area. Matthew M. Swetonic, the previous Executive Secretary, has joined Hill & Knowlton's Environmental Affairs Department in New York City. He will serve in a consulting capacity to the AIA/NA for a year or so.

14. President Scowcroft introduced, as the featured speaker, Alison D. McDonald, M.D., D.P.H., Associate Professor, Department of Epidemiology and Health, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec. He stated that Dr. McDonald has an educational and medically-professional background that makes one stand in awe. She is of British nationality and a Canadian citizen. Formal education includes the University of London Medical School, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, and a graduate student and Research Assistant, Department of Epidemiology, Harvard University. She holds seven advance degrees and is author or co-author of 45 papers.

15. The full text of Dr. McDonald's comprehensive and well-executed presentation, entitled "Chrysotile -- How Reassuring the Mining Experience," is attached to these Minutes.

16. There being no further business to be brought before the membership, E. A. Morris moved for adjournment. The motion was seconded by A. Kuzmuk and unanimously approved by the attending members, and the meeting was adjourned at 10:30 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan
Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

Balance on Hand April 30, 1973 --		
General Fund	\$	1,462.06
Reserve Fund		19,845.91
Petty Cash Fund		<u>7.95</u>
Total on Hand April 30, 1973		\$ 21,316.92
Receipts		
To Reserve Fund	\$	..
To General Fund (all Book Sales)		<u>97.01</u>
Total Receipts		\$ 97.01
		\$ 21,413.93
Disbursements		
Rental of Office Space (3 months)	\$	135.00
Telephone (4 months)		128.45
Federal Income/FICA Taxes (2nd Qtr 73)		152.62
Pa. Unemployment Tax (2nd Qtr 73)		5.25
Pa. Income Tax (2nd Qtr 73)		12.09
Secretary's Net Wages (4 months)		509.00
Postage		121.35
Printing Services		103.11
Office Supplies & Miscellaneous Items		77.37
Revision of Fibre Test Manual		42.18
Legal Services/Expenses (1st/2nd Qtr 73)		2,824.29
Secretary's Travel Expense (6/73 meeting)		78.07
Expenses to ATI (2/73 meeting)		325.08
Expenses to ATI (6/73 meeting)		554.09
Advertisement in July 1973 ASBESTOS		129.24
Petty Cash Vouchers #17-34		<u>69.98</u>
Total Disbursements		\$ 5,295.37
BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1973		\$ 16,118.56
Funds as of August 31, 1973 --		
General Fund	\$	2,683.68
Reserve Fund		13,346.91
Petty Cash Fund		<u>87.97</u>
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS AUGUST 31, 1973		\$ 16,118.56
Assets as of August 31, 1973 --		
Total Funds as listed above	\$	16,118.56
Accounts Receivable (Book Sales)		25.23
Furniture and Equipment (Nominal Value)		<u>1.00</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 16,144.79
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>..</u>
TOTAL NET WORTH AUGUST 31, 1973		\$ 16,144.79

NOTE: During the period 5/1/73 thru 8/31/73 --
\$ 150.00 was drawn from General Fund for Petty Cash;
\$6500.00 was drawn from Reserve for General Fund.

Doris M. Fagan
Respectfully submitted,
Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary, ATI

Report of Funds for Fiscal Year/September 1, 1972, thru August 31, 1973

Balance on Hand September 1, 1972 --

General Fund	\$ 3,992.64
Reserve Fund	9,313.41
Petty Cash Fund	<u>100.00</u>

Total on Hand at 9/1/72 \$ 13,406.05

Receipts

To Reserve Fund - Interest to 12/31/72	\$ 233.50
Dues for Year 1973	14,250.00
To General Fund - Special Assessments	750.00
Voluntary Contributions	250.00
Book Sales	311.73
Insurance Credits	<u>37.00</u>

Total Receipts \$ 15,832.23

\$ 29,238.33

Disbursements

Rental of Office Space	\$ 705.00
Telephone	430.86
Secretary's Net Wages	1,954.00
N.J. Unemployment & Disability Tax	67.50
Pa. Unemployment Tax	10.50
Federal Unemployment Tax	15.00
Pa. Income Tax	24.18
Federal Income & FICA Taxes	401.24
Printing & Office Supplies (9/1/72-1/2/73)	245.53
Postage (1/2/73-8/31/73)	199.49
Printing Services (1/2/73-8/31/73)	139.11
Office Supplies & Misc. (1/2/73-8/31/73)	205.57
Revision of Fibre Test Manual	240.45
Legal Services & Expenses	4,015.68
Secretary's Travel Expense	442.30
ATI Meeting Expense	1,727.43
ASTM Dues	25.00
Insurance	237.00
Accountant (Caruso/Year ended Sep 1972)	300.00
Moving Expenses from N.J. to Pa.	111.30
Gifts, Flowers, etc.	162.40
Advertisement in July 1973 ASBESTOS	129.24
Petty Cash Vouchers #629-664 & #01-24	<u>201.74</u>

Total Disbursements \$ 13,119.77

BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1973 . . \$ 16,118.56

NOTE.....

Report of Funds for Fiscal Year/September 1, 1972, thru August 31, 1973

Balance on Hand August 31, 1973	\$ 16,113.56
Funds as of August 31, 1973 --	
General Fund	\$ 2,663.68
Reserve Fund	13,346.91
Petty Cash Fund	<u>87.97</u>
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS AUGUST 31, 1973 . .	\$ 16,118.56
Assets as of August 31, 1973 --	
Total Funds as listed above	\$ 16,118.56
Accounts Receivable (Book Sales)	25.23
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	<u>1.00</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 16,144.79
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u> </u>
TOTAL NET WORTH	<u><u>\$ 16,144.79</u></u>

Doris M. Fagan

Respectfully submitted,
Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary, ATI

FISCAL YEAR -- SEPTEMBER 1, 1973, thru AUGUST 31, 1974

	Budget 1972 - 1973	Actual 1972 - 1973	Anticipated 1973 - 1974
INCOME:			
Members' Dues	\$ 14,250.00	\$ 14,250.00	*\$ 14,750.00
1972 Interest on Savings	450.00	506.23	550.00
Book Sales	200.00	311.78	*300.00
Special Assessments	750.00	750.00	..
Voluntary Contributions	..	250.00	..
Insurance Credits	..	37.00	..
	<u>\$ 15,650.00</u>	<u>\$ 16,105.01</u>	<u>\$ 15,600.00</u>
EXPENSES:			
Legal Services/Expenses	\$ 5,850.00	\$ 4,915.88	\$ 5,000.00
Secretary's Gross Wages	2,824.00	2,400.00	2,100.00
incl FICA & NJ Unem Taxes	447.00	..	..
Unem/FICA Taxes paid by ATI	..	152.42	77.00
ATI Meeting Expense	2,500.00	1,787.48	2,000.00
Secretary's Travel Expense	450.00	442.30	500.00
**Office Expense & Misc.	1,350.00	..	..
Telephone	..	430.86	450.00
Printing & Office Supplies	..	245.53	..
Postage	..	199.49	300.00
Printing Services	..	138.11	200.00
Office Supplies & Misc.	..	205.57	300.00
Petty Cash	..	291.74	300.00
Revision of Test Manual	600.00	240.45	300.00
Rental of Office Space	900.00	705.00	540.00
Accountant (Caruso)	300.00	300.00	300.00
ASTM Dues	50.00***	25.00	25.00
Gifts/Flowers/Plaques/etc.	150.00	162.40	200.00
Insurance	108.00	237.00	250.00
Tumbler Testing Machine	..	..	500.00
Moving Expense	..	111.30	..
Advertising in ASBESTOS	..	129.24	..
	<u>\$ 15,529.00</u>	<u>\$ 13,119.77</u>	<u>\$ 13,342.00</u>
Excess of anticipated income over anticipated expenses -- for unanticipated or extraordinary expenses or Reserve ..			<u>\$ 2,258.00</u>
			<u>\$ 15,600.00</u>

***Members' Dues for F/Y 1973-1974:**

Class A	5@ \$1500.00 = \$ 7,500.00
Class B	2@ \$ 750.00 = \$ 1,500.00
Class C	4@ \$ 750.00 = \$ 3,000.00
Class D	7@ \$ 375.00 = \$ 2,625.00
Class D (prorated 1/3 year)...	1@ \$ 125.00 = \$ 125.00
	<u>\$14,750.00</u>

**Totals for breakdown of Office Expenses: Budgeted 1972-73 = \$1350.00
Actual 1972-1973 = \$1511.30
Budgeted 1973-74 = \$1550.00

***Included \$25.00 for dues in the Industrial Hygiene Foundation

(Presented at ATI Annual Meeting, October 5, 1973, at Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts)

In 1972, the United States again was the largest importer of 13,756 short tons of spinning fiber from Canada. The United Kingdom and Yugoslavia followed. Total shipments were down slightly to 29,000 tons, from 30,000 tons to 22 countries in 1971.

1972 Canadian Group 3 Shipments (Short Tons)

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
United States	13,756	13,428
United Kingdom	5,329	6,001
West Germany	1,449	2,263
Yugoslavia	1,800	..
India	1,492	1,631
Japan	1,308	1,616
France	709	1,029
Italy	977	624
Mexico	559	588
Netherlands	28	530
Czechoslovakia	99	469
	<u>27,504</u>	<u>28,179</u>
Others	<u>1,686</u>	<u>2,222</u>
TOTAL	29,190	30,401
	<u>s.tons</u>	<u>s.tons</u>

The supply of Quebec spinning fibers is good but long Cassiar Asbestos grades are in short supply. The supply of fiber Groups 4 and 7 has been generally tight with Group 4 in short supply. Groups 5 and 6 are available. These conditions are expected to extend through 1974, in view of a strong and growing demand from Europe and Asia.

A recent survey of end uses of asbestos fibers in the U.S. issued by the Asbestos Information Association/North America shows consumption of fiber for textiles to be 3% of the total. The U.S. end-use breakdown is considerably different than the world breakdown as published in Industrial Minerals, January 1970.

World & United States Asbestos
End Use Distribution -- % Tons

	<u>World</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
A-C Pipe & Building Materials	<u>70%</u>	<u>25%</u>
Floor Tile	10	18
Felts & Papers	7	14
Friction Products	3	10
Textiles	2	3
Packing and Gaskets	-	3
Miscellaneous	8	27
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Edward Asa Farrell, Sales Manager
Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd.

AIR HYGIENE & MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
October 4, 1973 -- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

The Committee met with fourteen members and guests present and ten companies represented, as follows:

Amatex Corporation
H. H. Walter

Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd. .
Y. Sato

Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.
A. Morrill
J. P. Power

H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
E. C. Bratt
L. E. Moody

Garlock Inc.
S. G. Dixit

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
R. T. Matthew
I. H. Weaver

Johns-Manville Products Corp.
C. G. Guerin

TBA Industrial Products Ltd.
H. J. Corson

Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd.
E. A. Farrell

Uniroyal, Inc.
B. E. Carden
L. F. Dieringer

The Committee had another good meeting and discussions included visits to four asbestos textile plants by the National Institutes for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH); plant inspections by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); and noise controls.

The main purpose of the NIOSH visit was to observe and discuss engineering controls and work practices directed at reducing the levels of asbestos fibers to which the workers are exposed in textile operations; also, to check fiber counts previously taken in all operations plus any data relating to a particular control or practice that produces a definite reduction in fiber counts.

While touring the plants, the NIOSH people made sketches of the various ventilation systems associated with the textile operations in all departments. The NIOSH group planned to take some air velocity measurements at major exhaust hoods and make some limited personal air sampling. However, this was not done at the Hogansville, Georgia, facility.

It is the Committee's understanding that the NIOSH people have selected two of the four plants visited to conduct approximately 600 dust counts derived from eight one-hour studies on fifteen people per day for one week. Additional one-week studies will be made in October following the initial week's visit.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, NIOSH has the responsibility of conducting research for new occupational safety and health standards. NIOSH's recommendations are transmitted to

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the U.S. Department of Labor which has the responsibility for the final setting, promulgation and enforcement of the standards.

While we cannot be sure, it is generally felt that NIOSH is conducting the above-mentioned studies for use by the soon-to-be-constituted 15-member Review Board, when reviewing the existing Asbestos Standard. Hopefully, the result will be a more realistic Standard.

From one recent OSHA inspection, machine guarding, exposed horizontal shafting and signs for electrical equipment were the only items listed for correction. This plant was given a period from one week to 30 days to make the proper corrections and received only two very light penalties.

Only dust counts were made during an inspection at another plant. While it is generally felt that the initial impact from OSHA is behind us, we cannot afford to "let up" from doing everything possible to comply with the standards. However, OSHA is aware of the vast amount of improvement that is being accomplished by all plants toward the safety and health of their employees.

Present noise levels above 90 decibels require the use of protective ear plugs. However, there is some indication the 90 decibel-level may be lowered to 85. This is an area where OSHA may take a closer look in the future. It is felt that more work will be necessary to reduce noise levels and to eliminate the use of ear plugs.

In one plant, an employee who is not wearing ear plugs in a work area with noise over 90 decibels is given an oral warning; the second time, a 3-day send-out; the third time, a week send-out; and the fourth time, a discharge.

Respectfully submitted,

Buel E. Carden, Chairman

Asbestos Textile Institute
October 4, 1973 -- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

IN ATTENDANCE:

Amatex Corporation - M. J. Scanlan
Garlock Inc. - A. Kuzmuk
Nicolet Industries, Inc. - E. W. Russell
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. - M. Q. Scowcroft
Uniroyal, Inc. - W. C. Hitchcock, E. A. Morris and S. J. Peele
Asbestos Textile Institute - D. M. Fagan

There was considerable discussion by the Committee concerning the economic philosophy that exists today; that is, one of shortages and increased demands for all materials in the economy, the trend toward world demand and the ability to buy the materials and how these conditions affect the asbestos textile industry.

The publicity that asbestos receives is always a topic of discussion by the Committee. There was a general consensus of opinion that in spite of the adverse publicity directed at asbestos, the demand for asbestos textile products is continuing to increase. However, the industry must continue to make progress wherever possible, not just to avoid further criticism, but to continually improve upon its products and to reduce industrial health and safety hazards for its employees.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. Russell, Chairman

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TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
October 3-4, 1973 -- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

IN ATTENDANCE:

Amatex Corporation - W. Maaskant
General Electric Co./ASTM - P. O. Nicodemus
H. K. Porter Company, Inc. - J. W. Echard
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. - S. G. Ledbetter and W. A. Mitchell
Uniroyal, Inc. - D. T. Austin, Jr.

The Secretary of ASTM Subcommittee D13.14 reported that our proposed revisions to ASTM Standards for Asbestos Yarn (D299), Asbestos Roving (D375) and Asbestos Lap (D1061) have been approved by Letter Ballot. A Round Robin Test to determine Precision and Accuracy of these Standards is in process. Three of the five participating laboratories have completed the tests. All inter-laboratory testing is expected to be completed by January 1, 1974.

Revision of ASTM Standards for Asbestos Cloth (D1571), Asbestos Tape (D315) and Asbestos Tubular Sleeving (D628) will be undertaken next. The Precision and Accuracy of each Standard will be determined by a Round Robin Test.

ASTM Committee D-13 is scheduled to meet in New York City October 15-19, 1973. Subcommittee D13.14 will be represented by Messrs. P. O. Nicodemus and W. Maaskant on alternate days.

The Johns-Manville Tumbler Test procedure will be pursued as a means to determine the relative dustiness of various asbestos products. Five-hundred dollars (\$500.00) has been budgeted for the project. A location for the Tester will be determined at a later date. J. W. Hawkins, of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc., will investigate and recommend possible sites.

The Shaker Test was discussed as an alternate to the Tumbler Test method. No action was taken.

Proposed revisions to MIL-I-3053E, Insulation, Electrical, Asbestos-Fiber, Treated and Untreated, were reviewed. Committee recommendations will be submitted to the Military Custodian by the Committee Chairman prior to October 15, 1973.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Echard, Chairman

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FIBER RESEARCH & TESTING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
October 4, 1973 -- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

IN ATTENDANCE: American Smelting & Refining Co. - C. E. Stiefken
Asbestos Corporation Ltd. - G. F. A. Brink
Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd. - W. H. Smith
Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd. - R. A. Kuntze
H. K. Porter Company, Inc. - D. E. Childers

Work is progressing on the Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual, 3rd Edition. Final typing of the new and revised tests, including the introduction (roughly 200 pages) is in process. This will be completed in early December after which we will submit the entire manuscript to U.S. printers for estimates.

Total estimated printed pages will be 375-400, or 200 sheets.
Total tests will be 31, of which 11 will be in ASTM format.

Some current printing estimates are as follows:

	<u>Canadian/as of 10/73</u>	<u>U.S./as of 7/73</u>
Printing & Assembling	\$3.69 per manual	\$3.17 per manual
Binders (includes 5-ring binder, printing via silk screen process, printed front cover & edge)	\$2.43	\$2.00
Spacers	<u>\$1.91</u>	<u>\$1.50</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$8.03</u>	<u>\$6.67</u>

Total manual orders placed at present are slightly over 2000. We anticipate an over-run of about 300 copies. It was recommended that any future modifications to the manual be under the control of ATI (in the interest of continuity).

Future work of this Committee will include the assistance to any other Institute Committee in the form of research projects.

We again are asking for more representation among fiber consumers on the Fiber Research and Testing Committee, as we are heavily over-balanced in the direction of fiber producers.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. Stiefken, Chairman

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
October 4, 1973 -- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

No formal meeting of the Committee was held and the two members present (E. C. Bratt and L. F. Dieringer) sat in on the discussions of the Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee.

As of meeting time, the following is the status of various proposed OSHA health standards which are of interest to member companies:

- 1) Asbestos - A Department of Labor Standards Advisory Committee has not been selected to consider revision to the present Standard. There is some indication that the DOL will by-pass use of this Committee and publish a proposed revised Standard in the Federal Register and then follow with the usual hearing and enactment process;
- 2) Noise - A revised standard is expected to be issued in the near future. It appears that the present 90 dBA limit for daily eight-hour exposure will be retained, that hearing testing will be required where exposure exceeds 85 dBA, and that the definition of engineering control will be changed to include practical and economic considerations. This indicated latter change is important and it gets away from the strict present concept that if the noise can be engineered out, it must be, without considering other factors;
- 3) Heat Stress - The Standards Advisory Committee is still considering a standard on heat stress. There are indications that because of the many controversies over the various provisions of the standard, it may be allowed to die on the vine.

Of interest is a recent law suit in which an industrial worker's law suit against six firms which manufactured the asbestos-containing products he installed, was upheld by a Circuit Court of Appeals. The case, Borel v. Fiberboard Paper Products Corporation, resulted from a suit involving a worker who died from lung cancer which the court said resulted from his work with asbestos over a 33-year period. The worker's complaint was based on the failure of the manufacturers of asbestos with which he worked to warn that their product could be dangerous to the ultimate user. The judge, in the court opinions, said that since the dangers of asbestos were known to the medical community since 1924, the manufacturers had a duty to inform purchasers and ultimate users of the product's inherent dangers, which they had not done.

Recent articles of interest are:

- 1) "Improved Techniques of Identification and Determination of Airborn Asbestos," L. Bartosiewicz, American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 34, page 252, June 1973;
- 2) "Asbestos," National Safety News 108, page 54, August 1973.

Respectfully submitted,
L. F. Dieringer, Chairman

REMARKS OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Asbestos Textile Institute Annual Meeting
October 5, 1973, Harwichport, Massachusetts

Two weeks ago the business community experienced a shock wave produced by a federal court in an antitrust suit. I suppose that businessmen have become amply aware of the significance of the law in business affairs. But when I.B.M. was ordered to pay Telex \$352-1/2 million, even the lawyers were amazed.

Judge A. Sherman Christensen, sitting in Tulsa, Oklahoma, ruled on September 17, 1973, that the International Business Machines Corporation illegally monopolized the market for "plug compatible peripheral equipment" comprising such items as memories, tape devices and printers that plug directly into the main processing units of computers.

The suit by Telex is one of several brought against the giant of the computer industry. The Antitrust Division of the Federal Government is going directly for the jugular, suing I.B.M. in New York for monopolizing the market for general-purpose digital computers. Other suits have been brought by Controlled Data Corp., Grayhound Computer Leasing Corp., and others.

One body of opinion considers this series of cases to be an unwarranted attack on bigness itself. I.B.M. is being sued according to this view, simply because it has obtained a large share of the computer market, and the plaintiffs are oblivious to the natural and even praiseworthy reasons for I.B.M.'s growth. The law, however, does not make bigness alone illegal. The Sherman Act, Section 2, makes monopolization illegal, not the mere possession of monopoly power. "Monopolization" is a technical legal term which includes bigness plus an intent to acquire a monopoly.

A suit based on monopolization can succeed only if it is proven, first, that the defendant possesses monopoly power in a particular market, and, second, that it has obtained or maintained this power through willful action, such as anti-competitive pricing practices rather than through the excellence of its products or management. To differentiate excellence of management from willful exclusion of competitors is, of course, extremely difficult. Professor Martin Shubick, an economist at Yale and formerly of I.B.M., has said that the question is so difficult in the Government's suit against I.B.M., for example, that if he were offered a high enough consulting fee, he would be willing to work for either side in the suit in "perfect comfort and utter objectivity."

Nevertheless, the Supreme Court of the United States believes that the distinction can be made and that serious legal consequences may properly result. In the case of United States v. Grinnell Corp., 384 U.S. 563, 570-71 (1966), the Supreme Court stated that:

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"The offense of monopoly under P2 of the Sherman Act has two elements: (1) the possession of monopoly power in the relevant market and (2) the willful acquisition or maintenance of that power as distinguished from growth or development as a consequence of a superior product, business acumen, or historic accident."

This statement of the law reflects a very widely held sense of fairness. Why should the enterprise that Thomas J. Watson, Sr. built up be penalized, and even split up as the Justice Department would like, if only the best business techniques were the cause of its success?

In a letter to the Editor of The New York Times Magazine, printed on August 19, 1973, an anonymous I.B.M. employee wrote of I.B.M.'s record of technological achievement, stating that "... hard-headed businessmen buy I.B.M. products because of superior performance and service. I.B.M. has been able to aspire to this kind of superiority and keep ahead of its competitors by motivating its employees to regard excellence as a worthwhile goal. . . Why, then, penalize excellence by trying to 'break-up I.B.M.'?" (p.64)

Judge Christensen, for one, has reached the conclusion that I.B.M.'s success is due to some less commendable practices as well. He found that I.B.M. tried to "substantially constrain or destroy its plug peripheral competition by predatory pricing actions and by market strategies bearing no relationship to technological skill, industry, appropriate foresight or customer benefit."

Situations of monopoly may arise in various ways. They may result, on the one hand, innocently from the supremacy of the monopolist as victor in a race of competition, by reason of his technical superiority, or his ownership of an important patent. Monopoly may develop, on the other hand, from the absorption of competitors in an illegal merger. Or monopoly can emerge by driving competitors out of business, by putting deliberate business impediments in their path, or by combining or conspiring with competitors.

Clearly, an unlawful monopoly exists if monopoly power has been established or maintained by means of restraints of trade which would in themselves be illegal under the Sherman Act. Also, if there is proof that the defendant's business policy, his subjective intent, is to acquire or to keep a monopoly position, the law is violated. However, Judge Learned Hand has said that "... no monopolist monopolizes unconscious of what he is doing." Aluminum Co. of America v. United States, 148 F.2d 416, 432 (2d Cir. 1945). Therefore, some business practices will lead the courts to conclude that the company involved must necessarily have intended to acquire a monopoly.

In fact, it is very difficult for a company which possesses monopoly power to prove that it did not intend to monopolize. It is required

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to come forward with substantial evidence that the monopoly was "thrust upon" it. Alcoa raised this defense in 1945, but it was rejected by Judge Hand, who stated that:

"It was not inevitable that it (Alcoa) should always anticipate increases in the demand for ingot and be prepared to supply them. Nothing compelled it to keep doubling and redoubling its capacity before others entered the field."
(148 F.2d at 431.)

Very little indeed is required to show that the monopolist intended to obtain a monopoly.

In 1953 the United Shoe Machinery Corp. was held liable for illegal monopolization. United States v. United Shoe Machinery Corp., 110 F.Supp. 295 (D. Mass. 1953), aff'd per curiam, 347 U.S. 521 (1954). Its monopoly of machines used in manufacturing shoes was found to have been obtained in part through a system of leasing and not selling its machines. The District Court held that the lease-only and certain other practices

"... represent something more than the use of accessible resources, the process of invention and innovation, and the employment of those techniques of employment, financing, production, and distribution, which a competitive society must foster. They are contracts, arrangements, and policies which, instead of encouraging competition based upon pure merit, further the dominance of a particular firm. In this sense, they are unnatural barriers; they unnecessarily exclude actual and potential competition; they restrict a free market."
110 F. Supp. at 344-45.

Some of the cases referred to above have been misunderstood at times to suggest that a company which has monopoly power may become liable for unlawful monopolization merely by being active, enterprising and dynamic. Such a view implies that the safest course for large companies is passive stagnation, with a gradual loss of market share -- a business policy directly at odds with the aims of antitrust law. This, however, is not the teaching of the cases referred to. Enterprise alone is not penalized; the maintenance of monopoly power by policies intended to discourage, impede or even prevent the rise of new competitors is where the courts have drawn the line.

Returning to the recent judgment against I.B.M. for more than a third of a billion dollars, the court's opinion reveals that I.B.M. adopted certain practices which, according to the Judge, were "directed not at competition in an appropriate competitive sense, but at competitors and their viability as such." Among these were the bundling of prices of I.B.M.'s memories with its central processing units, that is, charging a single price for both items, and

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predatory pricing. Therefore, the District Court in the Telex case held the conviction that it was not penalizing excellence as such, or even bigness.

Although the standards governing the illegality of monopolies are, in my opinion, fair and economically beneficial, their application to any particular company is a mystery to all outside observers because of the factual complexity of such cases.

The number of dollars involved in the I.B.M. judgment is almost equaled by the number of documents, let alone testimony of witnesses, which are involved in this type of litigation. We all can take comfort in the fact that even though we do not have \$352-1/2 million to lose, neither must we endure a suit based on monopolization.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Eugene J. Leff, Attorney
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

ABOUT THE SPEAKER

Alison D. McDonald, M.D., is Associate Professor, Department of Epidemiology and Health, McGill University - - and on a part-time basis is Consultant Epidemiologist, Hopital Riviere-des-Prairies.

British born and a citizen of Canada, Dr. McDonald studied at the Medical School of the Royal Free Hospital, University of London; the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; and the Harvard School of Public Health. Her academic qualifications are M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H., M.D. (Hygiene), and Certification in Public Health.

The latest responsibilities during her 23 years of experience prior to becoming associated with McGill, were: Industrial Medical Officer with the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes; and Research Associate and Senior Lecturer, Paediatric Research Unit, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Univ.

The author of no less than 26 papers, Dr. McDonald also has co-authored 19 publications, including:

- Epidemiology of primary malignant mesothelial tumours in Canada;

- Mortality in the chrysotile asbestos mines and mills of Quebec;

- Malignant mesothelial tumours: Histological type and asbestos exposure;

- Health of chrysotile asbestos mine and mill workers of Quebec;

- Epidemiologic surveillance of mesothelioma in Canada.

We are especially pleased to welcome Dr. Alison D. McDonald to the podium. The provocative title of her presentation is. . .

CHRYSOTILE - HOW REASSURING THE MINING EXPERIENCE?

CHRYSOTILE -- HOW REASSURING THE MINING EXPERIENCE?

By: Alison D. McDonald, M.D., D.P.H.
Department of Epidemiology and Health
McGill University, Montreal, Quebec

Presented to the Asbestos Textile Institute at its Annual Meeting held October 5, 1973, at Wychemere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Mass.

What are the health risks associated with working with asbestos? In quantitative and qualitative terms -- What is the relationship between amount and type of exposure and amount and type of disease? Although a great deal of research has been done on the subject, the picture is still fairly incomplete because the main evidence has to come from observations on man -- on people who are known to have been exposed to the mineral. Other investigations, such as animal experiments, do a lot to add to the picture but the evidence basically depends on what disease occurs in man and with what exposures. It is complicated, as you realize, by the different varieties of fibers, and because each fiber type may affect health differently. But I will try to give you some picture of the present state of knowledge, which is, on the one hand, complicated, and on the other, uncertain.

*Slide 1 shows the main types and quantities of asbestos produced and the time period over which they have been produced. It also shows the different uses for the mineral.

The first hazard to be observed was asbestosis. In quantitative terms -- What is the risk of contracting asbestosis? How much dust exposure, and over how long a period of time, is necessary before there is a risk of getting asbestosis?

The matter is still rather poorly assessed, except in the study we have been doing in Quebec where we do now have, for chrysotile mining, a fairly good picture of the amount of exposure which will give rise to asbestosis. It appears that all types of fibers and all types of processes (all industrial groups) are at risk of asbestosis.

The problem really lies in lung cancer. There are two main cancers that are associated with asbestos -- lung cancer, which is really indistinguishable from the lung cancer that smoking can give you; and mesothelioma, which is a very rare tumor that involves the surface of the lung and the lining of the abdominal cavity. A very definite connection has been observed between asbestos exposure and mesothelioma.

*The only slides available for reproducing in this written account are shown as Tables 2 through 9.

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Chrysotile -- How Reassuring the Mining Experience?

TABLE I
Main Industrial Groups and Fiber Exposure

	<u>Chrysotile</u>	<u>Crocidolite</u>	<u>Amosite</u>	<u>Antho- phyllite</u>	<u>Mixes</u>
Mining	<u>+</u>	<u>++?</u>	<u>?</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Manu- facture	<u>++?</u>	Not Known	<u>++</u>	Not Known	<u>++</u>
Insu- lation	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known		<u>++</u>

Table I. I'm proposing to look at this in three main industrial groups: mining, manufacture and insulation -- and at the fiber types concerned, i.e., chrysotile, the three main amphiboles, and mixed fiber exposures. Unfortunately, the latter group is the most common.

When we started our studies in Quebec; it was known that very substantial risks of lung cancer and mesothelioma were found in the manufacturing processes and in people working with insulation. This is particularly true for mesothelioma which is very rare and only occurs in one out of a million population -- and yet a substantial number of cases are found with certain asbestos exposures.

Substantial health risks in terms of mesothelioma and lung cancer have been well documented for mixed fiber exposures. When we began our studies in Quebec, there was little evidence of a serious problem in the Chrysotile mining industry.

It was, therefore, very important to look at groups of people who were exposed to only one type of fiber. So we started investigating all persons who had ever been employed in the Quebec chrysotile-producing industry. The main objective, apart from studying pure Chrysotile exposure, was to determine the dose response relationship; that is to say, to try to get some precise information about what exposures could be sustained without a significant risk to health, and at what level was there a significant amount of disease.

As you know, the two main asbestos mining areas in Quebec are Asbestos and Thetford Mines. Slide 2 is a photograph of Canadian Johns-Manville's Jeffrey Mine at Asbestos. Slide 3 is a picture of Smith Street, in Thetford, which is indicative of the extensive environmental exposure to people, locally.

Slide 4. In starting our survey, we obtained personnel records of all of the people who ever had worked in the mines and mills. We documented all of their jobs, recorded as well as possible the amount of dust to which they had been exposed, and allowed for the time during which they had been exposed to these levels. We then divided all of these people into groups, according to the amount of dust exposure.

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Chrysotile -- How Reassuring the Mining Experience?

TABLE II
Dust Exposure Levels and Numbers in each Analysis

Dust Exposure (mpcf - years)	-10	10-	100-	200-	400-	800+	
<u>Number of Men in Each Analysis</u>							<u>Total</u>
Mortality Study	2810	3329	1124	1007	837	585	9692
Radiographic Study	1537	1522	1133	912	718	707	6529
Lung Function and Respiratory Symptoms	91	455	159	134	109	67	1015
Smokers	69	381	144	117	96	59	866
Non-Smokers	22	74	15	17	13	8	149

The above Table II/Slide 5 shows the extent of the study. Looking at the top line, we have six groups, ranging from a total of less than 10 million particles per cubic foot x years through 800 plus. If you take a lifetime of 50 years of employment, the last group on the right would be equivalent to exposure to an average of at least 15 million particles per cubic foot. This is a very heavily exposed group and, of course, such exposures have only happened in the past and do not occur at the present time. Dr. Graham Gibbs, of the Department of Epidemiology and Health, has been studying the correlation between fiber counts and particle counts and we do not find sufficient correlation between the two to give our findings in terms of fiber counts. For this reason and because all epidemiological information is in terms of particle counts, we consider that these should continue to be used until fiber counts have been done for a long period of time. We do not have any direct information about fiber levels in terms of risks of disease.

One of the three major studies we undertook was of all men born between 1891 and 1920, to study causes of death and what their death rates were in various dust categories. We did an x-ray study in order to determine which dust groups showed an increased incidence of x-ray changes and at what level the increase started. This, of course, was important evidence of disease. Laboratory equipment was moved down to the mining areas and 1000 men were submitted to detailed lung function studies, again to see what the relationship was between the amount of chrysotile dust to which the men had been exposed and changes in their lung function. Slides 6 & 7 show the apparatus that was used to test their lung functions.

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TABLE III
Age-Corrected Mortality by Cause Per 1000 Men
Born 1891-1920 -- Deaths to December 1969
Dust Group

mpcf - years	-10	10-	100-	200-	400-	800+
All Causes	365	355	354	313	323	395
Respiratory Cancers, including malignant pleural mesothelioma	10.3	13.1	13.4	15.5	21.4	32.1
Abdominal Cancers	18.0	13.6	18.7	11.6	26.3	28.7
Pneumoconiosis	1.6	1.5	0.8	4.9	4.9	23.6

Table III/Slide 8 shows the main results of the mortality study. Of all causes of disease, it was only in the highest dust group (800+) that there was a considerable excess of deaths. For respiratory cancers, which includes malignant pleural mesothelioma of which there were very few cases in the industry, a rise is clearly present in the 400 to 800+ dust groups with an exposure (to an average concentration of 8 mpcf over 50 years). The rise probably does begin a little earlier. The highest dust group, which as we said was very heavily exposed, has about 3 times as much respiratory cancer as do the people with minimal exposure (the less than 10 group). The latter group includes people such as those working in clerical jobs and who have virtually no exposure to asbestos. But having information for both groups gave us a population with which to compare the people who were substantially exposed to dust.

There was also some indication that abdominal cancers were related to dust exposure. You will see a higher amount of abdominal cancers in the 400 to 800 and the 800+ groups. The same experience has been observed in other studies. It is by no means certain that this is directly due to asbestos since there are other possible explanations. You will see that the rise in asbestosis occurs at around the 200 dust level, indicating an equivalent of an average of 5 mpcf over 50 years.

Table IV/Slide 9. What is thought to be significant disease is irregular small opacities of grade 2/1. For those cases we observed that a significant increase occurred in the 100 to 200 dust group. We conclude, that for a lifetime exposure, an average of 2 mpcf gives rise to radiological change indicative of significant disease in 1% of persons.

Slide 10. In lung function tests in cigarette smokers and non-smokers, the first change occurred in the capacity to breath in and this started with low levels of dust exposure. But a 10% deficit in breathing capacity occurred at about the same level as the radiological changes that I just talked about -- at the level of about 2 mpcf on average over a lifetime.

more.....

TABLE IV

Radiographic Changes - Prevalent Rates (%) Standardized for Age and Years in Industry -- Males Aged 36-65 at time of Radiograph

mpcf - years	Dust Group						Average
	-10	10-	100-	200-	400-	800+	
Thetford Mines							
Irregular Small							
Opacities - - - 1/0	1.8	3.3	6.3	8.7	12.0	17.2	7.6
2/1	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.9	2.4	9.2	2.0
Pleural Thickening-							
Grade 1	2.4	4.6	6.5	5.8	8.3	10.5	6.4
Grade 2	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.1
Asbestos							
Irregular Small							
Opacities - - - 1/0	6.4	3.7	6.3	5.0	6.8	7.0	5.1
2/1	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	3.9	0.8
Pleural Thickening-							
Grade 1	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.0	4.7	5.8	3.2
Grade 2	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.7

TABLE V

Age-Corrected Prevalence Rates (%) for Bronchitis and Breathlessness by Dust Exposure & Cumulative Smoking Habits

mpcf - years	Dust Index					
	-10	10-	100-	200-	400-	800+
Bronchitis						
Never Smoked	10	19	19	46	21	49
Up to 100 Cigarette Years	18	0	12	0	46	0
100-499	41	28	21	33	42	43
500-999	32	38	44	28	47	58
1000	100	47	45	55	54	35
Breathlessness						
Never Smoked	0	14	24	31	13	44
Up to 100 Cigarette Years	0	12	39	21	41	43
100-499	16	14	8	20	42	18
500-999	9	19	21	19	14	39
1000	0	23	27	31	34	46

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Table V/Slide 11. Lastly, the workers were asked to fill in a questionnaire about smoking. From the answers, we found that there was a relationship between breathlessness and dust exposure not apparently affected by smoking. But if you look at bronchitis and along the line for the "never smoked" and the two groups of smokers, you will note there wasn't any change in bronchitis which increased asbestos dust exposure. Now, if you look at the columns vertically you will see that smoking does a lot of damage in terms of bronchitis

TABLE VI
Distribution of Cases of Mesothelioma by Year of Death and Province
(1960-1970)

	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Provinces</u>	<u>Canada</u>
1960	0	6	9	15
1961	1	6	3	10
1962	4	4	5	13
1963	9	3	7	19
1964	6	8	3	17
1965	7	7	5	19
1966	8	14	9	31
1967	6	13	6	25
1968	7	18	7	32
1969	12	7	6	25
1970	<u>9</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>30</u>
	69	102	65	236
Annual Incidence Per Million Popu- lation 1966-1970	1.2	2.3	0.9	1.4
Reviewed by Pathology Panel	57	80	47	194
Accepted as Mesothelioma	71%	42%	57%	55%

Table VI/Slide 12. The other study we did was to survey all mesotheliomas in Canada. At the outset, I should say we had just 5 mesotheliomas out of 3270 deaths in the mining industry. Although this may seem to you to be a small number, there should be no cases of mesothelioma in a general population. One of the problems about mesothelioma is the diagnosis. There is by no means agreement among pathologists about the diagnosis of mesothelioma; so our finding of 5, having searched pretty thoroughly for mesotheliomas, may well be an over-estimate, especially because they were particularly looked for in people with known asbestos dust exposure. Having found very few in the industry, we did a concurrent study -- locating all the mesotheliomas we could in Canada. We obtained from all pathologists reports about all known cases and feel we got fairly full ascertainment. The ascertainment wasn't done until 1967-68. If you look at the graph at the top (Table VI) you will see a gradual rise in the annual number of mesotheliomas across Canada up to 1966. This is

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probably due to poor memory and lack of knowledge about mesotheliomas in these earlier years. We are continuing this surveillance, and between 1966 and 1970 there doesn't appear to have been any change. This is rather a short period of time and we obviously need to know whether this "no change" situation will continue. As you know, the big concern is the lengthy latent period for mesothelioma to develop and the widely expressed fear that we are now going to reap results from exposures which occurred 20-30 years ago and that the rate of mesotheliomas may rise.

We now feel quite happy that a fairly good base line has been established for this surveillance and we shall be able to know within the next few years what is happening in Canada. If you look at the bottom line (Table VI), we looked to see whether mesothelioma occurred more in one part of Canada than in other sections of the country. There was, in fact, more in Quebec -- over 2 per million population, compared with just over one in Ontario and slightly less than one in the rest of Canada. But we must revert to the question of the diagnosis. When the mesotheliomas were submitted to pathologists, a much lower proportion was accepted as mesothelioma by the pathologists' panel -- not only in Quebec but in all of Canada. It looks as though, for cases that are accepted by the panel as mesotheliomas, there is little or no difference in the various parts of Canada.

TABLE VII

Distribution by Age of Cases and Matched Controls

(The number in parentheses designates those successfully investigated, epidemiologically)

Age (Years)	Men		Women	
	Cases	Controls	Cases	Controls
20-29	0 (-)	0 (-)	2 (2)	0 (-)
30-39	3 (2)	2 (2)	4 (4)	4 (4)
40-49	6 (5)	6 (6)	4 (4)	5 (5)
50-59	12 (12)	12 (11)	6 (6)	5 (5)
60-69	8 (8)	10 (10)	6 (6)	8 (8)
70-79	7 (7)	5 (5)	7 (7)	8 (8)
80-89	2 (2)	3 (3)	3 (3)	2 (2)
90-99	1 (1)	1 (1)		
Total	39 (37)	39 (38)	32 (32)	32 (32)
Mean	58.7	59.2	58.9	59.0
Standard Deviation	12.9	13.2	18.2	15.2

Table VII/Slide 13. There are two objectives in this mesothelioma study -- to continue to watch the incidence and to examine to what extent the mesotheliomas are caused by asbestos. Here you see that more than 2/3 of the cases are in males, as is expected, and

more.....

Chrysotile -- How Reassuring the Mining Experience?

TABLE IX
Types of Occupation in which there was
Definite or Probable Asbestos Exposure

	Men		Woman	
	Occupational Cases	Occupational Controls	Domestic Cases	Domestic Controls
Mining & Milling	1	--	1 father	--
Asbestos Products Manufacture	4	--	--	--
Insulation Work	2	--	--	3 father 2 husbands
Other Occupations	4	4	--	1 husband

Table IX: If you will look at the top line, you will note that we did find some indication of domestic exposure. There were a few people who had been exposed to a father or a husband working with asbestos. The diagnosis of mesothelioma may be more likely to be made in such a situation, but nevertheless, this risk is probably real and, especially for children. But there is no indication that the general population is at any risk.

So we found that the mesothelioma study backed up what we found in the mining industry, namely that there is a small excess of mesotheliomas in mining but it was manufacture and insulation that were mainly associated with mesothelioma in Canada rather than the mining and milling of chrysotile.

This has been borne out in other studies of chrysotile mines in Cyprus, Northern Italy and the USSR. Although the information is somewhat incomplete, they indicate a similar experience to that found in Quebec with regard to lung cancer and, in fact, practically no mesotheliomas. The evidence, insofar as the chrysotile-producing industry goes, is good in that the risks are low, and probably controllable.

Now, referring back to Table I -- I'm going to put a + for chrysotile mining. For anthophyllite mining in Finland, the picture is similar in that they find no mesotheliomas in that country. There does appear to be some lung cancer associated with mining but it isn't the high rate that appears in manufacturing and in insulation work.

Our information about crocidolite and amosite mining is fragmentary because it doesn't depend on surveys of people working in the mines. It depends, rather, on a surveillance of all types of cases which come from the mines and surrounding areas.

It does appear, however, that there have been a substantial number of mesotheliomas around crocidolite mines in the Northwest Cape. So, I'll put a ? for crocidolite mining (Table I) because the evidence isn't too secure, especially in regards to rates; i.e., how many cases in relation to how many workers and residents.

Regarding the amosite mines in the Transvaal, there is a very minute + (Table I). There does appear to be some lung cancer but practically no mesothelioma -- which is very different from the Northwest Cape area.

The relationship between mesothelioma and chrysotile has been confirmed in studies by the electron microscope -- studies in which fiber types in the lungs of cases of mesothelioma have been identified by Dr. Fred Pooley, of Cardiff in South Wales. In these studies, practically all of the fibers detected were of the amphi-

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Chrysotile -- How Reassuring the Mining Experience?

bole variety. So far it has not been possible to distinguish crocidolite from amosite fibers, but chrysotile can be detected. All the cases thus far examined have substantial amounts of amphibole fibers and relatively few chrysotile fibers.

There are reports that persons exposed to chrysotile only in the manufacture of asbestos, have had similar rates of mesothelioma and lung cancer to those found in persons exposed to a mixture of fibers. The evidence isn't any too sure, in fact it's pretty doubtful, that these men were exposed only to chrysotile. So, we must put a ? (Table I) against the risk of cancer in the manufacture of asbestos products using only chrysotile.

Some additional comments to the data in Table I: Dr. Selikoff reports a high rate of mesothelioma and lung cancer in persons exposed only to amosite. Information on the manufacture of anthophyllite is unknown because single types of fiber have not been used in the process. Mixed mining is not applicable. And, we lack satisfactory information about manufacturing with pure crocidolite or with pure anthophyllite.

As you know, there are differences in the nature of each fiber type but experimental work has produced some possible explanations of the varying effects. Chrysotile is a long, thin and curly fiber and there is some evidence that it easily gets held up in the larger airways and, therefore, does not penetrate so well as other fiber types which can enter the smaller airways and reach the pleural surface.

In comparing crocidolite and amosite fibers, both are straight, rather than curly. However, when mined they apparently have quite different diameters; crocidolite having the narrower diameter and amosite being much wider in diameter. This fits in quite well with the findings from studies in the Northwest Cape. There are a lot of mesotheliomas in the Northwest Cape where the diameter of the fibers is small; whereas in the Transvaal area, where amosite is mined, and the fibers are broad, there appear to be practically no mesotheliomas. This doesn't fit with the story of the manufacture of amosite, and, frankly, I really do not know the reason.

Fiber differences could be an explanation; but on the other hand, the big differences between chrysotile mining and the manufacture of asbestos products and insulation certainly cannot be laughed off. Some of the possibilities for the differences between chrysotile mining and manufacture and insulation are

- 1) It is possible that during manufacture the fibers may be broken up into much smaller pieces and, therefore, lose their capacity to be caught up in the bigger airways, thereby penetrating further into the lungs.

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Chrysotile -- How Reassuring the Mining Experience?

- 2) It is possible that the culprits are crocidolite and/or amosite.
- 3) It also is possible that in the process of manufacturing and insulation, that other carcinogens are involved.

Smoking has been raised as a possible additional factor in causing cancer of the lung; but for mesothelioma it has been pretty clearly shown that smoking is not an added factor. If there is something else that increases the risk of mesotheliomas, it is not smoking.

So I have to conclude that the chrysotile mining experience cannot really be said to be reassuring. It is certainly possible that if one were able to show that the manufacture of pure chrysotile gave cancer rates, similar to those in mining and milling, the picture would certainly be brighter.

But, it isn't brighter at the moment!

- end -

June 7, 1973

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
41240

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PRESENTATION
6/7/73
ASBESTOS TEXTILE
INSTITUTE

P-000412
For Mr. J. Q.

I am sure that many of you have asked yourselves, as I have asked myself, why has the asbestos industry seemingly been singled out as the prime target for so many assaults by government, labor, the press, certain segments of the medical profession, and by various environmental and consumer activist groups?

Why us? Can asbestos really be all that bad? Are the products we produce truly going to kill millions of Americans, as some experts have predicted? Or is there some sort of nefarious conspiracy afoot to destroy the asbestos industry?

The answer to the question of "Why us" is both complex and simple. Complex because it is a combination of three interrelated but separate factors. Simple because each of the factors is, when considered by itself, quite obvious.

The three factors are (1) asbestos causes disease,
(2) a spokesman arose to champion the need for asbestos control,

and (3) a cornucopia of new government agencies were set up to control things that cause disease. Let us look at each of these factors in turn.

First, there is no doubt that the inhalation of substantial amounts of asbestos can lead to increased rates of various types of lung disease, including two forms of cancer. These are facts which cannot be denied, even if they do not apply in all circumstances and under all conditions. The medical literature is full of solid evidence linking asbestos to disease. In my office, I have on file more than 2,000 medical papers dealing with the health risks of asbestos and hundreds more are published every year.

Secondly, the spreading of alarm over the health risks of asbestos has as its prime spokesman one of the most talented medical publicists of the age ---- Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of New York's Mount Sinai Hospital. Not only is Dr. Selikoff

capable of arousing the ire and moral indignation of the most conservative reporter or politician with his graphic description and predictions of the ravages of asbestos, but he has also surrounded himself with a group of similarly talented publicity-conscious associates who have carried the Mount Sinai message to the far corners of the nation.

While Dr. Selikoff has, in his zeal, unquestionably painted a far darker picture than the facts warrant, we should always remember in his defense that the insulation workers he has been studying for more than a decade were and still are dying from asbestos related disease at an appalling rate. This would be enough to cloud any man's thinking.

Finally, in the past decade there has been a tremendous growth in public and governmental interest in environmental and occupational health matters. This interest has been translated into a series of far-reaching laws affecting industry

in a manner hitherto unknown in this or any other country. I believe it is accurate to say that these new laws, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Clean Air Act, the Consumer Protection Act, and others, have forever altered the concept of the free enterprise system as it was known in this country for a hundred and fifty years.

Thus, in combination, these three factors created a situation in which a cadre of freshly created federal agencies with strong statutory authority, were prodded into assigning priority status to asbestos by Dr. Selikoff and his followers, who used and in some cases misused the great wealth of negative asbestos-health data contained in the medical literature to achieve these ends.

In short, the asbestos industry was singled out because it was vulnerable to attack, because there was someone willing, almost anxious, to lead that attack, and because Congress had graciously provided the vehicles for such an assault.

How much of what Dr. Selikoff says about asbestos is true, and the manner in which he has abused the available medical data in order to blow up an essentially occupational problem into a national calamity are topics which we shall examine a bit later.

The background of industry efforts to deal with the asbestos-health problem as a national issue goes back nearly a decade, to Dr. Selikoff's now famous 1964 seminar on asbestos disease at the New York Academy of Sciences. While this seminar did much to prick the industry's conscience about asbestos and health, the problem still remained one of limited public and press interest until around 1967, when the media began beating the medical bushes searching for stories that would graphically portray American industry's supposed complete disregard for the environment and for the health and safety of its workmen and the American public. The asbestos-health problem was found

to be tailor-made for such stories and Dr. Selikoff was not hesitant in catering to the sensationalist whims of the press. As a result, starting with Paul Brodeur's infamous New Yorker article of March 1968, asbestos has since grown into an item of major press interest.

In those years, industry efforts to combat the spate of negative press articles on asbestos were carried on primarily by the Johns-Manville Corporation, which set up a task force of specialists in various fields to do what it could to portray the problem in its proper perspective. While some minor successes were achieved, it was found that no one company acting independently could adequately or effectively represent an entire industry in dealing with the press and with government officials.

As a result, in late 1970, eight companies gathered in New York City to launch the Asbestos Information Association of North America, which was frankly patterned after the British

Asbestos Information Committee, which had been established
some three years earlier.

In our original concept, the Association would limit
its activities to providing accurate, unbiased information on
asbestos and health to the press, to the public and to interested
politicians and other government officials. It must be remembered
that at this particular time, the enormous problems that would
later develop with regard to OSHA and other Federal regulatory
agencies were as yet on the distant horizon and basically
unrecognized by the industry.

Fortunately --- and properly --- the Association has
had the wisdom to alter its original limited concept of its
proper functions, and now endeavors to assume whatever activities
and responsibilities it deems necessary to protect the interests
of the asbestos manufacturing industry in the United States
vis-a-vis asbestos-health.

Executive Committee, 1977-1978

From our rather narrow initial public relations concept, the Association has grown in the last two years into an

organization with priorities in eight major fields of endeavor. These are:

- Medical Affairs
- Legal Affairs
- Government Affairs
- Environmental Control
- Publicity and Public Relations
- Customer Relations
- Employee Relations, and
- Inter-industry Relations

In briefly discussing AIA activities in each of these fields, I will leave government affairs for last, not because it has a low priority within the Association --- in fact it is currently the most important --- but because it is the most complicated and requires the most discussion.

To take our activities one at a time then

medical affairs.

It is an obvious fact that if an organization is to speak authoritatively on a medical matter, it must not only be steeped in the literature of that particular medical subject, but it must also keep itself constantly informed of new discoveries and developments. This we have accomplished in a number of ways. For example, by sending representatives to important medical meetings, such as the 1972 international conference on the biological effects of asbestos held at Lyon in France, which was sponsored by World Health Organization.

Both John Marsh, the President of the AIA, and I attended that conference on behalf of the Association.

We also meet on an irregular basis with various medical experts in the field, both from the United States and abroad, to review and discuss recent developments and discoveries.

Our literature research is eased considerably by receiving the monthly medical paper distribution of the Institute of Occupational and Environmental Health in Montreal, which is funded by the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association.

This year, for the first time, the AIA has elected to sponsor medical research of its own. Currently underway is a completely AIA/NA funded study of chest sounds, which is being conducted by Dr. Raymond Murphy of the Harvard School of Public Health. The purpose of the study is to find a new method of determining an individual's potential susceptibility to asbestos disease.

The Association has also recently decided to contribute to some very exciting research into a possible cure for mesothelioma through electromotive treatment. This study is being conducted at Somerset Hospital in New Jersey.

In the legal affairs area, the Association participated in an amicus curia capacity in the law suit brought by the

Industrial Union Department of the AFL/CIO against the Occupational Safety and Health Administration on the asbestos standards. In our brief, which was considered by the Justice Department to be the best one filed, the Association supported OSHA against the IUD, somewhat of a unique position for an industry to find itself in vis-a-vis a governmental regulatory agency. Oral argument on the case was held April 4 in Washington. While a decision has yet to be handed down by the Court of Appeals, we are confident that the case will be decided in our favor.

The Association has retained the services of C. L. Sheckler, with whom many of you are familiar, as our special consultant on environmental control affairs. At the present time, Cliff is working with the AIA/NA Environmental Control Sub-Committee on the development of a series of five Association compliance manuals on the OSHA standards. We expect to have these manuals available within a short period of time.

... last year, because of the well established unreliability
of the membrane filter method as a monitoring tool in the asbestos
industry, the AIA undertook the sponsorship of a study at a
research laboratory in California to determine the effect of
certain variables on the overall accuracy of the method. The
results of the study showed an error factor of plus or minus
50 per cent under the most favorable of measuring conditions.
These results were sent to both OSHA and to the National
Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. A number of the
recommendations contained in the study for improving the
accuracy of the method have been incorporated into a soon-to-
be-released revised NIOSH operations manual on fiber counting.

In the customer relations area, the total effect of
negative press publicity and government regulations on industry
customers is still today rather poorly defined. Some members
of the Association have reported serious problems in this area,
while others have experienced few or no difficulties thus far.

Where customer problems do exist, they normally fall into one of five categories.

First, the customer has thoroughly investigated his situation and has found that he can no longer afford to continue using asbestos or asbestos-containing products, either because the cost of control is too high or because he would have to raise the price of his product to a level that would make it non-competitive with non-asbestos containing substitutes.

Second, the customer has not thoroughly investigated his situation and only thinks that he can no longer afford to continue using asbestos.

Third, the customer has read one or more negative articles on asbestos in the public press and has made the snap decision that "we ought to get that dangerous stuff out of our plant." Often, decisions of this nature are forced on top management by ill-informed medical advisors or safety and health directors.

Four, the customer has neither a control problem nor is he particularly afraid of using asbestos in his own plant.

However, he is fearful that those of his competitors whose finished products do not contain asbestos will stress the adverse health effects of asbestos in trying to take business away from him. Customer fears of this nature are essentially "gut" reactions and hence extremely difficult to deal with. And ...

Five, the customer has none of these problems or fears but he has been advised by a government official or inspector that he would be better off if he quit using asbestos or asbestos-containing products in his plant. While this problem does not appear to be widespread, we have learned of a number of situations where it has occurred. Actions of this nature by government officials are totally uncalled for and should be dealt with promptly and decisively. The best solution is to obtain complete details on the incident and then to register a formal complaint

with the offending official's immediate superior or with the government agency involved.

The Association's first reaction to the overall customer relations problem was to approve funds for a series of four regional seminars at which industry customers would be given a number of basic presentations on the various aspects of the asbestos-health problem. The seminars were tentatively scheduled for the Spring of this year.

However, the experiences of a number of our member companies showed that general catchall type seminars of the type originally contemplated would not be effective in dealing with the majority of customer relations problems. In order to do the job properly, it was found that customer presentations have to be tailored to the needs and problems of the individual customer.

As a result, the Association cancelled its scheduled series of seminars and instead elected to develop

a number of packaged slide presentations on such topics as "The Facts About Asbestos and Health," and "Understanding the OSHA Regulations," which could be used by member companies as part of a tailored presentation to individual customers. These slide presentations are still in the works, but should be available shortly.

As with customer relations, the Association feels that employee relations is a problem best handled by the individual member companies. Thus far, the AIA's sole contribution in this area of industry concern has been to prepare the draft of an Employee Safety and Health Guide on Asbestos-Health. The draft was made available to the member companies for their own use and at least one, Raybestos-Mannaton, has produced it in booklet form for distribution to all its employees.

I personally believe that the employee relations aspect of the asbestos-health problem is one that has been sorely neglected by most companies within the industry. I feel that this could develop into a major problem area in the near future and that steps should be taken now to deal with it. We know that Dr. Selikoff and various organized labor groups are planning a full scale campaign to bring their interpretation of the asbestos-health problem to the attention of asbestos industry employees throughout the nation. If the industry permits this interpretation to be disseminated unchallenged, the consequences could be grave indeed.

Inter-industry relations are best defined as keeping the industry informed about important new developments on the governmental, medical and press relations fronts that affect asbestos. This is accomplished within the AIA by periodic distributions of documents and information to the member companies and to others on our mailing list.

The value of this activity can be gauged by the fact that our overall mailing list increased from approximately a dozen names in 1971 to more than 60 a year later. While we have had to trim the list somewhat this year for logistical

reasons, we assume from the frequent requests we still receive

to be placed on the list that the material we send out is being read and is of considerable value to those receiving it.

Next to government affairs, our public relations and

publicity activities constitute the single largest consumer

of time, effort and money within the Association. Those of you

who are familiar with the treatment that asbestos has been

receiving in the public press over the years can readily

understand why this activity ranks so high on our priority list.

What you may not understand are the reasons why our

extensive efforts in dealing with the nation's press have been

so unsuccessful to date in producing the theoretical

"balanced" or "positive" story on asbestos and health.

The simple fact is that from the standpoint of today's young activist reporter, industry is the bad guy, and nothing we do, say or achieve can ever change this impression. If we spend \$100 million dollars on environmental control, the press either says we ought to have done it ten years ago or that we should have spent 200 million. If we sponsor medical research, they say we are trying to buy favorable results. If we are opposed to ridiculously stringent standards, they say we are in favor of letting our employees die.

A television executive in Minneapolis described this new breed of reporter as being "so intent on demolishing the establishment that they would blindly destroy the credibility of the media in the bargain." Another TV executive, this time in Chicago, stated "they want to make moral and political and social judgments on their assignments and then take sides. Never mind getting the facts straight."

As a result of this "industry is a monster" philosophy, asbestos will remain a hot news item only so long as the news is bad. The "good" that asbestos does in protecting lives and property is of no concern to the press. Likewise, industry efforts to protect workmen and the general public from asbestos exposure will always be given minimal coverage, since such information is directly contrary to the portrait of an irresponsible industry producing a "killer" product that is the sole element of news worthiness in the asbestos story.

The press relations battle will therefore be won, not when the media starts to print positive or balanced articles about asbestos, but when the press ceases to print anything about asbestos at all. As long as negative news on asbestos-health continues to be generated, the media will continue to eat it up. The media will only cease to carry such stories when the generation of negative news ceases ...

it is as simple as that. Positive or balanced stories are a
chinese, since they are, by definition, not newsworthy.

Let me give you a very specific example of this last
principle in action. As most of you already know, the

Association is currently engaged in an extensive campaign to
interest the trade press in articles on the benefits of asbestos
and on industry accomplishments in the environmental control
area. The trade press, unlike the national or public media,
is much more receptive to articles of this nature and we expect
to be seeing a number of positive stories in the trade press
in the next few months.

In any case, we also from time to time put out press releases
on various subjects relating to asbestos-health. A few weeks
ago, we issued a release on the report of the advisory committee
on asbestos cancers of the World Health Organization. In
brief, the report concluded that the general public is not in
danger from asbestos in the environment. Thus far, we have

trade publications, radio and TV stations, science writers etc.

across the United States. I have brought a half-dozen files along with me that you can take a look at after the meeting.

Basically, the file contains copies of the five industry position papers which were distributed earlier, as well as a number of important medical papers and a pair of photographs illustrating the benefits of asbestos and industry efforts at environmental control. You may be interested to know that the item chosen to illustrate the benefits of asbestos is a fire-proof asbestos suit.

While we don't expect our information file to change the whole attitude of the press toward asbestos, we are hoping that the media will make use of it to accurately report the industry's position when doing stories on the subject.

And now, having heard the bad side of the public relations problem, it's time for the good news.

And the good news is despite all the negative articles on asbestos-health that have appeared in the press over the past half-dozen years, very few people have been paying attention. Let me explain.

In February, the Association undertook a personal interview research survey of the American public to determine its attitude toward asbestos and its awareness of the health issue. The survey was conducted by the Opinion Research Corporation during March and April. More than 2,000 demographically selected Americans were interviewed. I have here with me sufficient copies for all of you of a summary of the results.

(COMMENT FROM SUMMARY)

Before going on to describe our activities in the government relations area, I think it might be interesting at this point to take a very brief look at the manner in

which Dr. Selikoff and his supporters have used his research results to dramatize and exaggerate the seriousness of the asbestos-health problem. I have two slides which point this out rather conclusively.

SLIDE 1 ---- RESEARCH DATA

The first slide shows the actual results of Dr. Selikoff's four mortality studies of asbestos workers. The numbers in parenthesis beside the figures for total number of workers indicate those who have so far died from all causes. The percentage figures alongside the total number of deaths from asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma are based on the total number of deaths from all causes, not on the number of the workers in the study.

The most important study of the lot is the second from the top, showing the deaths from asbestos-related disease among all members of the insulation workers union, regardless

of length of exposure. You will note that 34 per cent of those workers who have died thus far have died from one of the three asbestos-related diseases.

These, then, are the facts Dr. Selikoff works from. This is what he knows from his own investigations. Now let us take a look at what he has done with these figures in order to dramatize the problem.

SLIDE 2 ---- PREDICTIONS

This slide shows Dr. Selikoff's predictions about asbestos-related deaths in the United States. Without going into details, Dr. Selikoff has arrived at his projections by the simple procedure of multiplying the percentage of deaths from asbestos-related disease among his insulation workers by the total number of employees in the entire industry.

You will also note that he has raised his projected death estimate to enormous heights over the past year by simply increasing the base figure of employees exposed, while still retaining the percentage multiplier of 34 per cent being experienced by the insulation workers.

I might point out that this tactic, however improper and deceptive, has been an enormous success since each raising of the estimate has earned Dr. Selikoff correspondingly greater coverage by the media. No finer example exists of the total gullibility of the press than the manner in which Dr. Selikoff manipulated and played on their prejudices to gain publicity. I can readily envision the lot of them up there at Mount Sinai laughing themselves silly over the ease with which they bamboozled the press with these trumped-up predictions.

Please don't get me wrong, gentlemen. I have little doubt that the insulation workers are in fact dying as rapidly as Dr. Selikoff says they are. The problem is he has translated their mortality experience to the rest of the entire industry, which is absolutely ridiculous.

In the first place, the estimated number of employees in the industry is too high --- five times too high to be precise. Even more important, according to an analysis by the Association of more than a dozen mortality studies, including those of Dr. Selikoff, our prediction is that approximately 25,000 past and present employees in the asbestos industry have died or will eventually die of asbestos-related disease. This is less than one-thirteenth of Dr. Selikoff's most recent estimate. In addition, our figures show that 20 of the 25,000 deaths --- or 80 per cent --- will occur among those in the insulation trades.

While these estimates should be reassuring to those of us in the mining and manufacturing areas of the industry, we should not forget that 5,000 of our workmen are still going to die of asbestos-related disease and that, all things considered, there is absolutely nothing that we can do to prevent it. The only thing we can do is to clean up our plants to assure that those entering the industry in the future will not have the same experience.

SLIDE 3 ---- GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Within the past year and a half, the main thrust of Association effort has shifted to the government affairs front. The principal agencies in Washington with which we have been dealing are, of course, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the Environmental Protection Agency; the Food and Drug Administration; the Bureau of Mines; and, to a lesser degree, the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health,

and the National Institutes of Health, both of which are
mainly involved in research efforts.

In addition, a few weeks ago we were contacted by
the Federal Trade Commission, which had received a petition
from the Center for Science in the Public Interest requesting
an investigation of consumer uses of asbestos for the purpose
of determining whether certain products ought to be labeled
as hazardous and whether warnings should be required on all
advertisements for those products. On the basis of my meeting
with an investigator from the FTC I would say that we have
little to worry about in this particular area.

SLIDE 4 ----- OSHA

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration
has been of enormous concern to the industry over the past
18 months. As most of you already know, the Association
expended tremendous efforts during the six month period

leading to the promulgation of last June's OSHA standards on asbestos. I think it is a gauge of the effectiveness of the total industry involvement in this most crucial matter that of eleven main requirements in the standards, the industry position was accepted totally by OSHA on nine of the eleven, about fifty percent on a tenth, and totally rejected on only one.

Now, of course, OSHA is planning to redo the standard package and we are working closely with them on this project. The first step will be the formation of a 15 man advisory committee to review the current standards and any additional data and information that has been developed in the year since the standards were promulgated.

Working in cooperation with nine other trade associations, including your own, we have selected four individuals as industry-wide recommendations to OSHA for the four so-called employer

spots on the advisory committee. The four people selected were Guy Gabrielson, President of Nicolet; Ike Weaver of Raybestos-Manhattan; Dr. Fred Pundsack, Vice President for Research and Development of Johns-Manville; and Cliff Sheckler.

In discussing the formation of the advisory committee with John O'Neill of the OSHA Standards Development Section, we were asked to add a couple of names to the list so that OSHA would have at least the semblance of a selection. This we have agreed to do.

The committee will be given up to nine months to complete its deliberations and prepare for OSHA a revised standard package. This will be followed by public hearings, approximately a year from now. We do not expect to see a new standard promulgated before the Fall of 1974.

It is of course impossible to determine at this time what the new standards will look like, however, I would venture to say that they will certainly not be less strict than the ones we have today, although they will probably be less confusing and leave less room for employer interpretation. Something will unquestionably be done to improve the current difficulties with the monitoring requirements.

SLIDE 5 ---- NIOSH

These slides, by the way, are merely simplified organization charts of the various agencies with which we deal in Washington.

The main function of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health is to conduct research and to prepare so-called Criteria Packages, which are essentially recommendations to OSHA for standards on various materials and chemicals. Such a package on asbestos was prepared

by NIOSH at the time of the OSHA proceedings last year. NIOSH will not be preparing a new or revised criteria package for the upcoming review of the asbestos standards.

I do not believe it would be unfair to say that of all the agencies in Washington dealing with asbestos, Dr. Selikoff has had his greatest influence on the young idealistic scientists and doctors at NIOSH. Consequently, industry influence is weakest in this agency. It was NIOSH, after all, that made the original recommendation for a two fiber standard in the asbestos industry.

SLIDE 6 ---- EPA

Next to OSHA, the Environmental Protection Agency has the greatest potential of any federal agency for adversely affecting the future of the asbestos industry in this country. Not only is the EPA responsible for developing and enforcing air and water pollution standards, but the Toxic Substances

Control Act, now pending in Congress, will also become an EPA function after passage.

For this reason, I am pleased to be able to say that the asbestos industry has an excellent relationship with the EPA. No finer proof of this exists than the fact that there was not a single major industry recommendation or suggestion made to the EPA at the public hearings on the proposed asbestos emission regulations that was not accepted either in toto or in principle in the final standards, which were published in early April of this year.

We are presently working with the EPA on the development of waste water effluent standards for asbestos manufacturing plants. We fully expect that these standards will turn out to be as reasonable as the air pollution regulations. The proposed effluent standards are scheduled to be published in the Federal Register in early July. This will be followed by

public hearings, probably in late July or August, with the final standards being promulgated in the Fall, perhaps as early as October.

We are also planning, in the near future, to meet in Washington with representatives from the standards development and enforcement branches of the EPA to discuss with them questions of interpretation and compliance policy with regard to the new air pollution regulations.

We have already resolved one interpretation question that is of special interest to the asbestos textile industry. Approximately two weeks ago I was asked by a member company of the Association to find out whether the EPA was planning to require the manufacturers of asbestos safety clothing to register as potential emission sources under the law.

In discussing the situation over the phone with EPA compliance officials, I argued that the producers of asbestos safety clothing were not manufacturers as defined in the regulations but were instead only fabrications of an asbestos product, and as such, should not have to register as potential emission sources.

After our phone conversation ended, a brief meeting was held among the EPA compliance people. I was then called back and informed that they agreed with me that the safety clothing producers should not be required to register.

While this rather minor problem took approximately an hour and a half and two or three phone calls to resolve, it is indicative of the type of day-to-day services that the Association provides for its member companies.

SLIDE 7 ---- FDA

Over the past year the Food and Drug Administration has shown an increasing interest in asbestos as a possible hazardous contaminant in various foods, beverages and drugs. Late in 1972 they set up an asbestos task force to review the situation and to propose regulations and guidelines where appropriate.

Thus far they have concentrated their efforts in two areas --- on the use of asbestos-contaminated talc in food packaging and in cosmetics, and secondly, on the use of asbestos cellulose filter pads in the beverage and drug industries.

In our first meeting with the FDA task force last November on the filter problem, they demonstrated an appalling ignorance about the health hazards of asbestos. Since then, they have gotten one heck of a lot smarter, due at least in part to the tremendous amount of data and information which

the Association has been supplying to them. As a consequence, the FDA is today less panicky about asbestos and therefore less likely to propose foolish, unsupportable regulations. Spokesmen from the FDA have, in fact, defended the filter against environmentalist attacks in the press and elsewhere in recent months. This is, quite obviously, a healthy sign.

SLIDE 8 ---- INTEREST GROUPS

Since our contacts with the National Institutes of Health have been quite minimal, and since the health and safety section of the Bureau of Mines is presently being reorganized, we can now proceed to take a brief look at the various interest groups that have been in the forefront of the assault on asbestos. These are the groups and organizations that constitute "the other side."

As you can see, there are a lot of them, and between them they can exert powerful pressure on legislators and administrators at all levels of government.

Since time is not available to discuss each of their activities and philosophies in detail, I would like to say that we keep a close watch on all of them and are always prepared to take whatever action is appropriate when they step out of line.

SLIDE PROJECTOR OFF ---- LIGHT ON

Our activities in the area of Congressional relations have been quite minimal to date, although we are preparing for the upcoming struggle in Congress over workmen's compensation reform legislation, at which time asbestos is unquestionably going to be racked over the coals by Dr. Selikoff and his compatriots in organized labor.

Unfortunately, the Association has neither the manpower nor the time to embark on a full-scale legislative information program. We have met on occasion with the legislative and legal assistants to various Senators who have attacked asbestos,

however much more needs to be done in this area and I am afraid individual member companies are going to have to be the prime ball carriers and not the Association.

For essentially the same reason, our government activities at the state and local level have declined to essentially zero over the past year and a half. This has not been too serious a deficiency as most of the authority of the cities and states in asbestos control has been usurped by the various Federal regulatory agencies. Nonetheless, more individual company activity is required at these levels of government.

In conclusion, I think we can all be justifiably pleased with what we have been able to accomplish in the past few years in resolving the cornucopia of interrelated problems that constitute the asbestos-health situation.

Our plants are cleaner and our workmen better protected.

The general public has been shown to be in no danger from asbestos, if it ever was. While we have been regulated extensively, for the most part the standards that have been developed have not been as bad as we feared they might be, and in some cases they turned out far better than we ever dared hope. In addition, while we are still taking our lumps in the public press, the net effect of all this adverse publicity has been shown to be surprisingly small.

We have sweated a lot and we have groaned a lot, but we are still standing and we are still viable. I sense today within the industry a greater feeling of confidence in the future than at any time in the past few years. But we must not rest contented.

We must remember that Dr. Selikoff has to date been far less successful than our industry has in influencing the decisions of the various governmental regulatory agencies.

This will make him try harder. Just last week I saw a speech of his in which he purposely misinterpreted some data by a distinguished British scientist in order to prove that even two fibers is not a sufficiently safe level for occupational exposure to asbestos.

The struggle is far from over. We must not only continue but indeed expand our activities in the various areas of concern if we are to assure the future well-being of the asbestos industry in the United States.

Thank you very much.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

General Meeting

June 7, 1973
Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia

In Attendance

MATEX CORPORATION

W. Maaskant
M. J. Scanlan
H. H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.

S. G. Dixit
A. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

C. G. Guerin
T. P. Jackson
J. P. Power (C.J-M)
W. B. Reitze
W. C. Streib

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

E. W. Russell
J. K. Whittaker

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

E. C. Bratt
D. E. Childers
J. W. Echerd
L. E. Moody

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

M. M. Brooks
J. W. Frampton, Jr.
J. W. Hawkins
R. T. Matthew
M. Q. Scowcroft
I. H. Weaver

UNIROYAL, INC.

W. D. Bittinger
B. E. Carden
L. F. Dieringer
E. A. Morris

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

P. E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.

W. H. Smith

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

E. A. Farrell
R. Lefebvre
C. E. Stiefken (Asarco)

MANUFACTURAS MULTIPLES S.A.

R. Arnal Olivo

CADWILLADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

E. J. Leff

**AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR
TESTING AND MATERIALS**

P. O. Nicodemus

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

D. H. Fagan, Executive Secretary

GUESTS OF THE A.T.I.

Asberit S.A.

Marchello Cattaneo Adorno

**Asbestos Information Association/
North America**

Matthew M. Swetonic

**Industrial Safety Equipment
Association**

Charles H. Sumwalt, Jr.

U.S. Bureau of Mines

Robert A. Clifton

Total attendance during the two-day meeting was 46 people, including 10 women and 36 men - representing 18 companies or associations.

M I N U T E S

1. The General Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute was called to order by President M. Q. Scowcroft at 1:00 P.M., June 7, 1973.
2. President Scowcroft welcomed the members and guests in attendance and introduced four guests; namely, Matthew M. Swetonic, Executive Secretary, Asbestos Information Association/North America; Marchello Cattaneo Adorno, Asberit S.A.; Robert A. Clifton, Division of Nonmetallic Minerals, U.S. Bureau of Mines; and Charles M. Sumwalt, Jr., Secretary/Treasurer, Industrial Safety Equipment Association, and member of its Safety Wearing Apparel Product Group.
3. Following past tradition, President Scowcroft asked each member in attendance to rise and state his name and company affiliation.
4. President Scowcroft called for the reading of the minutes of the last stated General Meeting. It was moved by A. Kuzmuk, seconded by T. P. Jackson, and so carried, to dispense with the reading of same.
5. Treasurer E. A. Morris presented the Report of Funds of the Institute as of April 30, 1973. C. E. Stiefken moved the report be accepted. The motion was seconded by S. G. Dixit and so voted, unanimously. A copy of the full Report is attached to these Minutes.
6. In the absence of V. D. Alcorn, the Legal Counsel address was given by Eugene J. Leff of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft. The full text of his report is attached hereto. Mr. Leff discussed two cases -- one concerned with the illegal division of the market, and the other noting a connection between anti-trust violations and the private exercise of governmental power.
7. W. H. Smith, Technical & Sales Representative, Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., delivered the Fibre Producers' Report (see attached). Mr. Smith stated that crudes and ultra-long spinning fibers continue to be in short supply but medium and short spinning fibers from Grades 3F to 3E are in fair supply from most producers. No shortage in these grades is foreseen for the remainder of this year and a change in the situation is not indicated, at the present time, for 1974.
8. Pursuant to calling for Committee Reports by the respective Chairmen, President Scowcroft advised that C. G. Guerin had replaced I. Barnett on the ATI Technical Committee.
9. The following reports of ATI activities at the Committee level were presented by the respective Chairmen to the general membership. A copy of each Report is attached hereto, i.e.:

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing - B. E. Carden, Chairman;
Asbestos Advisory - E. W. Russell, Chairman;
Technical - J. W. Echard, Chairman;
Fiber Research & Testing - C. E. Stiefken, Chairman;
Environmental Health - L. F. Dieringer, Chairman.

10. It was related by President Scowcroft that recent technological breakthroughs in basic yarn production techniques have influenced the Institute to seek wider representation in its membership. It was reported that as a result, the ATI Board of Governors had approved a change in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Institute involving Associate Membership requirements. Article III, Paragraph 2(c) of the Constitution has been revised as follows: "those weavers of asbestos-containing fabrics and tapes, for resale as such, who do not manufacture the asbestos-containing yarns used in same, shall be eligible for Associate Membership in this Institute."

11. President Scowcroft referred to the new identification cards that had been given to each member in attendance, asking that they be returned to the Executive Secretary for use at future meetings.

12. As stated by President Scowcroft, there seems to be some difficulty with the postal process in that some reservation cards are not arriving at ATI headquarters. In an endeavor to avoid undue problems at future meetings, it was advised that each member who makes a reservation with the Executive Secretary would receive a brief acknowledgment within approximately ten days' time. If same does not arrive in due course, it would be well to so advise the Secretary.

13. The next General Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute will be held:

October 3-5, 1973
Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

Guest Speaker will be Dr. J. Corbett McDonald, Epidemiologist, McGill University, and Medical Adviser to the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association.

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17. There being no further business to be brought before the membership, the meeting was adjourned at approximately 3:00 P.M., as per a motion by E. A. Farrell, seconded by E. A. Morris, and unanimously approved by the attending members.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan
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NOTE: Enclosed herewith is your copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Asbestos Textile Institute, revised as of June 6, 1973. Paragraph 9 of the By-Laws (page 7) is subject to approval by the Internal Revenue Service.

Minutes
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Asbestos Textile Institute

JUN 7 1973

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

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NOTE: Enclosed herewith is your copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Asbestos Textile Institute, revised as of June 6, 1973. Paragraph 9 of the By-Laws (page 7) is subject to approval by the Internal Revenue Service.

FIBRE PRODUCERS' REPORT

[Presented at ATI General Meeting, June 7, 1973, at Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia]

There has been an increasing demand throughout the world in 1973 for a number of fibre grades, notably in 4 Group and 7 Group. After the fall-off in 1972 in 5 and 6 Group fibres, this market has begun to recover, although not to the same extent as the previously-mentioned 4 and 7 Groups.

Of main interest to members of the A.T.I. are the spinning fibre Group 3 grades. Crudes and ultra-long spinnings continue to be in short supply, but the medium and short spinnings in the 3F to 3Z range are in fair supply from most producers. No shortage is foreseen in these grades during 1973, although individual producers may be tight in some specific gradings.

There are no indications at present that there will be a marked change during 1974 in spinnings; however, in short fibres, the current oversupply of 6D fibres may be closer to balance next year.

One or two new mines in Canada are scheduled to come into production in 1975, but there is no likelihood that they will produce any spinning fibres. The same is true of new sources in Australasia.

Walter H. Smith
Technical & Sales Representative
Bell Asbestos Mines, Ltd.

M I N U T E S

AIR HYGIENE & MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
June 7, 1973 - - Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia

The Committee met with sixteen members and guests in attendance, representative of ten companies, as follows:

Amatex Corporation

H. H. Walter, Norristown, Pennsylvania

Asberit S.A.

M. Cattaneo (Adorno), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft

E. J. Leff, New York City

Canadian Johns-Manville Company Ltd.

J. P. Power, Asbestos, Quebec

Garlock Inc.

S. G. Dixit, Palmyra, New York

Johns-Manville Corporation

C. G. Guerin, Manville, New Jersey

W. B. Reitze, Denver, Colorado

Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd.

E. A. Farrell, New York City

R. L. Lefebvre, Black Lake, Quebec

H. K. Porter Company, Inc.

E. C. Bratt, Charlotte, North Carolina

L. E. Moody, Charlotte, North Carolina

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

R. T. Matthew, North Charleston, South Carolina

I. H. Weaver, Manheim, Pennsylvania

Uniroyal, Inc.

W. D. Bittinger, Winnsboro, South Carolina

B. E. Carden, Hogansville, Georgia

L. F. Dieringer, Middlebury, Connecticut

The meeting included discussions in the following areas: dust (fiber) counts improvements, special checking, etc.; and recent experiences with OSHA inspections.

When taking dust counts, one company now is using a method of placing the filter intake valve near the person's mouth and nose

and in some cases will use two units with the second on the employee's shoulder.

Also, it was pointed out, again, that the height of the person being checked has some bearing on the dust count. Dust on fiber samples, when checked by different people, shows a difference or a variation of as much as 5 to 1 and an average of 40% variation, plus or minus, with more variation on higher counts.

Spacing of equipment using a larger area and using a second unit to recirculate the air has shown some reduction in dust counts. When stripping cards, use hoods placed as low as possible over the area and strip with a brush attached to a vacuum. Some plants utilize the Abington system when stripping cards.

One plant reported the use of a light spray (T-E-X) on mixes using roughly 2%, while another plant sprays carrier only with a mixture of water and ban-set. Both plants report some reduction in dust as a result of using the sprays.

In a recent plant inspection by OSHA, one company received several fines for the following items:

- 1) Some employees with no respirators;
- 2) Company had not provided protective clothing in required areas;
- 3) Citations resulting in two \$700.00 fines for exceeding five (5) fibers in one area and a time-weighted average of over ten (10) fibers in another area.

In some recent cases the OSHA Agency has reduced dust counts by 25% before actually issuing a citation. Some plants are using rental uniforms and lockers both furnished by the rental uniform people. The uniforms, two per employee each week, averages about \$2.50 weekly.

In most cases the rental uniform is a short-sleeved shirt and pants only, and this has been acceptable.

Respectfully submitted,

Buel F. Carden, Chairman

M I N U T E S

ASBESTOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
June 7, 1973 -- Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia

IN ATTENDANCE:

E. W. Russell, Chairman
T. P. Jackson
A. Kuzmuk
M. J. Scanlan
M. Q. Scowcroft
D. M. Fagan, ATI Executive Secretary
E. J. Leff, ATI Legal Counsel

The Board of Governors of the Asbestos Textile Institute took action at its September 1972 meeting to change the Institute's Constitution and By-Laws. The change permitted weavers of asbestos-containing fabrics and tapes, for resale as such, who do not manufacture the asbestos yarns used in same, to be eligible for Associate Membership. In light of this action, the Asbestos Advisory Committee was requested to determine a method of extending membership.

After considering several alternatives, the Committee accepted the offer of M. Q. Scowcroft to prepare a news release for insertion in the July 1973 issue of ASBESTOS magazine. The release will state the By-Law change and will publicly extend membership to those qualified and interested. T. P. Jackson of Johns-Manville Corporation will serve as Membership Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. Russell, Chairman

M I N U T E S
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
June 6 & 7, 1973 - - Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia

IN ATTENDANCE: J. W. Hawkins, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
W. Maaskant, Amatex Corporation
P. O. Nicodemus, General Electric Company/ASTM
C. G. Guerin, Johns-Manville Corporation
J. W. Echerd (Chairman), H. K. Porter Company, Inc.

Carl G. Guerin, of Johns-Manville Corporation, was welcomed as a new member of the ATI Technical Committee, replacing Irvin Barnett.

A special meeting of the Committee was held on June 6th to review the ASTM Standards for Yarn, Roving, and Lap. The Committee's proposed statements on precision and accuracy were approved by the Editorial Committee of ASTM D-13 as being editorial. However, the statements were rejected by the ASTM Standards Editor who specified they must be put to letter ballot after assigning a schedule for inter-laboratory testing. The samples of yarn, roving and lap will be analyzed by Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Amatex Corporation, General Electric Company, Garlock Inc. and H. K. Porter Company, Inc. Testing should be completed prior to the Spring 1974 meeting.

The Johns-Manville tumbler-test procedure was discussed as a means to determine the relative dustiness of various asbestos products. J. W. Hawkins will determine if this equipment is available for ATI evaluation. The feasibility of building a similar tester also will be considered.

ASTM Subcommittee D13.14 has been requested by the U.S. Navy to change D-315 Asbestos Tapes to conform with Federal Specification MIL-T-1782 so it may be used for direct procurement purposes. Revision would require the addition of a quality assurance provision, a section on packaging and an obsolete table on tape styles. The ATI Technical Committee feels that this information should not be included in a "Material Specification." P. O. Nicodemus will review the objectionable items with ASTM before replying to the Navy.

A draft of proposed Military Specification MIL-I-3053F--"Insulation, Electrical, Asbestos-Fiber, Treated and Untreated" was submitted for approval. The Chairman was instructed to request an extension for comments until after the October 1973 Committee meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Echerd, Chairman

M I N U T E S
FIBER RESEARCH & TESTING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
June 7, 1973 -- Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia

IN ATTENDANCE:

W. C. Streib, Johns-Manville Corporation
W. H. Smith, Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd.
D. E. Childers, H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
C. E. Stiefken (Chairman), American Smelting & Refining Co.

The meeting was totally devoted to discussions of the progress of the 3rd Edition of the Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual.

It was noted that the ACPA (Asbestos Cement Products Association) has become defunct and all references to that organization have been removed from the new manual.

It was decided that for future test deletions, a substitute page would be inserted into the manual, containing the previous test number with an explanation of the reason for deletion. It would be indicated that the test could be obtained from ATI, if required.

Since ACPA is defunct, the ATI has, for the record, agreed to sponsor an original ACPA test -- Strength in Asbestos Cement Products, F-3.

Test G-9, T&M Magnetic Rating, has been approved for sponsorship by the ATI.

The Test Manual has been assembled in rough form, requiring some editorial changes. This draft will now be reviewed by the ATI Fiber Research & Testing Committee. When approved, the draft will be submitted to the printer for a reasonably-accurate cost estimate. All original typing, sketches and photographs will then be assembled for printing, hopefully by the end of this summer.

It will be helpful for the membership to submit copy requirements to Doris Fagan as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. Stiefken, Chairman

M I N U T E S
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
June 7, 1973 -- Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia

No formal meeting of the Committee was held, and the three members sat in on the discussions of the Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee.

As of meeting time, the following is the status of various proposed OSHA occupational health standards which are of interest to member companies:

- 1) Noise -- A Department of Labor Standards Advisory Committee is meeting periodically to consider this standard. At its meeting in Boston on May 21, 1973, the American Conference of Governmental Hygienists (ACGIH) recommended the adoption of a notice of intent to change the Noise Threshold Limit Values to 85 dBA for an 8-hour-a-day, time-weighted exposure. At the OSHA Standards Advisory Committee meeting in Washington, D.C., on May 30, 1973, Dr. V. H. Wildyard, Committee Chairman, stated that the level of exposure to noise for employees will probably remain at 90 dBA.
- 2) Heat Stress - ACGIH also recommended at its Boston meeting the adoption of the Heat Stress Threshold Limit Values which were published as a notice of intent in 1972. It differs slightly from those recommended by NIOSH in its criteria package in that permissible work-rest regimens are specified. The status of the proposed standards is clouded by recent criticism that the WBGT index is not an adequate indicator of heat stress. Proposals have been made that sweat rates and heart rates are more indicative of heat stress.

Recent articles of interest from the Annuals of Occupational Hygiene, Volume 16, 1973, house organ for the British Occupational Hygiene Society, are:

- 1) Pages 1-5, Hygiene Standards for Airborne Amosite Asbestos Dust - "The subcommittee (on asbestos) has reviewed the information on human exposure to airborne Amosite dust and animal experiments. The subcommittee believes it has insufficient knowledge of the relationship between airborne Amosite dust exposure and the risk of asbestosis to permit an accurate statement of the degree of protection afforded by a specified hygiene standard. Nevertheless, on the basis of comparisons between the effects of Amosite and Chrysotile dust on men and animals, it is recommended that the standards on Amosite should be no less stringent than those for Chrysotile."
- 2) Page 7, Review of the Hygiene Standard for Chrysotile Asbestos Dust - Based on information of Quebec mortality and

REMARKS OF COUNSEL

Asbestos Textile Institute General Meeting
June 7, 1973, Arlington, Virginia

At the February General Meeting in Atlanta, Wendell Alcorn presented to you remarks of counsel dealing with illegal divisions of territory among competing sellers. The cases he referred to then dealt with explicit agreements in which the map was carved up among the selling companies involved on the principle of "one region - one company". The decided cases have held such agreements to be unlawful, with a few limited exceptions.

A recent case has focused attention on the division of markets where the agreement or plan is not clearly spelled out. In Hobart Brothers Company v. Malcolm E. Gilliland, Inc., 471 F.2d 894 (5th Cir. 1973), cert. denied, 41 U.S.L.W. 3622 (May 29, 1973), a distributor of welding equipment was assigned by the manufacturer "primary responsibility" for distribution in Northern Georgia. The natural commercial instincts of the firm, however, led it to begin selling in Tennessee, which was not only outside the Northern Georgia territory, but was within an area supplied directly by the manufacturer. Eventually, the distributorship agreement was cancelled by the manufacturer, and the distributor sued the manufacturer, charging an illegal division of territories.

The defense emphasized the absence of a written contract prohibiting the distributor from selling in any particular area. There had been such an agreement years earlier, but counsel had remedied that problem by drafting new contracts assigning "areas of primary responsibility", which did not on their face limit sales elsewhere.

The courts nevertheless held the arrangement to be illegal. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals stated that "A silent understanding can be shown by the course of conduct of the parties." The chief damaging evidence was an intra-office memo from the Tennessee district representative of the manufacturer to the home office which reported the distributor's sales in Tennessee and urged the manufacturer to "counter" by selling directly in the distributor's territory, Northern Georgia.

One of the important teachings of this case is that compliance with the antitrust laws - whether the issue is prices, distribution schemes, refusals to deal with certain companies, or any other sensitive trade regulation matter - is not achieved by merely avoiding the obvious, spelled out forms of transgression. Care must be taken not to lessen competition indirectly or through unexpressed understandings as well.

Having mentioned violations of the law through more devious means, which seems to me appropriate at this gathering, so close to the Watergate building, I would like to note another connection between antitrust law and politics.

Trade associations as well as other commercial groups can run afoul of the law by assuming power in their private activities which properly belongs to the government.

The early price-fixing cases reflect the view that private parties should not be permitted to regulate so sensitive a feature of the economy as prices. Similarly, any joint action which excludes certain companies from important commercial benefits is viewed by the courts as the imposition of a punishment - which is a power reserved to the courts.

In Fashion Originators' Guild, Inc. v. Federal Trade Commission, 312 U.S. 457 (1941), for example, a combination of manufacturers of women's garments and manufacturers of textiles tried to prevent the copying of their fashionable clothes by so-called "style pirates". The fashionable clothes group refused to sell their products to manufacturers or retailers of garments who dealt with the competing "style pirates". The Supreme Court rejected the defense that such a practice was justified by the necessity of ridding the business of unscrupulous garment designers. The Court said:

" . . . the combination is in reality an extra-governmental agency, which prescribes rules for the regulation and restraint of interstate commerce, and provides extra-judicial tribunals for determination and punishment of violations, and thus 'trenches upon the power of the national legislature and violates the statute' [i.e., the Sherman Act]." 312 U.S. at 465.

So long as private companies retain their competitive individuality, however, and restrict their joint efforts to constructive objectives which reasonably serve that individuality, there is little danger of antitrust difficulties.

Eugene J. Leff, Attorney

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

ABOUT THE SPEAKER

The names Matthew M. Swetonic and Asbestos Information Association/North America are synonymous. It was Matt who developed the original AIA/NA Prospectus in the Fall of 1970 and who prepared the presentations for both the introductory and the organization meetings.

Upon J-M's decision to move its corporate headquarters to Denver and Matt's electing not to make the move, he was employed as AIA/NA's first full-time Executive Secretary. For the first three months of 1972 he handled two jobs: Manager of Environmental Affairs for J-M and Executive Secretary for AIA/NA. During this time he organized the industry effort for the EPA and OSHA hearings and wrote for others or presented himself six major presentations in a period of 45 days, a record which he states he hopes he "will be never asked to break."

Matt is 30 years of age and is married. He is a native New Yorker, was reared in Easton, Penna., and now resides in Manhattan. He holds a B.A. in Creative Writing and an M.S. in Journalism.

Following a tenure as Feature Writer for The Easton Express, he joined J-M in July 1965 as Associate Editor of News/Pic, an employee magazine. He was promoted to Editor in January 1967 and one year later was named Coordinator, Special Projects. This is the job that granted him the expertise to superbly fulfil his duties as Executive Secretary of the AIA/NA as the major responsibilities included writing J-M asbestos-health position papers, preparing speeches on asbestos-health for top J-M executives, working with J-M public relations counsel and learning asbestos-health literature backwards and forwards.

WHY ASBESTOS ?

A Presentation Before the
Asbestos Textile Institute
Arlington, Virginia - June 7, 1973

By: Matthew M. Swetonic, Executive Secretary
Asbestos Information Association/North America

I am sure that many of you have asked yourselves, as I have asked myself, why has the asbestos industry seemingly been singled out as the prime target for so many assaults by government, labor, the press, certain segments of the medical profession, and by various environmental and consumer activist groups?

Why us? Can asbestos really be all that bad? Are the products we produce truly going to kill millions of Americans, as some experts have predicted? Or is there some sort of nefarious conspiracy afoot to destroy the asbestos industry?

The answer to the question of "Why us" is both complex and simple. Complex because it is a combination of three interrelated but separate factors. Simple because each of the factors is, when considered by itself, quite obvious.

The three factors are (1) asbestos can cause disease, (2) a spokesman arose to champion the need for asbestos control, and (3) a cornucopia of new government agencies were set up to control materials and products that can cause disease. Let us look at each of these factors in turn.

First, there is no doubt that the inhalation of substantial amounts of asbestos can lead to increased rates of various types of lung disease, including two forms of cancer. These are facts which cannot be denied, even if they do not apply in all circumstances and under all conditions. The medical literature is full of solid evidence linking asbestos to disease. In my office, I have on file more than 2,000 medical papers dealing with the health risks of asbestos and hundreds more are published every year.

Secondly, the spreading of concern over the health risks of asbestos has as its prime spokesman one of the most talented medical publicists of the age -- Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of New York's Mount Sinai Hospital. Not only is Dr. Selikoff capable of arousing the ire and moral indignation of the most conservative reporter or politician with his graphic descriptions and predictions of the ravages of asbestos, but he has also surrounded himself with a group of similarly talented associates who have carried the Mount Sinai message to the far corners of the nation.

While Dr. Selikoff has, in his zeal, unquestionably painted a far darker picture than the facts warrant, we should always remember in his defense that the insulation workers he has been studying for

more than a decade were and still are dying from asbestos related disease at an appalling rate. Such a situation would be sufficient to make a crusader out of the most conservative of scientists.

Finally, in the past decade there has been a tremendous growth in public and governmental interest in environmental and occupational health matters. This interest has been translated into a series of far-reaching laws affecting industry in a manner hitherto unknown in this or any other country. I believe it is accurate to say that these new laws, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Clean Air Act, the Consumer Product Safety Act, and others, have forever altered the concept of the free enterprise system as it was known in this country for a hundred and fifty years.

Thus, in combination, these three factors created a situation in which a cadre of freshly created federal agencies, with strong statutory authority, were prodded into assigning priority status to asbestos by Dr. Selikoff and his followers, who achieved these ends through skillful use of the great wealth of negative asbestos-health data contained in the medical literature.

In short, the asbestos industry was singled out because it was vulnerable to attack, because there was someone willing to lead that attack, and because Congress had graciously provided the vehicles for such an assault.

The background of industry efforts to deal with the asbestos-health problem as a national issue goes back nearly a decade, to Dr. Selikoff's now famous 1964 seminar on asbestos disease at the New York Academy of Sciences. While this seminar did much to prick the industry's conscience about asbestos and health, the problem still remained one of limited public and press interest until around 1967, when the media began beating the medical bushes searching for stories that would graphically portray American industry's supposed disregard for the environment and for the health and safety of its workmen and the American public. The asbestos-health problem was found to be tailor-made for such stories. As a result, starting with Paul Brodeur's infamous New Yorker article of March 1968, asbestos has since grown into an item of major press interest.

In those years, industry efforts to combat the spate of negative press articles on asbestos were carried on primarily by the Johns-Manville Corporation, which set up a task force of specialists in various fields to do what it could to portray the problem in its proper perspective. While some minor successes were achieved, it was found that no one company acting independently could adequately or effectively represent an entire industry in dealing with the press and with government officials.

As a result, in late 1970, eight companies gathered in New York City to launch the Asbestos Information Association of North America,

which was patterned after the British Asbestos Information Committee, which had been established some three years earlier.

In our original concept, the Association would limit its activities to providing accurate, unbiased information on asbestos and health to the press, to the public and to interested politicians and other government officials. It must be remembered that at this particular time, the enormous problems that would later develop with regard to OSHA and other Federal regulatory agencies were as yet on the distant horizon and basically unrecognized by the industry.

Fortunately -- and properly -- the Association has had the wisdom to alter its original limited concept of its proper functions, and now endeavors to assume whatever activities and responsibilities it deems necessary to protect the interests of the asbestos manufacturing industry in the United States vis-a-vis asbestos-health.

From this rather narrow initial public relations concept, the Association has grown in the last two years into an organization with priorities in eight major fields of endeavor. These are: Medical Affairs, Legal Affairs, Environmental Control, Customer Relations, Employee Relations, Inter-industry Relations, Publicity and Public Relations, and Government Affairs.

To take these activities one at a time, let us start with medical affairs.

It is an obvious fact that if an organization is to speak authoritatively on a medical matter, it must not only be steeped in the literature of that particular medical subject, but it must also keep itself constantly informed of new discoveries and developments. This we have accomplished in a number of ways. For example, by sending representatives to important medical meetings, such as the 1972 Lyon, France, international conference on the biological effects of asbestos, which was sponsored by the World Health Organization.

We also meet on an irregular basis with various medical experts in the field, both from the United States and abroad, to review and discuss recent developments and discoveries.

Our literature research is eased considerably by receiving the monthly medical paper distribution of the Institute of Occupational and Environmental Health in Montreal, which is funded by the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association.

This year, for the first time, the AIA has elected to sponsor medical research of its own. Currently underway is a completely AIA/NA funded study of chest sounds, which is being conducted by Dr. Raymond Murphy of the Harvard School of Public Health. The purpose of the study is to find a new method of determining an individual's potential susceptibility to asbestos disease.

The Association has also recently decided to contribute to some very exciting research into a possible cure for mesothelioma through electromotive treatment. This study is being conducted at Somerset Hospital in New Jersey.

In the legal affairs area, the Association participated in an amicus curiae capacity in the law suit brought by the Industrial Union Department of the AFL/CIO against the Occupational Safety and Health Administration on the asbestos standards. In our brief the Association supported OSHA against the IUD, somewhat of a unique position for an industry to find itself in vis-a-vis a governmental regulatory agency. Oral argument on the case was held April 4 in Washington. While a decision has yet to be handed down by the Court of Appeals, we are confident that the case will be decided in our favor.

The Association has retained the services of a special technical consultant on environmental control affairs. At the present time, he is working with the AIA/NA Environmental Control Sub-Committee on the development of a series of five Association compliance manuals on the OSHA standards.

Last year, because of the well established unreliability of the membrane filter method as a monitoring tool in the asbestos industry, the AIA undertook the sponsorship of a study at a research laboratory in California to determine the effect of certain variables on the overall accuracy of the method. The results of the study showed an error factor of plus or minus 50 per cent under the most favorable of measuring conditions. These results were sent to both OSHA and to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. A number of the recommendations contained in the study for improving the accuracy of the method have been incorporated into a soon-to-be-released revised NIOSH operations manual on fiber counting.

In the customer relations area, the total effect of negative press publicity and government regulations on industry customers is still today rather poorly defined. Some members of the Association have reported serious problems in this area, while others have experienced few or no difficulties thus far.

Where customer problems do exist, they normally fall into one of five categories.

First, the customer has thoroughly investigated his situation and has found that he can no longer afford to continue using asbestos or asbestos-containing products, either because the cost of control is too high or because he would have to raise the price of his product to a level that would make it non-competitive with non-asbestos containing substitutes.

Second, the customer has not thoroughly investigated his situation and only thinks that he can no longer afford to continue using asbestos.

Third, the customer has read one or more negative articles on asbestos in the public press and has made the snap decision that "we ought to get that dangerous stuff out of our plant." Often, decisions of this nature are forced on top management by ill-informed medical advisors or safety and health directors.

Fourth, the customer has neither a control problem nor is he particularly afraid of using asbestos in his own plant. However, he is fearful that those of his competitors whose finished products do not contain asbestos will stress the adverse health effects of asbestos in trying to take business away from him. Customer fears of this nature are essentially "gut" reactions and are hence extremely difficult to deal with.

Fifth, the customer has none of these problems or fears but he has been advised by a government official or inspector that he would be better off if he quit using asbestos or asbestos-containing products in his plant. While this problem does not appear to be widespread, we have learned of a number of situations where it has occurred. Actions of this nature by government officials are totally uncalled for and should be dealt with promptly and decisively. The best solution is to obtain complete details on the incident and then to register a formal complaint with the offending official's immediate superior or with the government agency involved.

The Association's first reaction to the overall customer relations problem was to approve funds for a series of four regional seminars at which industry customers would be given a number of basic presentations on the various aspects of the asbestos-health problem. The seminars were tentatively scheduled for the Spring of 1973.

However, the experiences of a number of our member companies showed that general "catchall" type seminars of the type originally contemplated would not be effective in dealing with the majority of customer relations problems. In order to do the job properly, it was found that customer presentations have to be tailored to the needs and problems of the individual customer.

As a result, the Association cancelled its scheduled series of seminars and instead elected to develop a number of packaged slide presentations on such topics as "The Facts About Asbestos and Health," and "Understanding the OSHA Regulations," which could be used by member companies as part of a tailored presentation to individual customers.

As with customer relations, the Association feels that employee relations is a problem best handled by the individual member companies. Thus far, the AIA's sole contribution in this area of industry concern has been to prepare the draft of an Employee Safety and Health Guide on Asbestos-Health. The draft was made available to the member companies for their own use and at least one has produced it in booklet form for distribution to all its employees.

I personally believe that the employee relations aspect of the asbestos-health problem is one that has been sorely neglected by most companies within the industry, and that it could develop into a major problem area in the near future and that steps should be taken now to deal with it. We know that various organized labor groups are planning a full scale campaign to bring their interpretation of the asbestos-health problem to the attention of asbestos industry employees throughout the nation. If the industry permits this interpretation to be disseminated without rebuttal, the consequences could be grave indeed.

Inter-industry relations are best defined as keeping the industry informed about important new developments on the governmental, medical and press relations fronts that affect asbestos. This is accomplished within the AIA by periodic distributions of documents and information to the member companies and to others on our mailing list.

The value of this activity can be gauged by the fact that our overall mailing list increased from approximately a dozen names in 1971 to more than 60 a year later. While we have had to trim the list somewhat this year for logistical reasons, we assume from the frequent requests we still receive to be placed on the list that the material we send out is being read and is of considerable value to those receiving it.

Next to government affairs, our public relations and publicity activities constitute the single largest consumer of time, effort and money within the Association. Those of you who are familiar with the treatment that asbestos has been receiving in the public press over the years can readily understand why this activity ranks so high on our priority list.

What you may not understand are the reasons why our extensive efforts in dealing with the nation's press have been so unsuccessful to date in producing the theoretical "balanced" or "positive" story on asbestos and health.

The simple fact is that from the standpoint of today's young activist reporter, industry is the bad guy, and nothing we do, say or achieve can ever change this impression. If we spend \$100 million dollars on environmental control, the press either says we ought to have done it ten years ago or that we should have spent \$200 million. If we sponsor medical research, they say we are trying to buy favorable results. If we are opposed to ridiculously stringent standards, they say we are in favor of letting our employees die.

A television executive in Minneapolis described this new breed of reporter as being "so intent on demolishing the establishment that they would blindly destroy the credibility of the media in the bargain." Another TV executive, this time in Chicago, stated "they

want to make moral and political and social judgments on their assignments and then take sides. Never mind getting the facts straight."

As a result of this "industry is a monster" philosophy, asbestos will remain a hot news item only so long as the news is bad. The "good" that asbestos does in protecting lives and property is of no concern to the press. Likewise, industry efforts to protect workmen and the general public from asbestos exposure will always be given minimal coverage, since such information is directly contrary to the portrait of an irresponsible industry producing a "killer" product that is the sole element of news worthiness in the asbestos story.

The press relations battle will therefore be won, not when the media starts to print positive or balanced articles about asbestos, but when the press ceases to print anything about asbestos at all. As long as negative news on asbestos-health continues to be generated, the media will continue to eat it up. The media will only cease to carry such stories when the generation of negative news ceases. It is as simple as that. Positive or balanced stories are a chimera, since they are, by definition, not newsworthy.

Let me give you a very specific example of this last principle in action. As most of you already know, the Association is currently engaged in an extensive campaign to interest the trade press in articles on the benefits of asbestos and on industry accomplishments in the environmental control area. The trade press, unlike the national or public media, is much more receptive to articles of this nature and we expect to be seeing a number of positive stories in the trade press in the next few months.

In any case, we also from time to time put out press releases on various subjects relating to asbestos-health. A few weeks ago, we issued a release on the report of the advisory committee on asbestos cancers of the World Health Organization. In brief, the report concluded that the general public is not in danger from asbestos in the environment. Thus far, we have received nearly two dozen press clippings from trade publications that carried the story. To the best of our knowledge, not a single newspaper, news magazine, radio or TV station, or any other segment of the public media ran the story, with the solitary exception of a French language paper in Toronto. As I said before, if the news is good, the press simply isn't interested.

Nonetheless, the Association has no intention of abandoning our efforts vis-a-vis the national media. We will continue to issue appropriate press releases, cooperate with feature writers doing stories on asbestos, write letters to the editor when those stories appear, and in short, do all we can to present the press with a balanced view of the asbestos-health situation.

Our most recent effort in this regard has been the preparation and printing of an Asbestos and Health Information File, which we have mailed to some 3,000 newspapers, magazines, trade publications, radio and TV stations, science writers, etc., across the United States.

Basically, the file contains copies of five industry position papers on asbestos and asbestos-health, as well as a number of important medical papers and a pair of photographs illustrating the benefits of asbestos and industry efforts at environmental control. While we don't expect our information file to change the whole attitude of the press toward asbestos, we are hoping that the media will make use of it to accurately report the industry's position when doing stories on the subject.

And now, having heard the bad side of the public relations problem, it's time for some good news.

And the good news is that despite all the negative articles on asbestos-health that have appeared in the press over the past half-dozen years, very few people have been paying attention. Let me explain.

In February, the Association undertook a personal interview research survey of the American public to determine its attitude toward asbestos and its awareness of the health issue. The survey was conducted by the Opinion Research Corporation during March and April. More than 2,000 demographically selected Americans were interviewed.

Without going into enormous detail, the results show that only 22 per cent of the American public are aware of the health hazards of asbestos, and that 80 per cent of these consider it a hazard only to those who are occupationally exposed. A mere three per cent of those interviewed stated that they considered asbestos a health hazard to the general public, and less than one quarter of one per cent considered it the most dangerous material on the list they were given to choose from. Surprisingly, the college age youths of America are no more aware of the hazards of asbestos than their parents and grandparents.

These results should be reassuring to those industry customers who fear that the general public will stop buying their products because they contain asbestos.

Before going on to describe our activities in the government relations area, I think it might be interesting at this point to take a very brief look at the manner in which Dr. Selikoff and his supporters have used his research results to dramatize and exaggerate the seriousness of the asbestos-health problem. I have two charts which point this out rather conclusively.

The first chart shows the actual results of Dr. Selikoff's four mortality studies of asbestos workers. The numbers in parentheses beside the figures for total number of workers indicate those who have so far died from all causes. The percentage figures alongside the total number of deaths from asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma are based on the total number of deaths from all causes, not on the number of workers in the study.

The most important study of the group is the second from the top, showing the deaths from asbestos-related disease among all members of the insulation workers union, regardless of length of exposure. You will note that 34 per cent of those workers who have died thus far have died from one of the three asbestos-related diseases.

These, then, are the facts Dr. Selikoff works from. This is what he knows from his own investigations. Now let us take a look at what he has done with these figures in order to dramatize the problem.

Chart number II shows Dr. Selikoff's predictions about asbestos-related deaths in the United States. Without going into details, Dr. Selikoff has arrived at his projections by the simple procedure of multiplying the percentage of deaths from asbestos-related disease among his insulation workers by the total number of employees in the entire industry.

You will also note that he has raised his projected death estimate to enormous heights over the past year by simply increasing the base figure of employees exposed, while still retaining the percentage multiplier of 34 per cent being experienced by the insulation workers.

I might point out that this tactic, however deceptive, has been an enormous success since each raising of the estimate has earned Dr. Selikoff correspondingly greater coverage by the media. No finer example exists of the total gullibility of the press than the manner in which it allowed its prejudices to be manipulated and played upon in this situation.

Please don't get me wrong. I have no doubt that the insulation workers are in fact dying as rapidly as Dr. Selikoff says they are. The problem is that he has translated their mortality experience to the rest of the entire industry, which is completely erroneous.

In the first place, the estimated number of employees in the industry is too high -- five times too high to be precise. Even more important, according to an analysis by the Association of more than a dozen mortality studies, including those of Dr. Selikoff, our prediction is that approximately 25,000 past and present employees in the asbestos industry have died or will eventually die of asbestos-related disease. This is less than one-thirteenth

CHART NUMBER I

DR. I. J. SELIKOFF --- RESEARCH DATA

	<u>NO. OF WORKERS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF COHORT</u>	<u>TOTAL DEATHS FROM ASBES- TOSIS, LUNG CANCER & MESOTHELIOMA</u>
MORTALITY STUDY OF TWO LOCALS OF INSULATION WORKERS UNION	625 (423)	THOSE WITH A MINIMUM OF 20 YEARS EXPOSURE	149 (35%)
MORTALITY STUDY OF <u>ALL</u> MEMBERS OF INSULATION WORKERS UNION	17,800 (1092)	ALL WORKERS ON ROLLS 1/1/67	368* (34%)
MORTALITY STUDY OF WORKERS IN A WORLD WAR II AMOSITE INSULA- TION PLANT	933 (484)	EXPOSED ONLY TO AMOSITE ASBESTOS	107 (22.1%)
MORTALITY STUDY OF WORKERS AT JOHNS- MANVILLE CORP. MANVILLE, N.J., PLANT **	689 (199)	THOSE WITH A MINIMUM OF 20 YEARS EXPOSURE	66 (33%)

* 340 OF THESE DEATHS WERE AMONG THE 5,119
EMPLOYEES WITH GREATER THAN 20 YEARS EXPOSURE

**UNPUBLISHED DATA TAKEN FROM ARTICLE IN
THE NEW YORK POST, MAY 1972

CHART NUMBER II

DR. I. J. SELIKOFF -- PREDICTIONS

	<u>NO. OF WORKERS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF COHORT</u>	<u>TOTAL DEATHS FROM ASBESTOSIS, LUNG CANCER & MESOTHELIOMA</u>
ARTICLE IN WALL STREET JOURNAL - 6/8/72 - "STUDIES BY DR. SELIKOFF... LEAD HIM TO PREDICT..."	250,000	ALL WORKERS CURRENTLY <u>EMPLOYED IN</u> THE ASBESTOS INDUSTRY	85,000*
ARTICLE IN THE NEW YORK TIMES - 6/13/72 - (5 DAYS LATER) - "IF OUR EXPER- IENCES...ARE A GUIDE..."	500,000	ALL WORKERS CURRENTLY & <u>PREVIOUSLY</u> <u>EMPLOYED IN</u> THE ASBESTOS INDUSTRY	170,000
TESTIMONY AT TOXIC SUBSTANCES HEARING - 2/21/73 - "OUR STUDIES INDICATE..."	1,000,000	ALL WORKERS CURRENTLY, PREVIOUSLY & WHO WILL BE <u>EMPLOYED IN</u> ASBESTOS INDUSTRY IN THIS CENTURY	340,000
AP STORY ON TOXIC SUBSTANCES HEARING	1,000,000	(AS ABOVE)	1,000,000 (MIS-QUOTE)

* ACTUAL QUOTED PREDICTION WAS 95,000,
BUT THIS INCLUDED DEATHS FROM GI CANCER,
WHICH I HAVE SUBTRACTED FROM THE TOTAL.

of Dr. Selikoff's most recent estimate. In addition, our figures show that 20 of the 25,000 deaths -- or 80% -- will occur among those in the insulation trades.

While these estimates should be reassuring to those in the mining and manufacturing areas of the industry, we should not forget that 5,000 of our workmen are still going to die of asbestos-related disease and that, all things considered, there is absolutely nothing that we can do to prevent it. The only thing we can do is to clean up our plants to assure that those entering the industry in the future will not have the same experience.

Within the past year and a half, the main thrust of Association effort has shifted to the government affairs front. The principal agencies in Washington with which we have been dealing are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the Environmental Protection Agency; the Food and Drug Administration; the Bureau of Mines; and, to a lesser degree, the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, and the National Institutes of Health, both of which are mainly involved in research efforts.

In addition, a few weeks ago we were contacted by the Federal Trade Commission, which had received a petition from the Center for Science in the Public Interest requesting an investigation of consumer uses of asbestos for the purpose of determining whether certain products ought to be labeled as hazardous and whether warnings should be required on all advertisements for those products. On the basis of a preliminary meeting with an investigator from the FTC it would appear that we have little to worry about in this particular area.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has been of enormous concern to the industry over the past 18 months. As most of you already know, the Association expended tremendous efforts during the six month period leading to the promulgation of last June's OSHA standards on asbestos. I think it is a gauge of the effectiveness of the total industry involvement in this most crucial matter that of eleven main requirements in the standards, the industry position was accepted totally by OSHA on nine of the eleven, about fifty per cent on a tenth, and totally rejected on only one.

OSHA is now planning to redo the standard package and we are working closely with them on this project. The first step will be the formation of a 15 man advisory committee to review the current standards and any additional medical and technical data that has become available in the year since the standards were promulgated.

Working in cooperation with nine other trade associations we have selected four individuals as industry-wide recommendations to OSHA for the four so-called "employer" spots on the advisory committee.

In discussing the formation of the advisory committee with John O'Neill of the OSHA Standards Development Section, we were asked to add a couple of names to the list so that OSHA would have more of a selection to choose from. This we have agreed to do.

The committee will be given up to nine months to complete its deliberations and prepare for OSHA a revised standard package. This will be followed by public hearings, approximately a year from now. We do not expect to see a new standard promulgated before the Fall of 1974.

It is of course impossible to determine at this time what the new standards will look like, however, I would venture to say that they will certainly not be less strict than the ones we have today, although they will probably be less confusing and leave less room for employer interpretation. Something will unquestionably be done to improve the current difficulties with the monitoring requirements.

The main function of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health is to conduct research and to prepare so-called Criteria Packages, which are essentially recommendations to OSHA for standards on various materials, chemicals and activities. Such a package on asbestos was prepared by NIOSH at the time of the OSHA proceedings last year. NIOSH will not be preparing a new or revised criteria package for the upcoming review of the asbestos standards.

I do not believe it would be unfair to say that of all the agencies in Washington dealing with asbestos, Dr. Selikoff has had his greatest influence on the young idealistic scientists and doctors at NIOSH. Consequently, industry influence is weakest in this agency. It was NIOSH, after all, that made the original recommendation for a two fiber standard in the United States asbestos industry.

Next to OSHA, the Environmental Protection Agency has the greatest potential of any federal agency for adversely affecting the future of the asbestos industry in this country. Not only is the EPA responsible for developing and enforcing air and water pollution standards, but the Toxic Substances Control Act, now pending in Congress, will also become an EPA function after passage.

For this reason, I am pleased to be able to say that the asbestos industry has an excellent relationship with the EPA. No finer proof of this exists than the fact that there was not a single major industry recommendation made to the EPA at the public hearings on the proposed asbestos emission regulations that was not accepted either in toto or in principle in the final standards, which were published in early April of this year.

We are presently working with the EPA on the development of waste water effluent standards for asbestos manufacturing plants. We

certainly hope that these standards will turn out to be as reasonable as the air pollution regulations. The proposed effluent standards are scheduled to be published in the Federal Register sometime this Summer, to be followed by public hearings, with the final standards being promulgated in the Fall, perhaps as early as October.

We are also planning, in the near future, to meet in Washington with representatives from the standards development and enforcement branches of the EPA to discuss with them questions of interpretation and compliance policy with regard to the new air pollution regulations.

We have already resolved one interpretation question that is of special interest to the asbestos textile industry. Approximately two weeks ago I was asked by a member company of the Association to find out whether the EPA was planning to require the manufacturers of asbestos safety clothing to register as potential emission sources under the law.

In discussing the situation over the phone with EPA compliance officials, I argued that the producers of asbestos safety clothing were not manufacturers as defined in the regulations but were instead only fabricators of an asbestos product, and as such, should not have to register as potential emission sources.

After our phone conversation ended, a brief meeting was held among the EPA compliance people. I was then called back and informed that they agreed with me that the safety clothing producers should not be required to register.

While this rather minor problem took approximately an hour and a half and two or three phone calls to resolve, it is indicative of the type of day-to-day services that the Association provides for its member companies.

Over the past year the Food and Drug Administration has shown an increased interest in asbestos as a possible hazardous contaminant in various foods, beverages and drugs. Late in 1972 they set up an asbestos task force to review the situation and to propose regulations and guidelines where appropriate.

Thus far they have concentrated their efforts in two areas -- on the use of asbestos-contaminated talc in food packaging and in cosmetics, and secondly, on the use of asbestos cellulose filter pads in the beverage and drug industries.

In our first meeting with the FDA task force last November on the filter problem, they demonstrated and admitted to an appalling ignorance about the health hazards of asbestos. Since then, they have gotten one heck of a lot smarter, due at least in part to the tremendous amount of data and information which the Association

has been supplying to them. As a consequence, the FDA is today less panicky about asbestos and therefore less likely to propose foolish, unsupportable regulations. Spokesmen from the FDA have, in fact, defended the filter industry against environmentalist attacks in the press and elsewhere in recent months. This is, quite obviously, a healthy sign.

Our activities in the area of Congressional relations have been quite minimal to date, although we are preparing for the upcoming struggle in Congress over workmen's compensation reform, at which time asbestos is unquestionably going to be racked over the coals by Dr. Selikoff and by representatives of organized labor.

Unfortunately, the Association has neither the manpower nor the time to embark on a full-scale legislative information program. We have met on occasion with the legislative and legal assistants to various Senators who have attacked asbestos, however much more needs to be done in this area and I am afraid individual member companies are going to have to be the prime ball carriers and not the Association.

For essentially the same reason, our government activities at the state and local level have declined to essentially zero over the past year and a half. This has not been too serious a deficiency as most of the authority of the cities and states in asbestos control has been usurped by various Federal regulatory agencies. Nonetheless, more individual company activity is required at these levels of government.

In conclusion, I think we can all be justifiably pleased with what we have been able to accomplish in the past few years in resolving the cornucopia of interrelated problems that constitute the asbestos-health situation.

Our plants are cleaner and our workmen better protected. The general public has been shown to be in no danger from asbestos, if it ever was. While we have been regulated extensively, for the most part the standards that have been developed have not been as bad as we feared they might be, and in some cases they turned out far better than we ever dared hope. In addition, while we are still taking our lumps in the public press, the net effect of all this adverse publicity has been shown to be surprisingly small.

We have sweated a lot and we have groaned a lot, but we are still standing and we are still viable. I sense today within the industry a greater feeling of confidence in the future than at any time in the past few years. But we must not rest contented.

We must remember that Dr. Selikoff has to date been far less successful than our industry has in influencing the decisions of the various governmental regulatory agencies. This will make him try

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute

FEB 9 1973

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

General Meeting

February 9, 1973
Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia

In Attendance

AMATEX CORPORATION

H. H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.

S. G. Dixit

A. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

C. G. Guerin

A. R. Morrill (C.J-M)

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

E. W. Russell

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

D. E. Childers

J. W. Echerd

L. E. Moody

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

G. F. Ducker

J. W. Hawkins

R. T. Matthew

M. Q. Scowcroft

UNIROYAL, INC.

D. T. Austin

B. E. Carden

L. F. Dieringer

R. C. Hunt

E. A. Morris

S. J. Peele, Jr.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

P. E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.

W. H. Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

Dr. R. A. Kuntze

(Ontario Research Foundation)

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

E. A. Farrell

C. E. Stiefken (Asarco)

NIPPON ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD.

Y. Sato

TBA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS LTD.

H. J. Corson, Jr.

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

W. B. Alcorn (Legal Counsel)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

D. M. Fagan (Executive Secretary)

Total attendance during this two-day meeting was 43 people, including 9 women and 34 men.

M I N U T E S

1. President M. Q. Scowcroft called the General Meeting to order at 2:30 P.M., February 9, 1973, with a welcome to all in attendance. He stated each member of the Board of Governors is making every effort to strengthen the organization and some ideas are in the making that

will be announced in the very near future. He voiced it was an exciting experience to start out with a wonderful new slate, including the new Executive Secretary, Mrs. Doris M. Fagan. He hoped the Board will be innovative but will not try to be too revolutionary. He expressed a desire for the same support and cooperation from all involved with the ATI as has been received in the past.

2. Continuing the already-established tradition, President Scowcroft asked each member in attendance to rise and state his name and company affiliation.

3. Upon presentation, it was moved by A. Kuzmuk, seconded by E. A. Morris, to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the last stated meeting. The motion was so carried.

4. Treasurer Morris presented the Financial Report (see attached) showing total assets and net worth of the ATI as of January 2, 1973. As an up-date to the report, as of February 7, 1973, the Institute had received all dues from the member companies and the total in the savings account as of that date stood at \$21,346.91. S. J. Peele, Jr., moved that the report be accepted. The move was seconded by C. G. Guerin and so voted, unanimously.

5. The Legal Counsel address was given by W. B. Alcorn of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft. Since the current activities concerning OSHA requirements are being reviewed within the pertinent committees, Mr. Alcorn confined his talk to some of the basic principles of antitrust law which govern the distribution and marketing of products. He reviewed four U.S. Supreme Court cases that have been decided in this area. The full text of his report, written as formal Remarks of Counsel, is attached to these Minutes.

6. The Fibre Producers' Report was presented by Paul E. Leclerc, Regional Sales Manager with Asbestos Corporation Ltd. For the year 1972, total shipments of asbestos from the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association were 1,372,677 tons, 2.3% or roughly 31,000 tons over those for 1971. The increase was mostly in Group 7. Group 3 shipments were up only 154 tons. For 1973, Eastern Quebec producers' stocks of Group 3 Spinning Fibre are good and production should be adequate for any increase in demand. Mr. Leclerc then referred to Asbestos Corporation's activities, especially the new finishing mill at Nordenham, Germany, and gave a few remarks about the availability of certain asbestos grades from Cassiar Asbestos Corporation. A copy of the full report as presented by Mr. Leclerc is attached.

7. Committee Reports were presented to the general membership, as listed below:

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing, by Chairman B. E. Carden;
Asbestos Advisory, by Acting Chairman E. A. Morris;
Technical, by Chairman J. W. Echerd;
Fiber Research & Testing, by Chairman C. E. Stiefken;
Environmental Health, by L. F. Dieringer.

In presenting the Asbestos Advisory Committee report, Mr. Morris added his personal note by thanking the members of the Institute for the Certificate of Appreciation he received, in absentia, at the last General Meeting. He expressed it had been both a pleasure and his honor to have served as Chairman of the Asbestos Advisory Committee over the past two years.

Response from the floor concerning Environmental Health included the following comment by S. J. Peele, Jr. Even though it appears the pressure is off on dust count citations, companies would be well advised to get the obvious things corrected at their plants to avoid OSHA citations in other areas. L. F. Dieringer agreed and elaborated on the idea by saying when a citation is received, companies should be sure to request a reasonable abatement period within which to correct the situation. This will diminish the chance for a premature second inspection, the result of which could be a "willful" citation charge.

8. Addressing the Membership, President Scowcroft stated he wished to retain the flexibility of having a speaker at a given ATI meeting when it was deemed meaningful and important. He advised of the probability there will be a speaker at the next two meetings and requested that members suggest to others at their companies that they attend the meetings as the presentations should be pertinent and interesting. Tentatively, Dr. J. Corbett McDonald is being considered as a speaker at the June 1973 meeting and will be contacted through the efforts of E. A. Farrell. A recognized expert on the medical aspects of asbestos and health and representing the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, Dr. McDonald is an Epidemiologist with the Department of Epidemiology and Health, McGill University. Also, ATI has been approached by the Asbestos Information Association/North America who is currently in the process of establishing a program of capable speakers on what the AIA/NA is doing. Possibly ATI will contact AIA/NA for the October 1973 meeting. President Scowcroft praised the AIA/NA stating it is doing an admirable job of keeping the Industry informed. He specifically referred to an article by Robert Sherrill printed in the January 21, 1973, edition of the New York Times. In rebuttal, the AIA/NA wrote a factual, comprehensive Letter to the Editor of the "Times." The newspaper responded it would consider publishing the rebuttal, if it were reduced to 400 words from the original six-page typewritten letter.

9. The next General Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute will be held --

June 6-7, 1973
Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia

Other future General Meetings include October 3-5, 1973, at Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts; February 6-7, 1974, at the Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, South Carolina; June 1974 in the Washington, D.C., area; September 25-27, 1974, at The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia; and February 1975 in the Philadelphia or surrounding area.

P. E. Leclerc expressed preference that the last day of each meeting fall on a Friday so members may extend their stay into the weekend if they so desired. It was agreed this was the general feeling of Institute members and every effort will be made to oblige whenever possible.

10. President Scowcroft advised that the mailing of the Minutes of this General Meeting will include the new ATI Directory.

11. President Scowcroft expressed appreciation to H. E. Sunbury, the former Executive Secretary of the ATI, and to D. M. Fagan for being so detailed with the changeover, resulting in a very smooth transition.

12. As the new Executive Secretary, Mrs. Fagan thanked the members for their confidence in her capabilities. She stated it is and will be a privilege and a pleasure to work with this segment of the Industry -- and an honor for ASBESTOS Magazine. She also expressed the appreciation of the Magazine for ATI member support to the proposed reprinting of "The History of the Asbestos Textile Industry in the United States," by John A. Bettles, Jr., and regretted to advise the response was insufficient to justify printing costs plus other expenses that would necessarily be involved. In answer to a query from the floor, via E. A. Farrell, separate chapters of the "History" are available solely through the purchase of the individual issues of the Magazine in which they appeared.

13. There being no further business to be brought before the membership, the meeting was adjourned at approximately 3:30 P.M. via a move by E. A. Morris, seconded by L. F. Dieringer, and unanimous approval by the attending members.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan
Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

January 2, 1973

Balance On Hand at last report (Sept.1,1972)

General Fund	\$ 3992.64
Reserve Fund	9313.41
Petty Cash Fund	100.00

Total On Hand

\$ 13406.05

Receipts

To Reserve Fund (Interest to 12/31/72)	233.49
To General Fund (Special Assessments)	750.00
To General Fund (Voluntary Contributions)	250.00
To General Fund (Book Sales)	99.48

Total Received

1332.97

Total On Hand & Received

14739.02

Disbursements

Legal Services & Expenses (3rd Qtr,1972)	1284.11
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	938.00
F.I.C.A. Tax (3rd Qtr.,1972)	78.00
N.J.U.& Dis. Tax (3rd Qtr.,1972)	33.75
Secretary's Travel expense	188.14
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00
A.T.I. Meeting expense (Sept.18-20, 1972)	905.61
Printing & Office Supplies	245.53
Telephone (4 mos.)	166.44
Insurance - \$92.00; ASTM Dues-\$25.00	117.00
Revision of Fibre Test Manual	171.45
Accountant (Caruso, Year ending Sept.1972)	300.00
Moving expense (Office equipment to W.G.,Pa.)	111.30
Miscellaneous (Gifts, Flowers,etc.)	176.15
Petty Cash (Vouchers 629-664 inclusive)	129.71

Total Disbursements

5145.19

Balance On Hand as of January 2, 1973 \$

9593.83

Funds as of January 2, 1973

General Fund	1396.93 (*)
Reserve Fund (with interest to 12/31/72)	8096.90 (**)
Petty Cash Fund	100.00

Total Funds

\$ 9593.83

Assets as of January 2, 1973

Total Funds as listed above	9593.83
Accts Receivable (Member's Dues,1973)	14250.00
Accts " (Book Sales)	18.71
Postage On Hand	.66
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal value)	1.00

Total Assets

\$ 23864.20

Liabilities

none

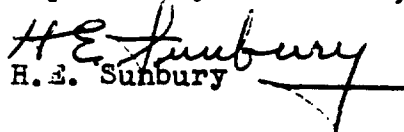
Net Worth

\$ 23864.20

(*) \$50.00 transferred to Reserve fund on 11/18/72

(**) \$1500.00 transferred to General Fund on 12/11/72

Respectfully submitted,


 H.E. Sunbury

QUEBEC PRODUCEPS' REPORT

[Presented at ATI General Meeting, February 9, 1973, at the Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia]

Following is a brief report on the asbestos industry for 1972.

Total shipments from the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association were up 2.3% or 31,000 tons. It should be noted however that the increase was in group 7 which is up 63,000 tons.

Shipments of group 3 were up by 154 tons and group 4 by 3,800 tons. Shipments of groups 5 and 6 were down 37,000 tons. Total shipments from the QAMA were 1,372,677 for the year.

Now looking at 1973 and especially to the group that is of most interest to you, stocks of spinning fibre from the Eastern Quebec producers are good and production should be adequate to take care of any increase in demand this year, which we sincerely hope will materialize.

Present stocks of groups 4, 5, 6 and 7 are good but there has been a stronger demand than usual for asbestos at this time of year and customers are, on the whole, very optimistic as to their total requirements for the year.

It could very well happen that some of these grades might be in short supply before year end.

Talking about my own company, as you know, we have been mining in Northern Quebec and last year we started shipping ore concentrate to our finishing mill in Germany to start the mill production. Unfortunately, the severe storm which hit Europe last fall was particularly felt in the Nordenham area and some of the buildings at our new plant were severely damaged thus delaying the start of our milling operations.

We are at the moment in the early stages of production and at the outset the tonnages that are forthcoming from this plant will be solely for the asbestos cement industry in Europe and this should release extra Thetford fours and fives to the North American market.

It is possible that at some time in the future, if the Asbestos Hill ore is found to contain sufficient long fibre, and if market conditions warrant it at that time, some spinning fibre may eventually be produced at our Nordenham mill. At the moment, however, only one, two or possibly three grades of asbestos-cement fibre in the four or five-group range will be made.

Regarding Cassiar, Mr. W. J. W. Smith has informed me that grades AAA and AA are in short supply and that grade A and other shorter grades are readily available.

Paul E. Leclerc,
Regional Sales Manager
Asbestos Corporation Ltd.

M I N U T E S

AIR HYGIENE & MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
February 9, 1973 -- Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia

The following fifteen (15) members and guests attended, representing ten (10) companies:

Amatex Corporation -- H. H. Walter;
Garlock Inc. -- S. G. Dixit;
Johns-Manville Corporation -- C. G. Guerin, A. R. Morrill (C.J-M),
W. B. Reitze;
Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd. -- E. A. Farrell;
Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd. -- Y. Sato;
H. K. Porter Company, Inc. -- L. E. Moody;
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. -- G. F. Ducker, R. T. Matthew, I. H. Weaver;
TBA Industrial Products Ltd. -- H. J. Corson, Jr.;
Uniroyal, Inc. -- B. E. Carden, L. F. Dieringer, R. C. Hunt.

The meeting included discussions in the following areas: recent experiences with OSHA inspections, cleaning to meet OSHA standards, protective clothing, lockers, etc., noise control, changes and improvements in manufacturing.

OSHA inspectors usually spend two to three days on asbestos plant inspections. The number one item on the inspection list is dust counts, and is closely followed by electrical equipment and associated controls. Also, warning and information signs. Good house-keeping practices and properly marked aisles are also near the top of the OSHA check list.

In all recent inspections, OSHA's dust count is much higher than the company count, and in some cases it is from three (3) to five (5) times higher.

The best effort or degree of accuracy in checking dust counts is a plus or minus 40% and in some cases has checked as much as plus or minus 300%. In view of these differences, some plants have used an outside laboratory to recheck their dust samples. The outside check correlated very closely with the company check.

It was pointed out that weather conditions affect plant dust counts and counts are usually higher in cold, dry weather. Also, dust counts taken from machine to machine show higher counts. For example, a count taken at number 1 machine will be lower than a dust count taken at machine number 3. This is caused by dust generated by machines number 1 and 2, some of which is picked up by the number 3 machine.

Some plants have a daily schedule of cleaning all cards while others clean twice a week. As far as cleaning and housekeeping are concerned, the advice from those who have had inspections is to keep the plant in tip-top shape at all times, as "good" is not good enough for OSHA.

In one recent inspection, protective clothing from head to foot was recommended by the inspector. It is felt that in all plants, workers in some areas will be required to wear some protective clothing.

Companies should be looking closely for ways of lowering plant noise levels. The use of ear plugs is a temporary means of controlling noise. As discussed in this meeting, noise levels can be reduced by slight changes in some machinery and with better fixing and repairs.

One plant eliminated the use of ear plugs in the carding department by making changes in the condenser section. This change reduced the noise level from 92 decibels to 84 decibels.

Respectfully submitted,

Buel E. Carden, Chairman

M I N U T E S

ASBESTOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
February 9, 1973 -- Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia

IN ATTENDANCE:

E. A. Morris, Acting Chairman
M. Q. Scowcroft
A. Kuzmuk
E. W. Russell
W. B. Alcorn (Legal Counsel)

ABSENT:

E. C. Bratt
T. P. Jackson
M. J. Scanlan
D. M. Fagan
(Executive Secretary)

Mr. Jackson was not able to attend due to a conflicting national sales meeting of Johns-Manville Corporation. He replaces M. S. Lindstrom on the Committee, due to reassignments at Johns-Manville.

Mrs. Fagan was attending meetings of the other Committees to familiarize herself with their activities.

E. W. Russell was appointed as Chairman of the Asbestos Advisory Committee for the remaining portion of the two-year term, a responsibility previously held by Mr. Lindstrom who is unable to serve in that capacity due to the afore-mentioned reassignment at Johns-Manville. Good wishes were expressed for Mr. Lindstrom in his new position with J-M.

Of primary interest to the Committee was the progress made by the Technical Committee on the development of a meaningful test to determine the amount of dust generated by a given asbestos cloth when subjected to subsequent fabrication. An up-to-date status report on the development of this test is given in the accompanying Minutes of the Technical Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. Morris,
Acting Chairman

M I N U T E S
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
February 8 & 9, 1973 -- Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia

IN ATTENDANCE: J. W. Hawkins, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
D. T. Austin, Uniroyal, Inc.
W. Maaskant, Amatex Corporation
J. W. Echerd, H. K. Porter Company, Inc.

Methods to determine the dusting characteristics of asbestos products were discussed at a Special Meeting on February 8th. Messrs. Hawkins and Austin reported on the availability of equipment for this test. After reviewing the properties of several abrasion and piling-type testers, the Committee decided that initial evaluation will begin with the "tumbler" method. Mr. Hawkins will request information on Johns-Manville's Tumbler Test. If the process appears adaptable, the Committee will seek permission to run test samples at Celanese's Physical Testing Laboratory in Charlotte, North Carolina.

The Committee reviewed a letter from G. R. Tucker of the General Services Administration stating there will be coordination between GSA and the Department of Defense on the disposition of Military Specification MIL-C-10316C as soon as Federal Specification SS-C-1783 is published. It is expected the Federal Specification will be in print about March 1973.

A letter from Neptune Meter Company requesting information on laps and braiding yarns was presented to the Committee for comments. Mrs. D. M. Fagan was instructed to reply and advise that pertinent ATI member companies would contact them.

ASTM Standards D299, D375, D1061 and D2100 were submitted to letter ballot for reapproval without revision. Negative votes received for each Standard were reviewed. The basic objection of Messrs. T. R. Bainbridge and J. H. Reynolds concerned the lack of statements pertaining to Precision and Accuracy. Work on the revision of D299 was started by the Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Echerd, Chairman

M I N U T E S

FIBER RESEARCH & TESTING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
February 9, 1973 -- Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia

IN ATTENDANCE: C. E. Stiefken, American Smelting & Refining Co.
D. E. Childers, H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
W. H. Smith, Bell Asbestos Mines, Ltd.
R. A. Kuntze, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd.

The Committee Meeting was devoted exclusively to work on the third edition of the Test Manual.

The new manual, titled "Test Manual for Chrysotile Asbestos," will have approximately 400 pages containing 31 tests. It will be in looseleaf form and will cost between \$4.50 and \$5.00, including a flexible binder.

The Quebec Asbestos Mining Association will supply originals of three new tests and sixteen rewritten tests, including all photographs and sketches. The Asbestos Textile Institute will supply master sheets of twelve retained tests, and together these will be submitted in rough draft form to the printer for final cost estimating.

The Asbestos Textile Institute membership is requested to submit to C. E. Stiefken, Chairman of this Committee, its required number of copies of the full manual and any separate individual tests desired.

After discussion, the following Committee decisions were made:

- a) Elimination of the proposed Alpine Dry Screening test. The QAMA does not wish to sponsor this test and the MTI has insufficient background on the test to sponsor it at this time.
- b) It was decided to leave out of the index section the form in which the tests are written.
- c) The manual will be in seven sections, each section divided by a blank card page containing an edge identification tab.
- d) It was decided that where a test was deleted from the old second edition manual, a new test would receive that number, so that no blanks would appear in the test index, and numerical continuity would be retained.
- e) Summary descriptions of all tests would be written in both French and English.
- f) An acknowledgment listing of members of associations contributing to the work of rewriting the manual would be retained.

It was hoped that by the next meeting of the Association in June at Arlington, Virginia, that the printer will have the rough draft, and that by the October meeting the manual will be completed.

Respectfully submitted,
C. E. Stiefken, Chairman

M I N U T E S

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
February 9, 1973 -- Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia

The Environmental Health Committee met for a short time on Friday morning, February 9, 1973. Present were L. F. Dieringer and W. B. Reitze, and at the Committee's invitation, Mr. I. H. Weaver.

Discussion on asbestos centered mainly on problems associated with the method of measurement of airborne asbestos fibers. Controversy surrounds the reproductibility of fiber counts on the same membrane filter samples. Various studies and round-robin fiber counting of samples have shown variations of up to three-hundred percent in fiber counts. The general feeling was that as a result of the controversy, there has been a slow-down in OSHA inspections for airborne asbestos exposures, and that citations are very possible where the ceiling concentration of ten fibers per cubic centimeter was exceeded and respiratory protection not provided.

Other discussion centered around the NIOSH criteria for recommended standards, particularly for noise and heat stress. The proposed noise standard differs from the presently promulgated OSHA standard in that it is recommended that: (1) new installations be designed with noise control for a limit of 85 dBA and that after a time period determined by the Department of Labor, 85 dBA be the limit for all places of employment; (2) medical surveillance in the form of an audiometric testing program be carried out; (3) hearing protection be authorized only as an interim measure until engineering and administrative controls and procedures are implemented. The proposed heat stress standards have many features which will be difficult to administer. It should be remembered that NIOSH, which is a part of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, bases its criteria for recommended standards on a compilation of research and actual experience. Their recommendations are forwarded to the Department of Labor for consideration for incorporation in proposed OSHA standards. The Department of Labor has established standards advisory committees for both noise and heat stress, who held their initial meetings in February. It is difficult at this time to speculate when these standards will be issued.

Respectfully submitted,

L. F. Dieringer, Chairman

REMARKS OF COUNSEL

Asbestos Textile Institute General Meeting
February 9, 1973, Atlanta, Georgia

Last September in Absecon, New Jersey, I discussed with you one of the antitrust cases which was recently decided by the Supreme Court. That case was California Transport v. Trucking Unlimited, 404 U.S. 508 (1972). It further refined what is known to lawyers as the "Hoerr Doctrine". Our discussion centered on the way in which that legal doctrine protects competitors from antitrust liability when they undertake concerted efforts aimed at influencing governmental processes and obtaining governmental action.

Today, I shall address my remarks to another case recently decided by the Supreme Court. This opinion was handed down on March 29, 1972, in United States v. Topco Associates, 405 U.S. 596 (1972).

The defendants in Topco consisted of about 25 small and medium-sized independent regional supermarket chains which operated in 33 states. Topco Associates was organized in 1944 to combine the purchasing power of a few small food stores and small grocery chains. Individually, none had the volume of business necessary to market a private brand of food stuffs.

The individual companies formed an association that had an aggregate volume of business sufficient to make a private brand marketing program feasible. This, Topco proceeded to implement.

However, the Topco associates did not feel that they should compete against each other. Each agreed to sell their products only in a specific, exclusive territory. Only in a few cases did such territories overlap.

In addition to territorial restrictions, Topco did not allow any of its members to sell Topco products at wholesale without permission of other members. Even if permission were granted to sell at wholesale, such sales were restricted to defined geographic areas and had to be made under conditions stipulated by Topco on an ad hoc basis.

Over the years, what began as an association of small grocers and small food store chains grew dramatically in terms of its members' sales. The members of Topco Associates had aggregate retail sales in 1967 of \$2.3-billion. They were surpassed only by the nation's three largest food chains, A&P, Safeway and Kroger.

Not all of the products sold by the members of Topco Associates were purchased through the association. Only about 10% of their total purchases were made through Topco. About 6% of the purchases by the association's members were of products bearing Topco's private brand labels.

The government charged that the Topco marketing program involved restraints of trade which violated the antitrust laws, specifically Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 26 Stat. 209, as amended 15

U.S.C. § 1. The basis of this action was the fact that the Topco associates had agreed not to compete with each other in the marketing of their private label products. In other words, competition among sellers of the same brand (intra-brand competition) was restrained and lessened.

Topco Associates characterized the restraints of trade involved in its marketing program as ancillary to an overriding main purpose which was to enable its members to compete more effectively with the large grocery chains. First, without the association's buying power, its members could not market a private brand. Second, the private label selling through Topco increased competition with such large companies as A&P. Third, however much intra-brand competition was prevented by the territorial agreements among the members of Topco, that was justified by the increased inter-brand competition with the large grocery chains which the Topco marketing plan allowed. And fourth, without the territorial and customer restrictions, Topco felt its private label program was unworkable and would fail, thus inter-brand competition with the large grocery chains would be lessened by the demise of the association.

The trial court agreed with Topco's ancillary restraint rationale and dismissed the case. It recognized the restraints of trade involved but viewed the problem as one to be judged by the "rule of reason". That is, if the restraint in question is a reasonable one under the circumstances, then it does not violate the antitrust laws. 319 F.Supp. 1031 (N.D. Ill. 1970).

The government appealed to the Supreme Court. It argued that the rule of reason was inappropriate and that the Topco restrictions were illegal per se.

The Supreme Court agreed with the government's position and held that the Topco marketing plan involved horizontal restraints of trade, that is, restraints involving the agreement or acquiescence of direct competitors. The territorial and customer restrictions imposed on members of Topco were illegal per se, thus making an inquiry into their reasonableness not only unnecessary but also irrelevant.

With regard to Topco's territorial restrictions which the association tried to justify on the ground that they promoted intra-brand competition, the Supreme Court said, "Topco has no authority under the Sherman Act to determine the respective values of competition in various sectors of the economy." 405 U.S. at 610-611.

With regard to Topco's restriction on its members' right to sell at wholesale, the Supreme Court stated as follows:

"* * *These restrictions amount to regulation of the customers to whom members of Topco may sell Topco-brand goods. Like territorial restrictions, limitations on customers are intended to limit intra-brand competition and to promote inter-brand competition. [But] the arena in which Topco members compete must be left to their unfettered choice absent a contrary congressional determination."
405 U.S. at 612.

Only Chief Justice Burger dissented from the Supreme Court's reversal of the lower court's decision. To gain a better understanding of that reversal, a brief review of several past decisions is necessary.

In 1963, the Supreme Court decided White Motor Co. v. United States, 372 U.S. 253 (1963). The defendant in that case had assigned exclusive sales territories to its dealers and also restricted its dealers from selling to certain customers, that is, government accounts. The trial court granted summary judgment in favor of the government, viewing both kinds of restrictions as illegal per se under the Sherman Act. 194 F.Supp. 562 (N.D. Ohio 1961).

White Motor co. appealed the decision. It argued that the territorial and customer restrictions were justified on at least two grounds: First, whatever lessening of intra-brand competition resulted from the challenged restraints of trade was offset by increased inter-brand competition. Second, without the territorial protection afforded by White's scheme of distribution, dealers would not be willing to invest the substantial sums of capital required.

The Supreme Court reversed the lower court's finding for the government. It remanded the case for trial because the record was insufficient to support a finding that the vertical restraints of trade were illegal.

The White Motor Co. case was subsequently settled. The Supreme Court's decision on the appeal from the summary judgment was used as authority to uphold territorial restrictions by manufacturers in two cases: Snap-On Tools Corp. v. FTC, 321 F.2d 825 (7th Cir. 1963); Sandura Co. v. FTC, 339 F.2d 847 (6th Cir. 1964).

In 1967 the Supreme Court decided another case involving territorial restrictions. That case was United States v. Arnold-Schwinn & Co., 388 U.S. 365 (1967). The defendant, Arnold Schwinn

& Co., was a family business which accounted for only 12% of the bicycle market and faced large competitors. Schwinn bicycles were distributed through about 5,500 approved retailers with Schwinn service facilities. Between the manufacturer and the Schwinn retailers stood 22 distributors who, by agreement with the manufacturer, could not sell outside assigned territories or to unapproved retailers.

Schwinn bicycles were distributed in three ways: by sales to distributors who resold to approved retailers; by sales to retailers by means of consignment or agency arrangements with the distributors; and by sales to retailers under which the distributors merely transmitted orders from the retailers to the manufacturer. This last manner of distribution was known as the "Schwinn Plan".

Under the "Schwinn Plan", bicycles were shipped directly to the retailers from the manufacturer. On such sales, the manufacturer invoiced and extended credit to the retailers directly, but it paid a commission to the distributors for taking the orders.

The complaint charged several violations of the antitrust laws. Specifically, resale price maintenance by Schwinn; allocation of sales territories among the distributors; and a group boycott of unfranchised retailers.

With respect to the Schwinn Plan of selling and with respect to consignment arrangements, the Supreme Court upheld the restraints of trade on the theory that the distributors in such cases were "undistinguishable in functions from agents or salesmen." It is significant to note that the trial court had found no evidence of price-fixing and that there was ample competition from competing bicycle manufacturers.

However, where the manufacturer sold bicycles to the distributors who in turn resold them to retailers, the restraints of trade were declared illegal per se. The Supreme Court indicated that a per se test was applicable wherever title passed, while the rule of reason approach was appropriate where the manufacturer had not parted title with the goods:

"Once the manufacturer has parted with title and risk, he has parted with dominion over the product, and his effort thereafter to restrict territory or persons to whom the product may be transferred--whether by explicit agreement or by silent combination or understanding with his vendee--is a per se violation of § 1 of the Sherman Act." 388 U.S. at 382.

The Court carved out two narrow exceptions in which territorial and customer restrictions might be allowed even though title passed. These two narrow exceptions are where the manufacturer is a new entrant and must depend upon such restrictions to get a toehold in the market, or where the manufacturer is a failing company and the restrictions are necessary to maintain its existence. 388 U.S. at 374.

In the same year that Schwinn was decided, the Supreme Court handed down a decision in United States v. Sealy, Inc., 383 U.S. 250 (1967). The defendant in Sealy was a venture organized by about 30 manufacturers in order to promote a national brand for bedding. The association, controlled by its members, owned the trademark, assisted with advertising, research, specifications, purchasing and, in turn, assigned each manufacturer a territory in which only it could sell the "Sealy" products. The trademark licenses provided sanctions for violations of the exclusive sales territories. The sanctions were administered by the association of manufacturers.

Despite the fact that a similar arrangement had been upheld in Denison Mattress Factory v. Spring-air Co., 308 F.2d 403 (5th Cir. 1962), as a permissible restraint ancillary to trademark rights, the government attacked the restrictive aspects of the Sealy marketing operation.

On appeal, the Supreme Court characterized the Sealy restraints of trade as horizontal rather than vertical. It noted that the licensees themselves owned virtually all the stock in the trademark owner, which was the defendant in the lawsuit. Thus, the marketing arrangement was really "a joint venture, of, by, and for its stockholder-licensees" and "an instrumentality * * * for purposes of the horizontal territorial allocation." 388 U.S. at 353-354.

Furthermore, the Sealy trial court had found that the marketing plan included price-fixing. The Supreme Court in this context, treated the exclusive territorial restraints as part of "an aggregation of trade restraints" and struck the territorial arrangements down as "unlawful under § 1 of the Sherman Act without the necessity for an inquiry * * * as to their business or economic justification, their impact in the marketplace, or their reasonableness." 388 U.S. at 357-358.

The opinion in Sealy did nothing to encourage the further development of what is known as the "ancillary restraint" doctrine, treated in such cases as Gray Line, Inc. v. Gray Line Sightseeing Cos. Associated, Inc., 246 F.Supp. 495 (N.D. Cal. 1965). But in opinions subsequent to Schwinn, the Court hinted that certain restraints ancillary to the licensing of a valid trademark might be upheld. See, for example, Perma Life Mufflers, Inc. v. Interna-

tional Parts Corp., 392 U.S. 134, 136 n.4 (1968); Albrecht v. Herald Co., 390 U.S. 145, 154-156 (1968) (concurring opinion).

This was the status of the law when the Topco case came before the Supreme Court. The Topco Associates drew some encouragement from the fact that in its Sealy opinion, the Supreme Court had referred to the argument "that a number of small grocers might allocate territory among themselves on an exclusive basis as incident to the use of a common name and common advertisements, and that this sort of venture should be welcomed in the interests of competition." Although the Court expressed no opinion on the merits of that argument in Sealy, it did state that the Sealy case presented a far different situation. 388 U.S. at 357.

However, the Court viewed the Topco situation as being on all fours with the Sealy problem and thus was subject to the per se rule of antitrust illegality. The court pointed out in a footnote in the Topco opinion:

"It is true that in Sealy the Court dealt with price fixing as well as territorial restrictions. To the extent that Sealy casts doubt on whether horizontal territorial limitations, unaccompanied by price fixing, are per se violations of the Sherman Act, we remove that doubt today." 405 U.S. at 609 n.9.

In summary, the restraints of trade, relating both to allocations of territories and restrictions on selling to wholesale customers, were viewed in Topco as products of a horizontal combination and conspiracy among intra-brand competitors. The horizontal aspects of that fact situation triggered the per se rule. The restraints could not be justified as ancillary to valid trademark licenses. Thus it has been reaffirmed that horizontal agreements resulting in restraints of trade cannot be justified by the argument that they are necessary to allow the combination of competitors to compete effectively with third parties larger than themselves.

Wendell B. Alcorn, Attorney

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute

SEP 20 1972

MINUTES - - GENERAL MEETING

September 18 - 20, 1972 - SEAVIEW COUNTRY CLUB, Absecon, N.J.

Attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

Wm. Maaskant
M.J. Scanlan
H.H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.

S.G. Dixit
Alex. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

M.J. Cowan
C.G. Guerin
M.S. Lindstrom
J.P. Power (Canadian J/M Co.)
W.B. Reitze
C.L. Sheckler
J.L. Tucker (Retired)

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

E.W. Russell
J.K. Whittaker

H.K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

E.C. Bratt
D.E. Childers
J.W. Echerd
L.E. Moody

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

J.W. Hawkins
R.A. Jann
R.T. Matthew
M.Q. Scowcroft
J.P. Wronski

UNIROYAL, INC.

D.T. Austin, Jr.
B.E. Carden
B.D. Bittinger
L.F. Dieringer
W.C. Hitchcock
S.J. Peele, Jr.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

G.F.A. Brink
P.E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

Marcel Dorais
Walter H. Smith
Wm.J.W. Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORP. LTD.

Dr. R.A. Kuntze (Ont. Research Fd)

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LIMITED

E.A. Farrell

MANUFACTURERS MULTIPLES, S.A.

Rafael E. Arnal

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO., Ltd.

Y. Sato

TURNER BROTHERS ASBESTOS CO., LTD.

H.J. Corson, Jr.

ASTM COMMITTEE D13.14

P.O. Nicodemus
P.J. Smith

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

W.B. Alcorn (Legal counsel)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H.E. Sunbury (Exec. Secretary)

Guests: Frank T. Gatke

(Asbestos Textile Company)

Note: Total attendance at this meeting was 65 persons - which included 21 wives and 44 men!

***** Minutes *****

1. President Moody called the meeting to order at 8:45 A.M. Those in attendance were asked to stand and give their name and company.

(continued)

2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. On motion by S.J. Peele, Jr., seconded by M.S. Lindstrom, it was voted unanimously to omit the reading of same.

3. Treasurer Kuzmuk presented the Financial Report as of Sept.1, 1972, stating that the Annual Audit of the Institute's books had been made as of that date under the supervision of Mr. R.E. Jeffery, Controller, GARLOCK INC., and found to be in order. Mr. E.C. Bratt moved that the report be accepted - seconded by Mr. C.G. Guerin - and so voted unanimously. The report is attached.

4. Legal Counsel Wendell B. Alcorn of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, referring to the permanent standard regulating industrial exposure to airborne asbestos dust which was published in June of this year, (OSHA) reviewed one area in which a trade association such as the ATI could take lawful concerted action aimed at influencing governmental processes and obtaining governmental action with respect to the interpretation, implementation and enforcement of the new standard. The full text of his remarks is attached to these minutes.

5. The Fibre Producer's Report was given by Mr. Edward A. Farrell, Sales Manager for Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Limited. His review of the usage of Canadian Spinning Fibre by various countries during the year 1971, and current and anticipated developments in the asbestos mining industry, together with the present supply/demand situation for asbestos fibers of all grades, was most interesting. A brief resume' of his remarks is attached.

6. President Moody announced that the Board of Governors had elected new officers for the coming year:-

President - M.Q. Scowcroft - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Vice President - Alex. Kuzmuk - Garlock Inc.

Treasurer - E.A. Morria - Uniroyal, Inc.

Also, the election of Mr. M.J. Scanlan, American Asbestos Textile Corporation to serve on the Board of Governors replacing Mr. J.W. Christenbury who resigned last June.

A new chairman for the Asbestos Advisory Committee - Mr. M.S. Lindstrom, of Johns-Manville Corporation - was appointed as successor to Mr. E.A. Morris who has completed the normal two-year term. Mr. Morris, who was unable to attend this meeting due to illness in his family was presented a Certificate of Appreciation "in absentia".

7. Mr. Moody announced with regret that Mr. H.E. Sunbury, Exec. Sec'y of the Institute for the past nine years, had submitted his resignation to be effective by the end of this year. A committee was appointed by the Board of Governors to make recommendations at an early date for his replacement.

8. Committee Reports:- The Chairmen of the committees listed below presented their reports. A copy of each is attached.

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - B.E. Carden, Chairman

Asbestos Advisory Committee - M.S. Lindstrom, Acting Chairman

Technical Committee - J.W. Echerd, Chairman

Fiber Testing Committee - G.F.A. Brink, Acting Chairman

(continued)

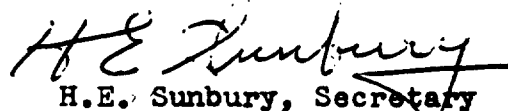
Committee reports, continued:-

Environmental Health Committee - L.F. Dieringer, Chairman, was unable to stay for the General Session, and Mr. E.C. Bratt gave the report for him. Mr. Bratt said that every effort possible would be made to convince OSHA that the 5 fiber standard presently in effect should be permitted to continue in lieu of the proposed 2 fiber standard four years hence.

9. President Moody referred to Fiber Testing Committee Report given by acting chairman Brink in which Mr. Brink had suggested that the name of the committee be changed to "Fiber Research and Testing Committee" in order to broaden the scope of activities for future years. Mr. Moody said that the Board of Governors had approved the suggestion, and the committee name would be changed accordingly.
10. Mr. Moody announced that the Board of Governors were planning to change the Institute's BY-LAWS to permit weavers of asbestos-containing fabrics and tapes, for resale as such, who do not manufacture the asbestos yarns used in same, to be eligible for Associate Membership.
11. President Moody thanked the members of the Institute for the beautiful ATMOS clock that was presented to him the previous evening in appreciation of his outstanding leadership during the past two years. He expressed his sincere gratitude for the help and cooperation from members in connection with his duties as president.
12. President Moody introduced incoming president M.Q. Scowcroft and asked him to take over the meeting. Mr. Scowcroft said that as Vice President of the Institute during the past two years it had been a privilege to serve under Mr. Moody's capable leadership and that he would try to live up to the high standard set by his predecessor!
13. The next A.T.I. General Meeting will be held on -
February 8 - 9, 1973 (Thursday & Friday)
at the HYATT REGENCY ATLANTA, Atlanta, Ga.
14. The meeting recessed at 9:45 A.M.
15. Luncheon was served at 11:30 A.M.

During the luncheon the Secretary was presented with a clock by members of the Institute in appreciation of his service during the nine years that have elapsed since he took office on July 1, 1963. He expressed his most sincere gratitude for the gift, and for the splendid cooperation given him by the Board of Governors, Committee Chairmen, and Members of the Institute in respect to his duties as Exec. Secretary & Asst. Treasurer. Had faith that the Institute would continue to supply a vital need in the Asbestos Textile Industry in the years to come as it had since its founding back in 1944!
16. Meeting adjourned at approximately 12:45 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



H.E. Sunbury, Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

September 1, 1972

Balance On Hand at last report (May 1, 1972)

General Fund	\$ 1815.67
Reserve Fund	11173.74
Petty Cash Fund	53.77

Total On Hand

\$13043.18

Receipts:

To Reserve Fund (Interest to 6/30/72)	139.67
To General Fund (1972 Dues)	250.00
To " " (Special Assessments)	2250.00
To " " (Voluntary Contributions)	1375.00
To " " (Book Sales)	54.92

4069.59

Total On Hand and Received

17112.77

Disbursements:

Legal Services (3 mos ending 6/30/72)	\$ 973.00
Legal Expenses (3 " " ")	165.66
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	938.00
F.I.C.A. Tax (3 mos.)	78.00
N.J.U.A.D. Tax (3 mos.)	33.75
Secretary's travel Expense	98.53
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00
ATI Meeting expense (June 7-8, 1972)	394.94
Printing & Office Supplies	179.84
Telephone (4 mos.)	210.97
Insurance (Office contents - 3 yrs.)	33.50
Revision of Fiber Test Manual	37.35
Postage (Minutes of June mtg.)	24.30
Miscellaneous (Gifts, Flowers, etc.)	141.50
Petty Cash (Vouchers 610-628 inclusive)	97.38

Total Disbursements

3706.72

Balance On Hand as of Sept. 1st, 1972 . . . \$ 13406.05

Funds as of Sept. 1st, 1972

General Fund	\$ 3992.64
Reserve Fund (with interest to 6/30/72)	9313.41 (*)
Petty Cash Fund	100.00

Total Funds

\$ 13406.05

Assets as of Sept. 1st, 1972

Total Funds as listed above	\$ 13406.05
Accts Receivable (Special Assessments)	750.00
Accts " " (Book Sales)	4.78
Postage On Hand	10.48
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00

Total Assets

\$ 14172.31

Liabilities:

none

Net Worth . . . \$ 14172.31

(*) : 2000.00 transferred to General Fund on 7/6/72

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. Sunbury
H. E. Sunbury, Asst. Treasurer

FIBRE PRODUCER'S REPORT

Asbestos Textile Institute meeting

Page -1-

September 20, 1972 - Absecon, N.J.

In 1971 the United States was again the largest importer of spinning fibre from Canada. The United Kingdom and Germany followed. Total shipments were down slightly to 30,000 Short Tons from 31,000 Short Tons to a total of 27 countries, as listed below:-

1971 Canadian Group 3 Shipments

United States	13,428	(Short Tons)
United Kingdom	6,001	
West Germany	2,263	
India	1,631	
Japan	1,616	
France	1,029	
Italy	624	
Mexico	588	
Netherlands	530	
Czechoslovakia	469	
	28,179	
17 Others	2,222	
Total 1971	30,401	Short Tons
Total 1970	31,231	" "

The 1971 slowdown of the European and Japanese economies has continued into 1972. This is reflected in the first six months 1972 Canadian shipments (total of all grades) which were 14,000 ST (2.5% less than 1971) in spite of strong U.S. business.

All grades of fibre are currently in good supply except No.7 group is in tight supply.

Many important developments occurred in the Asbestos World including:-

1. Canada - Asbestos Corporation plans to make their first shipment of concentrate ore from Ungava, Quebec to Nordenham, Germany in September 1972.

2. Australia - Woodsreef Mines Ltd., N.S. Wales, Australia (formerly Pacific Asbestos) controlled by Canadian Pacific Asbestos Ltd., started production in January 1972. The initial production rate will be 45,000 S.Tons per year with a capacity of 80,000 ST/YR.

3. Mexico - Freeport Minerals and Minerva Pegasus's Oaxaca mine is in the field evaluation stage.

4. Greece - Cerro Corporation's Zidani deposit near Kozani is ready for development.

(continued)

5. The Nicolet Industries - Colombian Government mine-mill development has been terminated. A new party may continue the development.
6. Brazil - The new mine at Cana Brava will produce about 20,000ST in 1972. Metas e Bases is also developing a mine-mill for 1973 prodn.
7. Canada - Abitibi Asbestos Mining Company's property near Amos, Quebec, will be explored by Brinco Ltd. A pilot plant evaluation of the ore and fibre grades is planned. Brinco has a 4 year option to put the property in operation and to purchase 51% of the shares. Exploration indicates one million tons of 4% ore. Brinco Ltd. is controlled by Rio Tinto Zinc Co. of England (49%) and Bethlehem Steel (4%).
8. Canada - McAdam Mining Corporation property in the Chibougamau District of Quebec is in exploration by the Rio Tinto Canadian Explorations (Riocanex). Rio Tinto is a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Algom Mines. Initial McAdam exploration indicates 90 million tons of 3.87% ore.
9. United States - Jim Walter Corporation acquired Glen Alden's Pancon Corp. which includes the old Carey Company asbestos mining, mill, and plants.

Edward A. Farrell
Sales Manager
Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.

MINUTES

AIR HYGIENE & MFG. COMMITTEE

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Asbestos Textile Institute - September 19, 1972 - Absecon, N.J.

In attendance:-

Buel E. Carden, Chairman	Uniroyal, Inc.
L.E. Moody	H.K. Porter Company, Inc
Frank T. Gatke	Asbestos Textile Co., Inc.
H.J. Corson	Turner Brothers Asbestos Co.
Y. Sato	Nippon Asbestos Co., Ltd.
E.W. Russell	Nicotex, Inc.
L.F. Dieringer	Uniroyal, Inc.
B.D. Bittinger	Uniroyal, Inc.
M.J. Cowan	Johns-Manville Corp.
R.T. Matthew	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
S.G. Dixit	Garlock Inc.
J.P. Power	Johns-Manville Co. of Canada
H.H. Walter	American Asbestos Textile Cpn.
E.A. Farrell	Lake Asbestos of Quebec, LTD
C.G. Guerin	Johns-Manville Products Cpn
R. Arnal	Manufacturas Multiples, S.A.
J.K. Whittaker	Nicolet Industries, Inc.

Minutes:-

The meeting included discussions in the following areas:

1. Cleaning to meet OSHA Standards including Vacuum Cleaners and other methods of cleaning.

One company has been very successful in keeping their equipment clean by using small lightweight vacuum units for individual operators. Machine operators are responsible for keeping their machines and work areas clean and dust free. Usually, two operators are used with one on each side of a frame. This enables them to do a better job of cleaning with less cleaning time. The larger vacuum units are used for floors, walls, and heavy cleaning. The use of a chemical (Guardian) light spray is used on machinery, light fixtures, and walls which reduces airborne fibers and dust, making it easier to vacuum and wipe-off these areas.

Another plant has greatly improved the dust and fiber count by eliminating their blending line and using a lap system as they have both breaker and finisher cards. This change has also reduced the amount of cleaning required in this area.

2. Dust Collection Equipment - Methods of Collecting and Frequency:-

The Membrane Filter method is now being used to collect airborne fibers. Counts are usually made after one or two hours. In a good many cases, two (2) pumps are used with one stand-by pump. A new method of weighing fibers rather than counting is under consideration but it is not definite that a change will be made at this time. .

(continued)

3. Respirators and Respirator Programs:-

Respirators must be worn in all areas where the asbestos dust concentration is five fibers longer than five (5) microns per cubic centimeter of air. Only respirators approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines with a rating of 21B, or valveless respirators providing an equivalent protection, shall be used. All respirators must be kept clean and filters changed as often as necessary.

4. Protective Clothing:-

Some plants are using rental clothing while others use a non-woven disposable type. Both types are available in one and two-piece uniforms and the price is about the same. Plastic bags are used for storing the work clothes with two sets of lockers - one for work and one for street clothes.

5. Recent Experiences with OSHA Inspections:-

Two types of inspections are made:

- A. Guards, aisles, signs, and other conditions for worker safety.
- B. Dust and Fiber Counts. This is usually done with two (2) to three (3) pumps.

On a recent inspection the inspector put a pump on an employee. The company also put one of their pumps on this employee. The Inspector's results showed a higher dust count as compared with the company count. However, in this case the company did not agree that its dust count was incorrect and produced past records to prove this. In this particular case the company did not receive a citation.

Respectfully submitted,

Buel E. Carden
Chairman
Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee

ASBESTOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE - Asbestos Textile Institute

September 19, 1972 - Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N.J.

In attendance:- Mr. M.S. Lindstrom, Acting Chairman;
Mr. M.Q. Scowcroft; Mr. Alex. Kuzmuk; Mr. M.J. Scanlan;
Mr. S.J. Peele, Jr.; W.B. Alcorn, Attorney; H.E. Sunbury, Sec'y

Absent:- Chairman E.A. Morris and Mr. E.W. Russell

Mr. Morris was absent due to illness in his family, and Mr. Lindstrom, acting as Chairman, called the meeting to order at 9:00 A.M.

The proposal by the Food and Drug Administration to ban shipment of asbestos-containing consumer garments from interstate commerce, except those which were bona fide protection devices, as mentioned at this committee's last meeting, was discussed. There was no new information available regarding same.

It was mentioned that a leading manufacturer of safety clothing had suggested that a cooperative program might be set up to determine the extent of any hazard that could develop from use of asbestos safety clothing (such as linting-off) and that McGill University might be a suitable place to have such tests conducted.

Mr. Scowcroft said that if meaningful tests could be developed that he would think it worthwhile for his company to contribute to the cost of the program.

The Secretary suggested that the ABRADO-FLEX machine, developed by the late Dr. Shaw during the time he was Research Fellow for ATI, might have possibilities for use in measuring linting characteristics of asbestos fabrics used in safety clothing.

After some discussion it was decided that the ATI Technical Committee should be asked to devise a test method to determine the amount of airborne dust that may be released during normal use of asbestos textiles.

Chairman Echard of the ATI Technical Committee was invited in to the meeting, and Mr. Peele explained the need for developing a suitable test method as an aid to the safety clothing industry.

Mr. Echard said that his company had an ABRADO-FLEX machine and he was familiar with its operation. However, his company had developed a device for flexing fabrics that he thought was better adapted for the purpose, and illustrated the principle by a blackboard sketch.

Attorney Alcorn stressed that a third party, as for example McGill University, should certify the test (or method), NOT A.T.I.

Mr. Scowcroft commented favorably on the bi-lingual folder entitled "ASBESTOS AND YOUR HEALTH" published recently by the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association as a public information aid on behalf of its member-companies. Copies may be obtained by writing to:- Mr. John A. Gossip, Director of Information Services, Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, Room 412, 5 Place Ville Marie, Montreal 113, P.Q., Canada.

The Secretary reported that the ATI brochure "Recommended Health Safety Practices for Handling and Fabricating Asbestos Textile Products" was given some publicity in the August 10th issue of PLANT ENGINEERING Magazine and has resulted in 265 requests for single copies. The requests come from Industrial Hygienists, plant engineers, plant safety personnel, insurance companies, etc. The names and addresses of those to whom the brochure has been sent will be made available to each member of this committee.

Mr. M.J. Scanlan was welcomed as a new member of the committee replacing Mr. J.W. Christenbury who resigned to accept a position outside the asbestos industry.

This meeting concludes the two-year term of Chairman Morris, and the undersigned has been appointed by the Board of Governors as his successor.

Respectfully submitted,

M.S. Lindstrom
Acting Chairman

MINUTES
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
SEPTEMBER 18-20, 1972 - SEAVIEW COUNTRY CLUB, ABSECON, N.J.

IN ATTENDANCE:

J.W. Hawkins	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
D.T. Austin	Uniroyal, Inc.
W. Maaskant	American Asbestos Textile Corp.
J.W. Echerd	H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
P.O. Nicodemus	General Electric Co.
P.J. Smith	ASTM

Messrs P.O. Nicodemus and P.J. Smith represented ASTM Subcommittee D13.14, Asbestos Textiles.

Proposed Federal Specifications HH-T-1782 for Asbestos Tape and SS-C-1783 for Asbestos Cloth were reviewed by the Technical Committee along with the revised Military Specification MIL-C-10316C for Asbestos Cloth.

Among the changes to be recommended is the deletion of all tolerances covered by ASTM Standards. A reference to the corresponding ASTM Standard should eliminate unnecessary tables and simplify future revisions. Due to numerous other modifications proposed by the committee, the appropriate representatives will be invited to attend a joint meeting with our group.

ASTM Specification D-315, Woven Asbestos Tapes, was reaffirmed as a standard without revision and will be submitted for letter ballot.

ASTM Specification D-1571, Woven Asbestos Cloth, has been revised and will be submitted for letter ballot.

The Board of Governors requested our committee devise a test method to determine the amount of airborne dust that may be released during normal use of various asbestos products. Procedures covering weight loss and dust counts were discussed. Additional methods will be investigated prior to our next meeting.

The following ASTM Standards are under possible revision for next year:

ASTM D-1061, Asbestos Lap
ASTM D-375, Asbestos Roving
ASTM D-299, Asbestos Yarns
ASTM D-2100, Asbestos Textiles Used for Electrical Insulating Purposes.

Plans are to hold a special meeting at the ASTM Headquarters in Philadelphia on November 14th to decide what action should be taken on the above standards.

Respectfully submitted,


J.W. Echerd
Chairman

MINUTES

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Special ATI Fiber Testing Committee Meeting
Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N.J. 18th September 1972

In attendance:

<u>Members:</u>	*G.F.A. Brink A/Chairman	Asbestos Corporation Limited
	*D.E. Childers	H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
	*E.A. Farrell	Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.
	*R.A. Kuntze	Cassiar Asbestos Corp., Ltd.
	*W.H. Smith	Bell Asbestos Mines Limited
	*J.P. Wronski	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Other ATI

<u>Members:</u>	D.T. Austin, Jr.	Uniroyal, Inc.
	B.E. Carden	" " "
	S.G. Dixit	Garlock Inc.
	J.W. Echerd	H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
	J.W. Hawkins	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
	Wm. Maaskant	American Asbestos Textile Corp.

<u>Visitors:</u>	F.T. Gatke	Asbestos Textile Co., Inc.
	Ralph Lanz	Nicolet Industries, Inc.
	Paul O. Nicodemus	General Electric Company
	*J.L. Tucker (Editor of Test Manual)	381 Brook Avenue, North Plainfield, N.J. 07062

Mr. G.F.A. Brink acted as chairman in the absence of Chm. Stiefken.

Business:

1. Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual

- 1.1 A special meeting of the Fiber Testing Committee was convened at 3:00 P.M. on the 18th September, 1972 to discuss the third edition of the "Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual". There were sixteen in attendance at the meeting.
- 1.2 A report on the present status of the thirty-three test methods being considered for inclusion in the manual was submitted by the acting chairman; and Mr. J.L. Tucker reviewed some of the details associated with the preparation and compilation of the material for printing. Preference was still expressed for a loose leaf binder to allow for insertion of revised test methods after printing. It was decided to obtain preliminary quotations from the printers on the basis of 425 pages to enable the various member companies and other organizations to submit estimates for their requirements.
- 1.3 There were a number of worthwhile suggestions from those present; and it was moved and adopted that on account of the time limit involved, no additional new test methods be considered for inclusion in the manual.

(continued)

- 1.4 The acting chairman reported that although the original deadline for the delivery of completed QAMA Test Methods to ATI had been revised to mid-October, it was still hoped that it would be possible to convene a joint meeting of the QAMA, ACPA, and ATI members involved to discuss the format, etc., of the new manual at the end of October.

Minutes of the ATI Fiber Testing Committee - 19th September, 1972

There were six in attendance (indicated by asterisks in the attendance list) at the regular Fiber Testing Committee meeting on the morning of the 19th September, 1972.

Business:

1. New Test Manual

- 1.1 There was some further discussion on the new test manual eg: that the provision of a good quality loose leaf binder (seven ring type) should be reconsidered.
- 1.2 The opinion was expressed that the title of the manual should probably read, 'Test Manual for Chrysotile Asbestos' rather than, 'Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual'.
- 1.3 It was agreed that, when the final drafts of the QAMA procedures were received, they would be circulated to the committee members for review and comments (10 to 20 copies to be supplied to the chairman for this purpose).
- 1.4 A procedure for the Alpine Test, submitted by Johns-Manville Research, was briefly reviewed. Mr. Tucker was requested to forward ten (10) copies to the acting chairman for distribution to the Fiber Testing Committee and interested QAMA members for their comments and opinions as to whether it should be included in the new manual.

2. Test Methods in General

- 2.1 It was recommended that a list of the test methods submitted to the committee for consideration, but not accepted for printing in the new manual, be established so that copies could be made available to ATI members interested in a particular test.
- 2.2 It was agreed that criteria for the acceptance of new test methods should be established eg; supporting test data and documents.

3. Report to Board of Governors:- Ratification of the acting chairman's 18th September recommendations to the Board of Governors for the future working progress of the committee was requested, namely:-

(continued),

- 3.1 Change the name of the committee to 'Fiber Research and Testing Committee'; and expand its scope to include R.& D. activities of interest to ATI.
- 3.2 Appoint subcommittees to work and report on definite projects etc., in the area of ATI's interest.
- 3.3 Prepare a display of typical asbestos ores and fibers vs man-made fibers for exhibit at a future ATI meeting with appropriate technical presentations by qualified speakers.
- 3.4 Place more emphasis on the presentation of technical papers within the committee and periodically to the Institute eg; annual review of developments in the state of the art of fiber testing.

Respectfully submitted,

G.F.A. Brink, A/Chairman
ATI Fiber Testing Committee
6th October, 1972

Asbestos Textile Institute

September 19 - 20, 1972 - Absecon, N.J.

The OSHA standard for exposure to asbestos continues to dominate activities in the field of environmental health. On July 28, the IUD (Industrial Union Department) of the AFL-CIO filed a petition in the U. S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C., challenging the validity of the OSHA standard for asbestos on behalf of 5 unions. The suit as filed contained no detail on which sections of the standard that were challenged. It is expected that a full brief would probably be filed after Labor Day. The Asbestos Information Association plans to file a brief as a "friend" of the court.

At a meeting on August 8 in Washington, OSHA personnel discussed problems OSHA was experiencing because of the lack of reliability of the membrane filter sampling technique. At the meeting, they expressed favor in changing to a gravimetric system of monitoring. A 15 member advisory committee is being assembled to study the many ramifications of the sampling techniques and arrive at a solution.

Three recently published articles may be of interest to members: (1) "Pathology of Carcinoma of the Lung Associated with Asbestos Exposure" by M. Kannerstein and J. Churg, Cancer Journal, Volume 30, page 14, July, 1972; (2) "Asbestos Air Pollution" by I. Selikoff, W. Nicholson and A. Langer, Arch. Environmental Health; Volume 25, page 1, July 1972; and (3) "Carcinogenicity of Amosite Asbestos" by I. Selikoff, E. Hammond and J. Churg, Arch. Environmental Health, Volume 25, page 183, September 1972.

In their article Kannerstein and Churg say that they have confirmed through human lung cancer cases the theory that occupational exposure to asbestos enhances the cancer causing effects of cigarette smokers. Further, asbestos exposure by itself does not appear to increase the incidence of lung cancer among asbestos workers who do not smoke. Their data indicates that the incidence of lung cancer among cigarette smoking asbestos workers was 92 times as great than for non-smokers not exposed to asbestos. They draw the conclusion that it is as a cocarcinogen in combination with cigarette smoking, that asbestos has an effect. In their article, Asbestos Air Pollution, Selikoff et al, states that the occurrence of asbestos air pollution has been established, based on finding by others of mesothelioma among individuals living in the vicinity of asbestos plants and their findings in a study on measurement of asbestos (chrysotile) content of ambient air in New York City and lungs of New York residents examined at autopsy regularly showing chrysotile fibrils.

(continued)

Based on a study of the mortality experience of a group of workers occupationally exposed solely to amosite when excess lung cancer and mesothelioma were found, Selikoff, Hammond and Churg state in their paper that a serious health hazard is associated with the industrial use of amosite and that its continued use requires rigorous control.

Since the June meeting, NIOSH has submitted published criteria packages for noise, carbon monoxide and hot environments to the OSH Administration. Members of the Institute should become familiar with the provisions of these proposed standards which may have an effect on some of their operations.

At a meeting of the Georgia Textile Manufacturers Association in August at Atlanta, the Assistant Regional OSHA Administrator stated that as soon as the new noise standard is adopted, plant inspectors for Noise will increase in tempo with strict enforcement expected. He emphasized that (1) companies must show evidence that efforts are being made to reduce noise levels through documentation of any study whether the results are positive or negative; (2) hearing conservation programs be initiated; (3) hearing protection be used only as an interim measure; (4) companies start thinking in terms of an 85 decibels standard rather than 90 decibels; and (5) OSHA inspectors will base citations on their measurements, not company data.

L. F. Dieringer
Chairman Environmental Health Committee

LFD:rg

REMARKS OF COUNSEL

Asbestos Textile Institute -- General Meeting -- Sept. 20, 1972

INFLUENCING GOVERNMENTAL ACTION

An organization such as ATI is an association of competitors. As such, its activities must conform to federal and state antitrust laws. These laws forbid certain kinds of conduct, such as agreements to fix prices among competitors, allocations of markets or customers and so forth. In general, antitrust prohibitions, in the context of trade associations, are aimed at contracts, combinations and conspiracies among competing companies, or suppliers and their customers which result in unreasonable restraint of trade.

It is important to recognize, on the other hand, that the antitrust laws do not forbid all concerted action among companies. If the law were otherwise, there would be no purpose for which a trade association could legally exist.

This morning, I shall review with you one area in which a trade association may take lawful concerted action. That is, efforts aimed at influencing governmental processes and obtaining governmental action. This should be of particularly vital concern during the coming months

with respect to the interpretation, implementation and enforcement of the permanent standard regulating industrial exposure to air-borne asbestos dust which was published in June of this year, and which will limit such exposure to two fibers not longer than 5 micrometers per cubic centimeter of air by July 1, 1976.

Legal Criteria for Influencing Governmental Processes

Broadly speaking, there have historically been two kinds of attempts to affect governmental processes through collective efforts of businessmen: first, attempts to influence the enactment and enforcement of legislation and, second, attempts to influence purely commercial activities of governmental agencies. Those actions designed to influence the enactment and enforcement of legislation have been held by the courts to be protected by the First Amendment's guarantee of the right to petition government, and thus they do not violate the antitrust laws, specifically, for example, the Sherman Act. See, e.g., Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference v. Noerr Motor Freight, Inc., 365 U.S. 127 (1961). Conversely, concerted efforts to influence

purely commercial activities of governmental agencies have been viewed as outside the protection of the First Amendment, and therefore such attempts may constitute antitrust violations. See, e.g., Continental Ore Co. v. Union Carbide Corp., 370 U.S. 690 (1962).

The Noerr Doctrine -- In 1961, the U.S. Supreme Court handed down a decision in Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference v. Noerr Motor Freight, Inc., 365 U.S. 127 (1961). That case arose when a number of trucking firms and their trade association brought suit against some railroads, an association of ~~the~~ railroads' presidents and a public relations firm. The complaint charged a conspiracy to discredit truckers through a publicity campaign and to influence legislation in a manner purposely designed to harm the trucking industry. Id. 129, 133, 138. The lobbying efforts by the railroad interests were made through "front" organizations, ostensibly organized for civic purposes. Id. at 130, 140.

The trial court found the defendants guilty of violating the Sherman Act, and this was affirmed by the court of appeals. However, the Supreme Court, in reviewing the case, reversed in favor of the railroad interests

and emphasized that the Sherman Act is intended to regulate "business activity" and not "political activity". Id. at 137. To allow the antitrust laws to be used to regulate political activity would "raise important constitutional questions" under the First Amendment. Id. at 138.

In an effort to get around this basic constitutional principle, the truckers argued that the railroads' "sole purpose in seeking to influence the passage and enforcement of laws was to destroy the truckers as competitors * * *" Id. Also it was alleged that unethical means, such as the use of "front" organizations, had been used to state the railroads' position. Id. at 140. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court held that such purpose and such practices failed to nullify the railroads' constitutional right to petition government.

In explaining its holding in the Noerr Motor Freight case, the Supreme Court said that the "campaign designed to influence governmental action" was not illegal under the Sherman Act regardless of any anticompetitive purposes which may have motivated it. This, in spite of the fact that the means employed by the railroads fell "far short of ethical standards generally approved in this country". Id.

Continental Ore Co. v. Union Carbide Corp.,
370 U.S. 690 (1962) -- The year following its decision
in the Noerr Motor Freight case, the Supreme Court handed
down its decision in Continental Ore Co. v. Union Carbide
Corp. This case involved an issue of legality concerning
group activity designed to influence the purchasing
practices of a governmental agency. Although this group
activity was not conducted through a trade association,
the holding is nevertheless pertinent to trade association
activities.

The defendants included Union Carbide and Carbon
Corporation and four of its wholly owned subsidiaries. The
plaintiff, Continental Ore, alleged that defendants had
engaged in monopolistic and restrictive practices which
resulted in the frustration of Continental's efforts to
enter and maintain itself in the vanadium business in the
following manner: Continental had established a vanadium
trade with a Canadian customer during 1942. But when a
Canadian subsidiary of Carbide was appointed by the Canadian
Government as the exclusive wartime agent to purchase and
allocate vanadium for Canadian industries, Continental was
eliminated from the Canadian market, allegedly through
actions by Carbide's Canadian subsidiary.

The lower courts held for the defendants, relying on the rationale that the Canadian subsidiary of Carbide "was acting as an arm of the Canadian Government and we [the Court of Appeals] do not see how such efforts as * * * defendants took to persuade and influence the Canadian Government through its agent are within the purview of the Sherman Act." 289 F.2d at 94, citing Noerr, supra.

The Supreme Court reversed the holding for defendants and distinguished the Noerr Motor Freight case. Rather than engaging in protected political activity, the vanadium producers "were engaged in private commercial activity, no element of which involved seeking to procure the passage or enforcement of laws." 370 U.S. at 707.

United Mine Workers v. Pennington, 381 U.S. 657 (1965) -- In 1965 the Supreme Court decided a case which involved a claim by several small coal operators that the United Mine Workers and a number of larger operators had violated the Sherman Act by concerted influence on government. Specifically, it was alleged that the defendants had persuaded the Secretary of Labor to establish wage rates for companies selling coal to the Tennessee Valley Authority at a rate too high for small coal operators to pay. 381 U.S. at 660. The alleged

intent underlying such action was to prevent small coal operators from competing for TVA orders and thereby to hurt nonunion coal operators. Id.

The lower federal courts considered the Noerr Doctrine and ruled that protection afforded thereunder from the antitrust laws was applicable "only to conduct 'unaccompanied by a purpose or intent to further a conspiracy to violate a statute'". Id. at 669. But the Supreme Court reversed and re-emphasized the teaching of the Noerr holding by saying that it "shields from the Sherman Act a concerted effort to influence public officials regardless of intent or purpose. * * * Joint efforts to influence public officials do not violate the antitrust laws even though intended to eliminate competition." Id. at 670.

Limits on the Noerr Doctrine -- Since the decision in the United Mine Workers case, there have been limitations placed on the protection afforded group activity among businessmen in dealing with governmental bodies and agencies. In 1970, it was held by a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that the Constitution does not immunize from the Sherman Act efforts to obtain restrictive product specifications. George R. Whitten, Jr., Inc. v. Paddock Pool Builders, Inc., 424 F.2d 25 (1st Cir.), cert. denied,

400 U.S. 850 (1970). In this case, the defendant was charged with having violated the antitrust laws by influencing product specifications used by a governmental agency for competitive bidding purposes with the result that only the defendant's product could meet the specifications. Id. at 27. The court held this activity unprotected from antitrust attack and said, "The entire thrust of Noerr is aimed at insuring uninhibited access to government policy makers * * * to influence the passage or enforcement of laws." Id. at 32. Protection from antitrust does not extend to purely commercial activity involving governmental administrators which the legislature itself has decided should be subject to competitive bidding. Id. at 33.

A distinction has thus been drawn between actions designed to influence executive or administrative agencies in implementing rather than forming governmental policy. When efforts are designed to affect implementation of governmental policy, a showing by a plaintiff that the efforts were motivated by anti-competitive designs may result in a holding that the Sherman Act has been violated. For example, the filing of false forecasts of demand on which production quotas for gas fields were based was held unprotected by the Noerr Doctrine in Woods Exploration & Producing Co., Inc. v. Aluminium Co. of America, 1971 Trade Cases ¶ 73,422 (5th Cir. 1971).

The most recent Supreme Court decision that has struck down group activity designed to influence the government involved two opposing groups of California truckers. One group sued the other claiming that defendants conspired to monopolize trucking in California by opposing plaintiffs' application for additional operating rights filed with the California Public Utilities Commission. The Supreme Court pointed out that Noerr recognized that "there may be instances where the alleged conspiracy 'is a mere sham to cover what is actually nothing more than an attempt to interfere directly with the business relationships of a competitor and the application of the Sherman Act would be justified.'" Quoting Noerr, 365 U.S. at 144. In the California Trucking case, the defendants had sought not to influence public officials but rather to bar their competitors from meaningful access to tribunals and usurped the decision-making process. And although Noerr indicated that unethical tactics did not necessarily spell antitrust violations, concerted activity which is intended to deprive one group of access to agencies and courts may violate the antitrust laws if intended to "build up one empire and destroy another". In writing for the majority, Mr. Justice Douglas conceded that the distinction between a

political campaign (protected from the antitrust laws) and a conspiracy to prevent access to the political process may be difficult to draw. Nevertheless, that is a distinction on which the present state of the law rests.

Conclusion -- Organizations of businessmen, whether in the form of trade associations or otherwise, can take comfort from the pronouncement and development of the Noerr Doctrine. In this time when governmental decisions and enforcement affect this industry's welfare so dramatically, the right collectively to petition and be heard by government is a precious one that should be jealously guarded and exercised at every appropriate opportunity.

Wendell B. Alcorn, Attorney
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

June 8, 1972

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

MINUTES -- GENERAL MEETING

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June 8, 1972 - The Key Bridge MARRIOTT Hotel, Arlington, VA.

Attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.
Wm. Maaskant
J.L. Rainey
H.H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.
S.G. DIXIT
Alex. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION
C.G. Guerin
M.S. Lindstrom
K.A. Roberts
J.P. Power (Canadian J/M Co.)

NICOLET INDUSTRIES
Geo. Griswold

H.K. PORTER COMPANY
B.C. Bratt
D.E. Childers
L.E. Moody

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
J.W. Hawkins
R.T. Matthew
M.Q. Scowcroft
I.H. Weaver

UNIROYAL, INC.
D.T. Austin, Jr.
B.E. Carden
B.D. Bittinger
L.P. Dieringer
W.C. Hitchcock
B.A. Morris
S.J. Peele, Jr.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED
P.E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED
Walter H. Smith
Wm.J.W. Smith

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.
E.A. Farrell
C.E. Stiefken (ASARCO)

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO., LTD.
Y. Sato

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT
Wendell B. Alcorn, Atty.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
H.E. Sunbury, Exec. Sec'y

Guest-of-Honor (Luncheon only)
Carl A. Gnam
Miscellaneous Metals & Min'ls Di
U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Wash., D.C

Other attendees:

John H. Marsh (on June 7th only)
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

***** Minutes *****

1. President Moody called the meeting to order at 2:00 P.M. Those in attendance were asked to stand and give their name and company.

2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. On motion of Mr. Scowcroft, seconded by Mr. Morris, it was voted to omit the reading of same.

3. Treasurer Kuzmuk presented the Financial Report. Mr. S.J. Peele, Jr. moved that it be accepted. Motion was seconded by L.P. Dieringer. So voted unanimously. The report is attached to these minutes.

4. Legal Counsel Wendell B. Alcorn reviewed developments under the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act that have occurred since our last meeting. The full text of his remarks is attached to these minutes.

5. Mr. Wm. J. W. Smith, V.P.-Sales, BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED reported for the Fibre Producers. He commented that some of the very long grades of spinning fibers were still in short supply, but the medium and lower spinning grades were ample to meet current demand. In respect to other grades the No. 4 and No. 7 Group fibers are in good balance, in contrast to a slight oversupply of No. 5 and No. 6.

6. Announcements:- President Moody announced the resignation of Mr. C. L. Sheckler as Chairman of the ATI Environmental Health Committee, and the appointment of Mr. L. F. Dieringer, Industrial Hygienist, Uniroyal, Inc., as the new chairman of that committee.

Also, the resignation of Mr. K. A. Roberts as Chairman of the ATI Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee due to a change in his company duties. Mr. B. E. Carden, Uniroyal, Inc was appointed to succeed Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Moody reported that the Institute was represented at the Public Hearing held in Washington on March 14, 1972 on "Proposed Standards for Exposure to Asbestos Dust" by Mr. Alex. Kuzmuk, who is a member of the ATI Board of Governors and Treasurer of ATI. The full text of Mr. Kuzmuk's excellent presentation is attached..

7. Committee Reports:- The Chairmen of the committees listed below presented their reports. A copy of each is attached.

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - K. A. Roberts, Chairman
Asbestos Advisory Committee - E. A. Morris, Chairman
Technical Committee - J. W. Hawkins, (Acting Chairman)
Fiber Testing Committee - C. E. Stiefken, Chairman

8. President Moody announced that the next A.T.I. General Meeting would be held on:

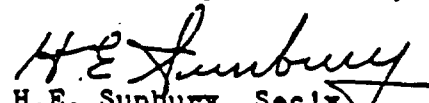
September 18 - 20, 1972 (Monday - Wednesday)

at the SEAVIEW COUNTRY CLUB

Absecon, N.J. (near Atlantic City, N.J.)

9. There being no further business to come before the meeting it was duly adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


H.E. Sunbury, Sec'y

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

May 1, 1972

Balance On Hand at last report (Jan.10,1972)

General Fund	\$ 160.84	
Reserve Fund	9040.68	
Petty Cash Fund	72.58	
Total On Hand as of Jan.10th, 1972		\$9274.10

Receipts

To Reserve Fund (Interest to 3/31/72)	133.06	
To " " (1972 Dues)	2000.00	
To General Fund (1972 Dues)	7500.00	
To " " (Book Sales)	242.66	
		9875.72

Total On Hand and Received \$19149.82

Legal Services (.6 mos.ending 3/31/72)	3437.00
Legal Expenses (6 mos. " 3/31/72)	497.45
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	938.00
F.I.C.A. Tax (3 mos.)	78.00
N.J.U.A.D. Tax (3 mos.)	33.75
Secretary's travel expense	135.00
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00
A.T.I. meeting expense, Feb.2-3, 1972	225.71
A.T.I. Meeting expense, Oct.6-8, 1971	23.66
Printing & Office Supplies	40.44
Stenographic	32.50
Telephone (4 mos.)	150.40
Travel Reimbursement (J.B.Gordon)	36.20
Flowers, plaque, etc.	65.60
Petty Cash (Vouchers 580-609 inclusive)	112.93

6106.64

Balance On Hand as of May 1st, 1972 - - - - \$13043.18

Funds as of May 1, 1972

General Fund	\$ 1815.67
Reserve Fund (with interest to 3/31/72)	11173.74
Petty Cash Fund	53.77

Total Funds

\$13043.18

Assets as of May 1, 1972

Total Funds as listed above	\$13043.18
Accounts Receivable (1972 Dues)	250.00
" " (Book Sales)	25.35
Postage On Hand	10.60
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00

Total Assets - - - - - \$13330.13

Liabilities

none

Respectfully submitted,

Not Worth

\$13330.13

H. E. Sunbury
H. E. Sunbury
Asst. Treasurer

MINUTES

AIR HYGIENE & MFG. COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

June 8, 1972 - Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, Arlington, VA.

In attendance:

Chm. K.A. Roberts	Johns-Manville Corp.
C.G. Guerin	" " "
J.P. Power	Canadian Johns-Manville Co.
J.L. Rainey	American Asbestos Textile Corp.
H.H. Walter	" " "
S.G. Dixit	Garlock Inc.
E.C. Bratt	H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
L.E. Moody	" " "
R.T. Matthew	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
I.H. Weaver	" " "
E.A. Farrell	Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.
Y. Sato	Nippon Asbestos Co., Ltd.
B.D. Bittinger	Uniroyal, Inc.
B.E. Carden	" "
L.F. Dieringer	" "
P.E. Leclerc	Asbestos Corporation Limited

*** * * Minutes * * ***

1. OSHA Standards for Asbestos:- Copies of the Federal Register for June 7, 1972 containing the new OSHA Standards for Asbestos were distributed to those in attendance in sufficient quantity to permit reading and discussing. The committee spent the major portion of its time on the Rules and Regulations for exposure to asbestos dust, Methods of Compliance; Monitoring; Warning Signs, Record Keeping; Medical Examinations and Medical Records; as set forth in the Standards.

There was general agreement that the asbestos textile industry, because of the nature of textile manufacturing operations, faced a real problem in trying to comply with the new regulation of 2 fibers per cubic centimeter (which are longer than 5 micrometers) of air, on a time-weighted average, effective July 1, 1976, without incurring excessive manufacturing costs.

2. Vacuum cleaning equipment:- A good discussion was had of various types. A favorable comment was made relative to Nilfish equipment.

3. Other items discussed:-

- Dust collecting equipment
- Wet processing technique in spinning and weaving
- Protective clothing (under OSHA regulations)
- Respirators (as specified by OSHA)

Respectfully submitted,

K.A. Roberts, Chairman

ASBESTOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MEETING
June 8, 1972

Key Bridge Marriott Hotel
Washington (Arlington) D.C.

Mr. President:
Mr. Secretary:
Gentlemen:

The Asbestos Advisory Committee met this morning with all member companies in attendance.

Our discussion this morning centered on--as I am sure most of the other committee discussions did--the newly published Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust.

We touched on the various interpretations and the possible impact of the Standard, and I want to thank Wendell Alcorn for his succinct review of the Standard's content.

In addition, the proposed banning rule of the Food and Drug Administration was also discussed.

This rule, as presently constituted, would prohibit or ban the shipment of asbestos-containing consumer garments from interstate commerce, except those which were considered to be bona fide protection devices.

Although professing to be on the side of reason, the FDA claims to be under pressure to issue such a ruling which is predicated on the infamous "asbestos coat affair."

Advance copies of the second draft of the proposed banning rule will be mailed to the ATI for review. In the meantime, however, the Chairman of the Asbestos Advisory Committee, representing the ATI, will meet with the appropriate members of the FDA and attempt to present a truer picture of the issue at hand.

Since there was no further business to come before the committee, the meeting was adjourned at 10:45 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward A. Morris

Edward A. Morris
Chairman

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute - June 8, 1972 - Key Bridge Marriott, Wash., D.C.

In Attendance:

J. W. Hawkins-----Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
William Maaskant-----American Asbestos Textile Corp.
D. T. Austin-----Uniroyal, Inc.

Mr. J. Hawkins acted as chairman due to the absence of Mr. Echerd.

MIL-C-10316B - Asbestos Cloth

Mr. Echerd has received a letter from Mr. Masson (Dept. of Army) stating that reference to ASTM D 1573, Heat Aging, has been deleted from MIL-C-10316B. ASTM D 1573 is being removed from the Book of Standards.

Mr. A. M. Blank, Dept. of Army, Belvoir, Va., has advised some customers that MIL-C-10316B is up for revision. ATI or member companies have not been advised. Mr. Echerd will ask for a time extension so textile industry can recommend changes prior to the issuance of the new specification.

MIL-C-82278 and MIL-C-82249 - Herringbone Cloth

Mr. Zemme of Natick has requested samples of 1.2 lb. herringbone cloth for their evaluation. These samples will have a rayon carrier fiber. If tests are satisfactory, rayon will be included in the new specifications. R/M will submit samples.

ASTM D 1118 - Magnetic Rating

Edited copies of D 1118 from ASTM and Dr. Scroggie were reviewed. The Technical Committee was in agreement and minor changes will be passed to Mr. Nicodemus by Mr. Maaskant. The section on sampling was rewritten to clarify the procedure. It was also requested that D 2590 remain as a reference in D 1118.

ASTM D 1918 - Asbestos Content

Edited copies of D 1918 from ASTM and Dr. Scroggie were reviewed. Mr. Maaskant will pass comments to Mr. Nicodemus.

Both D 1118 and D 1918 are presently complete and will be published in the next set of standards.

A procedure on resistivity of asbestos products was submitted, it will be discussed at the September meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Hawkins, Acting Chairman

FIBER TESTING COMMITTEE

June 8, 1972 - The Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, Arlington, VA.

C.E. Stiefken, Chm. . . . American Smelting & Refining Co.
(Lake Asbestos of Quebec Limited)
D.E. Childers H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
Walter H. Smith Bell Asbestos Mines Limited

- Letters have been sent to members at large, and to former chairmen of the ATI Fiber Testing Committee asking for comments and suggestions applicable to the new manual.

3. There are thirty-three available test methods presently being considered for insertion in the new manual. Eighteen of these have been approved by both the QAMA and the AFI, leaving fifteen that have not been approved at this time.

5. A tentative time-table for the test manual project, based on present indications, would be as follows:-

- (a) June 30, 1972 - QAMA working deadline
- (b) September 15, 1972 - QAMA tests delivered to ATI
- (c) October 1972 - Joint meeting of QAMA, ACPA, and ATI to discuss format, printing, binding, etc. (Tentative - probably to be held in Montreal)
- (d) February 1973 - Rough final draft of entire new manual
- (e) March 1973 - All copy for manual to be delivered to the printer.

Respectfully submitted,

C.E. Stierken, Chairman (*)

Note: The first and second editions were titled -
"Testing Procedures for Chrysotile Asbestos Fibre".

{*) o/o American Smelting & Refining Co.
P.O.Box 127, So.Plainfield,N.J. 07060

Asbestos Textile Institute -- General Meeting -- June 7-8, 1972

INTRODUCTION

Last February in Charleston, South Carolina we talked at length about the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 U.S.C. §655) which has now been effective for over a year. This is the Federal law which is administered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Since the February meeting, there have occurred several developments with respect to OSHA which directly affect asbestos producers and users. These developments are the subject of my remarks today.

OSHA DEVELOPMENTS

On January 12, 1972, OSHA invited comments from interested persons on its proposed

"Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust". Twelve days later, on January 24th, the Advisory Committee on Asbestos Dust was established to review this standard and make recommendations regarding it. The first meeting of the Committee was held February 3 (while we were in Charleston), at which Dr. Marcus M. Key presented the NIOSH "Criteria Document: Recommendations for an Occupational Exposure Standard for Asbestos". The final fruits of the Committee's work were

scheduled to be seen in the form of a permanent standard for asbestos dust exposure to be promulgated by June 7th. That was yesterday, and has been the main topic of many conversations at this meeting. Thus, the development of a permanent asbestos standard is now past history and attention must be turned to present and future compliance.

It can certainly be expected that enforcement of the new permanent asbestos standard will be as vigorous as the limitations of OSHA personnel and facilities will allow. Great pressure will be applied in favor of strict enforcement by labor unions, as surely as such groups have lobbied in the past for a low standard of exposure to asbestos dust.

In mid-March of this year, the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO called exposure to asbestos dust "the most devastating environmental disaster yet perpetrated by any industrial nation" and announced that it planned to use as an example of the disastrous proportions of the asbestos health hazard the Johns-Manville Corporation plant in Manville, New Jersey. The reason the IUD focused on the Johns-Manville plant, according to a press statement, was "only because the facts are best documented in Manville and because these facts illustrate the need for stringent

control." (See Occupational Safety & Health Reporter, March 16, 1972, at page 967.)

In April, the month following the IUD announcement, there appeared a two-part article in the press directed at the alleged health hazards to which the workers in Manville have been exposed. The first part of the article bore the headline, "A Jersey Town is Dying -- Fast"; the second part opened with the heading, "A Man With 8 Months to Live". The article cited several cases of asbestos-related ailments and statements by Dr. Maxwell Borow and Dr. Irving Selikoff.

A short time later, an inspection was completed at the Manville, New Jersey plant by industrial hygienists of OSHA. On June 1, the report of that inspection, which resulted in the citation of five violations, was summarized in the press.

OSHA termed one of the violations at the Manville plant "serious" and the other four "minor". It said that the serious violation was found in the textiles building, where asbestos is made into yarn for weaving and carding. The four minor violations resulted from employees working without the required protective masks.

The investigation and citation of the alleged violations at the Manville plant should be considered typical of future OSHA activities in the enforcement of the asbestos

standard. Following an investigation and citation of violations, OSHA is required to send a notice of proposed penalties to the company, which then has 15 working days within which to notify the Secretary of Labor that it intends to contest either the citation of the violation or the proposed assessment of penalty. If the employer does not file such a notice, the citation and the assessment of penalty is deemed a final order of the OSHA Commission, and such a final order is not subject to review by any court or agency. It should also be noted that employees or their representatives may file a notice with the Secretary claiming that the period of time fixed for the abatement of the violation is unreasonable; in such case, a hearing is held by the Commission.

Where the employer appeals from a notice of violation or proposed assessment of penalty, he is entitled to a hearing and review by the Commission or hearing examiners. This hearing is a fact-finding proceeding in which the Secretary's citation or proposed penalty may be affirmed, modified or vacated. The Commission's order issued as a result of such hearing becomes final within thirty (30) days. However, if an employer can show that the abatement requirements of a Commission order have not been fulfilled because of factors beyond his control, the Secretary may, after a hearing, either affirm or modify the abatement requirements.

Where a notice of proposed penalty is uncontested or where an employer seeks no review of a final order of the Commission, automatic court enforcement is provided. If the employer fails to comply with this court order, he is subject to punishment for contempt.

However, a final order of the Commission may be reviewed, at the option of the person adversely affected or aggrieved by the order, and the review is by a United States circuit court of appeals. To obtain such review, a written petition must be filed in the court within sixty (60) days following the issuance of the order. This court review is governed by the rule of substantial evidence, that is, the findings of fact by the Commission are conclusive before the court if supported by substantial evidence. These court proceedings may result in an enforcement order, the non-compliance with which would subject the employer to contempt proceedings.

CONCLUSION

The promulgation of a permanent asbestos exposure standard has, of course, appeared inevitable for some time. The big issue over the past few months has been the level of exposure which would be written into the standard. That issue has now been settled, subject to revisions which may

occur in the future. Companies in the asbestos industry now face the task of meeting the new standard; and toward this end, OSHA can be expected to conduct inspections and issue citations wherever warranted.

The overall process of developing an asbestos exposure standard has involved the balancing of economics against health considerations. While it is still arguable that many of the medical studies submitted in favor of a very low exposure level are distorted and misleading, the balance between economics and health considerations has now been struck. The cost of implementing the standard will be high; and in recognition of the difficulty of putting into effect OSHA standards, the law provides that under certain specified conditions, an employer may obtain either a temporary or permanent variance from the standard. On the other hand, it may be expected that labor will vigorously oppose all applications for variances which cannot be justified in every respect. The variance rule should be invoked by employers only where a real need and justification can be found.

Wendell B. Alcorn, Atty.
Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft

March 13, 1972

Presentation on Proposed Standard
for Exposure to Asbestos Dust on
behalf of the Asbestos Textile
Institute and its member companies.

Mr. Arthur M. Goldberg
Hearing Examiner
U. S. Department of Labor
Office of the Under Secretary
Washington, D. C. 20210

Re: Hearing on Proposed Standard
For Exposure To Asbestos Dust
Beginning on March 14, 1972

Dear Mr. Goldberg:

My name is Alex Kuzmuk. I am a member of the Board of Governors of the Asbestos Textile Institute.

I am here today to officially represent and state the position of the Asbestos Textile Institute and its member companies. We are in opposition to the proposed asbestos dust standards as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, January 12, 1972. We are also opposed to recommendations proposed in the NIOSH criteria package, and by the Asbestos Advisory Committee. /

The asbestos textile industry, which this association represents, includes over 4000 job opportunities in manufacturing, plus approximately 35,000 job opportunities in related product fabrication and sales. The gross business volume for manufacturing alone is over \$80 million per year. The gross volume for related fabrication and sales is, therefore, many times this amount. Although this is not the largest segment of the asbestos industry, it is a very important one. Our product lines include the manu-

Mr. Arthur M. Goldberg
Asbestos Hearing
March 13, 1972
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facture of safety garments, insulations, clutch facings, brake linings, paper dryer felts, mechanical packings and gaskets, laminated plastics, and many other commodities essential to today's technological progress. In many instances, there are no known substitutes for asbestos textile materials.

Subsequent to the enactment of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the threshold limit value for asbestos dust was reduced from 5 million particles per cubic foot of air to 12 fibres per milliliter, 5 microns or greater in length. We, in the asbestos textile industry, made every possible effort to meet the 12 fibre threshold limit value by re-engineering dust hoods and dust collection equipment on cards, spinners, looms, and many other types of equipment. In addition, many of us initiated wet weaving and made extensive additional changes in processes and materials. When the further reduction to the threshold limit value for asbestos dust was published on December 7, 1971, we began all over again to study plans for revising equipment, processes, and materials, for which we had just spent thousands of dollars to install to meet the 12 fibre level. Many of us have not, and cannot, reduce our dust levels to the emergency and proposed 5 fibre threshold limit value.

If engineering to a 5 fibre level were feasible on the complex types of machinery and equipment used in the textile industry, the cost of implementation would make it extremely doubtful that this industry could survive economically. We are presently being pressed to the wall by our competitors. The cost of a

Mr. Arthur M. Golaberg
Asbestos Hearing
March 13, 1972
Page 3

program to meet the proposed asbestos dust standards could be the determining factor for removing American-made asbestos textiles from the market place.

The competition to which I refer will not be required to make extensive capital investments to change processes, provide protective clothing, provide medical examinations, and monitoring. This competition is primarily from foreign imports. I, therefore, take this opportunity to ask this Federal agency whether it will take the responsibility of recommending equitable tariffs to prevent this economic disaster, if the proposed Asbestos Dust Standards become effective.

Beyond the proposed asbestos dust standards published in the January 12, 1972 FEDERAL REGISTER, there are recommendations by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, and the Asbestos Advisory Committee. These recommend further reduction of the asbestos dust threshold limit value to 2 fibres per milliliter, plus many additional requirements concerning respirator equipment, protective clothing, monitoring, and others.

With the problems we are encountering in attempting to reach the present Emergency Asbestos Standard, it is unrealistic to even consider the feasibility of a 2 fibre standard. I would like to point out that Mr. Clifford L. Sheckler, Chairman of the Asbestos Textile Institute Environmental Health Committee, took the initiative in 1964 to request Dr. Lewis Cralley of the

Mr. Arthur M. Goldberg
Asbestos Hearing
March 13, 1972
Page 4

United States Public Health Service to conduct an epidemiological study of our asbestos textile industry. We recognized then that a potential health problem existed and, therefore, we wanted expert advice and assistance to help us solve it. We have neither received the advice nor the assistance which we had hoped for.

We opened our plants to the United States Public Health Service personnel for environmental studies, review of our records, and physical examinations of our people. Our member companies urged employee participation in the study, and a substantial representative group of workers were involved. We continually requested the United States Public Health Service to increase their efforts and provide interim progress reports.

The Public Health Service Asbestos Study of which I speak has not been completed. A recent report, which is a primary factor in the recommendations by NIOSH and the Advisory Committee, was based on this incomplete study. The information provided in the report was based on opinion and speculation, rather than fact. Had the United States Public Health Service Asbestos Epidemiological Study been completed as continually requested by the Asbestos Textile Institute, we might now be in a position of having factual information as to what the safe threshold limit for asbestos dust really should be.

One factor is pertinent to this point. The asbestos related

Mr. Arthur M. Goldberg
Asbestos Hearing
March 13, 1972
Page 5

disease involvement in the asbestos textile industry is being related to asbestos dust exposure levels as they presently exist rather than at the time the disease was incurred 25-30 years ago. Such a comparison is invalid. All of the past monitoring for asbestos dust in American textile plants has been done using the impinger method for sampling. Today's proposed standards are based on a fibre level using the Milapore filter method for sampling. There is no accurate correlation of impinger counts versus Milapore filter counts established to date. There has been some work done by the United States Public Health Service, but the results are incomplete. This is but one area that demonstrates the need for further health research studies and evaluations before unnecessarily creating an unrealistic standard that can be the demise of this industry and its related job opportunities.

We respectfully urge the Secretary of Labor to: (1) Reconsider the establishment of asbestos standards; (2) reinstate the threshold limit value for asbestos dust at 12 fibres per milliliter, 5 microns or greater in length for an interim period pending a comprehensive epidemiological study of the entire asbestos industry in the United States. I would like to point out that many comparisons have been made between the British and United States asbestos textile industry concerning health problems. The vast differences in materials, equipment and processes make such comparisons unrealistic. (3) Provide for representation of the Asbestos Textile Institute on future advisory and study

Mr. Arthur M. Goldberg
Asbestos Hearing
March 13, 1972
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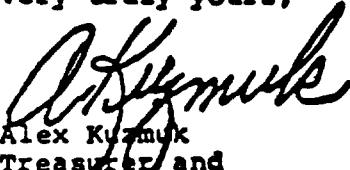
committees.

I would also like to point out that while many detailed requirements are included in the proposed standard, it is absolutely mute on the very important medically substantiated problem of cigarette smoking as associated with exposure to asbestos fibre.

We, of the Asbestos Textile Industry, have the greatest desire to prevent injury to our employees. We believe this can be accomplished without destroying the asbestos textile industry.

Thank you for the privilege of appearing at this hearing today.

Very truly yours,



Alex Kuzmuk
Treasurer and
Member of Board of Governors
for the
Asbestos Textile Institute

ak:jc



Minutes

GENERAL MEETING -- February 9, 1968

Asbestos Textile Institute -- Hotel Roosevelt, New York, N. Y.

In attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

J.L. Rainey
J.W. Christenbury
H.H. Walter
D.F. Quealy
Wm. Maaskant

GARLOCK INC.

N.L.A. Martucci
G.E. Houghton
Alex. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

E.H. Wells
E.A. Schuman
W.C. Streib
C.L. Sheckler
R. Hindmarch
P.A. Rogers
N.W. Hendry (Can. Johns-Manville)
W.S. Hough (Retired)

H.K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

E.M. Nesvig
Geo. Bohrer
L.E. Moody
J.D. McCluer
D.E. Childers
J.W. Echerd
G.J. Harris

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

M.Q. Scowcroft
J.P. Wronski
L.C. Williams
J.W. Hawkins
J.A. Bettes, Jr. (Retired)
Dr. J.L. Goodman

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H.E. Sunbury, (Secretary)

A.S.T.M.

P.J. Smith

LUNCHEON GUESTS - Feb. 9th

David A. Caruso, C.P.A.
Mrs. T.T. Tigert
Mrs. N.L.A. Martucci

TALLMAN-McCLUSKEY FABRICS CO.

J.L. Mitchell

UNIROYAL, INC.

R.P. Clark
A.C. Link
D.T. Austin, Jr.
E.A. Morris
W.C. Hitchcock
Dr. J.H. Wolfsie
R. Roderic

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

M.P. Carson
G.F.A. Brink
P.E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

Wm. J.W. Smith
R. Dodds-Hebron
C.H. Schoch
W.H. Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION, Ltd.

T.T. Tigert

LAKE ASBESTOS of QUEBEC, LTD.

E.A. Farrell

TURNER & NEWALL, Ltd.

B. Lincoln

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT
P. Jay Flocken (Legal Counsel)

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

P.O. Nicodemus (Guest speaker)

U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. L.J. Cralley

TURNER BROS. ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

W.M. Deckman
D.F. Roberts

1. President Rainey called the meeting to order at 9:40 A.M. and asked each person to stand and identify himself and his company affiliation. He expressed appreciation that so many company officials were in attendance. Special mention was made of the fact that two former presidents of A.T.I. were present, namely: Messrs. J.A. Bettes, Jr., and W.S. Hough. We were pleased also to have Mr. B. Lincoln, of Turner & Newall, Ltd., Manchester, England; and Dr. L.J. Cralley, of U.S.P.H.S., in attendance.

2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. It was moved by Mr. J.W. Christenbury that reading be omitted. His motion was seconded by Mr. M.Q.Scowcroft. So voted.

3. The Financial Report was presented by Mr.E.A. Schuman. It was moved by Mr.D.F. Quealy that the report be accepted. Mr. G.E. Houghton seconded the motion, and it was so voted. The report is attached to these minutes.

4. Mr. P.Jay Flocken, Legal Counsel, reported on some recent litigation under the Sherman Anti-trust Act. A brief summary of his remarks follows: Counsel reviewed a series of recent Advisory Opinions issued by the Federal Trade Commission, which differentiate between appropriate and inappropriate subjects for industry codes of behavior or trade association standards programs. He emphasized that both the antitrust agencies and the courts have been primarily concerned with the enforcement mechanisms utilized by businessmen to secure compliance with such codes or programs. In this connection, counsel also briefly reviewed industry or trade association price and profit reporting programs, standardization activities, and enforcement techniques involved in certain court decisions which have established the basic principles of permissible conduct. Counsel stated that the current attitude of the Department of Justice, as reflected by recent statements of the Assistant Attorney General, is doubtful of the good faith and the rationale of self-regulation by business and that the FTC's Advisory Opinions in this field have been very conservative and allow little room for variation from earlier restrictive decisions by the agencies or the courts.

5. The Fibre Producers Report was given by Mr. N.W. Hendry, V.P. & General Sales Manager, Canadian Johns-Manville Asbestos Limited. A summary of Mr. Hendry's fine report is attached to these minutes.

6. President Rainey introduced Mr. Paul O. Nicodemus, Senior Insulation Application Chemist, General Electric Co., Wire & Cable Dept., Lowell, Mass. Mr. Nicodemus presented an extremely interesting and most comprehensive paper entitled: "Asbestos Textile Electrical Insulations - Properties, Present and Future Importance." At conclusion of his talk Mr. Nicodemus was given a fine round of applause for his very excellent paper. Copies of his paper were distributed to those present. The Secretary has some extra copies and will honor requests for same on a first come first served basis, so long as the supply lasts. President Rainey expressed appreciation, on behalf of the members, to Mr. Nicodemus for his very fine paper.

7. The committee reports were given by the respective committee chairmen as listed below:

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - H.H. Walter, Chm.
Sales Promotion Committee - M.Q.Scowcroft, Chm.
Technical Committee - J.W. Hawkins, Chm.
Fiber Testing Committee - G.F.A. Brink, Chm.

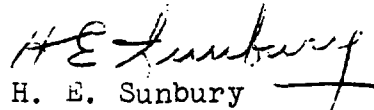
The full text of their reports is attached to these minutes.

8. President Rainey announced that the date of the next General Meeting would be June 6th and 7th, 1968, and it will be held at the REGENCY HYATT HOUSE, Atlanta, Ga. This is a fine new hotel that opened last June. It has received national publicity for its unusual construction and fine accommodations, and we are confident that A.T.I. members, and their wives, will enjoy their stay at the Regency Hyatt House!

He announced also that the fall meeting of A.T.I. would be at the Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pennsylvania, on October 3-4, 1968.

9. There being no further business to come before the meeting it recessed for luncheon, following which the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


H. E. Sunbury
Executive Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

January 9, 1968

Balance on Hand at Last Report (September 11, 1967)

General Fund	\$ 832.97	
Savings Fund	24808.34	
Petty Cash Fund	38.77	
		\$ 25680.08

Receipts

To Savings Fund (Interest)	573.32	
To General Fund (Book Sales)	76.70	
		650.02

Total On Hand and Received		\$ 26330.10
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Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 mos ending 11/30/67)	500.00
Legal Expense (3 " " " " " ")	270.98
Secretary's salary (4 mos)	478.00
F.I.C.A. Tax (3rd Qtr 1967)	33.00
Secretary's travel	250.00
Office rent (4 mos)	300.00
Revision of ASTM Specs.(Travel exp.)	69.25
Printing & Office Supplies	34.45
Stenographic (Labor)	22.00
Meeting expense (October 4-6,1967)	793.11
Telephone (4 mos)	135.28
Exhibit expense	129.20
Accountant (Caruso-Year ending 9/67)	300.00
Dues (I.H.F. and ASTM)	135.00
Dust Counting Equipment(Bausch & Lomb)	4814.00
Petty Cash (Vouchers 328-347 incl.)	78.92

Total Disbursements		\$ 8343.19
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Balance On Hand January 9, 1968		\$ 17986.91
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Funds

General Fund (Bank Statement of 1/9/68)	\$ 498.17	
Savings Fund (Interest to 12/31/67)	17467.66 (*)	
Petty Cash Fund	21.08	

<u>Assets as of Jan.9,1968</u>	Total Funds	\$ 17986.91
--------------------------------	-------------	-------------

General Fund	\$ 498.17
Savings Fund	17467.66
Petty Cash on Hand	21.08
Accts Receivable (Book Sales)	65.09
Accts Receivable (Dues for 1968)	9000.00
Postage on hand	10.33
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00

<u>Liabilities</u> (None)	Total Assets	\$ 27063.33
---------------------------	--------------	-------------

<u>Net Worth</u>		\$ 27063.33
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(*) Amounts transferred from Savings to General Fund were -
\$2500.00 on 10/2/67; \$600.00 on 12/14/67; \$4814.00 on 1/8/68.

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury
H.E. Sunbury
Asst. Treasurer

Minutes

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee February 8, 1968 Roosevelt Hotel New York, N.Y.

Attended:

Members: H.H. Walter, Chairman - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
C.L. Sheckler - Johns-Manville Products, Corp.
L.E. Moody - H.K. Porter, Inc.
A.C. Link - Uni-Royal, Inc.
Dr. J.H. Wolfsie - Uni-Royal, Inc.
L.C. Williams - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Absent: R.B. Smith - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
H.M. Willingham - Uni-Royal, Inc.
K.W. Nelson - American Smelting & Refining

Visitors: Dr. L.J. Cralley - U.S. Dept. of Health, Education
& Welfare
R. Hindmarch - Johns-Manville Products, Corp.
R. Slocomb - Bausch & Lomb
J.W. Brown - Bausch & Lomb

Bausch & Lomb Automatic Dust Counter

The Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter - Model 40-2 was demonstrated to the committee by Robert Slocomb, Product Engineer of Bausch & Lomb. R. Hindmarch reported that some tests had been conducted with the instrument at the J.M. plant in Manville, New Jersey and comparisons had been made with test results obtained with the Midget Impinger. Comparative studies have shown that the results are on the same level; but that a conclusive correlation between the two methods has not yet been established. The instrument was turned over to L.C. Williams, Raybestos-Manhattan, with the understanding that it will be passed on to another member company at the next meeting. The companies using the instrument will attempt to establish a correlation with the Midget Impinger and submit their findings to Dr. L.J. Cralley. Bausch & Lomb will also participate in this program.

Environmental Health Survey

Dr. L.J. Cralley reported on a meeting with the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

Dust Control

The committee suggests that the Board of Governors consider the advisability of wet weaving to eliminate excess dust during the operation as well as in the use of the end product.

Various other methods to reduce dust during the manufacturing process were discussed.

The committee adjourned to attend a special meeting held by the Board of Governors to hear Dr. Cralley's report on the continuation and the progress of his environmental health study.

H.H. Walter
Chairman

FIBRE PRODUCERS REPORT

Mr. N.W. Hendry, Vice President and General Sales Manager, Canadian Johns-Manville Asbestos Limited, Asbestos Fibre Division, Asbestos, Quebec, Canada, reported for the Fibre Producers.

Mr. Hendry commented first on business conditions, and said that 1967 was a pretty good year for fibre producers although a little below the exceptionally good year of 1966. Business was rather slow in England, and Western Europe has levelled off. By contrast Japan is "booming" and Australia is also good. Spain and Italy are doing well, as is South America. The future situation in the U.S.A. is somewhat in doubt as the political situation, credit restrictions and labor problems could affect many major manufacturers adversely.

Speaking of the Textile Fibres, Mr. Hendry pointed out that there has been a marked improvement in quality during the past ten years, the producers now have a great deal more knowledge of what constitutes a good textile fibre, and work to produce even better fibre will continue. He mentioned that demand for textile grades is quite strong.

In comparing total tonnages of asbestos fibre (all grades) produced in Canada vs. Russia, the Canadian mines for year 1967 produced about 1,443,000 tons as against 1,870,000 in Russia. An annual production of 2,200,000 tons by 1970 is forecast for Russia. World production in 1967 was in the neighborhood of 4,300,000 tons.

New mines, namely:- Reeves in Northern Ontario, Clinton Creek in Yukon Territory, Aktrovak and at Kiembi Kazakhstan in Russia, and one in Brazil will add to world production of asbestos fibres. The Brazilian mine is 200 or 300 miles north of Brasilia, and the production there is about 5,000 tons annually.

In commenting on the Health Aspects of asbestos, Mr. Hendry referred to the fact that the Q.A.M.A. had established the Institute of Occupational and Environmental Health to conduct research into all facets of the production, manufacturing and use of asbestos and asbestos products. While the Q.A.M.A. has decided not to publish interim reports on research projects because they are not complete, there is no evidence of any risk to human health in exposure to, or use of manufactured products containing asbestos fibres. A great deal of research on the health aspects of asbestos is being conducted at many centers in the world, to which the Canadian producers are lending their support. Adverse publicity on asbestos has prompted Johns-Manville to get out a "Position Paper" in respect to effect of asbestos on Health, for the benefit of their own organization. While this is not for general publication, members of A.T.I. could probably get a copy by writing direct to President Burnett of Johns-Manville.

In conclusion Mr. Hendry stated that his company, from present indications, would discontinue shipping asbestos fibre grades in loose jute bags due to the dusty condition resulting from this type of operation. Various types of bags can be substituted, such as multi-wall paper or polyethylene, both of which are dust proof.

N. W. Hendry

February 9, 1968

MINUTES OF THE ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
FIBRE TESTING COMMITTEE MEETING - 8TH FEBRUARY, 1968

LOCATION: Room E, Mezzanine Floor
The Roosevelt Hotel, New York, N.Y.

PRESENT:

Members: G.F.A. Brink, Chairman - Asbestos Corporation Limited
D.E. Childers - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
R.J. Dodds-Hebron - Bell Asbestos Mines Limited
B. Lincoln - Turner & Newall Limited
W.C. Streib - Johns-Manville Corporation
T.T. Tigert - Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited
J.P. Wronski - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Visitors: C.H. Schoch - Bell Asbestos Mines Limited
W.H. Smith - " " " "

BUSINESS:

1. The outcome of the Magnetic Rating Round Robin on three asbestos fiber samples at different laboratory locations and the conclusions based on the statistical analyses of the results were reviewed with members of the Technical Committee (6), Mr. Paul O. Nicodemus, Chairman of Subcommittee A-4, ASTM Committee D-13, and other affiliated ASTM members (3) present, as follows:

1.1 Metallic influence can have a drastic result on the Mapes test, however, if the test is run correctly and the equipment zeroed properly, the influence of metallics can be overcome.

Note 1 - During the course of discussion, it was pointed out that, due to differences in construction, it was not always possible to zero all models of the Mapes apparatus in the presence of metallic influence.

1.2 The continuing F x C interaction leads to the conclusion that fiber sampling and/or fiber conditioning is an important procedural technique to be improved in all magnetic rating tests.

1.3 From the Round Robin, there is no major evidence of superiority of T. & N. over the Mapes Test from a reproducibility standpoint between companies. The advantages of the T. & N., however, are ease of operation, less susceptibility to magnetic influence, and its initial cost.

2. The recommendations of the joint session were as follows:

2.1 That the ASTM Magnetic Rating Test Method be rewritten indicating a preference for the T. & N. apparatus and retaining Procedure "A" of the present ASTM D-1118 procedure as an alternative.

- 2.2 That the custody of the remaining standard magnetite Sample No. 29(a), or equivalent reference standards, now in the possession of Mr. Paul Nicodemus be transferred to ATI for safe keeping; and that the Fibre Testing Committee take action to acquire a supply of suitable iron oxide for the preparation of calibration standards and arrange for its dispensation through the ATI Executive Secretary in the future (This recommendation was subsequently approved by the ATI Board of Governors).
- 2.3 That the Technical Committee, in conjunction with Subcommittee A-4, ASTM Committee D-13 members interested, organize a Round Robin to investigate the performance and reproducibility of the T. & N. apparatus for the testing of textile products before the new Magnetic Rating Test Method is finalized (Round Robin to include the laboratories involved in the recent Fibre Testing Committee's Round Robin plus other ATI member companies interested).
- 2.4 That the Fibre Testing Committee carry out some exploratory testing with a natural crudy fiber to investigate the effect of the sampling procedure on the reproducibility of the Magnetic Rating Test (Three member companies indicated their desire to participate in this study).
3. Interest was rejuvenated in a test method for determining the undesirable rock and spicular content of spinning fibres (Two laboratories indicated that they were currently considering suitable approaches to this particular problem).
4. Recent activities of the QAMA Technical and ASTM D-30 Committees (Subcommittee III) of interest to ATI were briefly reviewed.
5. New Business.-- The chairman indicated that an agenda would be mailed out one month in advance of the next meeting to stimulate interest in the Fibre Testing Committee's activities; and to assist in guiding its future program to best meet the requirements of ATI.

G.F.A. Brink, Chairman
ATI Fibre Testing Committee

Minutes

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
Sales Promotion Committee
February 8, 1968
Hotel Roosevelt - New York City

Attending this meeting were Messrs. J.L. Rainey and J.W. Christenbury of American Asbestos Textile Corporation, N.L.A. Martucci and Alexander Kuzmuk of Garlock, Inc., E.A. Schuman of Johns-Manville Corp., J.L. Mitchell of Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Company, R.P. Clark of Uniroyal, Inc., P. Jay Flocken, (Legal counsel), H.E. Sunbury, (Secretary), and M.Q. Scowcroft of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Efforts to place the display cabinet owned by the Institute have now been exhausted. Raybestos-Manhattan offered to store the cabinets pending completion of their new office building in Manheim, Pennsylvania where it will eventually be placed in their lobby. The committee voted to accept the offer and the matter was turned over to the Board of Governors for further action.

At the meeting held in Hilton Head, S.C. last October the committee discussed a proposal presented to it by the Edward W. Robotham Company for an advertising program aimed at promoting the use of asbestos textiles in a general rather than a specific end product usage as an effort to combat the intrusion of alternate materials in many of our traditional fields. Between that meeting and the meeting held February 8th, generally discouraging reports came back from most member companies. Because of the lukewarm reception at top management level it was voted to shelve the program temporarily. However, it was recorded that most of the members of the committee felt that there was genuine merit in the program and that it should not be permanently set aside.

The purchasing policies of the Government procurement program was discussed in detail. Rather than have legal counsel pursue the matter in an attempt to influence them to adjust this policy, it was agreed that the committee assign two members to visit the D.S.A. in Columbus, Ohio in an attempt to educate ourselves as to the reasons for these purchasing policies and to attempt to obtain relief from them. R.P. Clark of Uniroyal, Inc. and M.Q. Scowcroft of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. were assigned this task. A full report will be submitted to the committee following the call at Columbus and prior to the next meeting.

A detailed discussion was held concerning the hazards involved in the processing and use of asbestos textiles and the affect of adverse publicity concerning asbestos in the market place. While the subject of Health Hazards is of proper concern to the Sales Promotion Committee it was felt that anything we might do at this time in the form of attempting to set industry standards on what might be called "Dust Free" or "Lint Free" fabrics would introduce far more problems than benefits for the Industry.

Information had reached members of the Institute that the U.S. Navy had eliminated the use of asbestos cloth as insulation aboard Naval

ships. This was thoroughly investigated and found to be entirely false. But it has been learned that one private shipyard has eliminated asbestos and replaced it with glass cloth in at least one popular style of cloth. Members agreed that a stepped up and continuing program of contacting the Navy Department in Washington is worth our efforts.

Competition from Japanese cloth in the United States was also discussed in detail. It was suggested that Japanese cloth does not approach the quality of fabrics manufactured by member companies particularly in relation to their flame resistant characteristics and we are working up data to use as ammunition in this area.

A specific application of rubber coated asbestos sleeving accused of being the culprit in a corrosion problem with air-frame manufacturers was discussed. No specific action was taken since it was understood that a member company was fighting this substitution with its own active task force.

Respectfully submitted,

M. Q. Scowcroft,
Chairman

Asbestos Textile Institute
Technical Committee Meeting
February 7, 1968

The meeting was held at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City.

<u>IN ATTENDANCE:</u> Phil Rogers	- Johns-Manville
G.E. Houghton	- Garlock, Inc.
D.T. Austin	- Uniroyal, Inc.
Wm. Maaskant	- American Asbestos Textile Corp.
D.F. Quealy	- American Asbestos Textile Corp.
Ed Morris	- U.S. Rubber Co.
J.D. McCluer	- H.K. Porter Co.
P.O. Nicodemus	- General Electric Co.
George Harris	- H.K. Porter Co., Inc.
Paul Smith	- ASTM
John Hawkins	- Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED:

ASTM D 1061: The asbestos lap specification was completed at this meeting. The Editorial Committee of ASTM suggested several changes in format which were not acceptable to the Technical Committee. Other minor changes were incorporated into D 1061 and this specification will be published in October without further changes.

ASTM D 628: This tubular sleeving method as presently published covers Test Methods only. The sections pertaining to test methods have been completely rewritten. It was decided that in addition to test methods that this method would also include specifications and tolerances. These additional sections will be incorporated into the method after consideration by the committee.

The Technical Committee met briefly with the Fiber Testing Committee to hear their report on the Round Robin test series on magnetic rating recently completed by that committee. These tests considered asbestos fibers only.

A joint session was held between ASTM Committee A-4 and the Technical Committee on February 8. Mr. Nicodemus acted as chairman and matters of mutual interest were discussed. A Round Robin test will be conducted on the magnetic rating of asbestos products - lap, roving, yarn, tape, and cloth. It was also decided that when these tests are complete the specification on magnetic rating would be written up to specify the Turner Analyzer as the preferred method, and the Mapes as an alternate. The other remaining method to be revised is the Heat Aging Specification.

Asbestos Textile Institute
Technical Committee Meeting
December 14th, 15th, 1967

The meeting was held at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C.

<u>IN ATTENDANCE:</u>	Irving Barnett	- Johns-Manville
	J. D. McCluer	- H. K. Porter Co.
	Tex Austin	- Uniroyal, Inc.
	Wm. Maaskant	- American Asbestos Textile Corp.
	H. E. Sunbury	- Asbestos Textile Institute
	Paul Smith	- ASTM
	John Hawkins	- Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED:

ASTM D 1061: The 1st Draft of the Asbestos Lap Specification was reviewed. Suggestions by Mr. Nicodemus of General Electric were considered. 2nd Draft was completed and submitted to the Editorial Committee of ASTM.

ASTM D 628: The 1st Draft of the Test Methods for Tubular Sleeving (woven and braided) was started. This was not completed and was to be considered during the February meeting.

MIL-I-15349C: This specification on Thermal Insulation Tape was reviewed and weight changes acceptable for the amosite and chrysotile types were submitted to the Government.

Proposed Aluminized Herringbone Cloth: The proposed specification was reviewed and it is essentially the same as MIL-C-82249A except for the Neoprene backing. Suggestions were submitted to Natick for review.

John W. Hawkins
Chairman of the Technical Committee

JWH:ch

ANNOUNCING A NEW PUBLICATION: "INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE HIGHLIGHTS"

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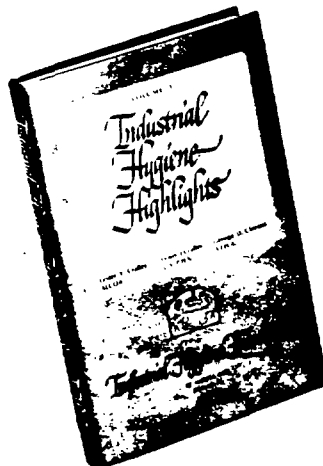
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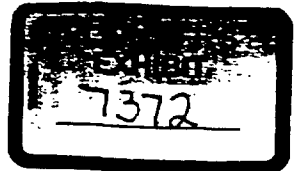
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February 9, 1968



Minutes

GENERAL MEETING -- February 9, 1968

Asbestos Textile Institute -- Hotel Roosevelt, New York, N. Y.

In attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

J.L. Rainey
J.W. Christenbury
H.H. Walter
D.F. Quealy
Wm. Maaskant

GARLOCK INC.

N.L.A. Martucci
G.E. Houghton
Alex. Kuzmak

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

E.H. Wells
E.A. Schuman
W.C. Streib
C.L. Sheckler
R. Hindmarch
P.A. Rogers
N.W. Hendry (Can. Johns-Manville)
W.S. Hough (Retired)

H.K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

E.M. Nesvig
Geo. Bohrer
L.E. Moody
J.D. McCluer
D.E. Childers
J.W. Echerd
G.J. Harris

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

M.Q. Scowcroft
J.P. Wronski
L.C. Williams
J.W. Hawkins
J.A. Bettes, Jr. (Retired)
Dr. J.L. Goodman

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H.E. Sunbury, (Secretary)

A.S.T.M.

P.J. Smith

LUNCHEON GUESTS - Feb. 9th

David A. Caruso, C.P.A.
Mrs. T.T. Tigert
Mrs. N.L.A. Martucci

TALLMAN-McCLUSKEY FABRICS CO.

J.L. Mitchell

UNIROYAL, INC.

R.P. Clark
A.C. Link
D.T. Austin, Jr.
E.A. Morris
W.C. Hitchcock
Dr. J.H. Wolfsie
R. Roderic

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

M.P. Carson
G.F.A. Brink
P.E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

Wm. J.W. Smith
R. Dodds-Hebron
C.H. Schoch
W.H. Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION, Ltd.

T.T. Tigert

LAKE ASBESTOS of QUEBEC, LTD.

E.A. Farrell

TURNER & NEWALL, Ltd.

B. Lincoln

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

P. Jay Flocken (Legal Counsel)

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

P.O. Nicodemus (Guest speaker)

U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. L.J. Cralley

TURNER BROS. ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

W.M. Deckman
D.F. Roberts

1. President Rainey called the meeting to order at 9:40 A.M. and asked each person to stand and identify himself and his company affiliation. He expressed appreciation that so many company officials were in attendance. Special mention was made of the fact that two former presidents of A.T.I. were present, namely: Messrs. J.A. Bettes, Jr., and W.S. Hough. We were pleased also to have Mr. B. Lincoln, of Turner & Newall, Ltd., Manchester, England; and Dr. L.J. Cralley, of U.S.P.H.S., in attendance.

2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. It was moved by Mr. J.W. Christenbury that reading be omitted. His motion was seconded by Mr. M.Q.Scowcroft. So voted.

3. The Financial Report was presented by Mr.E.A. Schuman. It was moved by Mr.D.F. Quealy that the report be accepted. Mr. G.E. Houghton seconded the motion, and it was so voted. The report is attached to these minutes.

4. Mr. P.Jay Flocken, Legal Counsel, reported on some recent litigation under the Sherman Anti-trust Act. A brief summary of his remarks follows: Counsel reviewed a series of recent Advisory Opinions issued by the Federal Trade Commission, which differentiate between appropriate and inappropriate subjects for industry codes of behavior or trade association standards programs. He emphasized that both the antitrust agencies and the courts have been primarily concerned with the enforcement mechanisms utilized by businessmen to secure compliance with such codes or programs. In this connection, counsel also briefly reviewed industry or trade association price and profit reporting programs, standardization activities, and enforcement techniques involved in certain court decisions which have established the basic principles of permissible conduct. Counsel stated that the current attitude of the Department of Justice, as reflected by recent statements of the Assistant Attorney General, is doubtful of the good faith and the rationale of self-regulation by business and that the FTC's Advisory Opinions in this field have been very conservative and allow little room for variation from earlier restrictive decisions by the agencies or the courts.

5. The Fibre Producers Report was given by Mr. N.W. Hendry, V.P. & General Sales Manager, Canadian Johns-Manville Asbestos Limited. A summary of Mr. Hendry's fine report is attached to these minutes.

6. President Rainey introduced Mr. Paul O. Nicodemus, Senior Insulation Application Chemist, General Electric Co., Wire & Cable Dept., Lowell, Mass. Mr. Nicodemus presented an extremely interesting and most comprehensive paper entitled: "Asbestos Textile Electrical Insulations - Properties, Present and Future Importance." At conclusion of his talk Mr. Nicodemus was given a fine round of applause for his very excellent paper. Copies of his paper were distributed to those present. The Secretary has some extra copies and will honor requests for same on a first come first served basis, so long as the supply lasts. President Rainey expressed appreciation, on behalf of the members, to Mr. Nicodemus for his very fine paper.

7. The committee reports were given by the respective committee chairmen as listed below:

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - H.H. Walter, Chm.
Sales Promotion Committee - M.Q.Scowcroft, Chm.
Technical Committee - J.W. Hawkins, Chm.
Fiber Testing Committee - G.F.A. Brink, Chm.

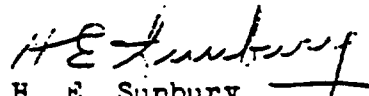
The full text of their reports is attached to these minutes.

8. President Rainey announced that the date of the next General Meeting would be June 6th and 7th, 1968, and it will be held at the REGENCY HYATT HOUSE, Atlanta, Ga. This is a fine new hotel that opened last June. It has received national publicity for its unusual construction and fine accommodations, and we are confident that A.T.I. members, and their wives, will enjoy their stay at the Regency Hyatt House!

He announced also that the fall meeting of A.T.I. would be at the Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pennsylvania, on October 3-4, 1968.

9. There being no further business to come before the meeting it recessed for luncheon, following which the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


H. E. Sunbury
Executive Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

January 9, 1968

Balance on Hand at Last Report (September 11, 1967)

General Fund	\$ 832.97	
Savings Fund	24808.34	
Petty Cash Fund	38.77	
		\$ 25680.08

Receipts

To Savings Fund (Interest)	573.32	
To General Fund (Book Sales)	76.70	
		650.02

Total On Hand and Received		\$ 26530.10
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Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 mos ending 11/30/67)	500.00
Legal Expense (3 " " " " ")	270.98
Secretary's salary (4 mos)	478.00
F.I.C.A. Tax (3rd Qtr 1967)	33.00
Secretary's travel	250.00
Office rent (4 mos)	300.00
Revision of ASTM Specs. (Travel exp.)	69.25
Printing & Office Supplies	34.45
Stenographic (Labor)	22.00
Meeting expense (October 4-6, 1967)	793.11
Telephone (4 mos)	135.28
Exhibit expense	129.20
Accountant (Caruso-Year ending 9/67)	300.00
Dues (I.H.F. and ASTM)	135.00
Dust Counting Equipment (Bausch & Lomb)	4814.00
Petty Cash (Vouchers 328-347 incl.)	78.92

Total Disbursements		\$ 8343.19
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Balance On Hand January 9, 1968		\$ 17986.91
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Funds

General Fund (Bank Statement of 1/9/68)	\$ 498.17	
Savings Fund (Interest to 12/31/67)	17467.66 (*)	
Petty Cash Fund	21.08	

<u>Assets as of Jan. 9, 1968</u>	Total Funds	\$ 17986.91
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General Fund	\$ 498.17
Savings Fund	17467.66
Petty Cash on Hand	21.08
Accts Receivable (Book Sales)	65.09
Accts Receivable (Dues for 1968)	9000.00
Postage on hand	10.33
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00

<u>Liabilities</u> (None)	Total Assets	\$ 27063.33
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<u>Net Worth</u>		\$ 27063.33
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(*) Amounts transferred from Savings to General Fund were -
\$2500.00 on 10/2/67; \$600.00 on 12/14/67; 4814.00 on 1/8/68.

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury
H.E. Sunbury
Asst. Treasurer

Minutes

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee
February 8, 1968
Roosevelt Hotel
New York, N.Y.

Attended:

Members:	H.H. Walter, Chairman	- American Asbestos Textile Corp.
	C.L. Sheckler	- Johns-Manville Products, Corp.
	L.E. Moody	- H.K. Porter, Inc.
	A.C. Link	- Uni-Royal, Inc.
	Dr. J.H. Wolfsie	- Uni-Royal, Inc.
	L.C. Williams	- Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Absent:	R.B. Smith	- Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
	H.M. Willingham	- Uni-Royal, Inc.
	K.W. Nelson	- American Smelting & Refining

Visitors:	Dr. L.J. Cralley	- U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare
	R. Hindmarch	- Johns-Manville Products, Corp.
	R. Slocomb	- Bausch & Lomb
	J.W. Brown	- Bausch & Lomb

Bausch & Lomb Automatic Dust Counter

The Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter - Model 40-2 was demonstrated to the committee by Robert Slocomb, Product Engineer of Bausch & Lomb. R. Hindmarch reported that some tests had been conducted with the instrument at the J.M. plant in Manville, New Jersey and comparisons had been made with test results obtained with the Midget Impinger. Comparative studies have shown that the results are on the same level; but that a conclusive correlation between the two methods has not yet been established. The instrument was turned over to L.C. Williams, Raybestos-Manhattan, with the understanding that it will be passed on to another member company at the next meeting. The companies using the instrument will attempt to establish a correlation with the Midget Impinger and submit their findings to Dr. L.J. Cralley. Bausch & Lomb will also participate in this program.

Environmental Health Survey

Dr. L.J. Cralley reported on a meeting with the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

Dust Control

The committee suggests that the Board of Governors consider the advisability of wet weaving to eliminate excess dust during the operation as well as in the use of the end product.

Minutes - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee cont. Page -2-

Various other methods to reduce dust during the manufacturing process were discussed.

The committee adjourned to attend a special meeting held by the Board of Governors to hear Dr. Cralley's report on the continuation and the progress of his environmental health study.

H.H. Walter
Chairman

FIBRE PRODUCERS REPORT

Mr. N.W. Hendry, Vice President and General Sales Manager, Canadian Johns-Manville Asbestos Limited, Asbestos Fibre Division, Asbestos, Quebec, Canada, reported for the Fibre Producers.

Mr. Hendry commented first on business conditions, and said that 1967 was a pretty good year for fibre producers although a little below the exceptionally good year of 1966. Business was rather slow in England, and Western Europe has levelled off. By contrast Japan is "booming" and Australia is also good. Spain and Italy are doing well, as is South America. The future situation in the U.S.A. is somewhat in doubt as the political situation, credit restrictions and labor problems could affect many major manufacturers adversely.

Speaking of the Textile Fibres, Mr. Hendry pointed out that there has been a marked improvement in quality during the past ten years, the producers now have a great deal more knowledge of what constitutes a good textile fibre, and work to produce even better fibre will continue. He mentioned that demand for textile grades is quite strong.

In comparing total tonnages of asbestos fibre(all grades) produced in Canada vs. Russia, the Canadian mines for year 1967 produced about 1,443,000 tons as against 1,870,000 in Russia. An annual production of 2,200,000 tons by 1970 is forecast for Russia. World production in 1967 was in the neighborhood of 4,300,000 tons.

New mines, namely:- Reeves in Northern Ontario, Clinton Creek in Yukon Territory, Aktrovak and at Kiembel Kazakhstan in Russia, and one in Brazil will add to world production of asbestos fibres. The Brazilian mine is 200 or 300 miles north of Brasilia, and the production there is about 5,000 tons annually.

In commenting on the Health Aspects of asbestos, Mr. Hendry referred to the fact that the Q.A.M.A. had established the Institute of Occupational and Environmental Health to conduct research into all facets of the production, manufacturing and use of asbestos and asbestos products. While the Q.A.M.A. has decided not to publish interim reports on research projects because they are not complete, there is no evidence of any risk to human health in exposure to, or use of manufactured products containing asbestos fibres. A great deal of research on the health aspects of asbestos is being conducted at many centers in the world, to which the Canadian producers are lending their support. Adverse publicity on asbestos has prompted Johns-Manville to get out a "Position Paper" in respect to effect of asbestos on Health, for the benefit of their own organization. While this is not for general publication, members of A.T.I. could probably get a copy by writing direct to President Burnett of Johns-Manville.

In conclusion Mr. Hendry stated that his company, from present indications, would discontinue shipping asbestos fibre grades in loose jute bags due to the dusty condition resulting from this type of operation. Various types of bags can be substituted, such as multi-wall paper or polyethylene, both of which are dust proof.

N. W. Hendry

February 9, 1968

MINUTES OF THE ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
FIBRE TESTING COMMITTEE MEETING - 8TH FEBRUARY, 1968

LOCATION: Room E, Mezzanine Floor
The Roosevelt Hotel, New York, N.Y.

PRESENT:

<u>Members:</u>	G.F.A. Brink, Chairman	- Asbestos Corporation Limited
	D.E. Childers	- H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
	R.J. Dodds-Hebron	- Bell Asbestos Mines Limited
	B. Lincoln	- Turner & Newall Limited
	W.C. Streib	- Johns-Manville Corporation
	T.T. Tigert	- Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited
	J.P. Wronski	- Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
<u>Visitors:</u>	C.H. Schoch	- Bell Asbestos Mines Limited
	W.H. Smith	- " " " "

BUSINESS:

1. The outcome of the Magnetic Rating Round Robin on three asbestos fiber samples at different laboratory locations and the conclusions based on the statistical analyses of the results were reviewed with members of the Technical Committee (6), Mr. Paul O. Nicodemus, Chairman of Subcommittee A-4, ASTM Committee D-13, and other affiliated ASTM members (3) present, as follows:

1.1 Metallic influence can have a drastic result on the Mapes test, however, if the test is run correctly and the equipment zeroed properly, the influence of metallics can be overcome.

Note 1 - During the course of discussion, it was pointed out that, due to differences in construction, it was not always possible to zero all models of the Mapes apparatus in the presence of metallic influence.

1.2 The continuing F x C interaction leads to the conclusion that fiber sampling and/or fiber conditioning is an important procedural technique to be improved in all magnetic rating tests.

1.3 From the Round Robin, there is no major evidence of superiority of T. & N. over the Mapes Test from a reproducibility standpoint between companies. The advantages of the T. & N., however, are ease of operation, less susceptibility to magnetic influence, and its initial cost.

2. The recommendations of the joint session were as follows:

2.1 That the ASTM Magnetic Rating Test Method be rewritten indicating a preference for the T. & N. apparatus and retaining Procedure "A" of the present ASTM D-1118 procedure as an alternative.

- 2.2 That the custody of the remaining standard magnetite Sample No. 29(a), or equivalent reference standards, now in the possession of Mr. Paul Nicodemus be transferred to ATI for safe keeping; and that the Fibre Testing Committee take action to acquire a supply of suitable iron oxide for the preparation of calibration standards and arrange for its dispensation through the ATI Executive Secretary in the future (This recommendation was subsequently approved by the ATI Board of Governors).
- 2.3 That the Technical Committee, in conjunction with Subcommittee A-4, ASTM Committee D-13 members interested, organize a Round Robin to investigate the performance and reproducibility of the T. & N. apparatus for the testing of textile products before the new Magnetic Rating Test Method is finalized (Round Robin to include the laboratories involved in the recent Fibre Testing Committee's Round Robin plus other ATI member companies interested).
- 2.4 That the Fibre Testing Committee carry out some exploratory testing with a natural crudy fiber to investigate the effect of the sampling procedure on the reproducibility of the Magnetic Rating Test (Three member companies indicated their desire to participate in this study).
3. Interest was rejuvenated in a test method for determining the undesirable rock and spicular content of spinning fibres (Two laboratories indicated that they were currently considering suitable approaches to this particular problem).
4. Recent activities of the QAMA Technical and ASTM D-30 Committees (Subcommittee III) of interest to ATI were briefly reviewed.
5. New Business.- The chairman indicated that an agenda would be mailed out one month in advance of the next meeting to stimulate interest in the Fibre Testing Committee's activities; and to assist in guiding its future program to best meet the requirements of ATI.

G.F.A. Brink, Chairman
ATI Fibre Testing Committee

Minutes

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
Sales Promotion Committee
February 8, 1968
Hotel Roosevelt - New York City

Attending this meeting were Messrs. J.L. Rainey and J.W. Christenbury of American Asbestos Textile Corporation, N.L.A. Martucci and Alexander Kuzmuk of Garlock, Inc., E.A. Schuman of Johns-Manville Corp., J.L. Mitchell of Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Company, R.P. Clark of Uniroyal, Inc., P. Jay Flocken, (Legal counsel), H.E. Sunbury, (Secretary), and M.Q. Scowcroft of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Efforts to place the display cabinet owned by the Institute have now been exhausted. Raybestos-Manhattan offered to store the cabinets pending completion of their new office building in Manheim, Pennsylvania where it will eventually be placed in their lobby. The committee voted to accept the offer and the matter was turned over to the Board of Governors for further action.

At the meeting held in Hilton Head, S.C. last October the committee discussed a proposal presented to it by the Edward W. Robotham Company for an advertising program aimed at promoting the use of asbestos textiles in a general rather than a specific end product usage as an effort to combat the intrusion of alternate materials in many of our traditional fields. Between that meeting and the meeting held February 8th, generally discouraging reports came back from most member companies. Because of the lukewarm reception at top management level it was voted to shelve the program temporarily. However, it was recorded that most of the members of the committee felt that there was genuine merit in the program and that it should not be permanently set aside.

The purchasing policies of the Government procurement program was discussed in detail. Rather than have legal counsel pursue the matter in an attempt to influence them to adjust this policy, it was agreed that the committee assign two members to visit the D.S.A. in Columbus, Ohio in an attempt to educate ourselves as to the reasons for these purchasing policies and to attempt to obtain relief from them. R.P. Clark of Uniroyal, Inc. and M.Q. Scowcroft of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. were assigned this task. A full report will be submitted to the committee following the call at Columbus and prior to the next meeting.

A detailed discussion was held concerning the hazards involved in the processing and use of asbestos textiles and the affect of adverse publicity concerning asbestos in the market place. While the subject of Health Hazards is of proper concern to the Sales Promotion Committee it was felt that anything we might do at this time in the form of attempting to set industry standards on what might be called "Dust Free" or "Lint Free" fabrics would introduce far more problems than benefits for the Industry.

Information had reached members of the Institute that the U.S. Navy had eliminated the use of asbestos cloth as insulation aboard Naval

ships. This was thoroughly investigated and found to be entirely false. But it has been learned that one private shipyard has eliminated asbestos and replaced it with glass cloth in at least one popular style of cloth. Members agreed that a stepped up and continuing program of contacting the Navy Department in Washington is worth our efforts.

Competition from Japanese cloth in the United States was also discussed in detail. It was suggested that Japanese cloth does not approach the quality of fabrics manufactured by member companies particularly in relation to their flame resistant characteristics and we are working up data to use as ammunition in this area.

A specific application of rubber coated asbestos sleeving accused of being the culprit in a corrosion problem with air-frame manufacturers was discussed. No specific action was taken since it was understood that a member company was fighting this substitution with its own active task force.

Respectfully submitted,

M. Q. Scowcroft,
Chairman

Asbestos Textile Institute
Technical Committee Meeting
February 7, 1968

The meeting was held at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City.

IN ATTENDANCE: Phil Rogers - Johns-Manville
G.E. Houghton - Garlock, Inc.
D.T. Austin - Uniroyal, Inc.
Wm. Maaskant - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
D.F. Quealy - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
Ed Morris - U.S. Rubber Co.
J.D. McCluer - H.K. Porter Co.
P.O. Nicodemus - General Electric Co.
George Harris - H.K. Porter Co., Inc.
Paul Smith - ASTM
John Hawkins - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED:

ASTM D 1061: The asbestos lap specification was completed at this meeting. The Editorial Committee of ASTM suggested several changes in format which were not acceptable to the Technical Committee. Other minor changes were incorporated into D 1061 and this specification will be published in October without further changes.

ASTM D 628: This tubular sleeving method as presently published covers Test Methods only. The sections pertaining to test methods have been completely rewritten. It was decided that in addition to test methods that this method would also include specifications and tolerances. These additional sections will be incorporated into the method after consideration by the committee.

The Technical Committee met briefly with the Fiber Testing Committee to hear their report on the Round Robin test series on magnetic rating recently completed by that committee. These tests considered asbestos fibers only.

A joint session was held between ASTM Committee A-4 and the Technical Committee on February 8. Mr. Nicodemus acted as chairman and matters of mutual interest were discussed. A Round Robin test will be conducted on the magnetic rating of asbestos products - lap, roving, yarn, tape, and cloth. It was also decided that when these tests are complete the specification on magnetic rating would be written up to specify the Turner Analyzer as the preferred method, and the Mapes as an alternate. The other remaining method to be revised is the Heat Aging Specification.

Asbestos Textile Institute
Technical Committee Meeting
December 14th, 15th, 1967

The meeting was held at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C.

IN ATTENDANCE: Irving Barnett - Johns-Manville
J. D. McCluer - H. K. Porter Co.
Tex Austin - Uniroyal, Inc.
Wm. Maaskant - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
H. E. Sunbury - Asbestos Textile Institute
Paul Smith - ASTM
John Hawkins - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED:

ASTM D 1061: The 1st Draft of the Asbestos Lap Specification was reviewed. Suggestions by Mr. Nicodemus of General Electric were considered. 2nd Draft was completed and submitted to the Editorial Committee of ASTM.

ASTM D 628: The 1st Draft of the Test Methods for Tubular Sleeving (woven and braided) was started. This was not completed and was to be considered during the February meeting.

MIL-I-15349C: This specification on Thermal Insulation Tape was reviewed and weight changes acceptable for the amosite and chrysotile types were submitted to the Government.

Proposed Aluminized Herringbone Cloth: The proposed specification was reviewed and it is essentially the same as MIL-C-82249A except for the Neoprene backing. Suggestions were submitted to Natick for review.

John W. Hawkins
Chairman of the Technical Committee

JWE: ch

425-1000

MA-2 - 1000

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1000
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ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Minutes - GENERAL MEETING - June 7, 1968

The Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.

In Attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

J.L. Rainey
J.W. Christenbury
D.F. Quealy
H.R. Walter

GARLOCK Inc.

G.E. Houghton

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

E.A. Schuman

H.K. PORTER COMPANY, Inc.

L.E. Moody
J.D. McCluer

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, Inc.

J.A. Brown, Jr
M.Q. Scowcroft
J.W. Hawkins
L.C. Williams
Dr. E.P. Stefl

TALLMAN-McCLUSKEY FABRICS CO.

J.L. Mitchell

UNIROYAL, Inc.

Dr. G.R. Cuthbertson
A.C. Link
E.A. Morris
H.M. Willingham

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

G.F.A. Brink
P.E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

Wm. J.W. Smith
W.H. Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORP. LTD.

J.G. Berry
T.T. Tigert

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

C.E. Stiefken

TURNER BROS. ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

W.M. Deckman

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

P.JAY Flocken (Legal Counsel)

A.S.T.M.

P.J. Smith

U.S. Public Health Service

Dr. L.J. Cralley

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H.E. Sunbury (Secretary)

GUESTS

Dr. G.C. Holroyd - Uniroyal, Inc.
Marion Smith ---- Uniroyal, Inc.
Earl Wells ----- Uniroyal, Inc.
P.A. Meyer ----- Nicolet Industries, Inc.
J.K. Whittaker --- Nicolet Industries, Inc.

In addition, approximately thirteen wives of members were present at Social Hours and at the luncheon on Friday noon, June 7th.

***** Minutes *****

1. President Rainey called the meeting to order at 9:30 A.M. and asked each person to stand and identify himself and his company. He expressed particular appreciation that Dr. E.P. Stefl, Vice President of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., was in attendance. Also welcomed to the meeting were: Dr. G.R. Cuthbertson, Dr. G.C. Holroyd, Earl Wells and Marion Smith, all from Uniroyal, Inc.; and Messers P.A. Meyer and J.K. Whittaker of Nicolet Industries, Inc.

2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. It was moved by Mr. J.W. Christenbury that the reading be omitted. This motion was seconded by Mr. E.A. Schuman. So voted.

3. The Financial Report was presented by the Secretary. Mr. J.A. Brown, Jr. moved that it be accepted, and Mr. G.E. Houghton seconded the motion. It was so voted. The report is attached .

4. Mr. P.Jay Flocken, Legal Counsel, discussed several subjects, including carelessness in corporate writing or speech which, under certain circumstances, may suggest antitrust problems which actually are non-existent; the Federal Trade Commission decision against American Brakeshoe's (Abex Corp.) acquisition of S.K. Welman Co. because of the adverse impact on competition in the manufacture and sale of sintered metallic friction materials; Department of Justice informal consultation with Canadian officials on enforcement activities affecting each other's country; and the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission merger guidelines.

Counsel reviewed the background and stated purposes of the enforcement officials in issuing merger guidelines as well as the standards applicable to enforcement decisions with reference to horizontal, vertical and conglomerate mergers contained in the guidelines. It was pointed out that conglomerate mergers, as currently defined and understood by the government, constitute a very sizeable portion of all corporate mergers today. The FTC, for example, estimates that of 155 "large" acquisitions it counted in 1967, 83% were of the conglomerate type. Counsel noted that the Department of Justice guidelines on conglomerate mergers are less well defined than on horizontal or vertical mergers and that case-by-case enforcement action will have to spell out further the meaningful law in this area. It was noted that the Department of Justice guidelines issued May 30, 1968 have been preceded by three separate industry guidelines issued by the FTC on vertical integration in the cement industry, food distribution and food products.

Counsel answered numerous questions from members, after his talk.

5. The Fibre Producer's Report was given by Mr. Wm.J.W. Smith, Director, Vice President & General Sales Manager of Bell Asbestos Mines Limited.

Mr. Smith said, commenting on the overall sales picture for asbestos fibres (all grades), that 1966 was a "good year", 1967 was slightly less, and that 1968 is moving toward the 1966 level based on year-to-date figures. Further, that the sales of spinning fibre grades are in step with the overall picture.

In Europe, events of the past few weeks in France and other countries, may have an adverse effect on progress, although there is still considerable optimism there. In England, a more hesitant view is taken. In Japan, which he visited a few weeks earlier, Mr. Smith found that a good start has been made, and they should have a good year even if money gets "tight" as some fear may occur later this year.

6. President Rainey introduced Dr. G.R. Cuthbertson, Technical Director of the Fiber and Textile Division, UNIROYAL, Inc., and expressed our pleasure at his willingness to be our main speaker at this meeting. Dr. Cuthbertson's talk, entitled - "The ACCELERATION OF TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY" or How to take a Giant Step Without Saying "May I?", was most constructive and of great interest to a most appreciative audience. We are indebted to Dr. Cuthbertson for supplying copies of his talk for inclusion with these minutes. President Rainey thanked Dr. Cuthbertson on behalf of the Institute and it's mambers.

7. The committee reports were given by the respective committee chairmen as listed below:

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - H.H. Walter, Chairman
Sales Promotion Committee - M.Q. Scowcroft, Chairman
Technical Committee - J.W. Hawkins, Chairman
Fiber Testing Committee - G.F.A. Brink, Chairman

The full text of their reports is attached to these minutes. President Rainey expressed his appreciation, and that of the Institute, for the fine work of our several committees, and mentioned also the valuable assistance given the Technical Committee by Mr. Paul J. Smith of A.S.T.M. in regard to the revision of ASTM Specifications for Asbestos Textiles.

8. President Rainey announced that the date of the next General Meeting would be October 3-4, 1968, at Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pa. This is a fine hotel, located in the interesting Pennsylvania Dutch country, with much to see and do. As is customary at our annual meeting each October, members are urged to make a special effort to bring thir wives to this meeting!

Mr. Rainey announced also, that the winter meeting of A.T.I. would be at the GRAND HOTEL, Point Clear, Ala. (near Mobile) and the dates are February 6-7, 1969. This is a very famous hostelry and those who have attended meetings of other associations there are sure that A.T.I. members and their wives will greatly enjoy their visit to the GRAND HOTEL!

9. There being no further business to come before the meeting it recessed for luncheon, following which the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. Sunbury
H. E. Sunbury
Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

May 8, 1968

Balance on Hand at Last Report (Jan. 9, 1968)

General Fund	\$ 498.17	
Savings Fund	17467.66	
Petty Cash Fund	21.08	
		\$ 17986.91

Receipts

To Savings Fund (Interest, 4 mos.)	225.00	(Est.)
To Savings Fund (1968 Dues)	3000.00	
To General Fund (1968 Dues)	6000.00	
To General Fund (Book Sales)	82.74	
To General Fund (Ins. Refund)	29.16	
		9336.90
Total On Hand and Received		\$ 27323.81

Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 mos. ending 2/29/68)	500.00	
Legal Expense (" " " ")	----	
Secretary's Salary (4 mos.)	478.00	
F.I.C.A. Tax (4th Qtr '67, 1st Qtr '68)	66.00	
Secretary's Travel	69.00	
Office Rent (4 mos.)	300.00	
Printing & Office Supplies	127.83	
Stenographic (Labor)	90.00	
Meeting Expense (Feb. 7-9, 1968)	861.99	
Telephone (4 mos.)	77.09	
Exhibit Expense	116.60	
Insurance (Dust Counting Equipment, 1 yr.)	120.00	
New Typewriter (for ATI office)	267.80	
Petty Cash (Vouchers 348-359 incl.)	64.77	
		3139.08
Total Disbursements		\$ 24184.73

Balance On Hand May 8, 1968

\$ 24184.73

Funds

General Fund (Bank Statement 5/8/68)	\$ 3456.84	
Savings Fund	20692.66	(*)
Petty Cash Fund	35.23	
		\$ 24184.73
Total Funds		\$ 24184.73

Assets as of May 8, 1968

General Fund	\$ 3456.84	
Savings Fund	20692.66	
Petty Cash Fund	35.23	
Accts Receivable (Book Sales)	24.65	
Postage on hand	11.42	
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00	
		\$ 24221.80
Total Assets		\$ 24221.80

Liabilities (None)

<u>Net Worth</u>	\$	<u>24221.80</u>
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(*) Includes \$225.00 interest estimated for period 1/1/68-4/30/68

Respectfully submitted, *H.E. Sunbury* Asst. Treasurer

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee
Asbestos Textile Institute
June 6, 1968 - Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.

In attendance:

H.H. Walter, Chairman - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
L.E. Moody - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
H.H. Willingham - Uniroyal, Inc.
L.C. Williams - Raybestos, Manhattan, Inc.

Absent:

R.D. Smith - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
C.L. Sheckler - Johns-Manville Corp.
K.W. Nelson - American Smelting & Refining Co.
A.C. Link - Uniroyal, Inc.
K.W. Deyard - Johns-Manville Products Corp.

Guests: Dr. L.J. Cralley - U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare.

Bausch & Lomb Automatic Dust Counter

Mr. L.C. Williams gave a report on the tests conducted at the Raybestos-Manhattan plant in Charleston, S.C. The instrument has performed to the fullest satisfaction and proven it's feasibility for spot checks as well as for the dust control (recording) over extended periods of time in connection with the Strip Chart Recorder.

To find a correlation between the Impinger and the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter, the instruments were placed approximately one foot apart and operated simultaneously over a period of one-half hour. The strip chart was running at a speed of 12 inches per hour, therefore charting the dust counts over a length of 6 inches on No. 37-01-31 chart paper. To find the average dust concentration during the test period, the following method was applied:

The highest and the lowest points between each pair of verticle green lines - selecting the ones touched by the recorder pen - were determined, subsequently totaled and divided by the number of readings, resulting in the averages of the high and low dust concentrations respectively. Then the average between the average high and the average low dust concentration was determined, resulting in the average dust concentration during the test period. The results were then compared with the ones from the Impinger. A comparison shows that the figures are - with few exceptions - very close together. Variations between the figures do not show any clear pattern.

A number of advantages of the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter versus the Impinger has evolved:

1. Dust concentrations can be shown and documented at any given moment over any length of time.
2. The chart paper represents a permanent record.
3. Any extreme dust concentrations can be traced to their cause, for example, opening of windows, increased vibration, broken ends, etc.
4. The evaluation of dust counts is simple, and not readily susceptible to human error.

5. The instrument can be used for continuous unattended monitoring.
6. The operation does not require a skilled technician.
7. One person can easily conduct 25 to 30 tests per day, including the time needed for evaluation of the tests.
8. The dust counts can easily be broken down as to particle size.
9. The efficiency and simplicity of the instrument results in savings in labor cost. The instrument therefore should pay for itself in a relatively short period of time.

For the proper use of the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter the following points should be watched carefully:

1. The air intake has to be protected by a screen in areas where many large fiber particles become airborne, to prevent the intake from clogging.
2. The instrument shall not be placed near a humidifier since it will record water droplets as dust.
3. The daily calibration requires special care and the instructions are to be followed closely.
4. Use of a pushcart is recommended whenever a series of tests in various locations is to be conducted.
5. For the use of the instrument over a longer period of time in same location, the use of an electrical outlet rather than of the batteries, is recommended.

The Dust Counter will be used at the Raybestos-Manhattan plant in Manheim, Penna., until the middle of July; then will be shipped to the Uniroyal Plant in Moganville, Ga. The instrument may be shipped without any danger of damage, in a sturdy wooden box lined with Styrofoam.

Dust Control in the Manufacturing Process:

A member of the committee suggested that experiments should be conducted in wet spinning and/or wet twisting, since, due to proper enclosure the dust concentrations in the blending and carding operations are already reduced to a minimum. Although changes in the structure and appearance of the woven material will be unavoidable, it appears to be advisable to experiment in that direction for the protection of our employees and those of our customers. The application of proper finishing methods should also be explored to restore or even improve the appearance of material woven with wet spun and/or wet twisted yarns.

All committee members reported that their respective companies have discontinued the use of Lenox Anti-Fly SD-5. Most companies continue, however, the use of standard mineral oil in their blending operation. Efforts to find new spraying components to hold moisture in mixes are being made.

Environmental Health Survey

Dr. L.J. Cralley, U.S. Public Health Service, reported on the progress made in research of the influence of toxic trace metals in connection with asbestos fiber. Various important publications are to be expected in the near future.

Hygiene and Labor Relations:

All committee members present agreed that it seems to be imperative to improve working conditions, rest rooms, and the general plant appearance to an extent that the asbestos textile industry can compete successfully with other industries in attracting labor, inasmuch as a higher wage level does no longer mean a decisive factor in obtaining desirable operators. Air conditioning might become a "must" in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. Walter
Chairman

Minutes

SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE Asbestos Textile Institute

June 5, 1968 - Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.

The Sales Promotion Committee met on June 6, 1968 with representatives of four member companies in attendance.

Many of you will recall past reports of this committee which described our concern of the threat of imported Japanese asbestos cloth. The latest reports obtained thru the Department of Commerce show that cloth imported into the U.S. from Japan increased 30% in 1967 versus 1966. Such a large percentage increase is alarming and the committee spent much of its time discussing weapons available to combat this threat. Some members feel that, because of the extremely low prices that this cloth is selling for, a possible charge of "dumping" might be leveled against the Japanese industry. We requested Counsel to investigate this possibility through an approach to the Board of Trade Commission. Many felt that an effective approach to the problem would be to attack in the marketplace since reports indicate that the Japanese are producing a generally inferior textile product. Since members reported a conflict in test results of Japanese cloth, it was decided to ask the Board of Governors to approach the Technical Committee for a cooperative effort on correlating test data in this area. Hopefully, this data will prove conclusively that Japanese cloth is demonstrably inferior and that this data will be available for the use of all members in the field.

At our last meeting it was reported that the Government procurement policy was such that member companies were discouraged in bidding. We felt that the Government procedures hindered us in submitting our best bids because of the excessive inventories that must be maintained in order to fulfill their oftentimes abnormal demands. Mr. Richard Clark and I visited their offices in Columbus, Ohio, in order to educate ourselves on the reasons for their policy and to ascertain whether or not we could influence them to change the procedure. We discussed this subject in detail at our meeting and arrived at the conclusion that as long as the system ~~is~~ presently employed was, in truth, working to the best advantage to the Government, (though indeed not to the industry) we stood little chance of success to alter it.

As has become customary, we discussed at length the problem of the hazards involved in the processing and use of asbestos textile products. We remain vitally concerned about the problem and seek avenues leading to cooperative efforts of the other committees. Many suggestions were made and discussed thoroughly but each seemed to introduce more problems than solutions. However it does seem desirable to make a beginning in educating salesmen in the field so that they can answer queries concerning the health hazard. We feel that this should be the responsibility of each member company and it was decided that, for the time being, we should not try to approach the problem by collective action.

Respectfully submitted,

H.Q. SCOCROFT, Chairman

Minutes:- TECHNICAL COMMITTEE Meetings

Asbestos Textile Institute

April 4-5, 1968 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.

In Attendance: William Maaskant - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
G.E. Houghton - Garlock, Inc.
J.D. McCluer - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
D.T. Austin, Jr. - Uniroyal, Inc.
E.A. Morris - Uniroyal, Inc.
P.J. Smith - ASTM
J.W. Hawkins - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (Chm)

The minutes of the Washington meeting are being combined with the minutes of the June meeting, below.

June 5 and 6, 1968, at the Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.

In Attendance: G.E. Houghton - Garlock, Inc.
J.D. McCluer - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
E.A. Morris - Uniroyal, Inc.
D.F. Quealy - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
P.J. Smith - ASTM
J.W. Hawkins - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (Chm)
H.E. Sunbury - A.T.I.

Minutes:

The Washington meeting was devoted to completing the draft of ASTM Standard D 628 on Braided and Woven Sleeving. This was accomplished and submitted to Dr. Scroggie for editorial comments.

At the Washington meeting Mr. Irving Barnett of J/M was recommended to serve on USASI representing Sc.A-4 of ASTM D-13 and Mr. William Maaskant would be an alternate. The group will work on "Protective Occupation Apparel".

At the Atlanta meeting comments from Dr. Scroggie were reviewed on ASTM D 628 (Braided Sleeving). The 4th draft of this specification is complete and should be ready for a letter ballot before October.

Work has been started on the 1st draft of the Heat Aging Specification D 1573. The round-robin test on asbestos textile products is underway and will be completed prior to the October meeting.

A joint meeting will be held in October between the Fiber Testing Committee and the Technical Committee, also, a joint meeting will be held with Sc.A-4 of ASTM D-13.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Hawkins
Chairman

MINUTES OF THE FIBER TESTING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

6th June, 1968 - The Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.

Present:

Members: G.F.A. Brink, Chairman - Asbestos Corporation Limited
C.E. Stiefken (*) - Lake Asbestos of Quebec Limited
T.T. Tigert - - - Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited
Visitors: W.H. Smith (**) - Bell Asbestos Mines Limited
J.G. Berry - - - Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited

(*) Replacing Mr. E.A. Farrell

(**) Substituting for Mr. R.J. Dodas-Hebron

Business:

1. Magnetic Rating Test

- 1.1 Calibrating Standards - The preparation and use of calibrating standards for the T. & N. Magnetic Rating apparatus, as well as other details relative to the new test method, were reviewed and discussed at some length. The chairman advised that 20 grams of the original U.S. Bureau of Standards magnetite Sample No. 29a was being turned over to the ATI Executive Secretary for safe keeping and future correlation work; and that correspondence was in progress to locate a suitable replacement for 29a.
- 1.2 The chairman was delegated to write Mr. Bernard Lincoln concerning the preparation of calibrating standards for the T. & N. apparatus, replacement of existing glass specimen holders with plastic cells; and the reproducibility of the test in the higher M.R. range.
- 1.3 The results of some preliminary tests to investigate the effect of sampling and conditioning on the M.R. results were reviewed. It was recommended that magnetic rating tests be performed on fibre samples in the "as received state", obtained by the normal sampling procedure outlined in the manual of "Testing Procedures for Chrysotile Asbestos Fibre, 1966 Edition", rather than to specify any special preparational treatment; but that reference be made to the fact that magnetic ratings are affected by degree of openness, or particle size, in a suitable preamble under the "Scope" of the test in the final write-up.
- 1.4 It was agreed that a tentative procedure for the Magnetic Rating Test in ASTM format be prepared for consideration at the next meeting. The interest of Subcommittee III, ASTM Committee D-30, in the Magnetic Rating test was mentioned.

- 1.5 The possible need for a combined meeting with the Technical Committee, when the results of their current Round Robin on textile products become available, was expressed.
2. Objectionable Spicular & Rock Content Test, - Possible approaches to develop a test method for the determination of the undesirable spicular and rock content of spinning fibres were discussed at some length. It was decided that a wet procedure based on the use of hydrocyclones had better possibilities than any known dry classification method. Accordingly, it was agreed that some preliminary work be carried out with hydrocyclones and that the test data and fractions recovered be presented at the next meeting of the Fiber Testing Committee.
3. Recent activities of the QAIA Technical and ASTM D-30, Sub.Com.III, of interest to ATI were briefly reviewed.
4. New Business, - Although no new business was tabled, member companies were requested to submit any problems and ideas they might have on fiber testing to the chairman prior to the October meeting. This will assist in guiding the activities of the Fiber Testing Committee to meet the requirements of ATI and make future meetings more interesting and worthwhile attending.

Respectfully submitted,

G.F.A. Brink
Chairman

THE ACCELERATION OF TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY

Or, How to Take A Giant Step

Without Saying "May I?"

Guest Speaker: Dr. G. R. Cuthbertson
Technical Director
Fiber & Textile Division
UNIROYAL, Inc.

Asbestos Textile Institute Meeting
Atlanta, Georgia
June 7, 1968

Gentlemen . . .

As every schoolboy knows, Spencer Tracy invented the electric light . . . Don Ameche invented the telephone . . . Paul Muni became one of humanity's great benefactors with his development of pasteurization . . . and it is entirely possible that Elvis Presley will some day remove his agile fingers from a guitar long enough to accomplish the world's first successful transplant of the human heart.

Now I'm sure you all recognize these very familiar names as those of actors who have portrayed . . . or may some day portray . . . the lives of such men of genius as Thomas Edison, Alexander Graham Bell, Louis Pasteur and Dr. Christian Barnard.

In a sense, the highly colored motion picture biographies have succeeded in corrupting our appreciation of just how the great developments in technology and science are really accomplished.

Reason tells us that most scientific breakthroughs are the end-product of distinctly unglamorous, long-drawn-out years of effort. . . with many people contributing bits and pieces of incremental knowledge to what may in the end become a major advance in any given field and the building of a technological pyramid.

But . . . even though we know all this . . . even though we who have devoted years of work in the textile field are well aware of how much painstaking effort was required to develop and improve our own technology . . . still we cannot rid ourselves entirely of the romantic notion that innovations and inventions in other fields are accomplished . . . as the movies would have us believe . . . in a far more revolutionary manner as a blinding flash of pure inspiration.

And who's to say that they are not.

Take, for example Einstein's Theory of Relativity. I have here in my hand a letter that Dr. Einstein wrote many years ago to his brother, Wilhelm. Let me read it to you . . .

My dear Wilhelm . . .

I think E equals M.V.². Otherwise, there's nothing else that's new. By the way, could you let me have another five dollars? That plus the five I already owe you will make it an even eight.

Your loving brother,

Albert

I must confess that the letter I've just read to you is an invention of my own. I don't know if Dr. Einstein ever had a brother named Wilhelm. And if he did, I'm not sure he ever borrowed a red cent from him. But I do know that he did discover the Theory of Relativity . . . and that this was a basic and fundamental and revolutionary discovery . . . as was Fulton's invention of the steam engine . . . Edison's invention of the light bulb. . . Franklin's discovery of electricity . . . Fermi's postulation of the theory of atomic energy . . . and in our own field . . . Charles Goodyear's discoveries of the vulcanization of rubber . . . of the first polystyrene plastic by Simon in 1839 . . . and the first synthetic nylon fiber by Dr. Carothers.

Very few inventions and discoveries belong in that category. For the most part, inventions are really improvements and embellishments of past discoveries. But since those of us in one field of technology always tend to believe that the grass is growing much faster and greener in another field, we in the textile business are likely to judge as revolutionary such developments as . . . heart transplants . . . laser instruments for dentistry and for cornea transplants . . . computer technology . . . jet propulsion . . . antibiotics . . . television . . . communications via satellite. . . polio vaccine and scientific farming.

The truth is that a good case could be made to prove that each of these developments should be classified as evolutionary rather than revolutionary.

Take heart transplant, for example. Despite the flood of publicity heralding recent accomplishments in this field, it is by no means a revolutionary development. For heart transplants were preceded by kidney transplants in humans, and before that by a great deal of experimentation in the transplantation of both these organs in animals. It took long, hard years of research to perfect the surgical techniques and to gain some measure of control over body chemistry before transplantation of organs in humans became feasible.

And what about jet propulsion? We think of it as a relatively recent and revolutionary development. It is, in fact, a rather old one for which the patents have long since expired. The phenomenon upon which it is based is something we observed as children whenever we inflated a balloon and released it without closing the opening. Remember how it would jet through the air with remarkable speed!

And as for Television . . . well the fact is that a major company had worked out all the details on TV broadcasting and receiving before 1935 . . . with the exception of the difficulty they were having in focusing the electron beams. This prevented them from broadcasting and receiving a sharp image. But they hired a young Ph.D. from the

Physics Department of Harvard and assigned him the task of solving this problem. Needless to say, he was successful and the company honored him by broadcasting his picture every five minutes in their TV exhibit at the 1939 World's Fair in New York.

But what about color TV? Surely that was a revolutionary development. It was not until 1964-65 that the same company was broadcasting pictures of pretty girls in color at the World's Fair exhibit. So sorry to disappoint you, but laboratory work on color TV preceeded the introduction by many years.

All of the ooh-ing and ah-ing about color reminds me of an experience I myself had in this area as long ago as 1935. A friend of mine who also happened to be a reporter for the Boston Post called to tell me that a number of financiers in the Boston area had been contacted by an individual who claimed to have developed phosphors which, when exposed to the light of a match, gave off a glow of such magnitude that it provided sufficient illumination to read a newspaper in a darkened room for hours.

My own reaction was one of disbelief. I recall quoting the theory that "energy could not be created or destroyed". . .and I told him that the light from a match would not be sufficient to accomplish what the inventor claimed.

My friend then asked if I would be willing to discuss the subject with the inventor himself, the press and with some of the potential financiers. I agreed. So they all came to the Harvard Chemical Labs. . .where I succeeded in exposing the promoter/inventor. He subsequently left town and everybody seemed happy.

But, about a week later, I got a frantic phone call from one of the financiers. To my surprise, he wanted to know how he could get in touch with the inventor. And when I asked him why he wanted to contact such an obvious fraud, he told me that despite the inventor's over-promotion of the phosphors, it was possible that some profitable application could be made of them. In fact, the financier himself had some great ideas on how the phosphors could be used in paints. He was sure he could make a fortune with them . . . and I had to admit that the phosphors I had seen were excellent ones that gave off beautiful colors when compared to the standards of that day.

Now. . .if in telling you this story I seem to be suggesting that you should welcome the next scientific fraud you encounter with open arms . . .that's not what I had in mind. My point is that many of the scientific marvels that have become old and familiar and taken-for-granted with the passage of time. . .can sometimes find new and exciting and profitable applications in other directions. This was certainly true of phosphorescent and fluorescent materials. They had been known for at least a century. . .and all it took was the development of a mechanical marvel . . . the color TV tube and circuitry . . . to take advantage in

still another way of their God-Given characteristics. With few exceptions, this is true of all progress in scientific research. It takes both revolutionary and evolutionary paths. . .with all sorts of criss-crossings between discovery, development and practical application.

For the most part, of course, we can count on long years to elapse from the time when a basic discovery is made to the time when it is developed into an important practical application or put to profitable commercial use.

There are times, however, when extenuating circumstances force an acceleration of the pace . . . with the result that the elapsed time between discovery and end-use is greatly compressed. This was certainly true with respect to Atomic Energy . . . which was both discovered and put to use with revolutionary speed. In this instance, the extenuating circumstance was nothing less than the second World War. At stake were our whole political system and freedom itself. Is there any wonder then that we were prepared to muster the country's top technical brains and provide them with the full backing of our nation's resources to transform atomic energy into the atomic bomb at revolutionary speed?

During the same World War II period, the demands of modern warfare dictated another technical revolution that led to the quick development of a full blown synthetic rubber business in the U.S.A. With our natural rubber supply cut off and the subsequent shortage of truck tires threatening our mobility, American business . . . aided by an amazing degree of governmental cooperation . . . responded by developing synthetic rubber which had been discovered 100 years earlier into an industry capable of 670,000 tons annually within the short space of two years.

The lesson is plain for all to see. . .unless there is some extraordinary driving force. . .such as a war. . .or a national emergency. . .or some great shortage of a vital product. . .our progress in research and development is apt to be evolutionary. . .to move forward at quite a leisurely and unhurried pace.

It might even be possible to express this as a formula. You could take all of the available information. . .such as existing patents . . .growth of population. . .labor statistics. . .research and development activities. . .competitive pressures both domestic and foreign . . . the amount of investment required . . . et cetera. . . and putting all these factors together . . . you could probably come up with a good estimate as to the rate of progress that is likely to occur in product development and commercialization in any given field.

It's entirely possible that you wouldn't even have to take all of these factors into account. It's possible that just one of them would so

overwhelm the others that no charting or weighing of factors would be required.

Let me cite a case in point. You may remember that about eight years ago, the development of the air-car was announced. As a matter of fact, some versions of this car are now in use on a limited scale in swamp lands.

Essentially, it is a car with a coated fabric skirt that's suspended above the ground by air pressure and propelled by jets or a propeller. Naturally, we were quite interested in this development. . .and for two reasons. First. . .because it meant that if this type of vehicle should replace the conventional automobile, it would open up a big market for coated fabrics. And secondly. . .because it would, at the same time, have a tremendously adverse effect on our tire market.

So we hastened to acquire every possible bit of engineering and performance data obtainable about the air-car. . .and it quickly became obvious to us that in spite of the manufacturer's claims . . . this type of vehicle could not operate effectively on conventional highways.

Wind and draft factors made it impossible for the air-car to travel at acceptable rates of speed and manage, at the same time, to stay in traffic lanes or even on the highways. So it was concluded. . .quite correctly. . .that the air-car was not usable on our present highway system. It became clear, too that because of the tremendous investment in both manpower and dollars required. . .it would take at least 25 years before suitable highways could be constructed.

However, we were able to foresee that the air-car could be used in specialized situations. . .and, as a result, a coated fabric business for air-car use is evolving on a limited basis.

The analysis of this particular situation was easy enough. But . . . there are others that tend to be much more complicated . . . and in these cases it is important that we take every single factor into consideration.

Off hand, I can think of at least 8 vital factors that will undoubtedly influence whatever revolutionary and evolutionary developments are in store for American fibers and textiles in the foreseeable future.

First . . . the pressure of foreign imports;

Second . . . the demands of our own Safety Codes (especially with respect to Air Pollution in the manufacturing processes and Inflammability of product at the consumer end);

Third . . . the developments of Creative Chemistry;

Fourth . . . the advances made in Automated Manufacturing Equipment.

Fifth . . . industrial requirements for specialized fibers & textiles;

Sixth . . . evolving fads and fashions in Styling;

Seventh . . . an insistence upon improved Household Performance
(particularly in the area of wrinkle-free, permanently
pressed and easy-to-maintain fabrics);

And Eighth. . . the requirements of our Military Establishment.

All of these factors. . .as well as others that you yourself may wish to include. . .are bound to have an important bearing on the progress of our textile technology.

Let's consider them individually.

Most important of all is the impact of foreign imports. Unfortunately, this is one area in which most of us tend to be dangerously complacent. After all, the current level of apparel and textile imports constitutes only about 12% of our domestic production. But. . .that 12% figure is a deceptive one. In terms of sheer tonnage it adds up to a huge influx of foreign fibers and textiles. Bear in mind that no single U.S. textile producer accounts for 12% of domestic production, and that will give you some idea of how many jobs and plant facilities could be added here in the U.S.A. if that 12% wasn't coming in from overseas.

And the situation is likely to get much worse before it gets better. The recent agreement reached in the so-called "Kennedy Round" of tariff negotiations at Geneva, Switzerland, could have serious consequences for our own industry. Under the terms of that agreement, tariff reductions are scheduled for some 6,000 products between 1968 and 1972. Among other things, the agreement calls for a sharp reduction in tariffs on spun yarns from both natural and man-made fibers, asbestos products, knitted fabrics, elastic yarns and tire cord. Passenger tires and polypropylene products competitive with those made in the U.S. will fall under the 50% tariff cut.

These tariff reductions have been well publicized abroad. As a result, European producers have an intensified awareness of the tremendous market potential that exists here in the U.S.A. It is reasonable to expect that they are gearing up to take fuller advantage of it.

Our own politicians are now giving some consideration to imposing import quotas in an effort to correct the situation. But this is, at best, only a short-term expedient. It does not provide us with an answer over the long haul.

What's more, the problem is complicated by the fact that many of these foreign imports are not only lower in price but of good quality as well. It's often mentioned that we're competing with much lower labor costs from abroad. For example, it averages about 50 cents an hour in Japan, and 25 cents an hour in South Korea as compared with a \$2.00-per-hour average in the U. S. textile business.

But lower labor costs are not the only factor. Very little has been said about the fact that U. S. companies have sold American technology abroad. This includes both product and processing technology . . . and it is one of the big reasons why our foreign competition can make products of good quality through automated processes. Add that to their low labor costs and it's no wonder foreign competition is so rugged.

And the big question that faces us is simply this: Aside from political maneuverings, just what exactly are we going to do about this threat from abroad?

How will we meet the challenge?

Well, for one thing, I'd suggest that we make much more effective use of the most powerful weapon we have in our arsenal . . . Research and Development. It happens to be a weapon that we in the textile business have been woefully laggard in utilizing . . . especially in comparison with the way it has been brought to bear by other industries.

The figures speak for themselves. We in the textile business are spending somewhere in the neighborhood of .6% of sales for research and development . . . which is just about one-seventh of the percentage that all U. S. industry averages in R & D expenditures.

In fact, U. S. industry as a whole is in a mood to do some tall R & D spending over the next few years. Surveys taken by McGraw Hill's Economics Department, as reported in the May 18 issue of Business Week, indicate that the top U. S. companies plan to increase their R & D spending between now and 1971 by a full 25%. And they expect to see some substantial rewards for their efforts in the form of marketable new products. On the average, U. S. businessmen predict that 17% of their sales in 1971 will be derived from new, or substantially new, products. In terms of 1967 dollars,

these U. S. producers are counting on sales of \$121-billion from new products just three years from now.

And how do we in the textile industry fit into that picture?

The answer is, we don't! That same Business Week article charts the expenditures for R & D by 15 separate industries, producers of both durable and non-durable goods. And where do we stand on that chart? Dead last. We were last in 1966 . . . last in 1967 . . . we'll be last again this year . . . and it's predicted that we'll have the dubious distinction of being last in 1971 . . . as well. It's estimated, for example, that \$50 million will be spent for research and development by textile mill product and apparel producers. Compare that with the six-billion three-hundred-and-forty-seven million-dollars that the aerospace industry alone will spend this year for research and development. Compare it with the \$4.2 billion to be spent for R & D by the electrical machinery and communications equipment industry. By comparison, our expenditures are a drop in the bucket. And by 1971, the situation won't be much better . . . unless we decide to do something about it now. Business Week estimates our R & D outlays in 1971 at something like \$62 million. The aerospace people will be up to \$8.4 billion by then and the electrical machinery and communications equipment people will be spending \$5.3 billion.

The total R & D in 1967 was \$16,789 million which is 2.1% of the Gross National Product of \$785 billion while textile and apparel R & D was 46 million or .25% of \$18,700 million contribution to the Gross National Product. .25% is only 1/8 of the average industry rate. These figures remind me of another statement of facts which goes like this. The U.S.A. has 6% of the World's population but does 50% of the work and consumes 40% of the raw material. Something to be proud of . . . but if what we read and hear is true, it is not because of textiles. Here we are on the defensive and must catch up. The only way appears to be through increased R & D.

That doesn't mean the picture is all bad. Despite the low level of expenditures, our R & D has already managed to offset foreign competition in some areas.

For instance, a number of U. S. companies have developed a synthetic backing for tufted carpets that is making inroads into the use of imported jute.

We're also using synthetic fabrics to replace imported jute in the fabrication of sandbags for the government. And in the sophisticated tire cord field, American-made products are still holding their own.

Even when the foreign competition is particularly tough, R & D ingenuity can frequently find an answer. One example that comes to mind has to do with the marketing of soft side bags. About 60% of the bags sold in this country come from Japan and Korea. They're indistinguishable from the U. S.-made bags . . . but they're not made in factories . . . they're put together from pre-cut parts in private homes by women and children. So despite the import tax, these bags can be sold in the U.S.A. for 25% less than the ones we make. It would seem that this presents American competition with a hopeless task. Yet one American company is managing to meet the challenge. Through their own Research and Development, they've come up with a 100% molded bag of good appearance. And it is selling. So there's no reason to doubt that we can . . . by developing new automated production processes. . . challenge the imports in other areas as well.

Automation is, in still another way, a major factor governing the acceleration of our technology. Here again, we find ourselves lagging behind our foreign competition. In almost every area of textile equipment development . . . for weaving . . . knitting . . . and false twist texturizing . . . you'll find that the most efficient equipment has not been developed in the U.S.A. Our own textile equipment makers are not as active as their foreign competition.

But one thing is certain. All of the current developments in patents, lab equipment, pilot equipment and certain forms of production . . . reveal quite clearly that new automated yarn and new fabric-forming processes are evolving. This could literally revolutionize the textile industry within the next 15 years. And it points up the fact that there is a very pressing need for American companies to gain leadership in the development of automated equipment.

Still another factor that will influence the directions in which textile technology must evolve is the effect of our new Safety Codes. As you know, the Federal Government is very much concerned about reducing the number of injuries and fatalities caused by accidents in our industry. This is particularly true with respect to accidents caused by flammable fabrics, including clothing, drapes, carpets, bedding, etc. I have no doubt that the Safety Codes dealing with inflammability requirements will result in major changes in our fibers and textiles. Since the objective is worthwhile . . . and the government's pressure unrelenting . . . these changes could be brought about at revolutionary speed.

A third factor influencing our technology will be the role played by creative chemistry. The chemist has discovered how to put together a multitude of monomers to make fiber-forming polymers. So it appears now that instead of a limited number of polymers being used in fibers, a great number will emerge and be used for quality and styling at lower cost. Perhaps you've already seen how one major fiber producer has been tantalizing the public with a mystery ad for a new fiber that is claimed to be better than the best we now have. There'll be many more new and better fibers. Our tremendous volume of over 8 billion pounds of natural and synthetic fiber can economically support large quantities of specialty polymers and fibers. You can look forward to the appearance of inorganic fiber-forming polymers as well as organic. It's feasible that asbestos will be replaced with a synthetic fiber . . . which could be a synthetic asbestos or a substitute that has the same characteristics of the asbestos fiber.

It has been said that necessity is the mother of invention. The necessities involved in the military requirements of our Armed Forces will certainly affect our technology in many ways.

For example, our military people feel that there is a need to cut the weight of their equipment by as much as 50% without any loss in performance. In the fabrics field, they're pursuing a very aggressive program to accomplish this objective. The process of developing lightweight, synthetic tentage to replace cotton tentage is well under way. Improvements in ballistic fabrics are being pushed . . . as well as in fabrics for military clothing. What they're looking for are super fabrics made from super fiber. And since military requirements tend to be very urgent in this day and age, you can expect developments in this area to proceed at a very fast pace.

Demands on our technology will also be coming thick and fast as a result of new and varied industrial requirements. In addition to the demand for a chemical filter fiber, there's rising pressure for the development of special fibers and fabrics for use in both air and water pollution control. And the new field of oceanography is already making demands on us for both new fibers and fabrics. For example, a synthetic sea weed fabric has been developed as a curtain to protect harbors from storms and drifting sands. It is conceivable this will be used in tremendous quantities. One thing is certain. . . industrial requirements are going to be so far-ranging and varied that an entire speech could be devoted to the many ways in which this will make accelerating demands on our technology.

And who can doubt that we're going to be challenged by rapidly evolving fads and fashions in styling as well. We in the textile business live in a world of styling. Clothes, furniture, homes, automobiles and offices make great demands on our ingenuity for creating beautiful but durable fabrics. These demands will increase . . . and you can look for an even greater emphasis on colors. I wouldn't be surprised to see phosphors used for pigmentation. Patents have already been issued and small samples of fibers with fluorescent and phosphorescent pigments have been seen. The timing is right for such a development .

And, finally, you can look forward to stringent demands for improved Household Performance. The housewife wants much more than she's getting from our industry.

She wants carpets that do not retain soil. . . and that are capable of keeping their good appearance for a generation.

She wants drapes that don't fade and that resist soiling.

She wants upholstery that has good abrasion and resists soiling.

She wants sheets and pillow cases that can be washed and dried wrinkle-free. . . and still have a good feel to them.

She wants all of this. . . plus inflammability . . . beauty . . . and lower prices as well.

So it looks as if we've got our work cut out for us. There's a great deal that needs to be done. And I, for one, am proud to say that we at UNIROYAL are determined to do more than our share in bringing about an acceleration of technology in the textile field.

And that's not all. There are many projects we're working on that I wish I was at liberty to discuss. But the important fact is not what we're doing . . . but that we've got to do much more!

When we were children, there was a game we played in which we could only take a giant step by requesting permission to do so. We had to ask, "May I?" And if we didn't, we were penalized. We are not children now. . . and this is not a game we're playing. If we're really determined to face up to our foreign competition and assure a great future for our industry, we've got to meet the challenge by accelerating our textile technology . . . by spending far more for Research and Development. Only those who wait and ask, "May I?" before proceeding will be penalized. For the others . . . for those of us who are determined to seize the Research and Development initiative. . . the opportunities and the rewards can be limitless.



October 3, 1968

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

ATI 66

Minutes

BOARD OF GOVERNOR'S MEETING

October 3, 1968 - 9:00 P.M., Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pa.

In attendance:

J.L. Rainey - American Asbestos Textile Corporation
E.A. Schuman - Johns-Manville Corporation
J.A. Brown, Jr. - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
L.E. Moody - E.I. Porter Company, Inc.
R.P. Clark - Uniroyal, Inc.
P. Jay Flocken - Legal Counsel, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft
H.E. Sunbury - Secretary, A.T.I.

Absent: J.L. Mitchell - Tallman, McCluskey Fabrics Co.
G.P. Weiss - Garlock, Inc.

Guests: C.L. Sheckler, Johns-Manville Corporation

--- Minutes ---

1. President Rainey called the meeting to order and deferred the regular order of business to permit Mr. C.L. Sheckler to address the Board.

2. Mr. Sheckler explained what he felt the A.T.I. should attempt to accomplish in the way of industry-wide efforts to reduce the dust hazard to operatives. For example, "wet-weaving" should be adopted industry wide. Stated that the British asbestos textile industry have done this. Feels also, that in the future there will be a law making wet-weaving mandatory.

Mr. Sheckler recommended that A.T.I. set up an "Environmental Control Committee" and offered suggestions as to its membership. He visualized that this committee would release news on Health Problems, handle liaison between companies on mutual problems, and liaison with other groups like Insulation Mfrs. Association. He mentioned that his company was now cooperating with Dr. Selikoff, widely known for his research work on health of asbestos pipe-coverers, who has recently been named to head an "Insulation Industry Hygiene Research Program", a combined effort involving an international labor union, industry, medical science, and the Federal Gov't.

3. Mr. J.A. Brown, Jr. moved that A.T.I. set up a committee as recommended by Mr. Sheckler. Motion was seconded by Mr. L.E. Moody.
Approval was unanimous.

4. President Rainey offered for consideration a suggested resolution:
"The Board of Governors of the Asbestos Textile Institute, recognizing that every effort to control environmental dust problems should be encouraged wherever feasible and acting on the advice of the Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee, recommends that all member companies of the Institute consider adoption of the 'wet-weaving' process with all deliberate speed."

Mr. R.P. Clark moved that the Resolution be approved, his motion was seconded by J.A. Brown, Jr., and approval was by unanimous vote.

(continued)

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EX 11373

5. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading . On motion made by R.P. Clark, seconded by E.A. Schuman, it was voted to omit the reading of the minutes.

6. The Financial Report as of September 10th, 1968, was presented by the Secretary. R.P. Clark moved that the report be accepted, and this motion was seconded by E.A. Schuman. So voted, and the Report is attached to these minutes. Mr. Rainey reported that the Annual Audit of the Institute's books had been made by Mr. James D. Smith, accountant employed by our member company, GARLOCK INC., and that he had a letter from Mr. Smith dated September 23, 1968, stating that the Report of September 10th, 1968 as presented by the Secretary, represented the financial position of the Institute on that date. A copy of the auditor's letter is attached to these minutes.

7. Mr. J.A. Brown, Jr., Chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported that he had canvassed the member companies to determine who would represent them on the Board of Governors for the coming year, and that the following have been designated by their respective companies:

John A. Brown, Jr. - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
R.P. Clark - Uniroyal, Inc.
J.L. Mitchell - Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Co.
L.E. Moody - E.L. Porter Company, Inc.
J.L. Rainey - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
E.A. Schuman - Johns-Manville Corp.
G.F. Wiess - Garlock Inc.

8. Election of Officers: - Mr. J.A. Brown, Jr., Chairman of the Nominating Committee, submitted a slate of officers for the coming year:-

For President -- E.A. Schuman
Vice President - R.P. Clark
Treasurer - M.Q. Seewroft (Raybestos-Manhattan)

There being no other nominations it was moved by J.A. Brown, Jr., and seconded by L.E. Moody, that the slate of officers as submitted be accepted. Election was by unanimous vote.

9. It was agreed that the respective chairman of our four working committees should be continued for another year, inasmuch as each has completed only one year of the normal two-year term.

10. The Secretary presented a suggested Institute Budget for the year 1969. President Rainey deferred discussion of same until later in the meeting.

11. President Rainey read a letter from Syracuse University stating they had a three year contract (or grant) from the Dept. of HEW to study the origin, quantities, and characteristics of wastes which result from production in our industry, and requesting the cooperation of his company in supplying the needed information for their research. Several of the members stated they also had received the same letter from Syracuse University. No discussion or comments were made.

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3623

6. President Rainey introduced Dr. G.N. Cuthbertson, Technical Director of the Fiber and Textile Division, UNIROVAL, Inc., and expressed our pleasure at his willingness to be our main speaker at this meeting. Dr. Cuthbertson's talk, entitled - "The ACCELERATION OF TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY" or How to take a Giant Step Without Saying "May I?", was most constructive and of great interest to a most appreciative audience. We are indebted to Dr. Cuthbertson for supplying copies of his talk for inclusion with these minutes. President Rainey thanked Dr. Cuthbertson on behalf of the Institute and its members.

7. The committee reports were given by the respective committee chairmen as listed below:

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - H.E. Walter, Chairman
Sales Promotion Committee - M.G. Seowcroft, Chairman
Technical Committee - J.W. Hawkins, Chairman
Fiber Testing Committee - G.P.A. Brink, Chairman

The full text of their reports is attached to these minutes. President Rainey expressed his appreciation, and that of the Institute, for the fine work of our several committees, and mentioned also the valuable assistance given the Technical Committee by Mr. Paul J. Smith of A.S.T.M. in regard to the revision of ASTM Specifications for Asbestos Textiles.

8. President Rainey announced that the date of the next General Meeting would be October 3-4, 1966, at Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pa. This is a fine hotel, located in the interesting Pennsylvania Dutch country, with much to see and do. As is customary at our annual meeting each October, members are urged to make a special effort to bring their wives to this meeting!

Mr. Rainey announced also, that the winter meeting of A.T.I. would be at the GRAND HOTEL, Point Clear, Ala. (near Mobile) and the dates are February 6-7, 1969. This is a very famous hotel and those who have attended meetings of other associations there are sure that A.T.I. members and their wives will greatly enjoy their visit to the GRAND HOTEL!

9. There being no further business to come before the meeting it recessed for luncheon, following which the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. Sunbury
H. E. Sunbury
Secretary

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MINUTES

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SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE
Asbestos Textile Institute
October 3, 1968
Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pa.

The Sales Promotion Committee met on October 3, 1968 with representatives of four member companies in attendance.

One area of concern of this committee is the very real threat of imported Japanese asbestos textiles. At our meeting in Atlanta last June, it was suggested that we investigate the possibility of instituting "dumping" charges against the Japanese industry. We requested counsel to proceed through an approach to the Board of Trade Commission. Mr. Flocken has submitted his comprehensive report on the subject. It can be summarized briefly at this time by saying that we all feel that this approach has little chance of success. "Dumping" charges have been successful in a ratio of about 3 in 50. After exhaustive discussion, we feel that our complaint is indeed flimsy and the entire subject has been shelved.

Many members have reported that Japanese cloth is demonstrably inferior to cloth made in U.S.A. With this in mind, we obtained a roll of Japanese cloth and asked the Technical Committee to arrange physical tests on it by each company. At this time we wish to express our appreciation to the Technical Committee under the leadership of John Hawkins for the report on the results of this testing. The test results of each company were sent to John Hawkins who compiled and submitted them to this committee. In general, the physicals were standard. However, they do reveal two areas which we feel could be exploited in the market. Despite the fact that they have a high asbestos content-ASTM Grade "A"--it was reported that they failed to pass a standard flame test. Members felt that this was because they (the Japanese) used acrylic fibers as a carrier. The cloth also had a relatively poor warp tensile. This was particularly revealed and emphasized in the heat aging test whereby the residual tensiles after heat aging were decidedly inferior to standards maintained by all member companies. In addition, one company was able to determine that the Japanese seemed able to use shorter fibers in their cloth than we in this country. This contributes to their lower costs but, in addition, causes lower tensile strengths. Copies of the report were given to member companies in attendance and copies will be sent to those companies who were unable to attend.

It was decided that no collective action would be taken as a result of these tests but each member can use the report as he sees fit. We feel that the cloth does not represent an economic purchase in relation to its projected life and that the data can be helpful in proving this premise.

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regulatory statutes. With careful qualification, Counsel ventured to predict that the election of either of the major party candidates would not fundamentally alter the nature or substance of federal regulation of business practices. Experience under the Eisenhower Administration suggests that antitrust enforcement would be at least as significant in another Republican administration as it has been under the succeeding Democratic administration. However, Mr. Flocken suggested that new legislative action on the "conglomerate" problem was more likely under a Democratic administration.

5. The Fibre Producer's Report was given by Mr. M.P. Carson, Vice President - Sales, ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED, Thetford Mines, P.Q. and his interesting and informative report is attached.

6. Guest-of-Honor, Miss Edith E. Cox, retired editor of ASBESTOS Magazine, was introduced by Mr. J.A. Bettes, Jr., a former president of the Institute. Mr. Bettes paid fitting tribute to Miss Cox for her service to the asbestos industry for a period of more than fifty years. President Rainey presented Miss Cox with a memento of the occasion, and there was a standing ovation in her honor. Miss Cox responded most graciously, and said she appreciated very much the opportunity to attend the meeting.

7. President Rainey introduced Dr. A.G. Matamoros, Chief Economist of Armstrong Cork Company, A nationally recognized economist, Dr. Matamoros spoke on the subject: "Business Prospects and Problems in the Year Ahead". His talk was extremely interesting, and was followed by many questions from his audience. President Rainey thanked Dr. Matamoros on behalf of the members.

8. The committee reports were given by the respective chairmen:

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - H.H. Walter, Chairman
Sales Promotion Committee - M.Q. Scowcroft, Chairman
Technical Committee - J.W. Hawkins, Chairman
Fiber Testing Committee - G.F.A. Brink, Chairman

The full text of their reports is attached to these minutes.

9. President Rainey, following the report of the Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee, stated that the Board of Governors had voted unanimous approval of that committee's recommendation in respect to adoption of 'wet-weaving' of asbestos fabrics, and had passed the following Resolution: - "The Board of Governors of the Asbestos Textile Institute, recognizing that every effort to control environmental dust problems should be encouraged wherever feasible and acting on the advice of the Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee, recommends that all member companies of the Institute consider adoption of the 'wet-weaving' process with all deliberate speed."

10. President Rainey announced that the Board of Governors had voted unanimously to set up a new committee tentatively titled "Environmental Control Committee", and asked Mr. C.L. Sheckler, Manager of Occupational Environmental Control, Johns-Manville, Corp., to comment on its purpose. Mr. Sheckler mentioned that the new committee, as presently envisaged, would release news on Health Problems, handle liaison between companies on mutual problems, and also handle liaison with other groups like Insulation Mfgs. Assoc.,

(continued)

as part of the activities of the new committee, and felt that it would render a very important service to our industry.

11. President Rainey announced that representatives of the member companies now serving on the Board of Governors would continue without change, and also, that the members of the Board had elected new officers to serve for the coming year, namely:

President - E.A. Schuman, Johns-Manville Corp.

Vice President - R.P. Clark, Uniroyal, Inc.

Treasurer - M.Q. Scowcroft, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

12. Mr. Rainey announced that the next meeting of the A.T.I. would be held at the GRAND HOTEL, Point Clear, Ala. (near Mobile) and the dates are February 6-7, 1969. This is a very famous hostelry, and those who have attended meetings of other associations there are sure that A.T.I. members and their wives will greatly enjoy their visit to the GRAND HOTEL.!

13. The meeting recessed for luncheon, during which "Jack" Rainey, retiring president was presented with an Atmos clock in appreciation of his outstanding leadership of the Institute during the past two years. Mr. Rainey thanked the members for the gift and for their cooperation during his tenure as president, and received a fine hand and standing ovation following his remarks.

14. After the luncheon the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury
H.E. Sunbury
Secretary

ASTM TEST FILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

September 10, 1968

Balance on Hand at last Report (May 8, 1968)

General Fund	\$ 3456.84	
Savings Fund	20602.63	
Petty Cash Fund	35.23	
		\$24184.73

Receipts

To Savings Fund (Interest to 6/30/68)	252.28	
To General Fund (Book Sales)	28.80	
		281.08

Total On Hand and Received

\$24465.81

Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 mos. ending 5/31/68)	500.00
Secretary's Salary (4 mos.)	478.00
F.I.C.A. Tax (2nd qtr 1968)	33.00
Secretary's Travel	210.00
Office Rent (4 mos.)	300.00
Printing & Office Supplies	37.60
A.T.I. Meeting Expense (June 5-7, 1968)	720.45
Telephone (4 mos.)	152.23
Revision of ASTM Specifications	110.30
Purchase of Imported Asbestos Cloth (Test)	135.46
Petty Cash (Vouchers 360-372 incl.)	62.02

Total Disbursements

2739.06

Balance On Hand September 10, 1968

\$21726.75

Funds

General Fund (Bank Statement 9/10/68)	743.83
Savings Fund	20944.94
Petty Cash Fund	37.98

Total Funds

\$21726.75

Assets as of September 10, 1968

General Fund	743.83
Savings Fund	20944.94
Petty Cash Fund	37.98
Accts Receivable (Book Sales)	18.03
Postage on Hand	2.83
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00

Total Assets

\$21748.61

Liabilities

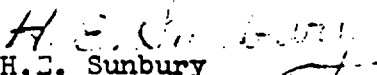
Accts Payable as of Sept. 10, 1968

100.00

Net Worth

\$21648.61

Respectfully submitted,


 H.E. Sunbury
 Asst. Treasurer

ASBESTOS HEALTH SEMINAR

October 2nd, 1968 - 2:00 P.M.

Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pa.

Sponsor: Asbestos Textile Institute

Program Chairman: Mr. C.L. Sheckler

AGENDA

1. Introduction
J.L. Rainey, President of Asbestos Textile Institute
Vice President, American Asbestos Textile Corporation
C.L. Sheckler, Manager of Occupational Environmental Control,
Johns-Manville Corporation
2. News Headlines and Public Relations
W.P. Raines, Director of Public Relations, Johns-Manville Corp.
3. Biological Effects of Asbestos
Dr. George W. Wright, St. Lukes Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio
Chairman, Institute of Environmental and Occupational Health
4. Organizing and Engineering for Dust Control
E.M. Fenner, Director of Environmental Control, Johns-Manville Co.
5. Asbestos Research Progress
Dr. L.J. Cralley, Director of Epidemiological and Field Studies
United States Public Health Service
6. Legislation, Litigation and Action Programs
C.L. Sheckler, Johns-Manville Corp.
7. Question and Answer Period
8. Summary
J.L. Rainey, President of A.T.I.

Note: The program is scheduled for approximately three hours duration.

ASBESTOS FIBRE REPORT

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October 4, 1968

By: Mr. M.P. Carson, Vice President-Sales
ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED, Thetford Mines, P.Q., Can.

" You might be interested to have an outline of 1967 production figures for chrysotile asbestos fibre from major producing countries:

U.S.S.R.	1,750,000 tons
Canada	1,500,000 "
Rhodesia	200,000 "
U.S.A.	130,000 "
Italy	100,000 "
South Africa	40,000 "
Cyprus	22,000 "
Swaziland	40,000 "

Canada continues to be the major exporter of chrysotile in spite of Russia's position as the largest producer. Incidentally, it is doubtful that Russia is exporting spinning fibre in any quantity and Russian exports of asbestos cement grades have remained relatively stable over the past seven years at 250,000 to 280,000 tons per annum, with about 150,000 tons shipped to the free world.

Reports indicate that Rhodesian fibre is all being sold, although the market pattern has changed significantly since U.D.I.

Of interest to A.T.I. members is the fact that spinning fibre shipments from Quebec production were running about 17% ahead of 1967 at the end of August. and I believe this will continue through the balance of 1968 and possibly be higher at the close of the year. The U.S. market had not been a significant factor in this increase. Improved economic conditions in Western Europe, Japan, and greater activities in some of the Socialist countries of Europe have contributed to the increase in spinning fibre shipments.

It has been reported that Cassiar production has been reduced to 75,000 tons per annum and Clinton Creek is approaching full production. Nicolet has announced that its mine will be closed at the expiration of its labour contract on February 28, 1969.

(continued on Page -2-)

Pacific Asbestos in California is reportedly back to a 6-day week, 3 shifts per day, for an annual production rate of 45,000 tons.

Reports continue to appear concerning new properties in Quebec, namely Albitibi and McAdam, but there is much uncertainty concerning the future of these Prospects.

Western European economic recovery in 1968 has brought increased markets for all grades of fibre from Quebec. Although France was a serious question mark a few months ago, it is believed that the asbestos consuming industries in France will consume almost as much fibre as in 1967. The textile manufacturers seem to be less uncertain at present time than they were a few months ago. Japan's improved economic conditions have meant increased consumption and the much rumoured expectation of a reduced rate of growth in the second half of 1968 has not materialized.

The outlook for the remainder of 1968 looks favourable for all grades of fibre. The textile markets in Europe and Japan appear to be doing well and the expectation that the upward trend will continue is a good possibility. The domestic market does not convey as optimistic signs for 3-Group fibre.

Price increases have been announced by a number of producers with 5% the increase for textile fibres effective January 1, 1969. Cassiar has announced price increases averaging 6%. "

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee
Asbestos Textile Institute
October 3, 1968, Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pa.

In attendance:

H.H. Walter, Chairman	-	American Asbestos Textile Corp.
L.E. Moody	-	H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
H.M. Willingham	-	Uniroyal, Inc.
R.C. Hunt	-	" "
L.C. Williams	-	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
C.L. Sheckler	-	Johns-Manville Corp.
W.C. Seeds	-	" " "
R.B. Smith	-	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Absent: K.W. Nelson - American Smelting & Refining Co.

Guests: R.M. Billings - Johns-Manville Corp.

Asbestos Health Seminar: The Seminar on October 2, 1968 was attended by all members of the committee and the topics presented there-in were subsequently discussed at the committee meeting.

Bausch & Lomb Automatic Dust Counter: Mr. J.P. Wronski gave a report on the tests that were conducted at the Raybestos-Manhattan plant in Manheim, Pa. The attempt to find a correlation between the Impinger and the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter lead to the conclusion that little correlation between the two instruments exists, particularly in regards to large particle size as well as in areas of high dust concentrations. This phenomenon is due to the low trapping velocity of the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter, which is therefore not to be considered as a replacement for the Impinger. However, the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter has proven its feasibility as an excellent monitoring device.

Mr. C.L. Sheckler reported on the Membrane-Filter Method and will present a paper on that method at the next meeting.

Dust Control in the Manufacturing Process: Equipment designed for the reduction of dust in the various operations of textile manufacturing was extensively discussed:

1. A bag opening, emptying and storage system, designed by Barkley & Dexter, Inc.
2. A bag dumper, designed by the Wilkra Co.
3. Bag opening and handling devices, designed by the member companies.
4. Various systems of moving blends to cards.
5. Balloonless spinning and twisting.
6. Wet weaving

One member company reported on a balloonless spinning frame based on the woolen system. Balloonless spinning seems to be desirable inasmuch as the absence of a balloon results in a much lower dust count. Woolen type spinning frames operate usually at a considerable higher spindle speed than those now being used in the asbestos textile industry. As a result broken ends will stir up a great deal of dust. It is therefore imperative that the spindle will stop as soon as an end breaks. The manufacturer of the spinning frame has designed an automatic spindle stop motion and is at present experimenting with such a device, which is similar to the one already being used on balloonless twisting frames.

(continued)

Minutes - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee - continued:

It is hoped that top management will agree to an open exchange of health safety ideas, including designs, plans, photographs and visitors in areas of mutual interest in regards to the reduction or (if ever possible) total elimination of dust in the manufacturing process. The members of the committee agreed to have technical information concerning health safety practices on hand at the next meeting.

Members of the committee stressed the point that dry weaving of asbestos cloth presents one of the greatest health safety problems in the production of asbestos textiles. To achieve the tentative ACGIH threshold limit values of 2MPPCF of air or the alternate, 12 fibres per cc-5 microns+, engineering asbestos dust abatement in the dry weaving process is, it appears, an impossible task. Wet weaving throughout the industry, however, will achieve tremendous strides towards accomplishing the standards recommended by the United States Public Health Service and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

It is also essential to produce and manufacture a product that will provide the fabricator and user maximum health safety. Again this can only be accomplished by the process of wet woven cloth.

This material (wet woven cloth) is less dusty and therefore less hazardous.

The Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee respectfully urges immediate action by the Board of Governors to coordinate this matter with all ATI standing committees and follow up with specific recommendation for industry-wide action.

Respectfully submitted,

H.H. Walter
Chairman

MINUTES

Page -1-

SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE
Asbestos Textile Institute
October 3, 1968
Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pa.

The Sales Promotion Committee met on October 3, 1968 with representatives of four member companies in attendance.

One area of concern of this committee is the very real threat of imported Japanese asbestos textiles. At our meeting in Atlanta last June, it was suggested that we investigate the possibility of instituting "dumping" charges against the Japanese industry. We requested counsel to proceed through an approach to the Board of Trade Commission. Mr. Flocken has submitted his comprehensive report on the subject. It can be summarized briefly at this time by saying that we all feel that this approach has little chance of success. "Dumping" charges have been successful in a ratio of about 3 in 50. After exhaustive discussion, we feel that our complaint is indeed flimsy and the entire subject has been shelved.

Many members have reported that Japanese cloth is demonstrably inferior to cloth made in U.S.A. With this in mind, we obtained a roll of Japanese cloth and asked the Technical Committee to arrange physical tests on it by each company. At this time we wish to express our appreciation to the Technical Committee under the leadership of John Hawkins for the report on the results of this testing. The test results of each company were sent to John Hawkins who compiled and submitted them to this committee. In general, the physicals were standard. However, they do reveal two areas which we feel could be exploited in the market. Despite the fact that they have a high asbestos content-ASTM Grade "A"--it was reported that they failed to pass a standard flame test. Members felt that this was because they (the Japanese) used acrylic fibers as a carrier. The cloth also had a relatively poor warp tensile. This was particularly revealed and emphasized in the heat aging test whereby the residual tensiles after heat aging were decidedly inferior to standards maintained by all member companies. In addition, one company was able to determine that the Japanese seemed able to use shorter fibers in their cloth than we in this country. This contributes to their lower costs but, in addition, causes lower tensile strengths. Copies of the report were given to member companies in attendance and copies will be sent to those companies who were unable to attend.

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As has now become customary, the greatest proportion of our time was consumed in the discussion of the problems of air hygiene. Everyone was impressed with the impact of the symposium held on Wednesday, afternoon (October 2, 1968). No one can be more concerned than the responsible members of our committee. And yet we are frustrated at our inability to come up with concrete proposals for collective action. We are not short on suggestions. But after thorough discussion, and excellent professional advice from Mr. Flocken (Counsel) we end up deciding that collective action would introduce far more problems than it would solve. Education of our sales forces and our customers seems to be the only constructive tool we have at this time.

Finally, we discussed once more the purchasing procedures of the Federal Government and the hardships they impose on members. Though we made an attempt this year to try to have them alter the system, we were not successful. As long as the system works--as it does-- to the advantage of the Government, there is no chance here to alter it. Again, no collective action seems advisable and efforts will be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

M.Q. Scowcroft
Chairman

Minutes: TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Asbestos Textile Institute

October 3, 1968 at the Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pa.

In Attendance: G. E. Houghton - Garlock, Inc.
J. D. McCluer - H. K. Porter Co., Inc.
E. A. Morris - Uniroyal, Inc.
D. T. Austin - Uniroyal, Inc.
William Maaskant - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
I. Barnett - Johns-Manville
J. W. Hawkins - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Minutes:

The Technical Committee, Fiber Testing Committee, and ASTM D-13, A-4 met in a joint session to discuss data recently obtained from the Round Robin test on asbestos textile products. The information was studied statistically and the conclusions were that there is too much variation between laboratories to consider writing an ASTM Magnetic Specification at this time, both the Turner and Mapes gave questionable values.

Recommendations were heard that a second series of tests be started and to have a representative from Bell Asbestos Mines, Mr. Walter Smith, monitor techniques and personally bring the samples into the member companies laboratory. This assignment should be completed prior to the February meeting.

Magnetic standards were discussed and Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Nicodemus will consider using electrical techniques in the preparation and measurements of the proposed standards.

The ATI technical group and ASTM A-4 met after the first session. Mr. Nicodemus acted as chairman and Mr. Harris as secretary. Mr. Nicodemus stated that a volume resistivity test would be of value and that an ASTM method should be included to cover this type of test. Mr. Nicodemus will work on this method.

The Heat Aging test was discussed and an additional Round Robin test will be necessary before working on this procedure. ASTM 1573, as written up, will require modifications.

The data obtained from a Round Robin test on a Japanese cloth was reviewed and the variations between laboratories noted. It is thought that the Japanese cloth in general is inferior to most American made equivalents.

The mercury contamination clause in several military specifications was discussed and the problems encountered by the manufacturer in complying.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Hawkins
Chairman

Minutes
FIBER TESTING COMMITTEE

Page -1-

Asbestos Textile Institute
October 3, 1968, Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pa.

Present:

Members: G.F.A. Brink, Chairman - Asbestos Corporation Ltd.
D.E. Childers - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
R.J. Dodds-Hebron - Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd.
B. Lincoln - Turner & Newall Ltd.,
Asbestos Fibre Laboratory
C.E. Stiefken - Lake Asbestos of Quebec Limited
W.C. Streib - Johns-Manville Corporation
J.P. Wronski - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Visitors: J.G. Berry - Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited
S.G. Dixit - Garlock Inc.
J.W. Echerd - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
Paul O. Nicodemus - General Electric Company

BUSINESS:

1. Magnetic Rating Test

- 1.1 The outcome of the recent Magnetic Rating Round Robin on eight asbestos textile products at different laboratory locations and the conclusions based on the statistical analyses of the results were reviewed at a joint meeting with members of the Technical Committee (7) and ASTM Committee D-13, Sub A-4(2) as follows:
 - 1.1.1 There is no discernible difference in results between the two test methods.
 - 1.1.2 On either test, some participating laboratories got odd results on some samples.
 - 1.1.3 The test variation between companies may be due to differences in the products sent to each firm, or to differences in test procedures used; and/or to variations in the method of loading the test specimen in the cell.
 - 1.1.4 Before the present magnetic rating tests on asbestos textiles are really meaningful and acceptable, consistency in sample handling, machine operating techniques, and the like must be greatly improved.
- 1.2 It was mutually agreed that another joint Technical and Fiber Testing Committee Round Robin should be carried out under the supervision of a suitable trainer. The Bell Asbestos Mines people kindly offered to supply a gentleman for this purpose. The number of samples, etc., to meet statistical requirements will be investigated by Bill Streib and detailed instructions for the Round Robin will be issued by the Technical Committee chairman.
- 1.3 It was recommended that the primary standard for magnetic rating be defined in terms of a basic electrical measurement, i.e., so many millivolts at a definite applied voltage. Mr. Bernard Lincoln and Paul Nicodemus agreed to commence work on this specification.

(continued)

- 1.4 The preliminary work done since the June meeting to find a suitable source for iron ore as a secondary calibrating standard to replace NBS magnetic sample 29a was reviewed. A graph was circulated indicating that an almost perfect correlation was possible, if an iron ore supplied by the Department of Energy, Mines & Resources, Ottawa, was ground fine enough.
- 1.5 The replacement of the present T. & N. glass specimen holders with a suitable plastic to eliminate breakage was recommended and the packing thereof was discussed. A specimen holder fabricated from Nylon 101 - Type 66 was circulated for examination.
2. Spicular & Grit Content of Spinning Fibers:- The results of preliminary experimental work to develop a suitable test method for measuring the spicular & grit content of spinning fibers were discussed. Fractions recovered by hydrocycloning were circulated for examination. The committee is faced with determining what constitutes an objectionable spicule, etc. It was agreed that exploratory work on this test procedure would continue.
3. Recent activities of the QAMA Technical (Dust study, Product Handling & Colour Test) and ASTM D-30 (Sub III) Committee (Reorganization, T. & N. Wet Classifier & Rotap Test) of interest to ATI were briefly reviewed.
4. The need for a better method for measuring fibre length was expressed by Joe Wronski. The work being done on this score at the QAMA Sherbrooke Laboratory was mentioned. As requested at the June meeting, suggestions from ATI members, especially fiber consumers, as to the test methods they wish to have the Fiber Testing Committee study would be appreciated to guide its activities.

Respectfully submitted,

G.F.A. Brink
Chairman
31st October, 1968

GENERAL MEETING - ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

October 4, 1968 - Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pa.

In attendance:AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

J.W. Weber
J.L. Rainey
G.S. Fabel
H.H. Walter
J.W. Christenbury
Wm. Maaskant

GARLOCK INC.

G.E. Houghton
S.G. Dixit

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

E.H. Wells
R.M. Billings
W.P. Raines
E.A. Schuman
C.L. Sheckler
E.M. Fenner
I. Barnett
W.C. Seeds
W.C. Streib
N.W. Hendry (Can. J.M.Co.)

H.K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

L.E. Moody
J.D. McCluer
D.E. Childers
G.J. Harris
J.W. Echerd

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

J.A. Brown, Jr.
M.Q. Scowcroft
J.W. Hawkins
L.C. Williams
R.B. Smith
J.P. Wronski
J.A. Bettes, Jr. (Retired)
A.R. Patterson

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

H.P. Carson
P.E. Leclerc
G.F.A. Brink

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

Wm. J.W. Smith
R.J. Dodds-Hebron

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORP., LTD.

J.G. Berry

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

E.A. Farrell
C.E. Stiefken

TURNER & NEWALL LTD.

B. Lincoln

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

P. Jay Flocken (Legal Counsel)

U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. L.J. Cralley

UNIROYAL, INC.

R.P. Clark
R.C. Hunt
D.T. Austin, Jr.
H.M. Willingham
E.A. Morris
Dr. J.G. Wells

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

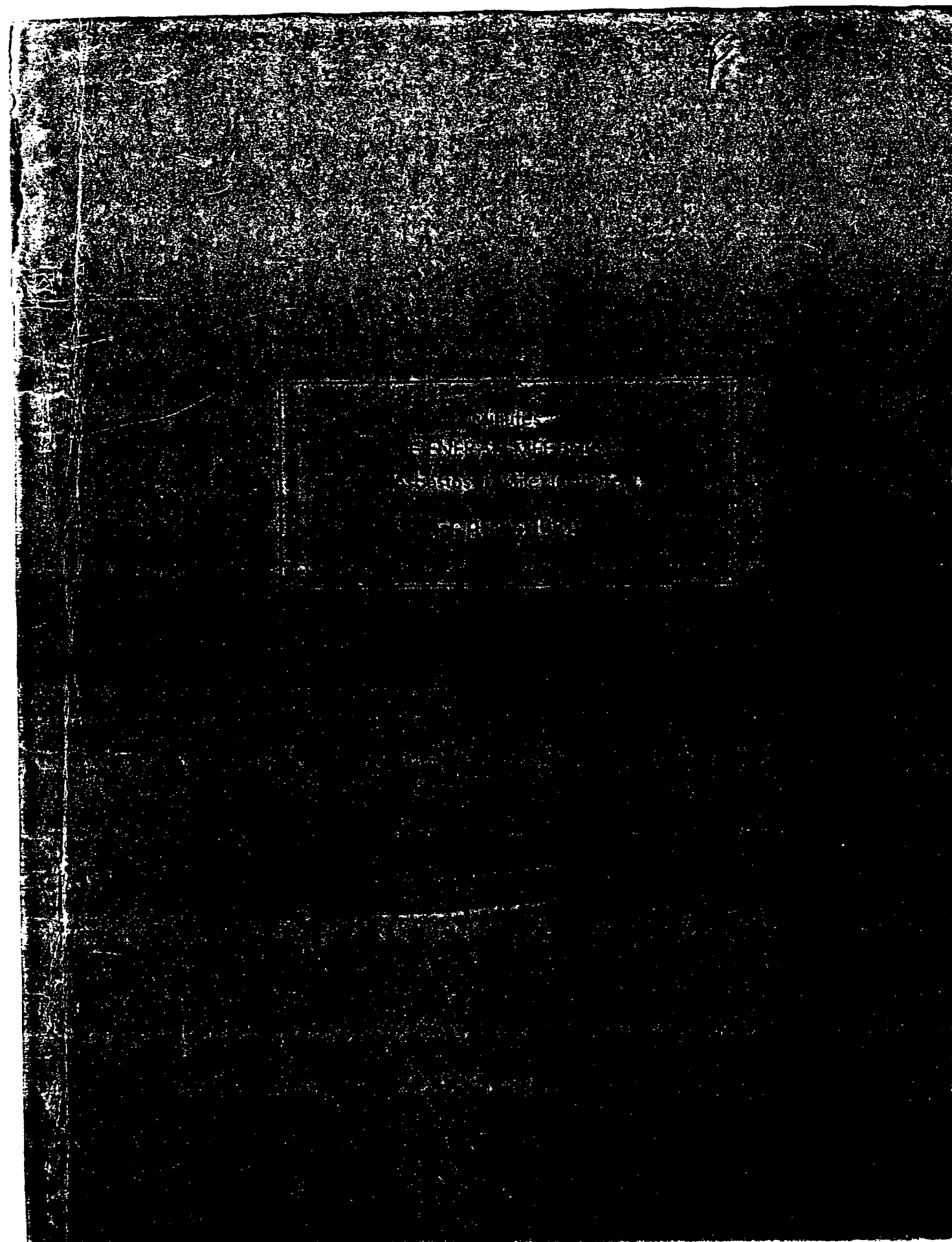
H.E. Sunbury (Secretary)

GUESTS

Miss Edith E. Cox (Guest-of-Honor) Asbestos Mag'ne
Mr. A.G. Matamoros (Guest Speaker)
Mr. D.R. Holmes, Asten-Hill Mfg. Co.
Mr. C.J. Stover, Asbestos Magazine

In addition, approximately twenty-four wives of members were present at Social Hours and at the luncheon on Friday noon, October 4th.

(continued)



ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

MINUTES - GENERAL MEETING - February 7, 1969

GRAND HOTEL - Point Clear, Ala.

In attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

J. L. Rainey
J. W. Christenbury
H. H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.

G. E. Houghton
R. E. Moore

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

E. A. Schuman
C. L. Sheckler
W. C. Seeds
W. C. Atkinson (Ret'd)

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

L. E. Moody
J. D. McCluer

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

M. Q. Scowcroft
J. W. Hawkins
A. R. Patterson
R. B. Smith
Dr. J. L. Goodman

TALLMAN-McCLUSKEY FABRICS CO.

J. L. Mitchell

UNIROYAL, INC.

R. C. Hunt
D. T. Austin, Jr.
R. P. Clark
H. M. Willingham
E. A. Morris

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

P. E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

Wm. J. W. Smith
W. H. Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORP., LTD.

Dr. R. Kuntze

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.

R. P. Gagnon
E. A. Farrell
K. W. Nelson

TURNER BROS. ASBESTOS CO., LTD.

W. M. Deckman

TURNER & NEWALL, LTD.

B. Lincoln

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

H. C. Roosevelt (Legal Counsel)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H. E. Sunbury (Secretary)

GUESTS

J. W. Frampton, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
C. D. Colson, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
F. C. Phillips, Uniroyal, Inc.
J. W. Bolmeyer, E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co.

***** Minutes *****

1. President Schuman called the meeting to order at 9:40 A.M. and asked each person present to stand and identify himself and his company.
2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. On motion by Mr. R.P. Clark, seconded by Mr. D.T. Austin, Jr., it was voted to omit the reading.
3. The Financial Report was presented by Treasurer Scowcroft. It was moved by Mr. E. A. Farrell that report be accepted. The motion was seconded by Mr. G. E. Houghton, and so voted. The report is attached.

4. President E. A. Schuman introduced Mr. Haven C. Roosevelt of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, who replaces Mr. P. Jay Flocken as Legal Counsel for the Institute. A brief summary of Mr. Roosevelt's remarks follows: "Counsel briefly outlined the antitrust activity of the Justice Department during 1968 and then discussed a problem which he termed the unreal security of governmental assistance in private standardization activities. Counsel noted that although the federal government may encourage and eventually approve private voluntary standards, the activities of a trade association and its members are not immune from antitrust attack by either the government or private parties. He cited the case Structural Laminates vs Douglas Fir Plywood Association for the proposition that private standardization and certification activities may involve litigation from private plaintiffs. He also reviewed the recent case of U. S. vs Automobile Manufacturers Association, et al and the position of the Justice Department with respect to informal standards developed by the Bureau of Standards and industry representatives, noting that voluntary standards resulting from a cooperative government - industry effort could involve undue or unreasonable restraints of trade. Counsel cited the Noerr doctrine and explained its impact as a major exception to vulnerability from antitrust attack on unreasonably restrictive standards."

5. The Fibre Producers Report was given by Mr. R. P. Gagnon, Vice President, ASARCO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION, Black Lake, Quebec, and who is also Director of Sales for Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd. President Schuman thanked Mr. Gagnon for his excellent report and same is attached to these minutes.

6. President Schuman introduced Mr. James W. Bolmeyer, Marketing Manager for "NOMEX", E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. "Nomex" is the trademark for DuPont's High Temperature Resistant Nylon. An abstract of Mr. Bolmeyer's talk follows: "The unusual behavioral properties of "Nomex" nylon, a high temperature resistant fibre and its industrial applications in 100% form were covered. Also covered was the complementary role played by "Nomex" in fiber and yarn blend fabrics with asbestos as a means of opening new market opportunities for both fibers. Laboratory data illustrating the performance properties of "Nomex" was shown. Samples of industrial fabrics and protective garments were displayed." Mr. Bolmeyer's talk was very interesting, and he plans to send literature to those in attendance at the meeting. (The mailing list, including members who could not be at this meeting, was given to him by the Secretary.)

7. President Schuman reported the passing of Mr. R. S. Tallman, the president of Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Company on December 17, 1968, and Mr. John F. D. Rohrbach, Chairman of the Board, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., on December 25, 1968, asking that members stand for a moment in tribute to them. Both of these men were staunch supporters of the Institute over a period of many years.

8. President Schuman expressed our appreciation for the attendance at this meeting of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J.W. Smith of Bell Asbestos Mines, Ltd., who traveled over nearly impassable roads from Thetford Mines to Montreal (due to heavy snowstorm) in order to be present. Also, he mentioned our pleasure at having Mr. B. Lincoln present (who flew in from Manchester, England) and Mr. K. W. Nelson who journeyed from Salt Lake City, Utah. Other welcome guests were; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Atkinson (Retired); J. W. Frampton and C. D. Colson of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., and F. C. Phillips of Uniroyal.

9. President Schuman read a letter from Mr. Jesse T. Griffis, a former president of the Institute, who is convalescing at his home in Charlotte, North Carolina from a heart attack, in which Jesse expressed his appreciation of the poinsetta sent him by the A.T.I. last Christmas.

10. The committee reports were given by the respective chairmen as listed below:

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Comm. - H. H. Walter, Chm.

Sales Promotion Comm. - M. Q. Scowcroft, Chm.

Technical Comm. - J. W. Hawkins, Chm.

Fiber Testing Comm. - J. W. Hawkins (for G.F.A. Brink, Chm.)

The full text of their reports is attached to these minutes.

11. President Schuman announced that the next General Meeting would be held at the Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J. (near Atlantic City) on June 18-20, 1969. Also, that dates for future meetings following the June meeting would be October 8-10, 1969 at The Carolina, Pinehurst, N.C., and February 4-6th, 1970 at the Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga. Further, that the possibility of holding a meeting at Thetford Mines in June of 1970 was being explored. He invited suggestions from members as to locations for future meetings.

12. There being no further business to come before the meeting it recessed for a group luncheon following which it was duly adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. Sunbury
Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

January 10, 1969

Balance On Hand at Last Report (Sept. 10, 1968)

General Fund	\$ 743.83	
Savings Fund	20944.94	
Petty Cash Fund	37.98	
		\$21726.75

Receipts

To Savings Fund (Interest to 12/31/68)	463.97	
To General Fund (Book Sales)	21.36	
		485.33
Total On Hand and Received		\$22212.08

Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 mos ending 8/31/68)	500.00	
Legal Expenses (3 mos " 8/31/68)	217.65	
Secretary's salary (4 mos)	478.00	
F.I.C.A. Tax (3rd & 4th Qtrs 1968)	66.00	
Secretary's travel	170.62	
Office Rent (4 mos)	300.00	
Accountant (Caruso, year ending Sept. 1968)	300.00	
A.T.I. Meeting Expense (Oct. 2-4, 1968)	955.03	
Printing & Office Supplies	87.17	
Telephone (4 mos)	106.30	
Insurance on Dust Counting Equipm't (1 yr)	113.00	
Dues (I.H.F. and ASTM)	135.00	
Miscellaneous (Gifts, flowers, etc.)	158.50	
Petty Cash (Vouchers 373-395 incl.)	113.35	
		3700.62
Total Disbursements		3700.62
Balance On Hand January 10, 1969		\$18511.46

Funds

General Fund (Jan. 10, 1969)	\$ 1025.57	
Savings Fund (Dec. 31, 1968)	17408.91 (*)	
Petty Cash Fund	76.98	
		\$18511.46
Total Funds		\$18511.46

Assets as of January 10, 1969

General Fund	\$ 1025.57	
Savings Fund	17408.91	
Petty Cash Fund	76.98	
Accts Receivable (Book Sales)	1.34	
Accts Receivable (1969 Dues)	9000.00	
Postage On Hand	9.94	
Furniture & Equipm't (Nominal Value)	1.00	
		\$27523.74
Total Assets		\$27523.74

Liabilities (None)

<u>Net Worth</u>	\$27523.74
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(*) \$4000.00 transferred from Savings to General Fund on 10/7/68

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury
H.E. Sunbury, Asst. Treasurer

ASBESTOS FIBRE REPORT

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

POINT CLEAR, ALA. FEBRUARY 6, 1969

The asbestos fibre report this year will sound quite different from what you have been used to hearing in the past.

The supply and demand situation has changed during the course of 1968, and we seem to be entering into a period where demand will exceed supply.

The general booming economics throughout the world have brought increased demand for chrysotile asbestos. This has been true in practically all types of asbestos manufacturing.

At the end of 1968, the Q.A.M.A. inventories are at their lowest level for many years, reduced by 47,000 tons from that of last year. Inventories of spinning fibres have been cut in half from what they were in 1967. This will further indicate the different supply conditions our industry now faces.

It would seem to me therefore, that the asbestos producers will have to take an entirely different marketing approach in 1969. As it seems a distinct possibility that a shortage of chrysotile fibre could develop during the course of the year.

As a matter of information, I would like to give you a brief resume of the present outlook in the various areas.

The United States market, as you all know, has been one of growth in demand particularly during the last six months.

Outside the U.S., the United Kingdom and Continental Europe are our most important market. Their economies generally seem buoyant and it is believed that 1969 will be a year of continued growth in demand.

The Far East, and more specifically, Japan is presently selling an unprecedented amount of asbestos cement sheets. One can assume that much of this growth is due to Expo 70; however, in Japanese business circles, it is believed that after the fair, there will be considerable emphasis given to housing projects which should increase the demand for asbestos.

Strangely enough, the countries that can least afford asbestos are those that require the product most. The underdeveloped countries are still very much in need of our product, and efforts must be made by both industry and government to find ways and means to insure a continuity of supply to these emerging nations.

The number of inquiries for the supply of canadian asbestos fibre being received from the Eastern Countries is constantly growing. The tonnage required is such that it is difficult to even consider their request. This would indicate that Russia will not increase their exports to the Satellite Countries in 1969. It is also felt that their overall export policy will not change to any extent in the coming year. In other words, Russian fibre will not have any alleviating effect on the supply/demand conditions expected to prevail in our market areas.

As to production, we do not anticipate much increase over what was produced in 1968 although producers may endeavour to increase their output with their increased demand.

Therefore, in general, we can look for greater demand, a possible shortage and hopefully for all concerned, better revenues.

R. P. Gagnon
Director of Sales
Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.

MEMBERS - AIR HYGIENE & DUSTING DRL & COMMITTEE
Asbestos Textile Institute
February 6, 1969 - Grand Hotel, Point Clear, Ala.

In attendance:

H.H. Walter, Chairman	-	American Asbestos Textile Corp.
L.T. Moody	-	H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
E.L. Willingham	-	Uniroyal, Inc.
R.C. Hunt	-	Uniroyal, Inc.
C.L. Sheckler	-	Johns-Manville Corp.
W.C. Seeds	-	Johns-Manville Corp.
R.B. Smith	-	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
A.R. Patterson	-	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
K.L. Nelson	-	American Smelting & Refining Co.

Absent: - L.C. Williams - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Guests: Dr. J.L. Goodman, North Charleston, S.C.

Formation of the New Environmental Study Committee: The members of the Air Hygiene & Dfg. Committee met with Mr. J.L. Rainey of American Asbestos Textile Corp.; Dr. J.L. Goodman, Raybestos-Manhattan Inc.; Mr. R.P. Clark, Uniroyal, Inc.; and Mr. B. Lincoln, Turner & Newall LTD.; on February 5, 1969 to hear a report from Mr. C.L. Sheckler about the latest development of legislation and litigation in regard to occupational and environmental health. The objectives of the newly formed Environmental Study Committee were discussed.

Bausch & Lomb Automatic Dust Counter: Mr. E.L. Willingham reported about his experience with the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter. He found a rather consistent correlation between the Hidget Impinger and the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter. It was agreed upon to exchange data, charts and reports concerning both dust counting methods between member companies and to forward the material to the chairman of this committee for distribution. It was also taken into consideration to forward said material to Dr. G.J. Cralley for further evaluation.

Membrane-Filter Method: The membrane-filter method was explained in detail by Mr. Sheckler, and a paper distributed to committee members. This method appears the most suitable one for fiber counts.

Dust Control in the Manufacturing Process: One member company reported about a totally enclosed blending line, vacuum cleaning of bags at the receiving point, use of rubber gloves during the process of bag opening, and discontinuance of the use of burlap bags. Another member reported about balloonless spinning and twisting frames equipped with automatic spindle stop motion. The same company reported also about humidification and exhaust systems. All member companies contributed openly and freely to a most valuable exchange of ideas in regard to dust reducing equipment and mfg. methods. Numerous pictures showing a variety of dust reducing equipment were circulated among committee members.

Wet Weaving: The necessity of wet-weaving to provide adequate dust control at that operation was again stressed by all members of the committee. It is recognized that improved finishing methods are needed for wet-woven fabrics to obtain customer acceptance.

Respectfully submitted, H.H. Walter - Chairman

MINUTES - SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute - February 6, 1969, Grand Hotel,
Point Clear, Ala.

The Sales Promotion Committee met on February 6, 1969 with representatives of five member companies in attendance.

This committee is concerned, as are all members of the Institute, with the problems of health hazards involving the processing and use of asbestos textile materials and the resulting publicity. As sales people, we find ourselves most frequently involved in responding to our own field forces and our customers. The committee was greatly pleased to learn that a new committee had been formed in the Institute headed by Mr. C.L. Checkler of Johns-Manville. This new committee will be called the Environmental Study Committee. We feel that the work to be performed by this committee can be immensely beneficial to our industry. It was suggested that the data gathered and presented in the form of a report could be used by member companies when responding to inquiries regarding health hazards. The impact behind an Institute report, it was felt, would be more impressive than comments from any single company.

The problem of imported asbestos cloth from Japan was discussed. Between meetings, it was suggested to the committee that an effort be made to persuade the Federal Trade Commission to have asbestos protective equipment manufactured from Japanese cloth be so labeled. Counsel, both in and out of the committee, was consulted. The sum advice was that the chore of successfully attaining such lofty goals would be far beyond the scope of the Institute. One move made recently in this area was a letter written by the president of the Institute to the president of the United States Steel Corp. complimenting him on his recent public statement whereby he urged that employees of his company purchase American-made automobiles to help preserve the position of domestic steel producers.

Most will remember that the committee used to have the task of placing the ATI display cabinets in universities around the country. Some months ago, this asbestos display (needing extensive refurbishing) was "retired" from circulation and placed in storage at Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Mannheim, Pa. R/M's new office building will be completed in October 1969, and it is planned to display the cabinets in the lobby of that building upon its completion.

One major problem discussed in detail at our meeting was the serious shortage of better grades of asbestos fiber. The reason for existence of the Sales Promotion Committee is to find and exploit new markets for asbestos textile products. We wonder whether we are creating a sort of "Frankenstein" when we develop such markets in view of the fiber shortage and we view with alarm information presented to this meeting this morning such as the report on fiber presented by a representative of the mining member companies.

Respectfully submitted,

M.Q. Scowcroft - Chairman

Minutes: TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Asbestos Textile Institute

February 6, 1969 at the Grand Hotel, Point Clear, Alabama

In Attendance:	G. E. Houghton	-	Garlock, Inc.
	R. Moore	-	Garlock, Inc.
	J. D. McCluer	-	H. K. Porter Co., Inc.
	E. A. Morris	-	Uniroyal, Inc.
	D. T. Austin	-	Uniroyal, Inc.
	William Maaskant	-	American Asbestos Textile Corporation
	J. W. Hawkins	-	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Minutes:

The Technical Committee met with the Fiber Testing Committee in joint session to discuss the Round Robin test conducted by Mr. Walter Smith of Bell Asbestos Mines. In addition to Mr. Smith, others in attendance were - Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Kuntze, and Mr. Ed Farrell. The conclusions from the Round Robin test are:

1. Calibration standards in different laboratories were not the same.
2. The textiles being sampled had a great variation.
3. Using the identical standard with the identical textile sample, the same magnetic rating was obtained on all T & N apparatuses.
4. Many of the test instruments were not working properly and the instruments, other than the T & N, were constructed differently.

Test data will be considered at the March 5, ASTM meeting prior to starting on Specification D 1118. Information will be sent to J/M for statistical study.

Specification D 628 on Woven and Braided Tubing was reviewed, several changes were necessary for clarification on the specification. Several of these changes were suggested by the Editorial Committee.

In June we will begin work on the Heat Aging Specification, ASTM D 1573.

There has not been any activities on Military or Federal Specifications recently.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Hawkins
Chairman

June 20, 1969

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
7374

MINI-TECH
GENERAL MEETING
AGENDA
JUN 20 1969

Minutes - General Meeting

1. President Schuman called the meeting to order at 9:30 A. M.
2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. R. P. Clark moved the reading be omitted, seconded by J. L. Rainey, and so voted.
3. The Financial Report was presented by Treasurer Scowcroft. It was moved by R. P. Clark that report be accepted. The motion was seconded by J. W. Christenbury, and so voted. The report is attached.
4. Mr. Haven C. Roosevelt, Legal Counsel, addressed the meeting, and a brief summary of his remarks follows:

"Counsel reported on the hard line taken by the Department of Justice in the antitrust field. He reviewed the FTC's pre-merger notification requirements and recent remarks by Attorney General Mitchell regarding mergers. Counsel also briefly recited some of the reasoning and policy behind the Administration's hard line in attacking mergers and attempting to slow merger activity. He dealt primarily with one of the reasons - reciprocity, or other forms of unfair buyer-seller leverage - noting that reciprocity was a problem which almost all businessmen encounter in one form or another. Counsel explained the recent complaint in the case against United States Steel and reviewed some of the terms of the proposed consent decree. He concluded that in order to avoid successful attack, all purchasing decisions of a company should be made on the basis of price, quality and service rather than on the basis of whether or not a prospective seller is also a good customer of the company."

5. At this point in the meeting President Schuman asked each person present to stand and identify himself and his company.
6. President Schuman announced that the Board of Governors had unanimously approved the application of Nicolet Industries, Inc., for Regular Membership in the Institute, and extended to that company a most cordial welcome to participate in our activities.
7. President Schuman announced that the resignation of Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Company from the Institute had been accepted due to the acquisition of that company by the H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
8. Our next meeting, to be held October 8-10, 1969, at Pinehurst, N. C., will be the 25th Anniversary meeting of the Institute and President Schuman announced that Mr. J. L. Rainey had been appointed Program Chairman for that important occasion. He asked that everyone make a special effort to attend, bringing their

continued

Minutes - General Meeting

wives if possible. Also that we would like a large attendance by company officials in addition to those who regularly attend our meeting.

9. The Fibre Producers Report was prepared by Mr. M.P. Carson, V.P. - Sales, ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED, Thetford Mines, Quebec, and was given by Mr. Paul E. Leclerc, Regional Sales Manager of ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED, as Mr. Carson was confined to his room due to sudden illness. The full text of the excellent report is attached to these minutes.

10. President Schuman introduced our guest speaker, Mr. Edward W. Fisher, Supervisor of Product Engineering, GARLOCK INC. Palmyra, New York. Mr. Fisher talked about - "The Use of Asbestos Textiles in the Packing Industry". Speaking from a background of over 35 years experience in the Packing Industry Mr. Fisher gave a most interesting and informative talk on various forms of packings and the design principles involved in making them effective for a multiplicity of applications and operating conditions. Many samples were displayed illustrating points made as his talk progressed, and at its conclusion copies of his paper were given to those in attendance. President Schuman thanked Mr. Fisher on behalf of the Board of Governors and Members and a fine round of applause was given Mr. Fisher in recognition of an outstanding talk. We are most appreciative of the cooperation of GARLOCK INC. in permitting Mr. Fisher to give his fine talk!

11. The committee reports were given by the respective chairmen as listed below:

Fiber Testing Committee - G.F.A. Brink, Chm.
Technical Committee ----- J.W. Hawkins, Chm.
Sales Promotion Committee - M.Q. Scowcroft, Chm.
Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - H.H. Walter, Chm.

The full text of their reports is attached to these minutes.

12. President Schuman asked Mr. C.L. Sheckler, Chairman of the recently formed Environmental Study Committee, to give a brief report on the current activity of that committee. Mr. Sheckler said that one major objective of the committee was to keep members of the Institute informed on legislation affecting our industry, and in this connection he urged everyone to read the revised Walsh-Healy act now in effect for public contracts in respect to environmental working conditions involving dust counts and also noise levels.

Mentioned his current discussions with the U.S.P.H. Service in reference their policy and procedure on reporting significant findings of clinical examinations of employees to the individual's family physician, but not to the company physician. He stressed the necessity for the company physician to know which employees are in need of medical attention.

(continued)

Mr. Sheckler reported that he had written Mr. C.A. Gnam, in the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, on May 6, 1969, giving Mr. Gnam on behalf of the Asbestos Textile Institute, comments pertaining to the proposed legislation HR 2503. Mr. Sheckler pointed out to Mr. Gnam that HR 2503 is too broad and non-specific in its provisions, and as it related only to asbestos would vest all authority in the Dept. of HEW, including inspection authority which would, in effect, duplicate the existing and proposed responsibilities of the Dept. of Labor. Hence a separate act, such as the proposed HR 2503 relating only to the asbestos industry, is unnecessary and also undesirable.

Mr. Sheckler touched on some miscellaneous medical scientific reports concerning the biological effects on animals of asbestos in conjunction with pulmonary diseases.

In concluding his remarks Mr. Sheckler announced that a new member of his committee was Dr. J.H. Wolfsie, Corporate Medical Director, Uniroyal, Inc.. Other members of the Environmental Study Committee are:-Dr. J.L. Goodman, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. at North Charleston, S.C.; J.L. Rainey, Vice President, American Asbestos Textile Corporation; and R.P. Clark, Sales Mgr. for asbestos textiles, Uniroyal, Inc. (Mr. Sheckler, the Chairman, is Manager - Accident Prevention and Health Administration, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City.)

13. President Schuman announced these dates for future meetings:

October 8-10, 1969 - The Carolina, Pinehurst, North Carolina

February 4-6, 1970 - The Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.

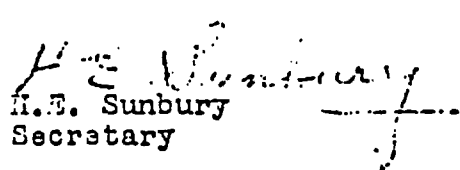
June 10-12, 1970 - The Hotel La Provence, Thetford Mines, Que.

October 7-9, 1970 - The Statler Hilton Inn, Williamsburg, Va.

In respect to the meeting scheduled for June 10-12, 1970 at Thetford Mines, President Schuman expressed the sincere appreciation of all members for the invitation extended to the Institute by the mining companies, namely:- Asbestos Corporation Limited; Bell Asbestos Mines Limited; Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd.; Cassiar Corporation Ltd.; and Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.

14. There being no other business to come before the meeting it recessed for a group luncheon after which it was duly adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


H.E. Sunbury
Secretary

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May 8, 1969

General Fund	\$ 1025.57	
Savings Fund	17408.91	
Petty Cash Fund	<u>76.98</u>	
		\$18511.46

To Savings Fund (Interest - 4 mos.)	\$ 275.00 (Est)
To Savings Fund (1969 Dues)	3000.00
To General Fund (1969 dues)	6000.00
To General Fund (Book Sales)	<u>79.74</u>
	9354.74

\$ 27866.20

Legal Retainer (7 mos. ending 3/31/69)	1250.00	
Legal Expenses (7 " " " ")	434.94	
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	476.00	
F.I.C.... Tax (First qtr.1969)	36.00	
Secretary's Travel Expense	254.86	
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00	
A.T.I. meeting expense (Feb.5-7,1969)	703.78	
Printing & Office supplies	56.48	
Telephone (4 mos.)	80.61	
Petty Cash (Vouchers 396-411 inclusive)	59.77	
Total Disbursements		3652.44

Total Disbursements

3652.44

\$24,213.76

<u>Funds</u>	
General Fund (Bank Statement of 5/8/69)	\$ 4512.64 (*)
Savings Fund	19683.91 (**)
Petty Cash Fund	17.21
Total Funds	<u>\$24213.76</u>

Total Funds

\$24213.76

General Fund	\$ 4512.64	
Savings Fund	19683.91	
Petty Cash Fund	17.21	
Accts Receivable (Book Sales)	1.32	
Postage on Hand	10.36	
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00	
Total Assets		\$24,226.44

Total Assets

\$21,226.44

Net Worth

§ 21.226.111

(*) \$1000.00 transferred from Savings to General Fund on 1/16/69

(***) Includes \$275.00 estimated interest for period 1/1-4/30/69

A. G. G. G. G. G.

H. C. Sunbury, Asst. Treasurer

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

MINUTES - GENERAL MEETING - JUNE 20, 1969

Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J.

In Attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

J. L. Rainey
J. W. Christenbury
H. H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.

G. E. Houghton
S. G. Dixit
E. W. Fisher (Guest speaker)

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

E. A. Schuman
R. H. Billings
C. L. Sheckler

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

L. E. Moody
J. D. McCluer
D. E. Childers
J. L. Mitchell
J. W. Echerd

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

M. Q. Scowcroft
A. R. Patterson
J. W. Hawkins
R. B. Smith

UNIROYAL, INC.

R. P. Clark
R. C. Hunt
D. T. Austin, Jr.
H. Fleming
J. H. Wolfsie, M. D.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

P. E. Leclerc
G. F. A. Brink

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

W. H. Smith
C. H. Schoch

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORP. LTD.

Dr. R. A. Kuntze

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

C. E. Stiefken

TURNER BROS. ASBESTOS CO., LTD.

W. M. Deckman

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

Geo. Griswold, Jr.
D. Frost

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

H. C. Roosevelt (Legal Counsel)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H. E. Sunbury (Secretary)

GUESTS

W. S. Hough, Sec'y-Treas., Mech. Packing
Association.
J. L. Tucker, Consultant on Textiles
B. E. Shirey, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Note: Those attending committee meetings the previous two days,
but not the General Meeting, are listed on committee
reports.

FIBRE PRODUCER'S REPORT

Asbestos Textile Institute - June 20, 1969

By: M. P. Carson, Vice Pres. - Sales, ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

Shipments from Quebec were down 6.7 percent at the end of May 1969 as compared with the five-month period in 1968. This was partly due to the unsettled labour situation in the St. Lawrence River earlier in the spring. Shipping companies in many cases refused to place vessels in Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers pending a settlement of disputes. The settlement was forthcoming in the ports and shipping at present has returned to normal.

Most companies in Quebec have recently settled labour negotiations with unions. In our company's case, an agreement to the end of 1971 has been negotiated. Thus, one can expect a period of stability.

There are acute shortages of quality Group 3 fibre. While there has been no apparent change in shipments to the U. S. market as compared with last year, there appears to be a decrease in availability of Group 3. This decrease in availability has been referred to in past reports as far as British Columbia is concerned, and a similar situation has developed in Quebec.

Overseas markets have been strong generally in Group 3. It is notable that the Q.A.M.A. inventory for Group 3 has been reduced by 70% since May 31st, 1968.

In asbestos cement grades, strong demand continues for Groups 4, 5 and 6. Market reports from various areas highlight shortages in quality 4 Group fibres. Group 5 and 6 are in quite short supply for a/c applications, although some quantities of brake lining 5's and 6's are still available.

Shorts seem to be moving as well as in 1968, with some shortfalls reported. The closing of the Nicolet Mine earlier this year has reduced the availability of shorts.

To attempt to satisfy part of the apparent demand of the next few years, our company is increasing production in the Thetford area. We are hopeful of adding 10% to last year's total production. Plans to bring Asbestos Hill into production at the rate of 100,000 tons per year are progressing favourably. Mid-1972 is the target date. The ore will be concentrated at Ungava, transported to Europe, where a finishing plant will complete the job. The Penhale orebody is under development. This latter will not mean additional tonnage, as it will replace Normandie, which will be depleted by 1974.

There are other prospects still under study in Canada and Australia, but these are not considered to be at the stage where future production can be anticipated.

cont'd.

Fibre Producer's Report

As far as one can confirm, Rhodesian fibre is still finding markets, and it is assumed there is no build-up of inventory there. Russia has made no new moves to increase its share of world markets and still retains about 250,000 tons, including shipments to Socialist Europe. Some Socialist countries in Europe are increasing their purchases of Canadian fibre, perhaps indicating some difficulties in obtaining more Russian supplies.

Minutes of the A.T.I. Fiber Testing Committee

Meeting held June 18 and 19, 1969 at the
Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N.J.

PRESIDENT:

Members: G.F.A. Brink, Chairman - Asbestos Corporation Ltd.
D.E. Childers - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
W.C. Streib - Johns-Manville Corp.
C.E. Stiefken - Lake Asbestos of Que., Ltd.

Visitors: E.W. Fisher - Garlock Inc.
D.J. Frost - Nicolet Industries, Inc.
C.H. Schoch - Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd.
W.H. Smith - " " " "

BUSINESS:

1. Magnetic Rating Test

- 1.1 The outcome of the recent Magnetic Rating Round Robin on three (3) asbestos fibers and ten (10) textile products, conducted under the guidance of Mr. Walter Smith at different laboratory locations, and the conclusions based on the statistical analyses of the results by the Johns-Manville Corp. were reviewed at a joint session with members of Sub A-4, ASTM Committee D-13, and the ATI Technical Committee on the 18th June. Eighteen persons were in attendance at the joint session. The findings of the statistical analyses were as follows:
- 1.1.1 The two test methods give essentially the same average, but are not necessarily the same for each sample.
- 1.1.2 There was no difference due to company alone on either test.
- 1.1.3 Isolated odd results seemed to occur with both the asbestos fibers and the asbestos textile products which could not be fully explained. However, in the case of the latter, these were probably due to variations in the magnetic content of the samples sent to each laboratory.
- 1.1.4 Although there were some erratic results, the Round Robin Test was an improvement over the previous one.
- 1.2 It was mutually agreed at the joint session that the new ASTM procedure would be based on the T. & N. apparatus on account of its apparent advantages; and a motion to this effect was passed at the 19th June meeting of the Fiber Testing Committee. Work was commenced on the first draft of the new ASTM Method of Test for Magnetic Rating of Asbestos Fiber and Textile Products under the guidance of Mr. Paul Nicodemus, Chairman of Sub A-4, ASTM Comm. D-13.
- 1.3 A number of important items relative to the magnetic rating

(continued)

test were discussed at the 19th June meeting, and it was recommended that a list of these be submitted to the Chairmen of the committees involved for consideration when writing up the new procedure.

2. National Stockpile Purchase Specification Asbestos-Chrysotile P-3-R4, Dated 18th November, 1965

- 2.1 In response to a request from Mr. Carl Gnam of the Miscellaneous Metals & Minerals Division (DSA) of the Department of Commerce in March, it was recommended that page (F) of Specification P-3-R4 be amended to read as follows:

'(F) Magnetic Rating:

The following types of chrysotile asbestos shall qualify in terms of magnetic rating as follows;

<u>Magnetic Rating</u>	<u>Recommended Use</u>
Less than 1.0	--- Electrical.
1.0 but less than 2.0	-- Certain Electrical & General Purpose.
2.0 and above	----- General Purpose.'

- 2.2 The Technical Committee Chairman will advise Mr. Gnam of the joint session's recommendation

3. Recent activities of the QAMA Technical (Colour Test) and ASTM D-30 (Sub III) Committees (Rotap & Moisture Content Tests) of interest to ATI were briefly reviewed.

4. Spicular and Grit Content of Spinning Fibers

- 4.1 The results of experimental work to develop a suitable test method for measuring the spicular & grit content of spinning fibers were discussed and fractions recovered from three hydrocyclones in series were examined. The Committee recommended that work on this score be continued; and that other approaches such as the elutriation of the longer McNett fractions in the Crudy Content apparatus be considered as well as hydrocycloning. A progress report is to be submitted at the next meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

G.F.A. Drink, Chairman
ATI Fiber Testing Committee

Minutes:

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TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Asbestos Textile Institute

June 18-19, 1969 at the Seaview Country Club, Absecon, New Jersey.

In Attendance: Irving Barnett - Johns-Manville
 William Maaskant - American Asbestos
 D. T. Austin - Uniroyal
 J. D. McCluer - H. K. Porter Co.
 G. E. Houghton - Garlock, Inc.
 J. W. Hawkins - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

During the Wednesday afternoon session (June 18), Messrs. George Harris, Paul Nicodemus, Paul Smith, and Bill Eckerd attended as ASTM A-4 members. Also, members of the Fiber Testing Committee - Messrs. Dewey Childress, Wm. Strieb, Walter Smith, Karl Shock, Donald Frost, and Sudhakas Dixit.

Minutes:

The first draft of ASTM Specification D-1118, Magnetic Rating of Asbestos was started. Information is being obtained from Mr. Lincoln of T & N on the electrical circuit to be included in the specification. Mr. Walter Smith is supplying information on sample preparation.

The National Stockpile Specification P-3-R4 on Spinnable Asbestos Fibers was discussed; recommendations are being made that three categories be included - 1 MR and under, over 1 MR but less than 2, and fibers over 2 MR.

MIL-I-3053, Insulation, Electrical, Asbestos Fiber, Treated and Untreated. This specification needed a lot of changes and the Technical Committee of the ATI has offered to assist the appropriate representatives in the revision.

MIL-P-16404 on Asbestos Packings was reviewed and several changes suggested.

HH-P-41C on Asbestos Rope & Wick was reviewed and a tolerance on weight for this specification was recommended.

MIL-I-24244 was reviewed and this specification is currently undergoing changes in the chemical analysis.

A new technique for determining the asbestos content by the fluoroborate technique was discussed.

The next ASTM specification to be revised will be D-1573 on Heat Ageing.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Hawkins
Chairman

MINUTES - SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute - June 19, 1969
Seaview Country Club, Absecon, New Jersey

The Sales Promotion Committee met on June 19th with representatives of five member companies in attendance.

The major topic of discussion was the letter written on May 5th by the Naval Ship Engineering Center of the Department of the Navy, to, we presume, all companies involved or interested in high-temperature insulating materials. This letter said in part ... "The serious hazards of asbestos have recently received widespread publicity and have generated a high level of interest concerning its use by the U. S. Navy as an insulating material." It went on to point out that the chief hazard existed wherever there was a possibility of dust evolution during fabrication, installation and rip-out. Further, it said ... "In order to minimize the hazards associated with the use of asbestos and therefore reduce the possibility of deleterious effects to the workers, a comprehensive study has been initiated by the Naval Ship Engineering Center, Hyattsville, Md. to investigate the feasibility of substituting alternate materials for asbestos used as lagging, piping and boiler insulation."

Our committee discussed this problem in depth as it related to an important segment of our business - textiles. Several member companies responded individually to the Navy with letters of protest. There was no direct action taken by the committee itself.

A motion was passed to recommend to the Board of Governors that representatives of the Environmental Study Committee contact the concerned persons at the Navy in Hyattsville for a conference on the problem. We felt that our current concern is involved with learning as much as we could about their progress and the degree of their intent and that information could best be obtained by the environmental Study Committee rather than the Sales Promotion Committee.

In an effort to have information on the Asbestos Textile Industry get wider distribution, we discussed the possibility of arranging free subscriptions to the trade magazine "Asbestos." We are thinking of engineering college libraries among other institutions. It was agreed to propose a program to the Board of Governors. A motion to do so was made and passed at this meeting.

Two Years ago, we investigated the possibility of instituting an advertising program sponsored by the Institute. After some preliminary work was accomplished, each member of the committee checked the subject with his own corporate executives. The reports back at that time were lukewarm at best and the matter subsequently was dropped. However, the Committee itself has not lost its enthusiasm for the project. Because of the increase in unfavorable publicity on asbestos during the ensuing time, members felt that their respective managements might be more receptive and that the program should be reinvestigated. The subject attracted spirited

cont'd.

Minutes - Sales Promotion committee

discussion but no specific action was taken at this meeting other than to put the subject on the agenda for the October meeting.

The meeting was adjourned early in order that members could attend the important meeting of the Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee meeting attended by two representatives of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Respectfully submitted,

M. Q. Scowcroft
Chairman

MINUTES - AIR HYGIENE & MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE
Asbestos Textile Institute

June 19, 1969 - Seaview Country Club, Abescon, N. J.

In Attendance:

H. H. Walter, Chairman	-	American Asbestos Textile Corp.
L. E. Moody	-	H. K. Porter, Inc.
H. Fleming	-	Uniroyal, Inc.
R. C. Hunt	-	Uniroyal, Inc.
R. B. Smith	-	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
A. R. Patterson	-	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
S. G. Dixit	-	Garlock, Inc.

Bausch & Lomb Automatic Dust Counter:

The members of the committee agreed to further pursue the development of a method for correlating dust counts obtained by the Midget Impinger and the Bosch & Lomb Dust Counter. This attempt appears to be important in regards to the acceptance of datas from the Bosch & Lomb Dust Counter by governmental agencies as well as for the evaluation of such datas within the plants.

The Bosch & Lomb Dust Counter will be transferred shortly from the Uniroyal plant in Hogsansville to H.K. Porter. Mr. Earl Wells - dust count technician of Uniroyal - will discuss his datas and experience with the technician of H.K. Porter. It is planned that at a later date the dust count technicians of all member companies get together, exchange their datas and experience and develop a method for the proper use of the Bosch & Lomb Dust Counter and a correlation to the Midget Impinger.

Wet Weaving:

Samples of wet woven asbestos garment cloth before and after application of a finish proved that a wet woven asbestos garment cloth, which without the application of a proper finishing method, would be unacceptable for garment use, can be finished in such a way that it shows the same as or even improved characteristics of dry woven cloth. Problems arising from rust formation as well as from clogging of heddle eyes and reeds in the wet weaving process can be overcome by the use of stainless steel oval reeds and stainless steel heddle eyes.

Noise Exposure:

The problems of reducing the noise level, particularly in weave rooms, were discussed in regards to the "Revised Safety & Health Standards Under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act". Copies of that act and an analysis of the revised standards will be distributed to the committee members.

cont'd.

Minutes - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee

Dr. L. J. Cralley and Dr. William W. Lainhart of the U. S. Public Health Service, the Environmental Study Committee and members of the Board of Governors joined the committee meeting at 10:45 A.M. Dr. Cralley, Dr. Lainhart and Mr. C. L. Sheckler discussed procedures for the continuation of the study of the asbestos textile industry by the U. S. Public Health Service.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. Walter
Chairman

October 9, 1969

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Page -1-

Minutes - BOARD OF GOVERNOR'S MEETING - October 9, 1969

The CAROLINA, Pinehurst, North Carolina

In attendance:

E.A. Schuman - Johns-Manville Corporation
J.L. Rainey - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
M.Q. Scowcroft - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
S.R. Zimmerman, Jr. " " " (Guest)
L.E. Moody - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
A. Kuzmuk - Garlock Inc. (Alternate for G.P. Wiess)
J.K. Whittaker - Nicolet Industries, Inc.
E.A. Morris - Uniroyal, Inc.
C.L. Sheckler - Johns-Manville Corp. (Guest)
H.C. Roosevelt (Legal Counsel) - Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft
H.E. Sunbury - Secretary



**** Minutes ****

1. Mr. E.A. Schuman, Chairman, called the meeting to order at 10:00AM noting that all Regular Members were represented.

2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. Motion by Mr. Rainey that reading be omitted, seconded by Mr. Moody. So voted.

3. The Chairman stated that he had received a letter from Mr. R.P. Clark, Uniroyal, Inc., dated September 8, 1969, tendering his resignation as a member of the Board of Governors, also as Vice President of the Institute and the committees on which he served, to be effective as of Sept. 1st, 1969. His resignation, he explained, was due to a realignment of his duties at Uniroyal, Inc., because of which he would no longer be associated with their asbestos products.

Mr. Rainey moved that the resignation be accepted with deep regret. His motion was seconded by Mr. Moody. So voted.

Chairman Schuman said that he had been advised by Uniroyal that Mr. E.A. Morris would be their new representative on the Board of Governors, and welcomed Mr. Morris to the meeting.

Also welcomed to the meeting was Mr. J.K. Whittaker, representing our new Regular Member, Nicolet Industries, Inc.

4. The Financial Report was presented by Treasurer Scowcroft, who stated that the Annual Audit had been made by Mr. C.W. Briggs, Jr., of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. President Schuman reported that he had been advised by Mr. Briggs that the statement dated Sept. 9, 1969 "presents fairly the position of the Institute as of that date". Mr. Whittaker moved that report be accepted, motion seconded by Mr. Rainey, and so voted unanimously. The Report and a copy of Mr. Briggs's letter are attached to these minutes.

5. Mr. L.E. Moody, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented his committee's recommendations for committee chairmen to replace the

four chairmen who are now completing their normal two-year terms:

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - H. Fleming, Uniroyal, Inc.
Technical Committee - S.G. Dixit, Garlock Inc.
Sales Promotion Committee - R.E. Carpenter, Garlock Inc.
Fiber Testing Committee - D.E. Childers, H.K. Porter Company, Inc.

Regarding nominations for officers to serve for the coming year, Mr. Moody pointed out that the President and Treasurer had another year remaining of the usual two-year term of office, and this left only one vacancy, that of the Vice President, to be filled due to the resignation of Mr. Clark. Mr. Scowcroft suggested that Mr. Moody be nominated for this office.

Mr. Rainey moved that (1) the recommendations of the nominating committee for committee chairmen be approved by the Board; (2) that Mr. Schuman (President) and Mr. Scowcroft (Treasurer) be re-elected to serve for another year; and (3) that Mr. L.E. Moody be elected to the office of Vice President. This motion was seconded by Mr. Morris and approval was voted unanimously.

6. Treasurer Scowcroft presented the Budget for the coming year in the amount of \$11,017.00, and moved that it be approved. Mr. Rainey seconded this motion, and approval was unanimous. The Budget figures are attached to these minutes.

7. Speaker for the next meeting, Feb. 6, 1970, is responsibility of H.K. Porter Company (by rotation) and Mr. Moody agreed they would try to supply a suitable speaker.

8. Approval was given to locations for ATI meetings in 1970:-
February 4-6, 1970 - Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.
June 10-12, 1970 - Balmoral Hotel, Thetford Mines, Quebec
October 7-9, 1970 - Statler Hilton Inn, Williamsburg, Va.

9. Tentative approval was given to meetings in 1971:-
February 3-5, 1971 - Charlotte, N.C.
June 2-4, 1971 - Cherry Hill, N.J.
October 6-8, 1971 Savannah, Ga.

10. Suggestions for meeting locations in 1972 were:-
February 2-4, 1972 - Florida (West Coast)
June 7-9, 1972 - Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N.J.
October 4-6, 1972 - The Equinox, Manchester, Vt.

Also, it was suggested that a return visit to Pinehurst, N.C. in October of 1973 would be desirable.

11. Mr. Scowcroft suggested that the name of the "Sales Promotion" committee should be changed to more properly denote its broad range of interests in such matters as public relations, new products, legislation affecting our industry, etc. Mr. Moody said that he would recommend that all reference to "Sales" be omitted in selecting a new name for the committee. Mr. Rainey moved that the title "Sales Promotion" be eliminated, and that it be left to the members of the old committee to select a new name that would be properly descriptive of their field of activity.

Mr. Moody seconded this motion, and it was voted approval unanimously. The Secretary will advise the incoming chairman of this action, and ask him to take the initiative in recommending a new name for the committee.

12. Mr. S.R. Zimmerman, Jr., showed a series of three advertisements prepared by the Asbestos Information Committee, 10 Hardour St., London, England. These ads, to be published under the caption "WHO NEEDS ASBESTOS" will appear in certain trade papers beginning in November 1969. Mr. Zimmerman commented favorably on the makeup of the ads and felt it was a constructive effort to acquaint the public with the importance of asbestos products in today's world.

13. Mr. C.L. Sheckler, Chairman of the Environmental Study Committee, reviewed for the benefit of the Board several developments that have taken place since the last meeting. He again stressed that his committee acts only in an advisory capacity. The highlights of his remarks, (unedited by Mr. Sheckler) follow:-

Confidential Information is that the U.S.P.H. Service is preparing a Position Paper on health aspects of asbestos, and Mr. Sheckler has reviewed a draft of same. USPHS gives opinion that asbestos hazard can be controlled except for mesothelioma. Question of what Threshold Value should be set (as reviewed. British Standards of number of fibers per cc have been suggested)- compromise may be (which means one million particles per cubic foot. Does this paper will be published but thinks in about 10 years. In his opinion the asbestos industry should be regulated by association rather than by an individual company. Representatives of Mr. Sheckler met recently with representatives of respiratory safety equipment the U.S. Bureau of Mines. An improved protective respiratory device has been developed but it will not be marketed until, or unless, it is approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. This might be next July - however the Bureau of Mines will not give specific approval for asbestos dust- but rather for silicates(?) which in Mr. Sheckler's view would be acceptable. He pointed out that the plant should have a respirator maintenance program, meaning a clean filter every day, etc. This is more of a problem on construction jobs than for in-plant workers. Several companies have prototypes of respirators, including J/M, awaiting U.S. Bureau of Mines approval.

In respect to the Navy's search for a substitute for asbestos cloth as well as other asbestos products, Mr. Sheckler is under the opinion that the Navy does not necessarily want non-asbestos products, but elimination of dust is their primary objective.

Commenting on legislation - present and pending - Mr. Sheckler mentioned that compensation cases were not decreasing - quite the contrary in fact!

Examination of the employees in J/M's Marshville, N.C. plant is presently underway by the U.S.P.H. Service, and acceptance by the employees there has been excellent.

Mr. Sheckler raised the question of whether it would be desirable to have Dr. Selikoff as the Guest Speaker at an A.T.I. meeting. Mr. Rainey felt that we should defer it as timing was not right. It was the consensus of the Board that any invitation to Dr. Selikoff should be deferred. Also that if, and when, invited to speak that Dr. Selikoff agree there would be no publicity release in connection with his talk at the Institute meeting,

The question of preparing a Position Paper on asbestos was discussed. Mr. Rainey thought that the restructured former Sales Promotion Committee might undertake it. Mr. Sheckler offered to help but not to accept responsibility for the undertaking. The Position Paper, or booklet, would be for the benefit of customers, and by means of it all companies would be in a position to advise their clients, customers, and the general public, of the many uses of and recommended procedures for the safe handling of asbestos textile products.

All agreed that such a booklet would be most desirable. Mr. Sheckler showed a booklet put out by NIHA (National Insulation Mfgs. Assoc.) saying that the format was excellent, and that a booklet on asbestos textiles might be modeled along the same lines. It was agreed that the idea of a booklet, or Position Paper, on asbestos textiles should be pursued at a subsequent meeting.

14. There being no further business to come before the meeting it was voted to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. Sunbury
H.E. Sunbury
Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

September 9, 1969

Balance on Hand at last report (May 8, 1969)

General Fund	\$ 4512.64	
Savings Fund	19683.91	
Petty Cash Fund	17.21	
		<u>\$24213.76</u>

Receipts

To Savings Fund (Interest - 4 mos.)	300.00 (Est.)
To General Fund (Initiation Fee & Dues)	750.00
To General Fund (Book Sales)	<u>54.90</u>

1104.90

Total on Hand and Received

\$25318.66

Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 mos. ending 6/30/69)	750.00
Legal Expenses (3 mos. " " 6/30/69)	127.44
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	476.00
F.I.C.A. Tax (2nd Qtr.-1969)	36.00
Secretary's travel expense	110.72
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00
A.T.I. Meeting expense (June 18-20, 1969)	707.58
Printing & Office Supplies	115.36
Telephone (4 mos.)	127.31
Stenographic	32.00
Dues (Industrial Hygiene Foundation)	100.00
Fire Insurance (Office contents-3 yrs.)	31.40
Revision of ASTH Specs.	38.01
Advertisement - Asbestos Mag. 50th Anniver'y	40.00
Flowers	24.30
Petty Cash (Vouchers 412-424 inclusive)	<u>56.65</u>

Total Disbursements

3072.77

Balance on Hand as of September 9, 1969

\$22245.89

Funds

General Fund (Bank statement of 9/9/69)	\$ 2218.63
Savings Fund	19983.91 (*)
Petty Cash Fund	<u>43.35</u>

Total Funds

\$ 22245.89

Assets as of Sept. 9, 1969

General Fund	\$ 2218.63
Savings Fund	19983.91
Petty Cash Fund	43.35
Accts Receivable (Book Sales)	16.21
Postage On Hand	5.60
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	<u>1.00</u>

Total Assets

\$ 22268.70

Liabilities - Accts Payable as of 9/9/69

13.14

Net Worth

\$ 22255.56

(*) Includes \$575.00 estimated interest for period beginning January 1st, 1969 and ending August 31st, 1969

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury, Asst. Treas.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

UNITED STATES ASBESTOS DIVISION

Manheim, Pa. 17545



October 2, 1969

Mr. E. A. Schuman
Johns-Manville Corporation
22 East 40th Street
New York, New York 10016

Subject: Audit of A.T.I. Books

Dear Mr. Schuman:

I have examined the report of funds, assets, liabilities and net worth for the Asbestos Textile Institute for the 12 month period ending September 9, 1969.

Bank balances as shown on the report were reconciled with bank records.

In my opinion, the attached statement dated September 9, 1969, presents fairly the position of the Asbestos Textile Institute as of that date.

The results of the operations for the 12 month period ended September 9th have been examined by review of the check register and other reports as presented which conform with generally accepted accounting practices.

All records have been returned to Mr. H. E. Sunbury under separate cover.

Sincerely,

C. W. Briggs, Jr.
C. W. Briggs, Jr.

cc: Mr. M. Q. Scowcroft
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
P. O. Box 9140
Bridgeport, Conn. 06603

Mr. H. E. Sunbury
Asbestos Textile Institute
P.O. Box 239, 75 Center St.
Pompton Lakes, N. J. 07442

**ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
BUDGET FOR 1970**

Item	1969 Budget	Disbursements 12 Months ending 9/9/69	Proposed Budget for 1970
Secretary's salary (net)	\$1426.50	\$ 1430.00	\$ 1428.00
F.I.C.A. Tax	147.00	138.00	144.00
Secretary's travel expense	500.00	536.20	500.00
Office Rent	900.00	900.00	900.00
Legal retainer	3000.00	2500.00	3000.00
Legal expense (Travel, etc.)	500.00	780.03	600.00
Accountant (Caruso)	300.00	300.00	300.00
Meeting expense (3 mtgs.)	2700.00	2366.39	2700.00
ASTM and IHF Dues	135.00	235.00	35.00
Office expense	1300.00	835.00	1000.00
Revision of ASTM Specs.	200.00	38.01	100.00
Insurance on B. & L. equipment	110.00	113.00	110.00
Incidentals (Gifts, Flowers, etc.)	200.00	222.80	200.00
Fire insurance (Office contents)	---	31.40	----
A.T.I. 25th Anniversary exp.	500.00	----	----
Totals	\$ 11918.50	\$ 10425.83	\$ 11017.00

Source of Funds to meet 1970 Budget

Dues, Class "A" members ---- 5 @ \$1000.00 -----	\$ 5000.00
Dues, Class "B" members ---- 2 @ 500.00 -----	1000.00
Dues, Class "C" members ---- 4 @ 500.00 -----	2000.00
Dues, Class "D" members ---- 4 @ 250.00 -----	1000.00
Book sales to non-members (\$156.00 in last 12 months)---	150.00
Interest on Savings Fund (Estimated) -----	700.00
By transfer from Savings fund -----	1167.00
Total	\$ 11017.00

Breakdown of Office Expense
(12 months ending 9/9/69)

Printing & Office Supplies ---	\$ 259.01
Stenographic Help -----	32.00
Telephone (12 months) -----	314.22
Petty Cash (Stamps, etc.) -----	229.77
Total	\$ 835.00

Prepared by: H.J. Sunbury
Asst. Treasurer

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Record of Committee Chairmanships (Ten year period 1960 - 1969 inclusive)

Year	Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee	Sales Promotion Committee	Technical Committee	Fiber Testing Committee
1960	R.B.Smith(R/M)	E.A.Schuman(J/M)	D.F.Quealy(A/A)	I.Barnett(J/M)
1961	R.B.Smith(R/M)	E.A.Schuman(J/M)	D.F.Quealy(A/A)	I.Barnett(J/M)
1962	J.L.Mitchell(HKP)	S.J.Peele(Uni.)	J.L.Tucker(J/M)	I.Barnett(J/M)
1963	J.L.Mitchell(HKP)	J.T.Griffis(HKP)	J.L.Tucker(J/M)	I.Barnett(J/M)
1964	L.C.Williams(R/M)	J.W.Christenbury (A/A)	Wm.Maaskant(A/A)	I.Barnett(J/M)
1965	L.C.Williams(R/M)	J.W.Christenbury (A/A)	Wm.Maaskant(A/A)	I.Barnett(J/M)
1966	W.C.Atkinson(J/M)	W.S.Hough (J/M)	J.D.McCluer(HKP)	J.Wronski(R/M)
1967	W.C.Atkinson(J/M)	W.S.Hough (J/M)	J.D.McCluer(HKP)	J.Wronski(R/M)
1968	H.H.Walter(A/A)	M.Q.Scowcroft (R/M)	J.W.Hawkins(R/M)	G.F.A.Brink (Asb.Corp.)
1969	H.H.Walter(A/A)	M.Q.Scowcroft (R/M)	J.W.Hawkins(R/M)	G.F.A.Brink (Asb.Corp.)

Company Participation (For ten year period 1960 - 1969 inclusive)

Johns-Manville has supplied -----	14	chairmanship years	(35.0%)
Raybestos-Manhattan has supplied -----	10	"	" (25.0%)
American Asbestos Textile has supplied -	8	"	" (20.0%)
H.K. Porter Company has supplied -----	5	"	" (12.5%)
Asbestos Corporation has supplied -----	2	"	" (5.0%)
Uniroyal has supplied -----	1	"	" (2.5%)
Garlock, Inc. has supplied -----	0	"	" (00.0%)
Total	40	"	" 100.0%

E.E.S. 9/30/69

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
BOARD OF GOVERNOR'S MEETING

October 9, 1969, - The CAROLINA, Pinehurst, North Carolina

Agenda:

Call to Order - 10:00 A.M. - E.A. Schuman, Chairman

Minutes of the last meeting

Financial Report - M.Q. Scowcroft, Treasurer

Annual Audit Report - E.A. Schuman

Report - Environmental Study Committee - C.L. Sheckler, Chm.

Resignation of Vice President R.P. Clark

Approval of Uniroyal's new representative on Board of Governors

Report of Nominating Committee - L.E. Moody, Chm.

Election of officers for the coming year

Appointment of Chairmen for working committees

- (a) Air Hygiene & Mfg.
- (b) Sales Promotion
- (c) Technical
- (d) Fiber Testing

Approval of A.T.I. Budget for 1970

Speaker for the February 1970 meeting (*)

Approval of locations for meetings in 1970

- February 4-6, 1970 - Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga. (Firm)
- June 10-12, 1970 - Balmoral Hotel, Thetford Mines, Quebec (Firm)
- October 7-9, 1970 - Statler Hilton Inn, Williamsburg, Va. (Firm)

Suggestions for location of meetings in 1971

- February - Charlotte, N.C. or Atlanta, Ga.
- June 1971 - Cherry Hill, N.J. or the new Holiday Inn, Phila. Pa.
- October - Somewhere in mountains of Penna., Va., West Va., or Vt.

For February, 1972 - The new Disneyland, Orlando, Fla.

Other business

Adjournment

- (*) By rotation it is H.K. Porter Company's turn to sponsor a speaker.

ROSTER

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
P. O. Box 239, Pompton Lakes, N. J. 07442

* * * * *
AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.
Norristown, Pa.

GARLOCK INC.
Palmyra, New York

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION
New York, N. Y.

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.
Ambler, Pa.

H. K. PORTER CO. INC.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
Bridgeport, Conn.
UNIROYAL, INC.
New York, N. Y.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION, LTD.
Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada
BELL ASBESTOS MINES, LTD.
Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada

BRITISH BELTING AND ASBESTOS, LTD.
Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, England
CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORP., LTD.
Toronto, Canada

HILADOS Y TEJIDOS DE ASBESTO, S. A.
Toluca, Mexico

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.
Black Lake, Quebec, Canada

SOCIETE ANONYME FRANCAISE DU FERODO
Paris, France

TURNER BROTHERS ASBESTOS CO., LTD.
Rochdale, England



ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

—FOUNDED 1944—

1944-1945 ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

October 10, 1945

GENERAL MEETING

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

October 8-10th, 1969

The CAROLINA, Pinehurst, North Carolina

Meeting schedule:

Wednesday, October 8, 1969

Registration

Social Hour - 6:00 P.M.

Dancing - "Pine Room" - 9:30 P.M. (*)

Thursday, October 9, 1969

All committees meet, starting 8:30 A.M.

Air Hygiene & Mfg.

Sales Promotion

Technical

Fiber Testing

Environmental Study

Board of Governor's meeting - 10:00 A.M.

Social Hour - 6:00 P.M.

Dancing - "Pine Room" - 9:30 P.M. (*)

Friday, October 10, 1969

GENERAL MEETING - 9:30 A.M.

Reception - 12 Noon; Luncheon - 12:30 P.M.

*** Meeting adjourned ***

Note: Ladies invited to Social Hours, also the Reception and Luncheon

(*) Hotel orchestra

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

President ----- E.A. Schuman
Vice President ---- R.P. Clark
Treasurer ----- M.Q. Scowcroft
Exec. Sec'y ----- H.E. Sunbury
Legal Counsel ----- H.C. Roosevelt

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

E.A. Schuman, Chairman
R.P. Clark, L.E. Moody, J.L. Rainey
M.Q. Scowcroft, J.K. Whittaker, G.P. Wiess

AIR HYGIENE & MFG. COMMITTEE

H.H. Walter, Chairman
H. Fleming, R.C. Hunt, L.E. Moody, R. Morton
K.W. Nelson, C.L. Sheckler, R.B. Smith
A.R. Patterson

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

J.W. Hawkins, Chairman
D.T. Austin, Jr., G.E. Houghton, J.D. McCluer
Wm. Maaskant, S.G. Dixit, D.P. Quealy

SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE

H.Q. Scowcroft, Chairman
J.W. Christenbury, R.P. Clark, A. Kuzmuk
E.A. Schuman, Geo. Griswold, Jr.

FIBER TESTING COMMITTEE

G.F.A. Brink, Chairman
I. Barnett, D.E. Childers, R. Dodds-Hebron
B. Lincoln, C.E. Stiefken, W.C. Streib
T.T. Tigert, J.P. Wronski

FIBRE COMMITTEE

M.P. Carson, J.D. Christian, N.W. Hondry
H.J. Kessel, W.W. Oughtred, F.P. Smith
Wm. J.W. Smith

About the Speakers:

George S. Fabel - formerly President of the Southern Asbestos Company before it was acquired by the H.K. Porter Company, Inc., is presently associated with the American Asbestos Textile Corp. Mr. Fabel served on the first A.T.I. Board of Governors in 1944, was Vice-Pres. in 1947 and 1948, and President of A.T.I. in 1949 and 1950. He has always been a loyal and enthusiastic supporter of the A.T.I., and it is a privilege indeed to have both he and his charming wife in attendance at our 25th Anniversary Meeting.

Mr. & Mrs. Fabel live at 6612 Sardis Road, in Charlotte, N.C.

Mr. James S. Massenburg - Executive Sec'y of the North Carolina Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, is recognized as an authority on the employability of the handicapped; and what business and industry can do to take advantage of their skills.

An Act of Congress has designated the first full week in October (this week) as "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" and so we are most pleased to have this opportunity to hear Mr. Massenburg, and to learn what our industry can contribute to a most worthy cause!

Mr. Massenburg's office is located at 541 Caswell Bldg., Raleigh, N.C. 27602

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

GENERAL MEETING

October 10, 1969 - The CAROLINA, Pinehurst, N.C.

Agenda:

Call to Order - 9:30 A.M. - E.A. Schuman, President

Introductions

Minutes of the last meeting

Financial Report - H.Q. Scowcroft, Treasurer

Legal Counsel Report - H.C. Roosevelt, Atty.

Fibre Producer's Report - Wm.J.W. Smith (*)

Committee Reports: Air Hygiene & Mfg.
Sales Promotion
Technical
Fiber Testing
Environmental Study

The First Twenty-five Years - George S. Fabel

Other business

Date and location of the next meeting

Guest Speaker:- Mr. James S. Massenburg
Subject:- "Employment of the Handicapped"

Reception - 12:00 Noon; Luncheon - 12:30 pm

Adjournment

(*) Director, Vice President & Gen. Sales Mgr.,
BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute

JUN 20 1969

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

MINUTES - GENERAL MEETING - JUNE 20, 1969

Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J.

In Attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

J. L. Rainey
J. W. Christenbury
H. H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.

G. E. Houghton
S. G. Dixit
E. W. Fisher (Guest speaker)

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

E. A. Schuman
R. M. Billings
C. L. Sheckler

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

L. E. Moody
J. D. McCluer
D. E. Childers
J. L. Mitchell
J. W. Echerd

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

M. Q. Scowcroft
A. R. Patterson
J. W. Hawkins
R. B. Smith

UNIROYAL, INC.

R. P. Clark
R. C. Hunt
D. T. Austin, Jr.
H. Fleming
J. H. Wolfsie, M. D.

GUESTS

W. S. Hough, Sec'y-Treas., Mech. Packing
Association.
J. L. Tucker, Consultant on Textiles
B. E. Shirey, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

P. E. Leclerc
G. F. A. Brink

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

W. H. Smith
C. H. Schoch

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORP. LTD.

Dr. R. A. Kuntze

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

C. E. Stiefken

TURNER BROS. ASBESTOS CO., LTD.

W. M. Deckman

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

Geo. Griswold, Jr.
D. Frost

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

H. C. Roosevelt (Legal Counsel)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H. E. Sunbury (Secretary)

Note: Those attending committee meetings the previous two days,
but not the General Meeting, are listed on committee
reports.

Minutes - General Meeting

1. President Schuman called the meeting to order at 9:30 A. M.
2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. R. P. Clark moved the reading be omitted, seconded by J. L. Rainey, and so voted.
3. The Financial Report was presented by Treasurer Scowcroft. It was moved by R. P. Clark that report be accepted. The motion was seconded by J. W. Christenbury, and so voted. The report is attached.
4. Mr. Haven C. Roosevelt, Legal Counsel, addressed the meeting, and a brief summary of his remarks follows:

"Counsel reported on the hard line taken by the Department of Justice in the antitrust field. He reviewed the FTC's pre-merger notification requirements and recent remarks by Attorney General Mitchell regarding mergers. Counsel also briefly recited some of the reasoning and policy behind the Administration's hard line in attacking mergers and attempting to slow merger activity. He dealt primarily with one of the reasons - reciprocity, or other forms of unfair buyer-seller leverage - noting that reciprocity was a problem which almost all businessmen encounter in one form or another. Counsel explained the recent complaint in the case against United States Steel and reviewed some of the terms of the proposed consent decree. He concluded that in order to avoid successful attack, all purchasing decisions of a company should be made on the basis of price, quality and service rather than on the basis of whether or not a prospective seller is also a good customer of the company."
5. At this point in the meeting President Schuman asked each person present to stand and identify himself and his company.
6. President Schuman announced that the Board of Governors had unanimously approved the application of Nicolet Industries, Inc., for Regular Membership in the Institute, and extended to that company a most cordial welcome to participate in our activities.
7. President Schuman announced that the resignation of Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Company from the Institute had been accepted due to the acquisition of that company by the H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
8. Our next meeting, to be held October 8-10, 1969, at Pinehurst, N. C., will be the 25th Anniversary meeting of the Institute and President Schuman announced that Mr. J. L. Rainey had been appointed Program Chairman for that important occasion. He asked that everyone make a special effort to attend, bringing their

cont'd

Minutes - General Meeting

wives if possible. Also that we would like a large attendance by company officials in addition to those who regularly attend our meeting.

9. The Fibre Producers Report was prepared by Mr. M.P. Carson, V.P. - Sales, ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED, Thetford Mines, Quebec, and was given by Mr. Paul E. Leclerc, Regional Sales Manager of ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED, as Mr. Carson was confined to his room due to sudden illness. The full text of the excellent report is attached to these minutes.

10. President Schuman introduced our guest speaker, Mr. Edward W. Fisher, Supervisor of Product Engineering, GARLOCK INC. Palmyra, New York. Mr. Fisher talked about - "The Use of Asbestos Textiles in the Packing Industry". Speaking from a background of over 35 years experience in the Packing Industry Mr. Fisher gave a most interesting and informative talk on various forms of packings and the design principles involved in making them effective for a multiplicity of applications and operating conditions. Many samples were displayed illustrating points made as his talk progressed, and at its conclusion copies of his paper were given to those in attendance. President Schuman thanked Mr. Fisher on behalf of the Board of Governors and Members and a fine round of applause was given Mr. Fisher in recognition of an outstanding talk. We are most appreciative of the cooperation of GARLOCK INC. in permitting Mr. Fisher to give his fine talk!

11. The committee reports were given by the respective chairmen as listed below:

Fiber Testing Committee - G.F.A. Brink, Chm.
Technical Committee ----- J.W. Hawkins, Chm.
Sales Promotion Committee - M.Q. Scowcroft, Chm.
Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - H.H. Walter, Chm.

The full text of their reports is attached to these minutes.

12. President Schuman asked Mr. C.L. Sheckler, Chairman of the recently formed Environmental Study Committee, to give a brief report on the current activity of that committee. Mr. Sheckler said that one major objective of the committee was to keep members of the Institute informed on legislation affecting our industry, and in this connection he urged everyone to read the revised Walsh-Healy act now in effect for public contracts in respect to environmental working conditions involving dust counts and also noise levels.

Mentioned his current discussions with the U.S.P.H. Service in reference their policy and procedure on reporting significant findings of clinical examinations of employees to the individual's family physician, but not to the company physician. He stressed the necessity for the company physician to know which employees are in need of medical attention.

(continued)

Mr. Sheckler reported that he had written Mr. C.A. Gnam, in the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, on May 6, 1969, giving Mr. Gnam on behalf of the Asbestos Textile Institute, comments pertaining to the proposed legislation HR 2503. Mr. Sheckler pointed out to Mr. Gnam that HR 2503 is too broad and non-specific in its provisions, and as it related only to asbestos would vest all authority in the Dept. of HEW, including inspection authority which would, in effect, duplicate the existing and proposed responsibilities of the Dept. of Labor. Hence a separate act, such as the proposed HR 2503 relating only to the asbestos industry, is unnecessary and also undesirable.

Mr. Sheckler touched on some miscellaneous medical scientific reports concerning the biological effects on animals of asbestos in conjunction with pulmonary diseases.

In concluding his remarks Mr. Sheckler announced that a new member of his committee was Dr. J.H. Wolfsie, Corporate Medical Director, Uniroyal, Inc.. Other members of the Environmental Study Committee are:-Dr. J.L. Goodman, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. at North Charleston, S.C.; J.L. Rainey, Vice President, American Asbestos Textile Corporation; and R.P. Clark, Sales Mgr. for asbestos textiles, Uniroyal, Inc. (Mr. Sheckler, the Chairman, is Manager - Accident Prevention and Health Administration, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City.)

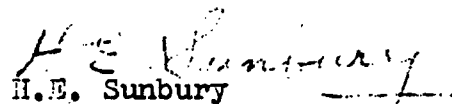
13. President Schuman announced these dates for future meetings:

October 8-10, 1969 - The Carolina, Pinehurst, North Carolina
February 4-6, 1970 - The Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.
June 10-12, 1970 - The Hotel La Provence, Thetford Mines, Que.
October 7-9, 1970 - The Statler Hilton Inn, Williamsburg, Va.

In respect to the meeting scheduled for June 10-12, 1970 at Thetford Mines, President Schuman expressed the sincere appreciation of all members for the invitation extended to the Institute by the mining companies, namely:- Asbestos Corporation Limited; Bell Asbestos Mines Limited; Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd.; Cassiar Corporation Ltd.; and Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.

14. There being no other business to come before the meeting it recessed for a group luncheon after which it was duly adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


H.E. Sunbury
Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

May 8, 1969

Balance On Hand at last report (January 10, 1969)

General Fund	\$ 1025.57	
Savings Fund	17408.91	
Petty Cash Fund	<u>76.98</u>	
		\$18511.46

Receipts

To Savings Fund (Interest - 4 mos.)	\$ 275.00 (Est)
To Savings Fund (1969 Dues)	3000.00
To General Fund (1969 dues)	6000.00
To General Fund (Book Sales)	<u>79.74</u>
	9354.74

Total On Hand and Received	\$ 27866.20
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Disbursements

Legal Retainer (7 mos. ending 3/31/69)	1250.00	
Legal Expenses (7 " " " ")	434.94	
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	476.00	
F.I.C.A. Tax (First Qtr.1969)	36.00	
Secretary's Travel Expense	254.86	
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00	
A.T.I. meeting expense (Feb.5-7,1969)	703.78	
Printing & Office supplies	56.48	
Telephone (4 mos.)	80.61	
Petty Cash (Vouchers 396-411 inclusive)	<u>59.77</u>	
Total Disbursements		3652.44

Balance On Hand as of May 8, 1969	\$24,213.76
-----------------------------------	-------------

Funds

General Fund (Bank Statement of 5/8/69)	\$ 4512.64	(*)
Savings Fund	19683.91	(**)
Petty Cash Fund	17.21	
Total Funds		\$24213.76

Total Funds	<u> </u>	\$24213.76
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Assets as of May 8, 1969

General Fund	\$ 4512.64	
Savings Fund	19683.91	
Petty Cash Fund	17.21	
Accts Receivable (Book Sales)	1.32	
Postage on Hand	10.36	
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00	
Total Assets		\$24226.44

Total Assets **\$24,226.44**

Liabilities (None)

Net Worth

\$24,226.44

(*) \$1000.00 transferred from Savings to General Fund on 1/16/69
(**) Includes \$275.00 estimated interest for period 1/1-4/30/69

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. Sunbury
H. E. Sunbury, Asst. Treasurer

FIBRE PRODUCER'S REPORT

Asbestos Textile Institute - June 20, 1969

By: M. P. Carson, Vice Pres. - Sales, ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

Shipments from Quebec were down 6.7 percent at the end of May 1969 as compared with the five-month period in 1968. This was partly due to the unsettled labour situation in the St. Lawrence River earlier in the spring. Shipping companies in many cases refused to place vessels in Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers pending a settlement of disputes. The settlement was forthcoming in the ports and shipping at present has returned to normal.

Most companies in Quebec have recently settled labour negotiations with unions. In our company's case, an agreement to the end of 1971 has been negotiated. Thus, one can expect a period of stability.

There are acute shortages of quality Group 3 fibre. While there has been no apparent change in shipments to the U. S. market as compared with last year, there appears to be a decrease in availability of Group 3. This decrease in availability has been referred to in past reports as far as British Columbia is concerned, and a similar situation has developed in Quebec.

Overseas markets have been strong generally in Group 3. It is notable that the Q.A.M.A. inventory for Group 3 has been reduced by 70% since May 31st, 1968.

In asbestos cement grades, strong demand continues for Groups 4, 5 and 6. Market reports from various areas highlight shortages in quality 4 Group fibres. Group 5 and 6 are in quite short supply for a/c applications, although some quantities of brake lining 5's and 6's are still available.

Shorts seem to be moving as well as in 1968, with some shortfalls reported. The closing of the Nicolet Mine earlier this year has reduced the availability of shorts.

To attempt to satisfy part of the apparent demand of the next few years, our company is increasing production in the Thetford area. We are hopeful of adding 10% to last year's total production. Plans to bring Asbestos Hill into production at the rate of 100,000 tons per year are progressing favourably. Mid-1972 is the target date. The ore will be concentrated at Ungava, transported to Europe, where a finishing plant will complete the job. The Penhale orebody is under development. This latter will not mean additional tonnage, as it will replace Normandie, which will be depleted by 1974.

There are other prospects still under study in Canada and Australia, but these are not considered to be at the stage where future production can be anticipated.

cont'd.

Fibre Producer's Report

As far as one can confirm, Rhodesian fibre is still finding markets, and it is assumed there is no build-up of inventory there. Russia has made no new moves to increase its share of world markets and still retains about 250,000 tons, including shipments to Socialist Europe. Some Socialist countries in Europe are increasing their purchases of Canadian fibre, perhaps indicating some difficulties in obtaining more Russian supplies.

Minutes of the A.E.I. Fiber Testing Committee

Meeting held June 18 and 19, 1969 at the
Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N.J.

PRESIDENT:

Members: G.F.A. Brink, Chairman - Asbestos Corporation Ltd.
D.E. Childers - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
W.C. Streib - Johns-Manville Corp.
C.E. Stiefken - Lake Asbestos of Que., Ltd.

Visitors: E.W. Fisher - Garlock Inc.
D.J. Frost - Nicolet Industries, Inc.
C.H. Schoch - Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd.
W.H. Smith - " " " "

BUSINESS:

1. Magnetic Rating Test

- 1.1 The outcome of the recent Magnetic Rating Round Robin on three (3) asbestos fibers and ten (10) textile products, conducted under the guidance of Mr. Walter Smith at different laboratory locations, and the conclusions based on the statistical analyses of the results by the Johns-Man-Corp. were reviewed at a joint session with members of Sub A-4, ASTM Committee D-13, and the ATI Technical Committee on the 18th June. Eighteen persons were in attendance at the joint session. The findings of the statistical analyses were as follows:
 - 1.1.1 The two test methods give essentially the same average, but are not necessarily the same for each sample.
 - 1.1.2 There was no difference due to company alone on either test.
 - 1.1.3 Isolated odd results seemed to occur with both the asbestos fibers and the asbestos textile products which could not be fully explained. However, in the case of the latter, these were probably due to variations in the magnetic content of the samples sent to each laboratory.
 - 1.1.4 Although there were some erratic results, the Round Robin Test was an improvement over the previous one.
- 1.2 It was mutually agreed at the joint session that the new ASTM procedure would be based on the T. & N. apparatus on account of its apparent advantages; and a motion to this effect was passed at the 19th June meeting of the Fiber Testing Committee. Work was commenced on the first draft of the new ASTM Method of Test for Magnetic Rating of Asbestos Fiber and Textile Products under the guidance of Mr. Paul Nicodemus, Chairman of Sub A-4, ASTM Comm. D-13.
- 1.3 A number of important items relative to the magnetic rating

(continued)

test were discussed at the 19th June meeting, and it was recommended that a list of these be submitted to the Chairmen of the committees involved for consideration when writing up the new procedure.

2. National Stockpile Purchase Specification Asbestos-Chrysotile P-3-R4, Dated 18th November, 1965

- 2.1 In response to a request from Mr. Carl Gnam of the Miscellaneous Metals & Minerals Division (DSA) of the Department of Commerce in March, it was recommended that page (F) of Specification P-3-R4 be amended to read as follows:

'(F) Magnetic Rating:

The following types of chrysotile asbestos shall qualify in terms of magnetic rating as follows:

<u>Magnetic Rating</u>	<u>Recommended Use</u>
Less than 1.0	--- Electrical.
1.0 but less than 2.0	-- Certain Electrical & General Purpose.
2.0 and above	----- General Purpose.'

- 2.2 The Technical Committee Chairman will advise Mr. Gnam of the joint session's recommendation

3. Recent activities of the QAMA Technical (Colour Test) and ASTM D-30 (Sub III) Committees (Rotap & Moisture Content Tests) of interest to ATI were briefly reviewed.

4. Spicular and Grit Content of Spinning Fibers

- 4.1 The results of experimental work to develop a suitable test method for measuring the spicular & grit content of spinning fibers were discussed and fractions recovered from three hydrocyclones in series were examined. The Committee recommended that work on this score be continued; and that other approaches such as the elutriation of the longer McNett fractions in the Crudy Content apparatus be considered as well as hydrocycloning. A progress report is to be submitted at the next meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

G.F.A. Brink, Chairman
ATI Fiber Testing Committee

Minutes:

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Asbestos Textile Institute

June 18-19, 1969 at the Seaview Country Club, Absecon, New Jersey.

In Attendance: Irving Barnett - Johns-Manville
 William Maaskant - American Asbestos
 D. T. Austin - Uniroyal
 J. D. McCluer - H. K. Porter Co.
 G. E. Houghton - Garlock, Inc.
 J. W. Hawkins - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

During the Wednesday afternoon session (June 18), Messrs. George Harris, Paul Nicodemus, Paul Smith, and Bill Eckerd attended as ASTM A-4 members. Also, members of the Fiber Testing Committee - Messrs. Dewey Childress, Wm. Strieb, Walter Smith, Karl Shock, Donald Frost, and Sudhakas Dixit.

Minutes:

The first draft of ASTM Specification D-1118, Magnetic Rating of Asbestos was started. Information is being obtained from Mr. Lincoln of T & N on the electrical circuit to be included in the specification. Mr. Walter Smith is supplying information on sample preparation.

The National Stockpile Specification P-3-R4 on Spinnable Asbestos Fibers was discussed; recommendations are being made that three categories be included - 1 MR and under, over 1 MR but less than 2, and fibers over 2 MR.

MIL-I-3053, Insulation, Electrical, Asbestos Fiber, Treated and Untreated. This specification needed a lot of changes and the Technical Committee of the ATI has offered to assist the appropriate representatives in the revision.

MIL-P-16404 on Asbestos Packings was reviewed and several changes suggested.

HH-P-41C on Asbestos Rope & Wick was reviewed and a tolerance on weight for this specification was recommended.

MIL-I-24244 was reviewed and this specification is currently undergoing changes in the chemical analysis.

A new technique for determining the asbestos content by the fluoroborate technique was discussed.

The next ASTM specification to be revised will be D-1573 on Heat Ageing.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Hawkins
Chairman

MINUTES - SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute - June 19, 1969
Seaview Country Club, Absecon, New Jersey

The Sales Promotion Committee met on June 19th with representatives of five member companies in attendance.

The major topic of discussion was the letter written on May 5th by the Naval Ship Engineering Center of the Department of the Navy to, we presume, all companies involved or interested in high-temperature insulating materials. This letter said in part ... "The serious hazards of asbestos have recently received widespread publicity and have generated a high level of interest concerning its use by the U. S. Navy as an insulating material." It went on to point out that the chief hazard existed wherever there was a possibility of dust evolution during fabrication, installation and rip-out. Further, it said ... "In order to minimize the hazards associated with the use of asbestos and therefore reduce the possibility of deleterious effects to the workers, a comprehensive study has been initiated by the Naval Ship Engineering Center, Hyattsville, Md. to investigate the feasibility of substituting alternate materials for asbestos used as lagging, piping and boiler insulation."

Our committee discussed this problem in depth as it related to an important segment of our business - textiles. Several member companies responded individually to the Navy with letters of protest. There was no direct action taken by the committee itself.

A motion was passed to recommend to the Board of Governors that representatives of the Environmental Study Committee contact the concerned persons at the Navy in Hyattsville for a conference on the problem. We felt that our current concern is involved with learning as much as we could about their progress and the degree of their intent and that information could best be obtained by the Environmental Study Committee rather than the Sales Promotion Committee.

In an effort to have information on the Asbestos Textile Industry get wider distribution, we discussed the possibility of arranging free subscriptions to the trade magazine "Asbestos." We are thinking of engineering college libraries among other institutions. It was agreed to propose a program to the Board of Governors. A motion to do so was made and passed at this meeting.

Two Years ago, we investigated the possibility of instituting an advertising program sponsored by the Institute. After some preliminary work was accomplished, each member of the committee checked the subject with his own corporate executives. The reports back at that time were lukewarm at best and the matter subsequently was dropped. However, the Committee itself has not lost its enthusiasm for the project. Because of the increase in unfavorable publicity on asbestos during the ensuing time, members felt that their respective managements might be more receptive and that the program should be reinvestigated. The subject attracted spirited

cont'd.

Minutes - Sales Promotion committee

discussion but no specific action was taken at this meeting other than to put the subject on the agenda for the October meeting.

The meeting was adjourned early in order that members could attend the important meeting of the Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee meeting attended by two representatives of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Respectfully submitted,

M. Q. Scowcroft
Chairman

MINUTES - AIR HYGIENE & MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE
Asbestos Textile Institute

June 19, 1969 - Seaview Country Club, Abescon, N. J.

In Attendance:

H. H. Walter, Chairman	-	American Asbestos Textile Corp.
L. E. Moody	-	H. K. Porter, Inc.
H. Fleming	-	Uniroyal, Inc.
R. C. Hunt	-	Uniroyal, Inc.
R. B. Smith	-	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
A. R. Patterson	-	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
S. G. Dixit	-	Garlock, Inc.

Bausch & Lomb Automatic Dust Counter:

The members of the committee agreed to further pursue the development of a method for correlating dust counts obtained by the Midgit Impinger and the Bosch & Lomb Dust Counter. This attempt appears to be important in regards to the acceptance of data from the Bosch & Lomb Dust Counter by governmental agencies as well as for the evaluation of such data within the plants.

The Bosch & Lomb Dust Counter will be transferred shortly from the Uniroyal plant in Hogsenville to H.K. Porter. Mr. Earl Wells - dust count technician of Uniroyal - will discuss his data and experience with the technician of H.K. Porter. It is planned that at a later date the dust count technicians of all member companies get together, exchange their data and experience and develop a method for the proper use of the Bosch & Lomb Dust Counter and a correlation to the Midgit Impinger.

Wet Weaving:

Samples of wet woven asbestos garment cloth before and after application of a finish proved that a wet woven asbestos garment cloth, which without the application of a proper finishing method, would be unacceptable for garment use, can be finished in such a way that it shows the same as or even improved characteristics of dry woven cloth. Problems arising from rust formation as well as from clogging of heddle eyes and reeds in the wet weaving process can be overcome by the use of stainless steel oval reeds and stainless steel heddle eyes.

Noise Exposure:

The problems of reducing the noise level, particularly in weave rooms, were discussed in regards to the "Revised Safety & Health Standards Under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act". Copies of that act and an analysis of the revised standards will be distributed to the committee members.

cont'd.

Minutes - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee

Dr. L. J. Cralley and Dr. William W. Lainhart of the U. S. Public Health Service, the Environmental Study Committee and members of the Board of Governors joined the committee meeting at 10:45 A.M. Dr. Cralley, Dr. Lainhart and Mr. C. L. Sheckler discussed procedures for the continuation of the study of the asbestos textile industry by the U. S. Public Health Service.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. Walter
Chairman

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute
OCT 10 1969

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Minutes - GENERAL MEETING - October 10, 1969

The CAROLINA, Pinehurst, North Carolina

In attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

J.L. Rainey
J.W. Christenbury
H.H. Walter
G.S. Fabel

GARLOCK INC.

G.E. Houghton
S.G. Dixit
A. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

E.A. Schuman
R.M. Billings
C.L. Sheckler
I. Barnett
K.A. Roberts

H.K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

L.E. Moody
D.E. Childers
J.W. Echerd

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

M.Q. Scowcroft
S.R. Zimmerman, Jr.
G.F. Ducker
M.W. Oliver
R.B. Smith
J.W. Hawkins
J.A. Brown, Jr.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

P.E. Leclerc
G.F.A. Brink

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

Wm. J.W. Smith
W.H. Smith

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.

E.A. Farrell

TURNER & NEWALL LTD.

Bernard Lincoln

TURNER BROS. ASBESTOS CO., LTD.

W.M. Deckman

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

J.K. Whittaker
Geo. Griswold, Jr.
D.J. Frost

UNIROYAL, INC.

B.T. Austin, Jr.
R.P. Clark
F.C. Phillips
E.A. Morris
R.C. Hunt

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

H.C. Roosevelt (Legal Counsel)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H.E. Sunbury (Secretary)

Guests:

J.T. Griffis, Charlotte, N.C.
J.D. McCluer, H.K. Porter Company, Inc. (Retired)
W.C. Atkinson, Johns-Manville Corp. (Retired)
W.H. Johnston, Atlas Asbestos Company, North Wales, Pa.
J.S. Massenburg, Raleigh, N.C. (Guest speaker)

Note: Those attending committee meetings the previous day, but not the General Meeting, are listed on committee reports.

1. President Schuman called the meeting to order at 9:30 A.M. and expressed his appreciation for the fine attendance of members (and wives) at this 25th Anniversary Celebration of the founding of ATI.
2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. Motion by E.A. Farrell to omit reading, seconded by R.M. Billings, so voted.
3. The Financial Report was presented by Treasurer Scowcroft. Moved by J.L. Rainey that report be accepted. Seconded by K.A. Roberts, and so voted. President Schuman stated that the Annual Audit of the Institute's books had been made by Mr. Charles W. Briggs, Jr., of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., and read Mr. Briggs's letter of October 2nd certifying that the financial report of September 9, 1969 presents fairly the position of the Institute as of that date. Report attached.
4. Mr. Haven C. Roosevelt, Legal Counsel, addressed the meeting, and a brief summary of his remarks follows:

" In the past twenty-five years various representatives from my firm have outlined to you some of the activities which you may do and which you may not do jointly. With the rules for these activities we are all fairly familiar. However, what you may say to each other as opposed to what you may do together is an increasingly difficult problem. In the recent Greensboro case a number of competitors exchanged information concerning prices charged or quoted to specific customers for corrugated containers. The trial court found that each defendant had exercised his own judgement with respect to taking orders and quoting prices.

On appeal the Attorney General argued that the exchange of information might have deprived customers of some of the benefits of competition -- that absent the exchange of information a lower price might have been quoted. The Supreme Court accepted this argument. The court drew what it called an "irresistible inference" that the exchange of information had an anticompetitive effect. Thus it would appear that any statistical reporting plan having to do with recently charged or quoted prices is in jeopardy. If this type of exchange is suspect then what other types in the future may incur suspicion? Although prices are the most obvious manifestation of product competition other factors are important -- packages; a finish, color or feature; credit; terms of sale; freight; even new products. All exchanges of information should be carefully examined to determine if an "irresistible inference" could be drawn that customers and competition in general might be adversely affected."

5. At this point in the meeting President Schuman asked each person to stand and identify himself and his company.

6. President Schuman announced that the Board of Governors, at their meeting held on October 9, 1969 had elected officers to serve for the coming year, namely:- President - E.A. Schuman; Vice President - L.E. Moody; Treasurer - M.Q. Scowcroft. New members of the Board of Governors are:- J.K. Whittaker of Nicolet Industries, Inc., and E.A. Morris of Uniroyal, Inc. Mr. Morris replaces R.P. Clark who resigned as Vice President of ATI on the first of September 1969. Mr. Clark's responsibilities at Uniroyal

having been realigned he is no longer responsible for that company's asbestos textile products. We regret that "Dick" Clark, always an active and popular participant in Institute affairs, is unable to continue attendance at our meetings.

7. The Fibre Producer's Report was given by Mr. Wm.J.W. Smith, Vice President & General Sales Manager of BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED. Mr. Smith reviewed the present situation in respect to the supply of various grades of asbestos fibres, and stated that so far as the spinning grades are concerned the normal inventories maintained by producers have been depleted to such an extent that a serious shortage could develop in the coming year.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Smith extended to the members, on behalf of the Canadian members of the Institute, a most gracious and cordial invitation to attend the ATI meeting to be held at Thetford Mines, Quebec, June 10-12, 1970. Hosts at that meeting will be:- Asbestos Corporation Limited; Bell Asbestos Mines Limited; Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd.; Johns-Manville Co. of Canada, Ltd.; and Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.

8. The committee reports were given by the respective chairmen:

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - H.H. Walter, Chm.
Technical Committee - J.W. Hawkins, Chm.
Sales Promotion Committee - M.Q. Scowcroft, Chm.
Fiber Testing Committee - G.F.A. Brink, Chm.
Environmental Study Committee - C.L. Sheckler, Chm.

Their reports are attached to these minutes.

9. President Schuman presented Certificates of Appreciation to the retiring chairmen; Messers Walter, Hawkins, Scowcroft and Brink, each of whom had served the normal term of two years, and thanked them on behalf of the Board of Governors and the members for their leadership and assistance in furthering the objectives of the Institute.

10. President Schuman announced that the new committee chairmen would be:

For Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - Mr. H. Fleming, Uniroyal, Inc.
" Technical Committee - Mr. S.G. Dixit, Garlock Inc.
" Sales Promotion Committee - Mr. R.E. Carpenter, Garlock Inc.
" Fiber Testing Committee - Mr. D.E. Childers, H.K. Porter Co., Inc.

Note: Currently under consideration is a proposal to change the name of the "Sales Promotion" Committee to more accurately denote its broad range of interests in such matters as public relations, new products, and legislation affecting our industry.

11. Mr. John D. McCluer, a former chairman of our Technical Committee, was presented with a beautiful plaque by President Schuman as a tribute to his many years of service in the asbestos textile industry, and his valuable contribution to the work of the Institute. Retired from the H.K. Porter Co., Inc., at the end of last August, Mr. & Mrs. McCluer reside at 1422 Richland Dr., Charlotte, N.C. 28205.

12. President Schuman introduced Mr. George S. Fabel, who served on the first A.T.I. Board of Governors in 1944, was Vice President in 1947-1948, and President of ATI in 1949 and 1950.

Mr. Fabel gave an interesting review of the progress made by the Institute since its founding in 1944, expressed his personal gratification that the organization he had helped to found had become of such value to the asbestos textile industry, and extended his best wishes for the years ahead! Mr. & Mrs. Fabel live at 6612 Sardis Rd., in Charlotte, N.C. 28211.

13. Dates and locations of future meetings, as announced by President Schuman:

February 4-6, 1970 - Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.
June 10-12, 1970 - Balmoral Hotel, Thetford Mines, Que., Canada
October 7-9, 1970 - Statler Hilton Inn, Williamsburg, Virginia

14. The Guest Speaker, Mr. James S. Massenburg, spoke on the subject "Employment of the Handicapped". Mr. Massenburg is Exec. Secretary of the North Carolina Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, and is recognized as an authority on the employability of the physically handicapped and what business and industry can do to utilize their skills.

An Act of Congress has designated the first full week in October (the present week) as "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" and so we were most pleased to have this opportunity to hear Mr. Massenburg, and to learn what industry can contribute to a most worthy cause. His address is 541 Caswell Bldg., Raleigh, N.C.

15. There being no further business to come before the meeting it recessed for a reception and group luncheon, following which it was duly adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury
Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

September 9, 1969

Balance on Hand at last report (May 8, 1969)

General Fund	\$ 4512.64	
Savings Fund	19683.91	
Petty Cash Fund	17.21	
		\$24213.76

Receipts

To Savings Fund (Interest - 4 mos.)	300.00 (Est.)	
To General Fund (Initiation Fee & Dues)	750.00	
To General Fund (Book Sales)	54.90	

1104.90

Total on Hand and Received

\$25318.66

Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 mos. ending 6/30/69)	750.00	
Legal Expenses (3 mos. " " 6/30/69)	127.44	
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	476.00	
F.I.C.A. Tax (2nd Qtr.-1969)	36.00	
Secretary's travel expense	110.72	
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00	
A.T.I. Meeting expense (June 18-20, 1969)	707.58	
Printing & Office Supplies	115.36	
Telephone (4 mos.)	127.31	
Stenographic	32.00	
Dues (Industrial Hygiene Foundation)	100.00	
Fire Insurance (Office contents-3 yrs.)	31.40	
Revision of ASTI Specs.	38.01	
Advertisement - Asbestos Mag. 50th Anniver'y	40.00	
Flowers	24.30	
Petty Cash (Vouchers 412-424 inclusive)	56.65	

Total Disbursements

3072.77

Balance on Hand as of September 9, 1969

\$22245.89

Funds

General Fund (Bank statement of 9/9/69)	\$ 2218.63	
Savings Fund	19983.91 (*)	
Petty Cash Fund	43.35	

Total Funds

\$ 22245.89

Assets as of Sept. 9, 1969

General Fund	\$ 2218.63	
Savings Fund	19983.91	
Petty Cash Fund	43.35	
Accts Receivable (Book Sales)	16.21	
Postage On Hand	5.60	
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00	

Total Assets

\$ 22268.70

Liabilities - Accts Payable as of 9/9/69

13.14

Net Worth

\$ 22255.56

(*) Includes \$575.00 estimated interest for period beginning January 1st, 1969 and ending August 31st, 1969

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury, Asst. Treas.

Minutes

AIR HYGIENE & MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

October 9, 1969 - The CAROLINA, Pinehurst, N.C.

In attendance:

H.H. Walter, Chairman	-- American Asbestos Textile Corporation
L.E. Moody	-- H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
R.C. Hunt	-- Uniroyal, Inc.
R.B. Smith	-- Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
A.R. Patterson	-- " "
C.L. Sheckler	-- Johns-Manville Corporation

Guests: S.R. Zimmerman, Jr. - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
W.M. Deckman - Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd.
G. Griswold, Jr. - Nicolet Industries, Inc.

Minutes

Bausch & Lomb Automatic Dust Counter:- Summarizing the experience of the member companies with the B&L Dust Counter, the committee came to the conclusion that the B&L instrument is not to considered a replacement for the Impinger, or for the Membrane- Filter.

However, it appears to be a most suitable device for monitoring air contamination over extended periods of time. It is suggested to have various areas periodically monitored over a period of at least a shift, preferably over a period of twenty-four hours. During the recording time all changes in the environment due to changes in humidity, temperature, air-flow, operation, etc, are to be reported as to their nature, time, and duration. Subsequently the strip chart from the B&L Recorder is to be evaluated in conjunction with the environmental report. It will then be possible to pin-point time, duration and extent of air contamination, and reasons for its occurrence over a full cycle of operation.

Whenever periods of high dust concentration have been observed it appears to be necessary to follow up as soon as possible with a dust count by means of the Impinger or the Membrane Filter, at the same location and under the same or at least similar conditions.

Most of our current programs are based on an industrial hygiene survey weekly or monthly. This interval of sampling appears to be too long to determine the effect of high concentration exposure of short duration as might be experienced under certain circumstances. The use of the B&L Dust Counter as a monitoring device, and the Membrane Filter as a fiber counter, supplementing each other, appears to be a most suitable way to pinpoint areas of high dust concentration and the reason thereof. Neither one by itself provides sufficient information.

We are recommending that member companies utilize the B&L Dust Counter in this manner to supplement their current industrial hygiene program. It would be most helpful to our industry if unusual

observations were brought to the attention of this committee.

Using the B&L Dust Counter in the described manner and inasmuch as the Impinger seems to have become obsolete (when the Membrane Filter is used in conjunction with the B&L Dust Counter) it is not necessary to develop a method for correlating dust counts obtained by the two instruments.

Membrane Filter Method:

Mr. C.L. Sheckler reported that the Impinger will most likely no longer be used and that the Membrane Filter Method is going to be the accepted method for evaluating asbestos dust. At the present time 12 fibers per cc, 5 microns plus, are considered to be the equivalent to 2 MPPCF as reported by Mr.J.Lynch, U.S.P.H.Service.

Cleaning Procedures:

Various methods for cleaning production equipment and rooms were discussed. A member of the committee reported on the use of the Abington System for periodic cleaning operations. Other member companies are using compressed air about twice a year for the removal of dust from pipes, rafters, ceilings, walls, etc. It appears to be most important that in this area major efforts are made to improve our methods and preferably prevent any excessive accumulation of dust.

Dust Prevention in Blending and Carding:

The committee members exchanged ideas in regards to dust abatement in the blending and carding operation. Enclosed blending lines, use of plastic bags for mixes, enclosed automatic card feed, lap system and other devices were discussed.

Respectfully submitted,

H.H. Walter
Chairman

Minutes

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING - October 9, 1969
of the The CAROLINA Hotel,
Asbestos Textile Institute Pinehurst, N.C.

In attendance:

J.W. Hawkins, Chairman	-- Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
I. Barnett	----- Johns-Manville Corp.
D.T. Austin, Jr.	----- Uniroyal, Inc.
J.D. McCluer	----- H.K. Porter Company, Inc. (Retired)
J.W. Echerd	----- H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
G.E. Houghton	----- Garlock Inc.
S.G. Dixit	----- Garlock Inc.

The Technical Committee met briefly with the Fiber Testing Committee to discuss the ASTM Specification on Magnetic Rating. Sufficient data and guidelines are now available for the revision of this specification around the T & N Analyzer. Mr. Lincoln has provided schematic drawings and Mr. Walter Smith has written sample preparation data that will be incorporated.

Most of the Technical Committee's time was used in work on the ASTM Specification D-1118 for Magnetic Rating.

Other specifications outstanding are a continuation of earlier work, and answers and revisions from government agencies are expected. These include:

1. National Stockpile Spec. P-3-R4 on Spinnable Asbestos Fibers. A change in M.R. was requested.
2. MIL-I-3053, Electrical Insulation - it was recommended that this entire specification be rewritten.
3. MIL-P-16404, Asbestos Packing - change suggested in the burnout procedure.
4. HHP-41-C, Asbestos Rope and Wick - change in weights and tolerance were recommended.

The remaining ASTM Specification to be revised is D-1573, Heat Aging.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Hawkins
Chairman

MINUTES - SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute - October 9, 1969

CAROLINA Hotel, Pinehurst, North Carolina

The Sales Promotion Committee met on October 9, 1969 with representatives of six member companies in attendance.

A portion of the meeting was devoted to the subject of the Navy's effort to seek substitutes for asbestos textiles. It was determined that the Naval Ship Engineering Center has not finalized its report on high temperature insulation, but steps were taken in the Committee to insure that the Institute is kept informed on the subject.

At the last meeting, you may recall that we planned to investigate the possibility of arranging free subscriptions of "ASBESTOS" magazine to college libraries and other institutions. As we began to investigate this subject in detail, we were led into a more comprehensive discussion of the purpose of the committee. In view of the tremendous interest in the health hazard involved with the use of asbestos, it was felt that the Committee's aims should be broadened. We began to probe in the area of public relations and new products. We feel that the scope of the Committee should be widened. It was agreed that the general work accomplished in the years past now seems to have been basically completed. We feel that a re-examination is in order and work will be done in this area before our next meeting.

You may also recall that we were to investigate the possibility of embarking on an Institute-sponsored advertising program. This, also, leads us into the scope of the Committee and convinces us that public relations is more descriptive of the areas that we should be concerned with. I believe that you will find at the next General Meeting that we will be able to more clearly define the work of this Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

M.Q. Scowcroft
Chairman

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

MINUTES - FIBER TESTING COMMITTEE MEETING

9th October, 1969 - The CAROLINA Hotel, Pinehurst, N.C.

Present:

Members: G.F.A. Brink, Chairman - Asbestos Corporation Ltd.
D.E. Childers - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
E.A. Farrell - Lake Asbestos of Quebec Limited
Bernard Lincoln - Turner & Newall Ltd.

Visitors: D.J. Frost * - Nicolet Industries, Inc.
W.H. Smith - Bell Asbestos Mines Limited.

* Note:- Application made for membership on this committee.

BUSINESS:

1. Magnetic Rating Test

1.1 The status quo of the Magnetic Rating Test was reviewed at a joint meeting of the Technical and Fiber Testing Committees. Fourteen (14) persons were in attendance at the joint session. The main items discussed were as follows:

1.1.1 Sampling, specimen holders and method of loading cells, especially for textile products.

1.1.2 Warning note on limitations of test method.

1.1.3 A schematic diagram for the T. & N. Magnetic Analyser was distributed.

1.1.4 Part of the first draft of the proposed ASTM Test Method for Magnetic Rating was handed over to the Chairman for distribution to the Fiber Testing Committee members.

1.1.5 The Chairman promised to supply Mr. Bernard Lincoln with 50 grams of magnetite equivalent to NBS magnetite sample No. 29 for the preparation of secondary calibrating standards.

2. Spicular and Grit Content of Spinning Fibers:

2.1 The results of work done since the last meeting to explore the possibilities of developing a suitable test method for determining the spicular and grit content of spinning fibers were reviewed and fractions recovered from the elutriation of +4M & -4M McNett fractions and hydrocyclone residues were circulated for examination.

- 2.2 Although the present approach did not give the desired results, it was decided to keep this subject on the agenda for future consideration.
3. Recent activities of the QAMA Technical Committee (Static Particle Sizing i.e., fiber length and diameter by the Zeiss Particle Size Analyzer & Split Image Shearing Device and Colour) and ASTM D-30 (Sub-III) Committee (Ro-tap, Colour & Moisture Content) of interest to ATI were briefly reviewed.
4. Fiber Length Measurements:- This important subject was briefly discussed again; and the need for a more precise method of measuring fiber length was expressed. The Chairman promised to prepare a resume of recent known developments in this field for circulation to Committee members.
5. The Chairman thanked the members for their assistance and cooperation during the term of his office (two years) and urged them to continue their search for improved and refined methods of testing asbestos fiber.

Respectfully submitted,

G.F.A. Brink, Chairman
ATI Fiber Testing Committee
21st October, 1969

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY COMMITTEE

Outline of remarks (unedited) by C.L. Sheckler, Chm.
at ATI General Meeting, October 10, 1969

1. Discussed a Position Paper (Special Report) to the Surgeon General from the Bureau of Occupational Safety and Health. Has reviewed a draft of the Paper but does not know when it will be published - perhaps within the next six months.
2. Discussed potential revision of Threshold Limit Value for Asbestos Dust. Current ACGIH TLV is 5.0 MPPCF. Walsh-Healy Act revision is 12 fibers per cc, or 2.0 MPPCF. Proposed TLV at this time is 6 fibers per cc, or 1.0 MPPCF, meaning fibers over 5 microns in length. A fibre is defined as being three times in length of its diameter.
3. Referred to meetings with Captain Rosenwinkle, Commanding Officer of Shipyard Repair and Environmental Health, concerning the Navy's search for substitutes for asbestos-containing materials, and use of new asbestos products that generate less dust. Concludes that the industry needs to develop and present new products that are less dusty and also needs to project educational material, or information, concerning use of asbestos products.
4. "Nader's Raiders" have been considerably involved in the Coal Industry "Black Lung" occupational disease problems, legislation and litigation. This group and movement has now moved into the area of the Cotton Textile Industry in respect to "Brown Lung" (Byssinosis) an occupational disease caused by inhalation of cotton dust. There is reason to believe that the investigation into cotton textiles may lead Nader, or someone else, to the Asbestos Textile Industry. It is therefore essential that ATI be alert and prepared. One of the greatest assets that we have in our favor is the cooperative health program that the ATI has undertaken with the U.S.P.H. Service. This program is in its third stage, the clinical examination stage, and has and will contribute a great deal of knowledge relative to the health problems relating to asbestos. Stressed that members who have been cooperating in the USPHS health program have no reason to be apprehensive, as we have been forthright in recognizing our difficulties, and we have been doing something about it. We must continue our efforts, and are currently making plans to do considerable work in the area of health information and education to the users of our products.
5. Reviewed current status of medical research work in conjunction with asbestos and mineral fibers. Mentioned participation by other manufacturing groups, i.e.: IAMA, NIMA, ACPA, and recently the MPA.
6. Pointed out that the Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee of ATI was concerned primarily with "In-Plant" conditions and problems, whereas the Environmental Study Committee's primary objective was to act in an advisory capacity on matters affecting our industry, outside the plant, such as legislation, litigation, medical research findings, customer education efforts, liaison with other industry groups, etc. Stressed the need for constant coordination between the two committees.

H.E. Sunbury
Secretary

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute
OCT 10 1969



ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

P. O. BOX 239

75 CENTER ST., POMPTON LAKES, N. J. 07442

U. S. A.

December 15, 1969

Phone: 839-2216

Area code 201

Mr. R.E. Carpenter
GARLOCK INC.
Palmyra, New York 14522

TO: A. KUZMUK
FROM: RAY CARPENTER

Dear Mr. Carpenter: Committee Chairmanship

We were very pleased to learn from Alex Kuzmuk that you are agreeable to serve as a Committee Chairman for what has been called for many years our "Sales Promotion Committee".

A proposal to change the name of the Sales Promotion Committee was approved by the Board of Governors at their meeting held on October 9, 1969. The new name, to be selected by members of that committee, is to be indicative of their wide range of interest in such matters as public relations, legislation, new products, customer information, etc., that are considered of importance to the asbestos textile industry.

The next General Meeting of A.T.I. will be held February 4-6, 1970 at the Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga. Your committee will meet on Thursday morning, February 5th.

It is suggested that the matter of selecting a new name for the committee should be discussed at that time, and a decision made.

Several suggested names have been considered, such as:

- Public Relations Committee
- New Products Committee
- Product Education & Promotion Committee
- Asbestos Information Committee
- Industry Promotion Committee

? You may have noticed that the report of our 25th Anniversary Meeting that appears on Page 6, November issue of ASBESTOS Magazine, states that you are the newly appointed chairman of the "Industry Promotion" Committee. For purposes of this publicity release it was thought best to drop the word "Sales" from the committee title, and, with a printing deadline to meet, the word "Industry" was substituted for "Sales". There has been no discussion of the name "Industry Promotion Committee", and no authorization for its continued usage.

I look forward to seeing you in Atlanta next February!

Wishing you the Season's Best, I am,

Yours sincerely,

CC: M.Q. Scowcroft
E.A. Schuman

H.E. Sunbury
Exec. Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Minutes - GENERAL MEETING - October 10, 1969

The CAROLINA, Pinehurst, North Carolina

In attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

J.L. Rainey
J.W. Christenbury
H.H. Walter
G.S. Fabel

GARLOCK INC.

G.E. Houghton
S.G. Dixit
A. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

E.A. Schuman
R.M. Billings
C.L. Sheckler
I. Barnett
K.A. Roberts

H.K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

L.E. Moody
D.E. Childers
J.W. Echerd

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

M.Q. Scowcroft
S.R. Zimmerman, Jr.
G.F. Ducker
M.W. Oliver
R.B. Smith
J.W. Hawkins
J.A. Brown, Jr.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

P.E. Leclerc
G.F.A. Brink

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

Wm. J.W. Smith
W.H. Smith

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.

E.A. Farrell

TURNER & NEWALL LTD.

Bernard Lincoln

TURNER BROS. ASBESTOS CO., LTD.

W.M. Deckman

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

J.K. Whittaker
Geo. Griswold, Jr.
D.J. Frost

UNIROYAL, INC.

B.T. Austin, Jr.
R.P. Clark
F.C. Phillips
E.A. Morris
R.C. Hunt

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

H.C. Roosevelt (Legal Counsel)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H.E. Sunbury (Secretary)

Guests:

J.T. Griffis, Charlotte, N.C.
J.D. McCluer, H.K. Porter Company, Inc. (Retired)
W.C. Atkinson, Johns-Manville Corp. (Retired)
W.H. Johnston, Atlas Asbestos Company, North Wales, Pa.
J.S. Massenburg, Raleigh, N.C. (Guest speaker)

Note: Those attending committee meetings the previous day, but not the General Meeting, are listed on committee reports.

1. President Schuman called the meeting to order at 9:30 A.M. and expressed his appreciation for the fine attendance of members (and wives) at this 25th Anniversary Celebration of the founding of ATI.
2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. Motion by E.A. Farrell to omit reading, seconded by R.M. Billings, so voted.
3. The Financial Report was presented by Treasurer Scowcroft. Moved by J.L. Rainey that report be accepted. Seconded by K.A. Roberts, and so voted. President Schuman stated that the Annual Audit of the Institute's books had been made by Mr. Charles W. Briggs, Jr., of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., and read Mr. Briggs's letter of October 2nd certifying that the financial report of September 9, 1969 presents fairly the position of the Institute as of that date. Report attached.
4. Mr. Haven C. Roosevelt, Legal Counsel, addressed the meeting, and a brief summary of his remarks follows:

" In the past twenty-five years various representatives from my firm have outlined to you some of the activities which you may do and which you may not do jointly. With the rules for these activities we are all fairly familiar. However, what you may say to each other as opposed to what you may do together is an increasingly difficult problem. In the recent Greensboro case a number of competitors exchanged information concerning prices charged or quoted to specific customers for corrugated containers. The trial court found that each defendant had exercised his own judgement with respect to taking orders and quoting prices.

On appeal the Attorney General argued that the exchange of information might have deprived customers of some of the benefits of competition -- that absent the exchange of information a lower price might have been quoted. The Supreme Court accepted this argument. The court drew what it called an "irresistible inference" that the exchange of information had an anticompetitive effect. Thus it would appear that any statistical reporting plan having to do with recently charged or quoted prices is in jeopardy. If this type of exchange is suspect then what other types in the future may incur suspicion? Although prices are the most obvious manifestation of product competition other factors are important -- packages; a finish, color or feature; credit; terms of sale; freight; even new products. All exchanges of information should be carefully examined to determine if an "irresistible inference" could be drawn that customers and competition in general might be adversely affected."

5. At this point in the meeting President Schuman asked each person to stand and identify himself and his company.
6. President Schuman announced that the Board of Governors, at their meeting held on October 9, 1969 had elected officers to serve for the coming year, namely:- President - E.A. Schuman; Vice President - L.E. Moody; Treasurer - M.Q. Scowcroft. New members of the Board of Governors are:- J.K. Whittaker of Nicolet Industries, Inc., and E.A. Morris of Uniroyal, Inc. Mr. Morris replaces R.P. Clark who resigned as Vice President of ATI on the first of September 1969. Mr. Clark's responsibilities at Uniroyal

having been realigned he is no longer responsible for that company's asbestos textile products. We regret that "Dick" Clark, always an active and popular participant in Institute affairs, is unable to continue attendance at our meetings.

7. The Fibre Producer's Report was given by Mr. Wm.J.W. Smith, Vice President & General Sales Manager of BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED. Mr. Smith reviewed the present situation in respect to the supply of various grades of asbestos fibres, and stated that so far as the spinning grades are concerned the normal inventories maintained by producers have been depleted to such an extent that a serious shortage could develop in the coming year.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Smith extended to the members, on behalf of the Canadian members of the Institute, a most gracious and cordial invitation to attend the ATI meeting to be held at Thetford Mines, Quebec, June 10-12, 1970. Hosts at that meeting will be:- Asbestos Corporation Limited; Bell Asbestos Mines Limited; Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd.; Johns-Manville Co. of Canada, Ltd.; and Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.

8. The committee reports were given by the respective chairmen:

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - H.H. Walter, Chm.
Technical Committee - J.W. Hawkins, Chm.
Sales Promotion Committee - M.Q. Scowcroft, Chm.
Fiber Testing Committee - G.F.A. Brink, Chm.
Environmental Study Committee - C.L. Sheckler, Chm.

Their reports are attached to these minutes.

9. President Schuman presented Certificates of Appreciation to the retiring chairmen; Messers Walter, Hawkins, Scowcroft and Brink, each of whom had served the normal term of two years, and thanked them on behalf of the Board of Governors and the members for their leadership and assistance in furthering the objectives of the Institute.

10. President Schuman announced that the new committee chairmen would be:

For Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - Mr. H. Fleming, Uniroyal, Inc.
" Technical Committee - Mr. S.G. Dixit, Garlock Inc.
" Sales Promotion Committee - Mr. R.E. Carpenter, Garlock Inc.
" Fiber Testing Committee - Mr. D.E. Childers, H.K. Porter Co., Inc.

Note: Currently under consideration is a proposal to change the name of the "Sales Promotion" Committee to more accurately denote its broad range of interests in such matters as public relations, new products, and legislation affecting our industry.

11. Mr. John D. McCluer, a former chairman of our Technical Committee, was presented with a beautiful plaque by President Schuman as a tribute to his many years of service in the asbestos textile industry, and his valuable contribution to the work of the Institute. Retired from the H.K. Porter Co., Inc., at the end of last August, Mr. & Mrs. McCluer reside at 1422 Richland Dr., Charlotte, N.C. 28205.

12. President Schuman introduced Mr. George S. Fabel, who served on the first A.T.I. Board of Governors in 1944, was Vice President in 1947-1948, and President of ATI in 1949 and 1950.

Mr. Fabel gave an interesting review of the progress made by the Institute since its founding in 1944, expressed his personal gratification that the organization he had helped to found had become of such value to the asbestos textile industry, and extended his best wishes for the years ahead! Mr. & Mrs. Fabel live at 6612 Sardis Rd., in Charlotte, N.C. 28211.

13. Dates and locations of future meetings, as announced by President Schuman:

February 4-6, 1970 - Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.

June 10-12, 1970 - Balmoral Hotel, Thetford Mines, Que., Canada

October 7-9, 1970 - Statler Hilton Inn, Williamsburg, Virginia

14. The Guest Speaker, Mr. James S. Massenburg, spoke on the subject "Employment of the Handicapped". Mr. Massenburg is Exec. Secretary of the North Carolina Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, and is recognized as an authority on the employability of the physically handicapped and what business and industry can do to utilize their skills.

An Act of Congress has designated the first full week in October (the present week) as "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" and so we were most pleased to have this opportunity to hear Mr. Massenburg, and to learn what industry can contribute to a most worthy cause. His address is 541 Caswell Bldg., Raleigh, N.C.

15. There being no further business to come before the meeting it recessed for a reception and group luncheon, following which it was duly adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. Sunbury
H. E. Sunbury
Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

September 9, 1969

Balance on Hand at last report (May 8, 1969)

General Fund	\$ 4512.64	
Savings Fund	19683.91	
Petty Cash Fund	17.21	
		\$24213.76

Receipts

To Savings Fund (Interest - 4 mos.)	300.00 (Est.)	
To General Fund (Initiation Fee & Dues)	750.00	
To General Fund (Book Sales)	54.90	
		1104.90

Total on Hand and Received

\$25318.66

Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 mos. ending 6/30/69)	750.00	
Legal Expenses (3 mos. " " 6/30/69)	127.44	
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	476.00	
F.I.C.A. Tax (2nd Qtr.-1969)	36.00	
Secretary's travel expense	110.72	
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00	
A.T.I. Meeting expense (June 18-20,1969)	707.58	
Printing & Office Supplies	115.36	
Telephone (4 mos.)	127.31	
Stenographic	32.00	
Dues (Industrial Hygiene Foundation)	100.00	
Fire Insurance (Office contents-3 yrs.)	31.40	
Revision of ASTM Specs.	38.01	
Advertisement - Asbestos Mag.50th Anniver'y	40.00	
Flowers	24.30	
Petty Cash (Vouchers 412-424 inclusive)	56.65	
		3072.77

Total Disbursements

3072.77

Balance on Hand as of September 9, 1969

\$22245.89

Funds

General Fund (Bank statement of 9/9/69)	\$ 2218.63	
Savings Fund	19983.91 (*)	
Petty Cash Fund	43.35	
		\$ 22245.89

Total Funds

\$ 22245.89

Assets as of Sept.9, 1969

General Fund	\$ 2218.63	
Savings Fund	19983.91	
Petty Cash Fund	43.35	
Accts Receivable (Book Sales)	16.21	
Postage On Hand	5.60	
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00	
		\$ 22268.70

Total Assets

\$ 22268.70

Liabilities - Accts Payable as of 9/9/69

13.14

Net Worth

\$ 22255.56

(*) Includes \$575.00 estimated interest for period beginning January 1st,1969 and ending August 31st,1969

Respectfully submitted, *H.E. Sunbury*
H.E. Sunbury, Asst. Treas.

Minutes

AIR HYGIENE & MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE
Asbestos Textile Institute
October 9, 1969 - The CAROLINA, Pinehurst, N.C.

In attendance:

H.H. Walter, Chairman	-- American Asbestos Textile Corporation
L.E. Moody	-- H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
R.C. Hunt	-- Uniroyal, Inc.
R.B. Smith	-- Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
A.R. Patterson	-- " "
C.L. Sheckler	-- Johns-Manville Corporation

Guests: S.R. Zimmerman, Jr. - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
W.M. Deckman - Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd.
G. Griswold, Jr. - Nicolet Industries, Inc.

Minutes

Bausch & Lomb Automatic Dust Counter:- Summarizing the experience of the member companies with the B&L Dust Counter, the committee came to the conclusion that the B&L instrument is not to considered a replacement for the Impinger, or for the Membrane- Filter.

However, it appears to be a most suitable device for monitoring air contamination over extended periods of time. It is suggested to have various areas periodically monitored over a period of at least a shift, preferably over a period of twenty-four hours. During the recording time all changes in the environment due to changes in humidity, temperature, air-flow, operation, etc, are to be reported as to their nature, time, and duration. Subsequently the strip chart from the B&L Recorder is to be evaluated in conjunction with the environmental report. It will then be possible to pin-point time, duration and extent of air contamination, and reasons for its occurrence over a full cycle of operation.

Whenever periods of high dust concentration have been observed it appears to be necessary to follow up as soon as possible with a dust count by means of the Impinger or the Membrane Filter, at the same location and under the same or at least similar conditions.

Most of our current programs are based on an industrial hygiene survey weekly or monthly. This interval of sampling appears to be too long to determine the effect of high concentration exposure of short duration as might be experienced under certain circumstances. The use of the B&L Dust Counter as a monitoring device, and the Membrane Filter as a fiber counter, supplementing each other, appears to be a most suitable way to pinpoint areas of high dust concentration and the reason thereof. Neither one by itself provides sufficient information.

We are recommending that member companies utilize the B&L Dust Counter in this manner to supplement their current industrial hygiene program. It would be most helpful to our industry if unusual

observations were brought to the attention of this committee.

Using the B&L Dust Counter in the described manner and inasmuch as the Impinger seems to have become obsolete (when the Membrane Filter is used in conjunction with the B&L Dust Counter) it is not necessary to develop a method for correlating dust counts obtained by the two instruments.

Membrane Filter Method:

Mr. C.L. Sheckler reported that the Impinger will most likely no longer be used and that the Membrane Filter Method is going to be the accepted method for evaluating asbestos dust. At the present time 12 fibers per cc, 5 microns plus, are considered to be the equivalent to 2 MPPCF as reported by Mr.J.Lynch, U.S.P.H.Service.

Cleaning Procedures:

Various methods for cleaning production equipment and rooms were discussed. A member of the committee reported on the use of the Abington System for periodic cleaning operations. Other member companies are using compressed air about twice a year for the removal of dust from pipes, rafters, ceilings, walls, etc. It appears to be most important that in this area major efforts are made to improve our methods and preferably prevent any excessive accumulation of dust.

Dust Prevention in Blending and Carding:

The committee members exchanged ideas in regards to dust abatement in the blending and carding operation. Enclosed blending lines, use of plastic bags for mixes, enclosed automatic card feed, lap system and other devices were discussed.

Respectfully submitted,

H.H. Walter
Chairman

Minutes

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING - October 9, 1969
of the The CAROLINA Hotel,
Asbestos Textile Institute Pinehurst, N.C.

In attendance:

J.W. Hawkins, Chairman	-- Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
I. Barnett	----- Johns-Manville Corp.
D.T. Austin, Jr.	----- Uniroyal, Inc.
J.D. McCluer	----- H.K. Porter Company, Inc. (Retired)
J.W. Echerd	----- H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
G.E. Houghton	----- Garlock Inc.
S.G. Dixit	----- Garlock Inc.

The Technical Committee met briefly with the Fiber Testing Committee to discuss the ASTM Specification on Magnetic Rating. Sufficient data and guidelines are now available for the revision of this specification around the T & N Analyzer. Mr. Lincoln has provided schematic drawings and Mr. Walter Smith has written sample preparation data that will be incorporated.

Most of the Technical Committee's time was used in work on the ASTM Specification D-1118 for Magnetic Rating.

Other specifications outstanding are a continuation of earlier work, and answers and revisions from government agencies are expected. These include:

1. National Stockpile Spec. P-3-R4 on Spinnable Asbestos Fibers. A change in M.R. was requested.
2. MIL-I-3053, Electrical Insulation - it was recommended that this entire specification be rewritten.
3. MIL-P-16404, Asbestos Packing - change suggested in the burnout procedure.
4. HHP-41-C, Asbestos Rope and Wick - change in weights and tolerance were recommended.

The remaining ASTM Specification to be revised is D-1573, Heat Aging.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Hawkins
Chairman

MINUTES - SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute - October 9, 1969

CAROLINA Hotel, Pinehurst, North Carolina

The Sales Promotion Committee met on October 9, 1969 with representatives of six member companies in attendance.

A portion of the meeting was devoted to the subject of the Navy's effort to seek substitutes for asbestos textiles. It was determined that the Naval Ship Engineering Center has not finalized its report on high temperature insulation, but steps were taken in the Committee to insure that the Institute is kept informed on the subject.

At the last meeting, you may recall that we planned to investigate the possibility of arranging free subscriptions of "ASBESTOS" magazine to college libraries and other institutions. As we began to investigate this subject in detail, we were led into a more comprehensive discussion of the purpose of the committee. In view of the tremendous interest in the health hazard involved with the use of asbestos, it was felt that the Committee's aims should be broadened. We began to probe in the area of public relations and new products. We feel that the scope of the Committee should be widened. It was agreed that the general work accomplished in the years past now seems to have been basically completed. We feel that a re-examination is in order and work will be done in this area before our next meeting.

You may also recall that we were to investigate the possibility of embarking on an Institute-sponsored advertising program. This, also, leads us into the scope of the Committee and convinces us that public relations is more descriptive of the areas that we should be concerned with. I believe that you will find at the next General Meeting that we will be able to more clearly define the work of this Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

M.Q. Scowcroft
Chairman

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

MINUTES - FIBER TESTING COMMITTEE MEETING

9th October, 1969 - The CAROLINA Hotel, Pinehurst, N.C.

Present:

Members: G.F.A. Brink, Chairman - Asbestos Corporation Ltd.
D.E. Childers - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
E.A. Farrell - Lake Asbestos of Quebec Limited
Bernard Lincoln - Turner & Newall Ltd.

Visitors: D.J. Frost * - Nicolet Industries, Inc.
W.H. Smith - Bell Asbestos Mines Limited.

* Note:- Application made for membership on this committee.

BUSINESS:

1. Magnetic Rating Test

1.1 The status quo of the Magnetic Rating Test was reviewed at a joint meeting of the Technical and Fiber Testing Committees. Fourteen (14) persons were in attendance at the joint session. The main items discussed were as follows:

1.1.1 Sampling, specimen holders and method of loading cells, especially for textile products.

1.1.2 Warning note on limitations of test method.

1.1.3 A schematic diagram for the T. & N. Magnetic Analyser was distributed.

1.1.4 Part of the first draft of the proposed ASTM Test Method for Magnetic Rating was handed over to the Chairman for distribution to the Fiber Testing Committee members.

1.1.5 The Chairman promised to supply Mr. Bernard Lincoln with 50 grams of magnetite equivalent to NBS magnetite sample No. 29 for the preparation of secondary calibrating standards.

2. Spicular and Grit Content of Spinning Fibers:

2.1 The results of work done since the last meeting to explore the possibilities of developing a suitable test method for determining the spicular and grit content of spinning fibers were reviewed and fractions recovered from the elutriation of +4M & -4M McNett fractions and hydrocyclone residues were circulated for examination.

- 2.2 Although the present approach did not give the desired results, it was decided to keep this subject on the agenda for future consideration.
3. Recent activities of the QAMA Technical Committee (Static Particle Sizing i.e., fiber length and diameter by the Zeiss Particle Size Analyzer & Split Image Shearing Device and Colour) and ASTM D-30 (Sub-III) Committee (Ro-tap, Colour & Moisture Content) of interest to ATI were briefly reviewed.
4. Fiber Length Measurements:- This important subject was briefly discussed again; and the need for a more precise method of measuring fiber length was expressed. The Chairman promised to prepare a resume of recent known developments in this field for circulation to Committee members.
5. The Chairman thanked the members for their assistance and cooperation during the term of his office (two years) and urged them to continue their search for improved and refined methods of testing asbestos fiber.

Respectfully submitted,

G.F.A. Brink, Chairman
ATI Fiber Testing Committee
21st October, 1969

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY COMMITTEE

Outline of remarks (unedited) by C.L. Sheckler, Chm.
at ATI General Meeting, October 10, 1969

1. Discussed a Position Paper (Special Report) to the Surgeon General from the Bureau of Occupational Safety and Health. Has reviewed a draft of the Paper but does not know when it will be published - perhaps within the next six months.
2. Discussed potential revision of Threshold Limit Value for Asbestos Dust. Current ACGIH TLV is 5.0 MPPCF. Walsh-Healy Act revision is 12 fibers per cc, or 2.0 MPPCF. Proposed TLV at this time is 6 fibers per cc, or 1.0 MPPCF, meaning fibers over 5 microns in length. A fibre is defined as being three times in length of its diameter.
3. Referred to meetings with Captain Rosenwinkle, Commanding Officer of Shipyard Repair and Environmental Health, concerning the Navy's search for substitutes for asbestos-containing materials, and use of new asbestos products that generate less dust. Concludes that the industry needs to develop and present new products that are less dusty and also needs to project educational material, or information, concerning use of asbestos products.
4. "Nader's Raiders" have been considerably involved in the Coal Industry "Black Lung" occupational disease problems, legislation and litigation. This group and movement has now moved into the area of the Cotton Textile Industry in respect to "Brown Lung" (Byssinosis) an occupational disease caused by inhalation of cotton dust. There is reason to believe that the investigation into cotton textiles may lead Nader, or someone else, to the Asbestos Textile Industry. It is therefore essential that ATI be alert and prepared. One of the greatest assets that we have in our favor is the cooperative health program that the ATI has undertaken with the U.S.P.H. Service. This program is in its third stage, the clinical examination stage, and has and will contribute a great deal of knowledge relative to the health problems relating to asbestos. Stressed that members who have been cooperating in the USPHS health program have no reason to be apprehensive, as we have been forthright in recognizing our difficulties, and we have been doing something about it. We must continue our efforts, and are currently making plans to do considerable work in the area of health information and education to the users of our products.
5. Reviewed current status of medical research work in conjunction with asbestos and mineral fibers. Mentioned participation by other manufacturing groups, i.e.: IAMA, NIMA, ACPA, and recently the MPA.
6. Pointed out that the Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee of ATI was concerned primarily with "In-Plant" conditions and problems, whereas the Environmental Study Committee's primary objective was to act in an advisory capacity on matters affecting our industry, outside the plant, such as legislation, litigation, medical research findings, customer education efforts, liaison with other industry groups, etc. Stressed the need for constant coordination between the two committees.

H.E. Sunbury
Secretary

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute

FEB 6 - 1978

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Minutes - GENERAL MEETING - February 6, 1970

The Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.

In attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.
J.W. Christenbury

GARLOCK, INC.
G.E. Houghton
S.G. Dixit
A. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION
E.A. Schuman
C.L. Sheckler
K.A. Roberts

H.K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.
L.E. Moody
D.E. Childers
J.W. Echerd

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
M.Q. Scowcroft
R.B. Smith
J.W. Hawkins
G.F. Ducker
I.H. Weaver

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED
P.E. Leclerc
G.F.A. Brink

PELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED
Wm. J. W. Smith
W.H. Smith

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.
E.A. Farrell
C.E. Stiefken

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.
J.K. Whittaker
Geo. Griswold, Jr.

UNIROYAL, INC.
E.A. Morris
Dr. J.H. Wolfstie

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT
H.C. Roosevelt (Legal counsel)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
H.E. Sunbury (Secretary)

- Guests -

Mr. Albert Simon, A. & R. Simon Co., New York City
Mr. J.W. Guthridge, Ga. Institute of Technology (Guest Speaker)

Note: Those attending committee meetings the previous day, but not the General Meeting, are listed on committee reports.

**** Minutes ****

1. President Schuman called the meeting to order at 9:30 A.M.
2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. On motion by C.E. Stiefken, seconded by S.G. Dixit, it was voted to omit the reading.
3. The Financial Report was presented by Treasurer Scowcroft. Mr. L.E. Moody moved that the report be accepted, the motion was seconded by Mr. Roberts, and so voted. The report is attached to these minutes.
4. Mr. Haven C. Roosevelt, Legal Counsel, addressed the meeting, and a brief summary of his remarks follows:

"Counsel outlined what he referred to as the "bathtub conspiracy" or intra-corporate conspiracy doctrine. Section I of the Sherman Act proscribes "every contract, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade". Thus Section I presupposes the existence of two contracting parties. In attempting to determine who are separate parties capable of conspiring some courts have been greatly confused. It is clear that common ownership or control will not insulate corporations from the impact of Section I. Thus, while a corporation cannot conspire with itself, it can conspire with its corporate affiliates or subsidiaries. Recently some courts have been called upon to decide whether a corporation can conspire with its own unincorporated divisions or affiliates for Section I purposes. In the Hawaiian Oke case at the District Court level, the trial judge told the jury that although Calvert Distillers Company, Four Roses Distillers Company and Frankfort Distillers Company are but three of the unincorporated divisions of the House of Seagrams, Inc., "nevertheless they are entities or units which, under the anti-trust laws are legally capable of conspiring among themselves ..." When this case reached the District Court of Appeals, that Court stated that if the theory that divisions or other purely administrative units of a single corporation can conspire together is accepted then there would be no rational basis upon which it could be decided that in one case there had been a conspiracy and that in another there had not.

Counsel reported that it was exalting form over substance to say that unincorporated divisions cannot conspire while those same divisions if incorporated would be capable of conspiring. Counsel concluded that this area of the law was quite unsettled and would probably remain so for a considerable period of time in view of the fact that any new or definitive law would probably have to come from private suits which may well involve a long time."

5. The Fibre Producers' Report was given by Mr. Paul E. Leclerc, who is Regional Sales Manager for Asbestos Corporation Limited, Thetford Mines, Quebec. His interesting and informative report is attached.

6. At this point in the meeting President Schuman asked each person present to stand and identify himself and his company affiliation.

7. Mr. Schuman mentioned receipt of a letter from Dr. M.C. Shaw's widow in which she stated that she had remarried during the summer of 1969, and that she and her family were fine.

Also he read a letter from Mr. J.D. Christian, President of Cassiar Corporation stating they were going ahead with plans to increase the capacity of the Cassiar' mill from a nominal 75000 tons per year to 100,000 tons per year, and hope to get this completed in 1970. This expansion will hopefully mean a little more spinning fibre in 1971. Mr. Christian expressed regret that no one from Cassiar would be able to attend this meeting as Messrs. Berry, Beguin, and Tigert were away at the mines, and he would be out of town on another trip.

Friends of Paul J. Smith of ASTM, who has attended many of our meetings to work with our Technical Committee in revising ASTM specifications for asbestos textiles, will be interested to learn of his marriage last December 10th, to Mrs. Robert E. (Rusty) Gordon, in San Angelo, Texas. His home address is now 1102 Algerita Drive, San Angelo, Texas 76901, and we are sure he and "Rusty" would enjoy hearing from any of their friends in ATI.

8. President Schuman introduced the Guest Speaker, Mr. J.W. Guthridge, Placement Director, Georgia Institute of Technology. His subject - "What the Student is Looking For in the Textile Industry Today", proved to be very informative and most interesting.

9. President Schuman announced that a new committee, to be known as the "Asbestos Advisory Committee" had been approved by the Board of Governors to supersede the old Sales Promotion Committee, and that Mr. M.Q. Scowcroft would serve as Chairman of the new committee. This committee has a broad range of interests in respect to public relations, new products, legislation affecting our industry, etc.

10. The committee reports were given by the respective chairmen:

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - L.E. Moody (for H.Fleming, Chm.)
Technical Committee - S.G. Dixit, Chm.
Asbestos Advisory Committee - M.Q. Scowcroft, Chm.
Fiber Testing Committee - D.E. Childers, Chm.

Their reports are attached to these minutes.

11. Mr. C.L. Sheckler, Chairman of the Environmental Study Committee, which functions in an advisory capacity to the Institute, reported on the situation pertaining to legislation, existing and anticipated, industrial relations problems, etc. Highlights of his remarks follow:

Mr. Sheckler commented on the 1969 Coal Mine Health and Safety Act which is the sternest industrial safety law in American History, also on current Union activities in respect to "Brown Lung" i.e. (Byssinosis) which it is feared may result in similar adverse Federal Legislation for the Cotton Manufacturing Industry, and this could well include the asbestos textile industry.

The 1969 Coal Mine Health and Safety Act "presumes" that a coal miner has a compensable claim if he has worked for a specified period of years in coal mines. The present Act, unless renewed by Congress, will expire in seven years.

Textile Unions are making a strong effort to get legislation similar to the Coal Mine Health & Safety Act. Dr. Selikoff, well known for his activities in respect to research on asbestos in relation to health, apparently has agreed to work with Textile Unions on "Brown Lung" (Byssinosis) research.

In Testimony before a Congressional hearing, Union representatives stressed Byssinosis, Asbestosis, and Noise as major problems in the textile industry today.

Mr. Sheckler referred to Ralph Nader's remarks about air pollution, at a Congressional hearing, in which he mentioned asbestos as an air pollutant.

Under the heading of Student Activities, Mr. Sheckler said there will be a nation-wide demonstration in April 1970, against pollution of any and all kinds. He feels very strongly that this activity should not be underestimated in its significance for the future!

Mr. Sheckler reported that Dr. L.J. Cralley, of the U.S.P.H. Service, who has attended many of our ATI meetings over the past six or seven years,

had presented a paper entitled "Identification and Control of Asbestos Exposures" at the International Congress on Occupational Health, held last September in Tokyo, Japan. In his paper Dr. Cralley makes the summary statement "Asbestos can be used safely in modern industrial technology if adequate precautions are taken to prevent excessive and unsuspected exposures". His paper is a clear, concise, and up-to-date discussion of industrial asbestos dust control by a recognized expert, and covers all essential aspects of the problem, from monitoring techniques to waste disposal. It merits careful reading by every manufacturer and consumer of asbestos products.

Mr. Sheckler recommended that the pamphlet entitled "Method for Determining Asbestos Dust Concentration" published by our Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee in 1964 be updated to include the use of the Membrane Filter apparatus (or method) for obtaining a greater degree of accuracy. J/M Corp. and Dr. Cralley will be glad to help on this.

Also that the Institute, through its new Asbestos Advisory Committee, prepare an Information Booklet on the Safe Handling of Asbestos Products, for use of Consumers.

He stressed the need for preparation of a history of what our industry has done during the past 25 or 30 years to safeguard the health of its employees. The facts must be accurate and well documented. After we get it done we either use it to publicize the progress made, or hold it in reserve for defense against industry attack.

12. President Schuman announced that two applications for Associate Membership in the institute had been approved by the Board of Governors; namely:

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO. LTD., Tokyo, Japan.

ASBESTOS TEXTIL, S.A., Tulancingo, Mexico.

He welcomed both of these fine companies to the Institute, stating that he visualized a long and pleasant relationship to our mutual benefit! A special guest at this meeting was Mr. Albert Simon, of A. & R. Simon Co., New York City, who represent Nippon Asbestos Co. in the U.S.A.

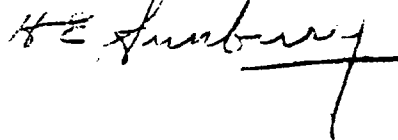
13. President Schuman announced that the next meeting of the Institute would be held June 10-12, 1970 at Thetford Mines, Quebec. Our Canadian member companies will be hosts at this meeting. Mr. Wm. J. W. Smith of Bell Asbestos Mines and Mr. Paul E. Leclerc of Asbestos Corporation Ltd. are in charge of the arrangements for the June meeting and will furnish the Secretary full details for mailing to members well in advance of the meeting. Members are urged to bring their wives to this meeting!

The fall meeting will be held October 7-9, 1970, at Williamsburg, Va., and, this being the Annual Meeting, it is hoped that we will have our usual well-attended meeting by both members and wives!

14. There being no further business to come before the meeting it recessed for a reception and group luncheon, following which it was duly adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. Sunbury, Secretary



Report of FundsJanuary 9, 1970Balance on Hand at last report (September 9th, 1969)

General Fund	\$ 2218.63	
Savings Fund	19983.91	
Petty Cash Fund	<u>43.35</u>	
		\$22245.89

Receipts

To Savings (Interest to 12/31/69)	325.10	
To General Fund (Dues)	250.00	
To General Fund (Book Sales)	<u>63.23</u>	
		638.33

Total On Hand and Received\$22884.22Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 mos. ending 9/30/69)	750.00
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	476.00
F.I.C.A. Tax (6 mos.)	72.00
Secretary's travel expense	310.08
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00
A.T.I. meeting expense (Oct.8-10,1969)	715.14
Printing & Office Supplies	96.61
Telephone (4 mos.)	167.25
Repairs to B.& L. Dust Counter	180.23
Insurance - B.& L. Dust Counter	124.00
Insurance - 3 year Bond	63.00
Insurance - Workman's Comp.	21.00
Accountant (D.A. Caruso, one year)	300.00
ASTM & D-13 Dues	50.00
File cabinet (4-drawer, steel, used)	15.00
Petty Cash (Vouchers 425-455 inclusive)	<u>110.24</u>

Total Disbursements3750.55Balance on Hand as of January 9, 1970\$19133.67Funds

General Fund (Bank statement of 1/9/70)	\$ 1778.25
Savings Fund (as of Dec.31,1969)	17309.01 (*)
Petty Cash Fund	<u>46.41</u>

Total Funds\$19133.67Assets as of January 9, 1970

General Fund	\$ 1778.25
Savings Fund	17309.01
Petty Cash Fund	46.41
Accts Receivable (Book Sales)	2.66
Postage on Hand	9.60
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	<u>1.00</u>

Total Assets\$19146.93Liabilities (Accts Payable)963.40

(*) \$3000.00 transferred
to General Fund on 10/7/69

Net Worth\$18183.53 (*)

(**) Does not include dues payable
by members in year 1970.

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury
H.E. Sunbury, Asst. Treasurer

FIBRE PRODUCERS' REPORT

February 6, 1970

The industry enjoyed a good year in 1969 and there was a good general demand for all grades. Shipments from Quebec during 1969 were down 1.7 % as compared to 1968. This was due to the closing down of one producing company early in 1969. The Quebec Asbestos Mining Association's closing inventories at the end of December were at their lowest in years.

Most companies have labor contracts signed for 1970 and 1971 at higher wage rates.

As mentioned in earlier fibre reports and as you all know, there is a shortage of quality spinning fibres. The former very large inventory of Group 3 fibre was reduced to a relatively small quantity by the end of 1969. It is expected that this will disappear in 1970 and closing inventories at the end of this year will be minimal. There are just about no inventory stocks of Cassiar grades and no increase in production is expected this year. A mill expansion is planned for 1971 and this will provide some additional tonnage. There is also the possibility of Clinton Creek producing some spinning fibre in the 3R range in 1971.

There appears to be a shortage of yarn for friction products in Western Europe and the socialist countries of Europe as well as in some other areas.

There exists a strong demand for asbestos-cement grades in groups 4, 5 and 6. Asbestos shorts or Group 7 grades are selling well although more readily available than the longer grades.

To take care of part of the projected increased demands for the next few years, our company during 1969 increased its total production by nearly 20 % over 1968 and present expansion plans which are to be completed this year are expected to again increase 1970 production by more than 10 %.

Atlanta, Ga.
February 6, 1970

P. E. Leclerc
Regional Sales Manager
Asbestos Corporation, Ltd.

MINUTES
AIR HYGIENE & MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE

February 5, 1970

Regency-Hyatt House
Atlanta, Georgia

Attending:

Members: Horace Fleming, Chairman - UNIROYAL, Inc.
K. A. Roberts - Johns-Manville
L. E. Moody - H. K. Porter Company
I. H. Weaver - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
R. B. Smith - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
C. L. Sheckler - Johns-Manville

Absent: R. C. Hunt - UNIROYAL, Inc.
R. Morton - Nicolet Industries, Inc.
K. W. Nelson - American Smelting & Refining Company
A. R. Patterson - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
H. H. Walter - American Asbestos Corporation

Visitors: A. C. Link - UNIROYAL, Inc.

Bausch & Lomb Automatic Dust Counter

The Chairman reported that the B&L Counter had been in the following member plants since its purchase in October 1967:

Johns-Manville
Manville, New Jersey

Raybestos-Manhattan
Charleston, S. C.

Raybestos-Manhattan
Manheim, Pennsylvania

UNIROYAL, Inc.
Hogansville, Georgia

H. K. Porter
Charlotte, North Carolina

The members agreed not to further pursue the development of a method for correlating dust count obtained by the Midget Impinger and the Bosch & Lomb Dust Counter.

Member companies are encouraged to make full use of the B & L Counter for continuous monitoring in areas of abnormal dust concentration, for the purpose of determining cause of same. Members agreed that it will at all times be available to any member upon request to the Chairman.

Cleaning & Air Pollution

Methods of waste disposal were discussed. The following dust and waste disposal methods presently in use are:

1. Seal in polyethylene bags before disposing to dump area.
2. Seal in 50 gallon drums and buried.
3. Pack in bale press before disposing.
4. Burn waste solvents in isolated area.

All members agree that methods and procedures for waste disposal must be given serious consideration in view of governmental concern for air pollution.

Noise Abatement:

All member companies share a common concern for employee welfare in manufacturing areas of high noise levels. One company reported that employees were required to wear air muffs or ear plugs fitted by their Safety and Health Department. This is made a condition of employment.

Asbestos Information Booklet:

At request of the Asbestos Advisory Committee, the Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee agreed to prepare a booklet for distribution to member customers relating to health hazards involved in use of Asbestos products. The booklet will suggest that normal or reasonable precautions be taken in processing asbestos products. Further, the booklet will recommend that government standards be met which will result in no greater health hazard than are present in the majority of industrial operations.

The Committee agreed to submit a draft of the booklet to the A.T.I. Membership at the June meeting for consideration.

To assist in preparing the booklet, Mr. C. L. Sheckler agreed to mail a copy of the N.I.M.A. booklet to all Air Hygiene Committee members for use as a guide. Each member of the Air Hygiene Committee will submit to the Chairman of the Air Hygiene Committee his proposed version of what should be included in the booklet. Upon receipt of their recommendations, Mr. Horace Fleming and Mr. M. Q. Scowcroft will prepare a final draft.

Respectfully submitted,

Horace Fleming
Chairman

MINUTES
OF
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING
ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
February 4 & 5, 1970

Regency Hyatt House
Atlanta, Georgia

In Attendance:

S. G. Dixit - Chairman	Garlock, Inc.
G. E. Houghton	Garlock, Inc.
J. W. Hawkins	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
W. Maaskant	American Asbestos Textile Corp.
J. W. Echerd	H. K. Porter Co.

Minutes:

Messrs. D. E. Childers, Geo. Griswold, Jr., and H. E. Sunbury attended the Wednesday afternoon session of February 4, 1970. The following subjects were covered during the meetings:

1. Proposed MIL Spec. 82249B

- a. The committee feels that the word cotton should be deleted and the word organic be substituted.
- b. Reference should be made to ASTM Standard D1918 for per cent asbestos determination.

2. Final form of ASTM D628 was presented to the committee for their approval. One negative vote cast by Tennessee Eastman Company has been withdrawn.

3. National Stockpile Specification:

The General Services Administration has been requested to change the magnetic rating of asbestos fiber from 0.75 to 1.0 for Class II type asbestos textiles.

4. The magnetic rating specification write-up was continued. A rough draft of the proposed specification will be submitted to members of the Technical Committee by its chairman.

5. ASTM Specification D1573 on Heat Aging:

The committee members recommended going to an outside laboratory for independent testing for economic reasons. It is planned to send samples of AA grade asbestos fabric to independent laboratories for heat aging and strength testing. This is being further explored and the cost and the program will be presented to the Board of Governors for their approval.

6. New ASTM procedure requires to include data on precision and accuracy. Our existing ASTM Standards will have to be modified. The work on these Standards will be taken up gradually,

S. G. Dixit
Chairman

MINUTES

ASBESTOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (*)

Asbestos Textile Institute - February 5, 1970
Regency-Hyatt Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia

You may remember that we reported from the last meeting of the Board of Governors held in Pinehurst on October 9, 1969, that the Board voted unanimously to change the name of the former "Sales Promotion Committee." It had been agreed that the work accomplished by that Committee in years past had largely been completed and that the scope of this group should be widened. Yesterday, February 5, with representatives of six member companies in attendance, the Committee selected the name -- Asbestos Advisory Committee. The name was selected after a long and spirited discussion. It is a name which we think represents best the aims and purposes of the group. This may best be described as the voice, if you will, the communications link between the various committees of this Institute out into all industry; to aid in presenting to member companies a climate for expanding uses of asbestos textiles in larger and more diverse applications. We are not all in agreement that we have selected a perfect name, but it was selected and presented to the Board for approval.

We then asked the members of the Air-Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee to join us in a joint session. Prior to this and in other committee meetings, it was agreed that the sales forces of member companies needed education in the field of health protection involving the use of asbestos textiles. We felt that a brochure or pamphlet should be prepared by the Institute and made available to all so that sales representatives could have an intelligently written sales aid to present to their customers when they are questioned concerning the potential hazards involved in the handling of asbestos textile products. The Air-Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee graciously agreed to aid us in the preparation of such a booklet by gathering whatever technical data is necessary in the compilation of the booklet. Work will be done by the Chairman of these two Committees prior to the meeting in June of this year. We hope to have a rough outline ready for presentation at that time and, very hopefully, get final decisions made in June so that printing and publishing can proceed as soon as possible thereafter. It is an important part of the education of the public (meaning customers) and our own sales forces and implements the excellent program outlined by the Environmental Study Committee.

* Formerly - "Sales Promotion Committee"

Respectfully submitted,

M. Q. Scowcroft

MINUTES OF THE ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

FIBER TESTING COMMITTEE MEETING - 4th, 5th & 6th, February, 1970

LOCATION: Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Georgia.

IN ATTENDANCE: Dewey E. Childers, Chairman -- H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
W. H. Smith ----- Bell Asbestos Mines, Ltd.
W. C. Streib----- Johns Manville Corporation
E. A. Farrell----- Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.
C.E. Stiefken----- Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.
G. F. A. Brink----- Asbestos Corporation, Ltd.

1. Magnetic Rating Test - Some time was spent reviewing the status of magnetic rating.

Some present calibration standards were dispersed in a dry neutral powder and packed in the container. It was reported that segregation of the magnetite and the dispersing medium has occurred on some calibration standards. This segregation has produced lower readings than when the standards were first made. It was felt that this discovery will not affect the ASTM method which is currently being written.

The committee wished it to be stated again that the ASTM method for magnetic rating will be based on the T & N.

The Fiber Testing Committee and the Technical Committee jointly made recommendations to Mr. Carl Gnam of the Miscellaneous Metals and Minerals Division (DSA) for changes in national stockpile purchase specification P-3-R4. It was recommended that the .75 rating for electrical purposes be changed to 1.0. A letter was received stating this change will be made when the specification is revised.

Grit and Spicule Content in Spinning Fibers - Everyone agrees there is an objectionable portion in spinning fiber which may be called grit or spicules. A great deal of work has been done by some of our members, but so far we have not produced a suitable method for separating this objectionable material from good fiber. The committee will return to this problem in future meetings hoping someone will come up with a more precise method.

Fiber Length Measurements - Accurate determination of fiber length is important especially for the longer spinning grades. Mr. Gay Brink plans to prepare a summary touching on all that has been done in measuring fiber length.

The Test Manual - The committee felt that we should now begin looking at some of the tests in the manual so that when the time for revision arrives we have a head start.

The committee expressed the desire that on future meetings ' we have more members from the manufacturers on the Fiber Testing Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Dewey E. Childers, Chairman
ATI Fiber Testing Committee

Minutes

GENERAL MEETING

Asbestos Textile Institute

JUN 12 1970

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Minutes - GENERAL MEETING - October 9, 1970

Page -1-

The HILTON INN, Williamsburg, Va.

In attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORPORATION ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED
J.W. Christenbury P.E. Leclerc

GARLOCK INC.
A. Kuzmuk
S.G. Dixit
G.E. Houghton

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED
W.H. Smith

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, Ltd.
E.A. Farrell

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION
E.A. Schuman
M.J. Cowan
K.A. Roberts
I. Barnett

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO., Ltd.
K. Uchida

TURNER BROS. ASBESTOS CO., Ltd.
W.M. Deckman

H.K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.
L.E. MOODY
D.E. Childers

ASTM - Committee D-13
P.J. Smith

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
M.Q. Scowcroft
J.W. Hawkins

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT
H.C. Roosevelt (Legal Counsel)

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.
Geo. Griswold, Jr.
E.W. Russell

ASBESTOS Magazine
(Mrs.) Doris M. Fagan, Editor

UNIROYAL, INC.
E.A. Morris
H.M. Willingham

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
H.E. Sunbury (Secretary)

Note: Those who attended committee meetings the previous day, but not the General Meeting were:- Dr. J.H. Wolfsie, J.L. Rainey, H.H. Walter, J.P. Wronski, R.D. Hindman, G.S. Fabel.

***** Minutes *****

1. President Schuman called the meeting to order at 8:40 A.M.
2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. On motion by Mr. L.E. Moody, seconded by Mr. Geo. Griswold, Jr., it was voted to omit the reading of same. Mr. Schuman, commenting on the large attendance as listed in the minutes of the last meeting, expressed the appreciation of ATI members for the fine hospitality shown us on that occasion by the Canadian Members!
3. Those present were asked to stand and identify themselves and their company affiliation. President Schuman said that it was very gratifying to have Mr. K. Uchida, of Nippon Asbestos Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan, at this meeting. Mr. Uchida expressed his pleasure at being able to attend.

4. Treasurer Scowcroft presented the Financial Report. Mr. Ruzmuk moved that it be accepted, seconded by Mr. Christenbury, and so voted unanimously. The report is attached to these minutes.

Mr. Schuman stated that the annual audit of the Institute's books had been made by Mr. G.W. Barker, Division Comptroller of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., North Charleston, S.C., who reported that -"The statement dated September 9, 1970 presents fairly the position of the Asbestos Textile Institute as of that date."

5. The Legal Counsel Report was given by Attorney H.C. Roosevelt, of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, New York City. A resume' of his remarks follows:- " Counsel discussed two recent cases which were related to Section 4 of the Clayton Act. He noted that these cases might illustrate what will happen to some of the traditional interpretations of the antitrust laws. One is Billy Baxter vs Coca-Cola Company and the other is the Multi-District Anti-trust Litigation Involving Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Equipment about which he spoke two years ago.

Coca-Cola and Canada Dry the two defendants in Billy Baxter filed a joint summary judgement motion "suggesting" that Billy Baxter lacked standing to sue as a franchisor for its own lost profits on its franchisees' sales.

Section 4 of the Clayton Act, provides: "That any person who shall be injured on its business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the anti-trust laws may sue therefore . . . and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorneys fee." "By reason of"; the court in Billy Baxter said "expressly restricts the right to sue under this section. There must be a causal connection between an anti-trust violation and an injury sufficient for the trier of fact to establish that the violation was a 'material cause' of or a 'substantial factor' in the occurrence of damage." Although any anti-trust violation "disrupts the competitive economy to some extent and creates entirely foreseeable injury which may be shown to reach individual employees, stockholders, or consumers, it has long been held that not all of these have the requisite standing to sue for treble damages and thereby take a leading role in the enforcement of the prohibition question." Consequently, a treble-damage plaintiff must allege a causative link to his injury which is "direct" rather than "incidental" or which indicates that his business or property was in the "target area" of the illegal conduct.

In the Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Equipment cases the facts are as follows:

The present actions followed federal suits against the Automobile Manufacturers Association, General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp., and American Motors Corp.

The individual actions were consolidated in the California court by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. Each of the plaintiffs was sued in an individual, class, or parens patriae capacity after meeting with failure in their attempts to intervene in a civil antitrust suit against the automobile manufacturers filed by the Justice Department in January 1969. In that suit, the Justice Department obtained a consent decree enjoining the auto manufacturers from further conspiring "to prevent, restrain or limit

the development, manufacture, installation, distribution or sale of air pollution control equipment for motor vehicles." However such consent agreement does not constitute an admission of violation of law for the purposes of the private antitrust suits now pending.

Private treble damage antitrust suits, Judge Manuel Read noted, require the determination of three issues: conspiracy, impact, and damage. The question of conspiracy is here common not only to the class within each separate action but also to all the actions filed. This is an issue which should, in the interest of justice, be litigated only once.

As to the auto manufacturers' attack upon the maintenance of these suits in the absence of a "commercial relationship" between plaintiffs and defendants, the court emphasizes the fact that Section 4 of the Clayton Act gives the right to recover treble damages to anyone "injured in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the antitrust laws." Judge Real then notes that he is not here concerned with the "traditional legalistic approach defined by the cases cited by the defendants in their motion to dismiss", and asserts that a lack of such "commercial relationship" is not fatal where the source of injury can be shown to be a violation of "anything forbidden in the antitrust laws."

In Billy Baxter the court narrowly construed the "by reason of language" in the Clayton Act and in the Automobile cases the court used an extremely broad test. It may well be that the anti-trust laws will now be interpreted in a much broader sense than in the past where issues like pollution are involved. This broad interpretation may then be applied to all types of anti-trust cases.

6. The Fibre Producers Report was given by Mr. Paul E. Leclerc, the Regional Sales Manager for ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED.

Mr. Leclerc said that "the over-all market for asbestos fibre was good. Group 3 spinning fibre is generally available but not in all types and qualities. The textile industry in England and Continental Europe appears to suffer from a shortage of labor.

The United States market is soft, and the rallying signs of last August have been obscured by the present General Motors strike. The brake lining and building materials markets are down from last year.

The asbestos-cement industry is good in most parts of the world and business is booming in South America, Japan, Korea, Australia and Europe.

The consensus of opinion is that business in 1971 will be better than in 1970, which has not quite lived up to expectations."

7. Committee reports were given by the respective chairmen:-

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - H.M. Willingham, Chm.

Technical Committee - S.G. Dixit, Chm.

Asbestos Advisory Committee - M.Q. Scowcroft, Chm.

Fiber Testing Committee - D.E. Childers, Chm.

Their reports are attached to these minutes. Mr. Scowcroft, retiring chairman of the Asbestos Advisory Committee, thanked the members for their support during his service as head of that committee, and its predecessor (the Sales Promotion Committee) for a combined total of three years.

Mr. Schuman thanked Mr. Scowcroft on behalf of the Board of Governors

for his service as Chairman, then announced that the new Chairman of the Asbestos Advisory Committee was Mr. E.A. Morris of Uniroyal, Inc.

8. President Schuman commented on recent developments in the Press regarding hazards associated with asbestos. Mentioned his company's "positive approach" in their new ads stressing the fact that asbestos brings safety and economy into the daily life of nearly everyone. Three current ads entitled "Fire at Sea", "Airport", and "Driving at Dusk" are appearing in NEWSWEEK, BUSINESS WEEK, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, and WALL STREET JOURNAL. Copies of the ads were displayed.

9. Mr. Schuman introduced Doris M. Fagan, Editor of ASBESTOS Magazine, Guest-of-Honor at this meeting. Mrs. Fagan said that she appreciated the invitation to attend, and that it was a real pleasure to do so. Mentioned the series of articles now appearing in ASBESTOS - "History of Asbestos Textiles in the U.S.A." by J.A. Bettis, Jr., which started with the August 1970 issue. Back issues are available for those who may have missed the first two or three installments of this History.

She thanked the Members for their support, both in advertising as well as subscriptions, and asked that ASBESTOS be put on each company's mailing list for publicity releases as the magazine is anxious to have all items of general interest to the asbestos industry. Pointed out that ASBESTOS Magazine was a good source of information, not only through its editorial and advertising pages but also by reason of the storehouse of data contained in its library and files.

10. President Schuman explained that the attendance at this meeting was less than usual because of an unfortunate conflict of meeting dates with the Q.A.M.A., which many of our Canadian members had to attend. Steps have been taken to try and avoid this in the future.

Mr. Schuman announced that in recognition of the "austerity programs" now in effect by most member companies the Board of Governors had voted to grant a special discount of 20% on Members 1971 dues.

Further, that the Board had voted to shorten the meeting schedule for the February and June 1971 meetings, so as to have arrival on Wednesday P.M. and departure on Thursday P.M. The Annual Meeting in October 1971 (to which company officials and wives are specially invited) will have the usual schedule with arrival Wednesday P.M. and departure on Friday afternoon.

11. President Schuman presented Mr. G. Ellwood Houghton, of Garlock Inc., with a plaque "For Outstanding Achievement in His Field"

"Ellie" Houghton, as he is known to his many friends in ATI and in the Industry, is planning to retire as of November 1, 1970 after over 43 years continuous employment in the asbestos textile and mechanical packing industries. He has contributed to the progress of ATI by serving on its Technical Committee and by his regular attendance at meetings. Mr. Houghton expressed his sincere appreciation for the plaque, said he had greatly enjoyed his association with the ATI, and felt that the Institute was doing a most valuable work for the Industry, and was worthy of continuing support.

12. Locations for meetings in 1971 were announced:-

February 3-4, 1971 - Red Carpet Inn, Charlotte, N.C.
June 9-10, 1971 - Cherry Hill Inn, Cherry Hill, N.J.
October 6-8, 1971 - Savannah Inn & Country Club, Savannah, Ga.

13. President Schuman announced that the Board of Governors had elected new officers for the coming year, namely:-

President - L.E. Moody, H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
Vice President - M.Q. Scowcroft, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Treasurer - Alexander Kuzmuk, Garlock Inc.
Exec. Secretary & Asst. Treasurer - H.E. Sunbury

Also, that Mr. Alexander Kuzmuk had been elected to the Board of Governors as Garlock's representative, replacing Mr. G. Parry Wiess. (Mr. Kuzmuk is President of Garlock's Mechanical Rubber Division located in Palmyra, N.Y., which also includes their asbestos textile operations.)

14. After announcing the new officers Mr. Schuman asked the new President, L.E. Moody, to take charge of the meeting.

President Moody paid eloquent tribute to the fine leadership given to the Institute by Mr. Schuman during the past two years. There was a spontaneous burst of applause following his remarks, and a standing ovation for "Ed" Schuman who has contributed so much to the Institute over many years of service as committee Chairman, Editor of 2nd Edition of the Handbook of Asbestos Textiles, Treasurer, Vice President, and, since October 1968, President! His is truly an outstanding record in support of the Institute!

15. The meeting recessed for luncheon, following which it adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury
H.E. Sunbury
Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

September 9, 1970

Balance On Hand at last report (May 8, 1970)

General Fund	\$ 2992.41	
Savings Fund	20589.01	
Petty Cash Fund	32.11	
Total On Hand		\$23613.53

Receipts

To Savings Fund (Interest)	\$177.19	
To General Fund (Book Sales)	155.39	
		332.58

Total On Hand and Received	\$23946.11
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Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 mos ending 6/30/70)	\$1137.00	
Legal Expenses (3 mos " 6/30/70)	121.60	
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	952.00	
F.I.C.A. Tax (2nd Qtr.1970)	72.00	
Secretary's travel expense	85.30	
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00	
A.T.I. Meeting Exp.(June 10-12,1970)	774.03	
Printing & Office supplies	84.18	
Telephone (4 mos.)	152.80	
Insurance (Workman's Comp.)	18.00	
Dues (Industrial Health Foundation)	100.00	
Miscellaneous (Gifts,Flowers,etc.)	129.95	
Petty Cash (Vouchers 470-487 incl.)	83.06	
Total disbursements		4009.92

Balance On Hand as of September 9, 1970	\$19936.19
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Funds

General Fund (Bank statement of Sept,9,1970)\$	653.05	
Savings Fund (Interest to 6/30/70)	19266.20 (*)	
Petty Cash Fund	16.94	
Total Funds		\$19936.19

Assets as of Sept.9, 1970

Total Funds as listed above	\$19936.19	
Accts Receivable (Book Sales)	5.80	
Postage on Hand	9.10	
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal value)	1.00	
Total Assets		\$19952.09

Liabilities - (Accts payable as of 9/9/70)	none
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Net Worth	\$19952.09
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(*) \$1500.00 transferred to General Fund on July 23, 1970

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury,
Assistant Treasurer

Minutes - AIR HYGIENE & MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

October 8, 1970 - The HILTON INN, Williamsburg, Va.

In attendance: H.M. Willingham, Chairman ----- Uniroyal, Inc..
J.P. Wronski ----- Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
G.E. Houghton ----- Garlock Inc.
R.D. Hindmarch ----- Johns-Manville Corp.
M.J. Cowan ----- " " "
K.A. Roberts ----- " " "
D.E. Childers ----- H.K. Porter Co., Inc.
H.H. Walter ----- American Asb. Textile Cp.
George Griswold, Jr., ----- Nicotex, Inc.
K. Uchida ----- Nippon Asbestos Co., Ltd.
W.M. Deckman ----- Turner Bros, Asbestos Co. LTD

1. Membrane-Filter Method for Determining Asbestos Dust Concentration

The members of the committee appointed D.E. Childers, R.D. Hindmarch, and J.P. Wronski to prepare an instruction booklet for determining dust concentration by the membrane-filter method. It was agreed that the booklet should be prepared as follows:

- a. The format would be basically the same as the instruction booklet issued by the Asbestos Textile Institute under date of October 4, 1963 entitled "Method for Determining Asbestos Dust Concentration".
- b. A draft would be prepared using the best procedures of those member companies already using this method.
- c. The final draft would be submitted to management of the member companies for approval.
- d. After their approval, the USPHS will be requested to make recommendations or suggestions before submission to the Board of Governors. The final draft will be submitted to the Board of Governors for approval at the February 1971 meeting.

2. Round Robin on Membrane-Filter Method: A report on the Round-Robin, comparing technique and reliability of the membrane-filter method was made by participating companies. It was reported that there was little if any correlation of results between companies. There was also a significant difference in results between observers. It was reported that the specimens were in poor condition after having passed from one company to one or more others.

3. Manufacturing Procedure for Dust Control: All member companies contributed information as to their system and ideas as to the various means for dust control in the plant. It was agreed that each company would present a more detailed outline of their dust control system at the February 1971 meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

H.M. Willingham
Chairman

Minutes of the TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

October 8, 1970 - The HILTON INN - Williamsburg, Va.

In attendance:

I. Barnett --- Johns-Manville Corporation
J.W. Hawkins - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
P.J. Smith - - A.S.T.M. (Sec'y, Comm. D-13)
S.G. Dixit - - Garlock Inc.

Minutes:

A joint meeting of the Technical and Fiber Testing Committees was held on October 8, 1970. Messers E.A. Farrell, and W.H. Smith from the Fiber Testing Committee and P.J. Smith from ASTM were present. The following topics were discussed:

1. Magnetic Rating (MR) Specification ASTM D-1118-57

a. Answers to the following questions will be sought before the next meeting:

(i) Whether the average MR or maximum MR is acceptable. If the average MR is acceptable then what is the tolerable range?

(ii) Is double normal sampling acceptable.?

(iii) Should each reading be reported and whether it is necessary to do so.

b. In view of the two types of instruments - namely, Mapes and Turner & Newall - and since the old ASTM D-1118 -57 is written around Mapes, it was decided to ask for a new ASTM number to be assigned to the new standard which is based on Turner and Newall instrument. A footnote will be attached for the old one for those who may still want to refer to it. Data showing correlation between the two will be kept in ASTM files.

2. Special meeting of Technical and Fiber Testing Committees.

A special meeting has been scheduled for December 9, 1970 with the objective of completing the MR specification work. This meeting will be held at the International Hotel, located at J.F.K. International Airport, Jamaica, N.Y., starting at 9:30 A.M.

3. ASTM D-1573-61 on Heat Aging of Asbestos Textiles

U.S. Army Laboratories in Natick, Mass., have conveyed their inability to carry out testing. The Wright-Patterson Air Force Base has not replied to our inquiry. So far only one Laboratory has agreed to do the testing as specified in ASTM D-1573-61.

Respectfully submitted,

Sudhakar G. Dixit
Chairman

Minutes

Asbestos Advisory Committee

Asbestos Textile Institute

October 8, 1970 - The HILTON INN - Williamsburg, Va.

The Asbestos Advisory Committee met on October 8, 1970 with representatives of six member companies in attendance.

The members of the committee spent most of the time in attempting to speed the process of finalizing the copy for brochure concerning health hazards involving usage of asbestos textiles. It was re-emphasized that the brochure would be non-technical in nature and should explain to end users that asbestos textiles can be handled safely as long as proper precautions are established. It was agreed that the initial draft would be edited and a conference arranged with the Chairman of the Environmental Study Committee by November 15. We needed his expertise in the preparation of this type pamphlet and his professional advice that we did not publish any inaccurate information.

Also on the agenda was a suggestion that Mr. Morris of Uniroyal and Mr. Scowcroft of R/M would make a call at the Navy Department in Washington, D.C., to determine the current status of the use of asbestos cloth on Naval vessels

Mr. Haven Roosevelt contributed to a discussion on ways that we could publicize the contribution of asbestos to the general welfare of society rather than continually adopting a defensive attitude.

The Chairman of the Committee announced that Mr. E.A. Morris had been appointed the new Chairman, effective immediately, and he thanked the members of the Committee for their advice and cooperation during the three years he headed the group.

Respectfully submitted,

M.Q. Scowcroft
Chairman

Minutes

FIBER TESTING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

October 8, 1970 - The HILTON INN, Williamsburg, Va.

In attendance: (Joint meeting Fiber Testing and Technical Committees)

S.G. Dixit ----- Garlock Inc.
P.J. Smith ----- Secretary ASTM Committee D-13
J.W. Hawkins ----- Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Walter H. Smith -- Bell Asbestos Mines Limited
J.P. Wronski ----- Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
E.A. Farrell ----- Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd.
D.E. Childers ----- H.K. Porter Company, Inc.

Minutes

Some members of the Fiber Testing Committee sat with the Technical Committee to help with writing the procedure for Magnetic Rating. A number of difficulties were encountered, method of sampling, etc. It was concluded that an additional (special) meeting would be held December 9, 1970 to resolve these problems before the February meeting.

The Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee asked the aid of D.E. Childers to serve on a special group to discuss methods of counting air-borne dust and fibers. All members were using a version of the Membrane-Filter Method. We found little disagreement. Ralph Hindmarch agreed to write a tentative method for presentation at the next meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

D.E. Childers
Chairman, Fiber Testing Committee

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute

JUN 10 1971

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

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Minutes - GENERAL MEETING - June 10, 1971

The CHERRY HILL INN, Cherry Hill, N.J.

In attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

G.M. Armstrong
J.W. Christenbury
C.O. Hodges
Wm. Maaskant
H.H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.

W.F. Brainerd
S.G. Dixit

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

I. Barnett
N.D. Brown
W.S. Hough (Retired)
K.A. Roberts

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

Geo. Griswold, Jr.
Wm. Keene
J.K. Whittaker

H.K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

E.C. Bratt
D.E. Childers
J.W. Echerd
L.E. Moody

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

M.Q. Scowcroft
E.P. Stefl
I.H. Weaver

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

G.F.A. Brink
P.E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

C.H. Schoch
Walter H. Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORP., LTD.

R.A. Kuntze

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.

E.A. Farrell
C.E. Stiefken

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO., LTD.

Y. Sato

UNIROYAL, INC.

D.T. Austin, Jr.
E.A. Morris
W.C. Hitchcock

ASTM

P.O. Nicodemus
A.G. Scroggie
P.J. Smith

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

H.C. Roosevelt (Legal Counsel)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H.E. Sunbury (Secretary)

GUESTS

Mrs. D.M. Fagan, Editor, ASBESTOS Magazine
Mr. C.J. Stover, Publisher, ASBESTOS Magazine

Guest Speaker on Wednesday evening was Mr. Wm.P. Raines, Director of Public Relations for Johns-Manville Corp. Mr. Raines is Secretary of the new Asbestos Information Association/North America.

A guest at the ATI Dinner on Wednesday evening was Mr. Robert Cowdrick, Supt. of Safety at the Bethlehem Steel Plant in Bethlehem, Pa.

Present on Wednesday evening also were:- J.L. Rainey, President of American Asbestos Textile Corp., and C.L. Sheckler, Manager, Accident Prevention & Health Administration, Johns-Manville Corp.

(continued)

1. President Moody called the meeting to order at 2:05 P.M.
2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. On motion by Mr.K.A. Roberts, seconded by Mr. P.E. Leclerc, it was voted to omit reading same.
3. The Financial Report was presented by Mr.W.F. Brainerd on behalf of Treasurer Kuzmuk, who was unable to be present for business reasons. Mr.Roberts moved the report be accepted, motion seconded by Mr.S.G. Dixit, and so voted unanimously. The Report is attached.
4. In the report of Legal Counsel, Mr. Roosevelt interpreted the remarks of Assistant Attorney General McLaren in an address made on April 1, 1971.

In summary, Mr. Roosevelt said that Mr.McLaren stated that, in efforts to improve our environment, industries should not employ joint efforts but should act individually unless there was a strong showing by the proponents that a collective approach and the exchange of research and feasibility information would yield substantial net gains. To quote Mr. McLaren: "This nation's economic policy favors the competitive rather than the joint industry approach". The Environmental Protection Agency was advised to evaluate the need for joint industry meetings before * in such in order to avoid a possible slowing down of efforts to obtain a cleaner environment which slowing down might result from such joint efforts.(* The word "participating"to be inserted here.)

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that the anti-trust rule is, and has been, that the actual or likely effect of a particular program determines whether participants will be sued or not sued by the Government. Judgement is based on whether such actions result in some significant adverse effect. Any industry solutions to air pollution problems developed through the Asbestos Textile Inst. must be shared with all industry members, whether members of the Institute or not. Finally, Mr.Roosevelt advised that, in any discussion, the subject of costs be avoided.

5. The Fibre Producer's Report was given by Mr. E.A. Farrell, Sales Manager for Lake Asbestos of Quebec,Ltd., who said:-

"The demand for spinning fibre is strong, but the current supply is in balance. It is expected the supply will remain adequate.

Fibre Groups 4,5, and 6 are in strong demand and supplies are tight. Group 7 is in good supply in spite of the fact that Flintkote Mines have announced they will shut down on December 13, 1971.

Economic conditions around the world are in a state of flux as usual. Italy is in particularly bad shape with building sector off 50%. Fiat has laid off 20% of their employees and there are sporadic industrial and service strikes. The UK and German economies have slowed down, while France is doing well. Japan has slowed down considerably - from a growth rate of 15-18% to 5-8%. High labor costs have now caught up with Japan and they are now having some of their manufacturing done in lower cost areas, such as Korea and Taiwan.

(continued)

The market for asbestos fibre continues to grow at about 5% per year, and production is now keeping up. In Canada alone there are five new properties under exploration, namely:-

ABITIBI Property near AMOS, Quebec
 ASCOPE EX. LTD... VALDOR, Quebec (Adjacent to Abitibi)
 CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORP.LTD.and KUTCHO Creek Co. - joint property
 McADAMS Co. - Property at Chibougamau, Quebec
 GOLDEN GATE EX'S REX Property at Haines Junction, Yukon Territory.

There are also twelve other countries where asbestos is under exploration:- Greece, Brazil, Australia, New South Wales, Columbia, Med-
 ellin, Argentina, Bolivia, Mexico, Oaxaca, Ciudad, Victoria, Cypress, Swaziland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, and Sardinia.

As a matter of interest, Mr. Farrell gave the figures for consumption of Canadian Spinning Fibres in the year 1967:-

<u>Country</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Short tons (1967)</u>
U.S.A.	45 %	16, 800
United Kingdom	18	6, 600
W. Germany	7	2, 700
France	6.5	2, 400
Japan	6	2, 200
Italy	5	1, 900
India	3	1, 200
Others	9.5	3, 500
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>37, 300</u>

6. At this point in the meeting President Moody expressed his pleasure, and that of the Institute, in having the following persons at this meeting:-

Dr. E.P. Stefl, Exec. Vice President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
 Mr. E.C. Bratt, Gen.Mgr., Thermoid Div., H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
 Mr. Y. Sato, representing Nippon Asbestos Co., Tokyo, Japan
 Mrs. D.H. Fagan, Editor, ASBESTOS MAGAZINE
 Mr. C.J. Stover, Publisher, ASBESTOS MAGAZINE
 Dr. A.G. Scroggie, ASTM Editorial Committee C-6
 Mr. P.J. Smith, Secretary, ASTM Committee D-13
 Mr. P.O. Nicodemus, Chairman, ASTM Sc.A-4 of D-13
 Mr. W.S. Hough (Retired) Mr.Hough was President of A.T.I. in 1961-1962, and Chairman of A.T.I. Sales Promotion Committee in the years 1966 and 1967.

7. President Moody congratulated Mrs.D.M. (Doris) Fagan on her election as President of The Philadelphia Club of Advertising Women for the year 1971-1972. Mrs. Fagan was installed as President at the 56th Annual Installation Dinner of the Club held on June 8, 1971.

Mrs. Fagan expressed her appreciation at being invited to our A.T.I. meeting, and said she was active in the Philadelphia Club of Advertising Women because she believes in advertising. Asked members to

(Continued)

send in news or other items of interest to help make the ASBESTOS Magazine even better. Has had a good response to the current series of articles by J.A. Bettles, Jr., on the "History of the Asbestos Textile Industry in the U.S.A." and would like all those desiring reprints of same to get their orders in promptly.

8. Mr. W.S. Hough, president of A.T.I. in 1961-1962, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Fluid Sealing Association 1968-1970, said that in retrospect he now could realize more fully how very important a trade association is to an industry in view of the many problems that were of common interest.

9. The Committee Reports were given by the respective chairmen:-

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - H.H. Walter Acting Chairman)
Technical Committee - S.G. Dixit, Chairman
Asbestos Advisory Committee - E.A. Morris, Chairman
Fiber Testing Committee - D.E. Childers, Chairman

Their reports are attached to these minutes.

10. Mr. C.L. Sheckler, Chairman of our Environmental Health Committee, who was unable to attend this meeting due to another engagement, gave the members a report following the ATI Dinner the previous evening. Mr. Sheckler discussed various aspects of the new Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, that became effective last April 28th. He recommended that members obtain copies of the following Safety and Health Standards issued by the Dept. of Labor. Presumably these can be ordered from the Government Printing Office in Washington, D.C.

Federal Register - Volume 34, Number 1

Federal Register - Volume 36, Numbers 1-62, 84, 75, 91, 105

At the conclusion of his report Mr. Sheckler introduced Mr. Wm.P. Raines, who is Secretary of the newly organized Asbestos Information Association/North America, 201 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. (Zip) 10017, c/o Hill & Knowlton, Inc. Mr. Raines discussed the objectives of the AIA/NA, and it is hoped that this positive step by the Asbestos Industry to meet the increasing need for a competent, reliable source of accurate information on the effects of asbestos dust on human health (or lack of effects) will provide an authoritative channel of communication, publicly rebut irresponsible and inaccurate criticism, and publicize the many indispensable uses of asbestos in our highly technological society.

11. President Moody announced that MANUFACTURAS MULTIPLES S.A. of CARACAS, VENEZUELA had become an Associate Member of the Institute since our last meeting, and expressed his pleasure and that of the Institute in welcoming this fine company to membership.

(continued)

12. President Moody commented on the two new pieces of literature now available from the Institute:- (a) Recommended Health Safety Practices for Handling and Fabricating Asbestos Textile Products and (b) Measurement of Airborne Asbestos Fiber by the Membrane Filter Method. He thanked all those who had participated in bringing these two projects to a successful conclusion.

13. Locations for future meetings were announced:-

October 6-8, 1971 - Savannah Inn & Country Club, Savannah, Ga.

February 2-3, 1972 - The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, S.C.

June 7-8, 1972 - Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, Washington, D.C. (Tentative)

The October meeting is our Annual Meeting to which company officials and their wives, also members' wives, are specially invited. The meeting schedule in October will suggest arrival on Wednesday afternoon if possible, the committee meetings will be on Thursday morning, and the General Meeting on Friday morning followed by a Reception and ATI Luncheon. We want this to be our Biggest and Best Annual Meeting, and urge all members and their wives to be there!

14. There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 3:05 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury
H.E. Sunbury
Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

May 10, 1971

Balance On Hand at last report (Jan,11,1971)

General Fund	\$ 1321.21	
Reserve Fund	14992.49	
Petty Cash Fund	22.32	
Total On Hand		\$16336.02

Receipts

To Reserve Fund (Interest to 4/1/71)	187.24	
To General Fund (Book Sales)	38.52	
To General Fund (1971 dues)	7333.33	
		7559.09
Total On Hand and Received		\$ 23895.11

Disbursements

Legal Retainer(6 mos ending 3/31/71)	\$2964.00	
Legal Expenses(6 mos " 3/31/71)	290.38	
Secretary's salary (4 mos)	948.00	
F.I.C.A. Tax (1st Qtr 1971)	78.00	
Secretary's travel expense	157.00	
Office rent (4 mos)	300.00	
A.T.I. meeting expense (Feb.3-4,1971)	500.62	
Printing and Office Supplies	40.16	
Telephone (4 mos)	145.39	
Dues & Subscriptions(D-13 & Asb.Mag.)	19.00	
Flowers	52.79	
Seminar fee (To be returned)	50.00	
Petty Cash Vouchers 503-528 inclusive	72.75	
Total Disbursements		5618.09

Balance On Hand as of May 10, 1971

\$18277.02

Funds

General Fund (Bank statement of 5/10/71)	\$ 3070.04	
Reserve Fund (with interest to 4/1/71)	15179.73	
Petty Cash Fund	27.25	
Total Funds		\$18277.02

Assets as of May 10,1971

Total Funds as listed above	\$18277.02	
Accts Receivable (1971 Dues)	400.00	
Accts " (Book sales)	10.60	
Postage On Hand	9.11	
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00	
Total Assets		\$18697.73

Liabilities

Accounts Payable as of May 10,1971	none
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Net Worth

\$18697.73

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury
H.E. Sunbury
Asst. Treasurer

MINUTES
AIR HYGIENE & MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE
Asbestos Textile Institute
June 10, 1971 - CHERRY HILL INN, Cherry Hill, N.J.

In attendance:

H.H. Walter, Acting Chairman	- American Asbestos Textile Corporation
L.E. Moody	- H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
D.T. Austin, Jr.	- Uniroyal, Inc.
K.A. Roberts	- Johns-Manville Corp.
I.H. Weaver	- Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
C.O. Hodges	- American Asbestos Textile Corp.
G.M. Armstrong	- American Asbestos Textile Corp.
W.F. Brainerd	- Garlock Inc.
<u>Guests:</u> Y. Sato	- Nippon Asbestos Co., Ltd.
E.A. Farrell	- Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.

Bausch & Lomb Automatic Dust Counter:

The committee recommends continued use of the B & L Counter for continuous monitoring to determine the cause of abnormal dust concentrations. The instrument will be transferred from the Raybestos plant at Manheim, Pa. to the Garlock Inc. plant at Palmyra, N.Y.

Occupational Safety & Health Administration Notice of Proposed Rule Making on Inspections, Citations, and proposed Assessments of Penalties, dated April 30, 1971, was brought to the attention of the committee. This notice states in essence:

1. That Compliance Officers of the Dept. of Labor are authorized to enter without delay, and at reasonable times, any factory or plant.
2. That no advance notice shall be given with regard to inspection.
3. That the Compliance Officer may review any records and question any employee.
4. That any employee shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to consult the Compliance Officer in private.
5. That any employee may request an inspection.
6. That every Employer upon receipt of a Citation shall post such notice on a bulletin board.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH ACT of 1970

A thorough interpretation of this ACT was presented by Mr. L.E. Moody. All committee members reported that measures have been enacted, or are being enacted, to comply with the law.

1. Yearly X-Ray examinations of all employees are conducted by all member companies. In some states the the State Health Department provides for examination without cost.
2. Strict work rules and enforcement of same, continuous efforts to improve dust control measures, good communication between

employer and employee, good record keeping as requested by the law, are essential to be in compliance with the law.

Dust Control in the Manufacturing Process:

Numerous ways and means of reducing dust were discussed:

1. Moisturizing of blends.
2. Wet carding being explored by some members at this time.
3. Wet spinning being explored.
4. Wet weaving being done by most members.
5. Discontinuance of the use of compressed air for cleaning purposes being enforced by all member companies.
6. Use of vacuum cleaners or stationary vacuum systems for cleaning purposes is practiced by all member companies.
7. Improvement of house cleaning procedures. Wet sweeping.
8. Installation of impervious wall surfaces.
9. Use of polyethylene laminated burlap for wrapping.
10. Semi-automatic waste bagging.
11. Enclosed feed boxes in the blending operation.
12. Various types of card enclosures.

Respirators:

Various systems of respirator distribution were discussed. The use of disposable respirators is being explored by some member companies. Results are expected to be available at the next meeting.

Noise Abatement:

Efforts are being made by all member companies to reduce the noise level.

Ear muffs or ear plugs fitted by a medical person are provided by most companies upon request of the employee, or wherever required due to an excessive noise level.

Respectfully submitted,

Hans H. Walter
Acting Chairman

MINUTES - ASBESTOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

June 10, 1971 - CHERRY HILL INN, Cherry Hill, N.J.

Minutes

The Asbestos Advisory Committee met with five member companies in attendance, and one absentee. A most welcome guest was Mr. W.S. Hough, a former president of ATI (now retired).

At our meeting we discussed the possibility of revising the present (3rd) edition of the Handbook of Asbestos Textiles, but after considerable discussion it was decided that a revision at the present time would be premature, and that we should review this decision a year hence.

The committee feels that the promulgation of its new folder entitled "Recommended Health Safety Practices for Handling and Fabricating Asbestos Textile Products" is a positive step forward, and we again want to thank all those who assisted in bringing this project to a successful conclusion. Each member company of the Institute should have its specified number of copies in hand by now, and additional copies may be obtained from the Institute.

The committee members discussed several adverse articles regarding asbestos which appeared recently in Woman's Wear Daily, the New York Times, and the Wall Street Journal. Additional follow up stories have appeared in other periodicals. Unfortunately, these articles never delineate as to fiber type, quantity, length of exposure, etc. The reader is led to the conclusion that - "if it is asbestos .. it's bad." This situation is frustrating and perplexing!

It was most encouraging to hear the talk by Mr. Wm. P. Raines, Secretary of the newly organized "Asbestos Information Association of North America", yesterday evening. Here at last we have an organization capable of carrying the story of the positive need for, and the truth about asbestos to the public!

Accordingly, it is the recommendation of our Committee to immediately establish direct liaison with the A.I.A./N.A. in order that our efforts may be coordinated with their forward plans.

It was the concensus of the Committee that the Secretary of A.T.I. should be responsible for liaison with the AIA/NA, and that should he require any assistance in this respect the Asbestos Advisory Committee stands ready to support him.

Respectfully submitted,

E.A. Morris, Chairman

Minutes
FIBER TESTING COMMITTEE
Asbestos Textile Institute
June 9-10, 1971 - CHERRY HILL INN, Cherry Hill, N.J.

In attendance:

D.E. Childers, Chm. - H.K.Porter Co., Inc.	G.F.A. Brink, Asbestos Corp.
S.G. Dixit, Garlock Inc.	C.E. Stiefken, Lake Asbestos
I. Barnett, Johns-Manville Corp.	Wm. Keene, Nicolet Industries
P.O. Nicodemus, General Electric Co.	R.A. Kuntze, Cassiar Asb. Corp.
Walter H. Smith, Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd.	
J.W. Echerd, H.K.Porter Co., Inc.	P.J. Smith, ASTM
Wm. Maaskant, American Asb. Tex. Corp.	Dr. A.G. Scroggie, ASTM

Members of A.T.I. Technical Committee, A.T.I. Fiber Testing Committee, and Sub-committee A-4 of ASTM D-13, held a joint meeting.

On the afternoon of June 9th, the chairman of the Fiber Testing Committee reported to the Board of Governors a movement to revise the manual entitled "Testing Procedures for Chrysotile Asbestos Fibre". Mr. G.F.A. Brink, being familiar with a number of the necessary changes, was invited to express his views, and agreed that the manual needed revision, further, that his company would favor A.T.I. to be in charge of the project, same as was the case with the 1st and 2nd editions. It was the opinion of those present that it would be desirable for the A.T.I. to assume the leadership in revision of the manual. The A.T.I. is currently seeking approval of the Q.A.M.A. and the A.C.P.A. who contributed to the former editions. Assuming that all preliminaries are resolved, we hope to have copies of those changes which have already taken place in our hands by the next m't'g.

Items discussed in the Joint Meetings:- (a) The 9th Draft of the specification for Magnetic Rating, ASTM D 1118-57, was reviewed in an effort to obtain final approval. Minor changes were made to improve clarity. Mr. I. Barnett was asked to rewrite the section on Precision and Accuracy in accordance with ASTM's procedure. Test data will be analyzed by J/M's Statistical Department.

(b) Mr. Nicodemus will contact the government in reference the specification Heat Aging of Asbestos Textiles, ASTM D 1573-61, in an attempt to have it deleted due to the fact that there has been no reasonable degree of correlation between different laboratories. A letter ballot will be submitted to members for approval. (Voting m'b'rs.)

(c) In the proposed military specification for Thermal Insulation Tape, MIL-I-15349C, a minor error in Table II of the proposed draft was noted, and the Custodian will be notified. It was suggested that the Board of Governors consider what action, if any, should be taken relative to the deletion of Amosite asbestos fibre as a filler.

Respectfully submitted,

D.E. Childers, Chairman
Fiber Testing Committee

Minutes

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

June 9-10, 1971 - The CHERRY HILL INN, Cherry Hill, N.J.

In attendance: D.T. Austin, Jr. Uniroyal, Inc.
I. Barnett Johns- Manville Corp.
S.G. Dixit (Chairman) Garlock Inc.
J.W. Echerd H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
Wm. Maaskant American Asbestos Textile Corp.

A joint meeting was held with the ATI Fiber Testing Committee, and present from that committee were Messers D.E. Childers (Chm.), G.F.A. Brink, Walter H. Smith, and C.E. Stiefken. Also present at the joint meeting were:- Dr. A.G. Scroggie, ASTM's Editorial Committee C-6, P.J. Smith, Secretary ASTM D-13, P.O. Nicodemus, Chairman, ASTM Sc.A-4, Dr. R.A. Kuntze, Ontario Research Foundation, and Mr. Wm. Keene from Nicolet Industries, Inc. The following subjects were discussed:-

(1) ASTM D 1118 - Magnetic Rating Standard =

The 9th draft of specification D 1118 was reviewed by the joint committee and final changes were made. The section on precision and accuracy is being rewritten to conform to ASTM requirements, and even though the data on precision is not complete, it was decided to submit the standard to ASTM after making the necessary changes.

(2) ASTM D 1573 - Heat Aging of Asbestos Textiles

In view of the difficulty in locating the right type of ovens to complete the round-robin test, and also because none of the member companies present are using this standard, it was unanimously agreed to drop this standard. Mr. P.O. Nicodemus, Chairman of ASTM D-13, Sub-committee A-4, has agreed to contact the Federal Agencies to inform them of our decision to withdraw ASTM D 1573.

(3) MIL - I - 15349C - Insulation Tape, Thermal

Reference to Amosite as felting or sliver in the core has been completely eliminated in the proposed specification. This subject will be discussed with the Board of Governors at the next meeting.

Also, Table II, on Page 3 of MIL-I-15349C needs correction. The nominal weight for 5-1/2" x 7/8" tape is given as 11.60 lbs. per 25 ft. roll. This weight should be 10.60 lbs. as pointed out in our original comments. The Naval Ship Engineering Center will be advised of this error.

Respectfully submitted,

Sudhakar G. Dixit
Chairman

October 8, 1971



ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

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Minutes 4 General Meeting - October 8, 1971

The Savannah Inn & Country Club, Savannah, Ga.

In attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

G.W. Armstrong
J.W. Christenbury
G.S. Fabel
Wm. Maaskant
J.L. Rainey
H.H. Walters

CAPLOCK INC.

S.G. Dixit
Alex. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

N.D. Brown
M.S. Lindstrom
K.A. Roberts
C.L. Sheckler
N.W. Hendry (Canadian J/M Co.)

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

Geo. Griswold, Jr.
E.W. Russell

H.K. Porter Company, Inc.

E.C. Bratt
D.E. Childers
J.W. Echerd
J.L. Mitchell

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

J.A. Bettles, Jr. (Retired)
J.W. Hawkins
M.W. Oliver
M.Q. Scovcroft
E.P. Stefl

UNIROYAL, INC.

D.T. Austin, Jr.
B.E. Carden
L.F. Pieringer
R.C. Hunt
E.A. Morris
S.J. Peckle, Jr.
F.C. Phillips

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

P.E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

Marcel Dorais
Walter H. Smith
Wm. J.W. Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORP., LTD.

R.A. Kuntze

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.

E.A. Farrell
C.E. Stiefken

MANUFACTURAS MULTIPLES S.A.

Rafael E. Arnal

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO., LTD.

Y. Sato

CAEWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

H.C. Roosevelt (Legal Counsel)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H.E. Sunbury (Secretary)

Note: Total attendance at the Oct. 6-8th meeting was 65 persons, which included 23 wives and 42 men!

***** Minutes *****

1. Vice President M.Q. Scovcroft called the meeting to order at 8:30 A.M. and explained that he was substituting for President Moody whose illness prevented his attendance at this meeting.

2. **Introductions:** - Each person was asked to stand and give his name and company affiliation.
3. The minutes of the last meeting were offered for reading. On motion by Mr. Geo. Griswold, seconded by Mr. H.C. Roosevelt, it was voted to omit the reading of same.
4. The Financial Report was presented by Treasurer Kuzmuk, who stated that the Annual Audit of the Institute's books had been made as of September 9, 1971 under the supervision of Mr. R.E. Jeffery, Controller, Garlock Inc. and found to be in order. Mr. K.A. Roberts moved that the report be accepted, seconded by Mr. S.J. Peele, Jr., and so voted unanimously. The Report is attached.
5. In his Legal Counsel Report, Attorney Roosevelt discussed the economic freeze now in effect by Presidential order, and the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 which authorized same. The full resume of his remarks is attached to these minutes.
6. The Fibre Producer's Report was given by Mr. N.W. Hendry, General Sales Manager, Canadian Johns-Manville Asbestos Limited. This is a regular feature of a General Meeting and we are indebted to Mr. Hendry for his comprehensive review of the world situation regarding production of asbestos fibre and the overall market. A resume of his remarks is attached.
7. Chairman Scowcroft announced that the Board of Governors had elected officers for the coming year: -
President - L.E. Moody of H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
Vice President - M.Q. Scowcroft of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Treasurer - Alex. Kuzmuk of Garlock Inc.
Exec. Sec'y - H.E. Sunbury
8. **New committee chairmen:** - Mr. Scowcroft announced that Mr. K.A. Roberts of Johns-Manville Corp. had been appointed chairman of the Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee; and Mr. J.W. Echerd of H.K. Porter Company, Inc. as chairman of the Technical Committee. Deferred temporarily was the appointment of a new chairman for the Fiber Testing Committee.
9. **New Edition - Fibre Test Manual:** - Mr. Scowcroft said that the QANA had approved a Third Edition of the manual entitled: - "Testing Procedures for Chrysotile Asbestos Fibre" to be sponsored by the Asbestos Textile Institute, Asbestos Cement Products Assoc. and the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association. Preparation of the new edition to be under the supervision of the ATI Fiber Testing Committee.
10. **Pending Legislative Developments:** - Mr. C.L. Sheckler, Manager, Accident Prevention and Health Administration, Johns-Manville Corp., reviewed recent developments under the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) and activity related to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). During his informative talk, Mr. Sheckler

MINUTES - GENERAL MEETING - CONTINUED

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mentioned that it was presently uncertain what agency would establish a standard TLV (Threshold Limit Value) for asbestos. He is very apprehensive that an impossibly low TLV will be adopted and so make it impossible for asbestos manufacturers to stay in business if it is to be enforced. In respect to OSHA, confusion exists how to advise employees of standards, what records to keep, etc. Stressed the need for background data from industry to use in fighting back against adverse publicity directed at asbestos-containing products.

- 11. The committee reports were given by the respective chairmen: -**

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - K.A. Roberts (Acting Chairman)
Asbestos Advisory Committee - E.A. Morris, Chairman
Technical Committee - S.G. Dixit, Chairman
Fiber Testing Committee - D.E. Childers, Chairman

Their reports are attached to these minutes.

Certificates of Appreciation were presented to retiring chairmen S.G. Dixit and D.E. Childers by Vice President Scowcroft who thanked them for their valued contribution to the work of the Institute during the past two years.

- 12. Chairman Scowcroft said that we were very proud to have four former presidents of ATI in attendance at this meeting, namely: -**

Geo. S. Fabel - 1949 - 1950
John A. Bettles, Jr. - 1957 - 1958
Stanton J. Peele, Jr. - 1963 - 1964
John L. Rainey - 1967 - 1968

All of these men expressed their pleasure in attending, and their gratification to know that ATI continued to be an important factor in our industry.

"Jack" Bettles, author of "The History of the Asbestos Textile Industry in the United States," now appearing serially in the ASBESTOS Magazine, expressed his appreciation for the historical data supplied to him by many people (approx. 100) without whose help he would have been unable to compile as complete a history. He spoke most highly of the ASBESTOS Magazine, and recommended that it be given company advertising on a continuing basis in appreciation of the fact that it is the only media devoted to the asbestos industry, and its files are a valuable storehouse of information pertaining to our industry. The magazine will have Reprints of "History" if orders warrant, and suggests orders be sent them promptly (he receives no profit from same).

- 13. Mr. E.A. Morris moved that Mr. John A. Bettles, Jr. be made "OFFICIAL HISTORIAN OF THE ASBESTOS TEXTILE INDUSTRY" by acclamation, and this was done by a round of applause and a standing ovation!**

14. Chairman Scowcroft expressed our pleasure in having a representative of our newest member, MANUFACTURAS MULTIPLES S.A., Caracas, Venezuela, in attendance, and welcomed Mr. Rafael E. Arnal on behalf of all those present.

15. Locations for future meetings were announced:-

February 2-3, 1972 - The Mills-Hyatt House, Charleston, S.C.

June 7-8, 1972 - Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, Washington, D.C.

16. There being no further business to come before this meeting it was moved by Mr. K.A. Roberts, seconded by Mr. E.A. Morris, that it be adjourned. So voted.

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury
H.E. Sunbury
Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

September 9, 1971

Balance on Hand at last report (May 10, 1971)

General Fund	\$ 3070.04	
Reserve Fund	15179.73	
Petty Cash Fund	27.25	
Total On Hand		\$18277.02

Receipts

To Reserve Fund (Interest to 6/30/71)	\$189.73	
To General Fund (Book sales)	72.20	
To General Fund (1971 dues)	400.00	
To General Fund (Reimbursement)	50.00	
Total received		711.93

Total On Hand and Received

\$18988.95

Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 mos. ending 6/30/71)	\$ 878.00	
Legal Expenses (3 mos ending 6/30/71)	59.99	
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	948.00	
F.I.C.A. Tax (2nd Qtr 1971)	78.00	
Secretary's travel expense (June ATI mtg.)	50.00	
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00	
A.T.I. meeting expense (June 9-10, 1971)	929.73	
Printing & Office Supplies	92.64	
Telephone (4 mos.)	167.24	
Membrane Filter Instruction Booklet (1 M)	467.27	
Health Safety Practices Folder (25 M)	1247.40	
Insurance (Workman's Comp.)	18.00	
Petty Cash (Vouchers 529 - 550 inclusive)	103.18	

Total Disbursements

5339.45

Balance On Hand as of September 9, 1971

\$13649.50

Funds

General Fund (Bank Statement of 9/9/71)	\$ 788.54	
Reserve Fund (With interest to 6/30/71)	12769.46 (*)	
Petty Cash Fund	91.50	

Total Funds

\$13649.50

Assets as of September 9, 1971

Total Funds as listed above	\$13649.50	
Accts Receivable (Book Sales)	22.68	
Postage On Hand	11.67	
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal value)	1.00	

Total Assets

\$13684.85

Liabilities

Accounts Payable as of 9/9/71

none

Net Worth

\$13684.85

(*) \$2600.00 transferred to General Fund on July 2, 1971

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury
Asst. Treasurer

REMARKS OF COUNSEL

Page -1-

Asbestos Textile Institute - General Meeting - October 8, 1971

The legal authority by which the President was able to put the economic freeze into effect is Public Law 91-379, as amended--the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970--whereby "the President is authorized to issue such orders and regulations as he may deem appropriate to stabilize prices, rents, wages, and salaries at levels not less than those prevailing on May 25, 1970." This is a limitation imposed by Congress and means, simply, that regardless of what occurred prior to the freeze during the base period, prices are not required to be set at less than what they were on May 25, 1970. The level of prices prevailing on May 25, 1970, is determined as follows:

- (1) the average (mean) price at which transactions were made on that day (as borne out by appropriate records);
- (2) if no actual transactions took place on that day, then the average (mean) price at which transactions took place on the nearest day prior to May 25, 1970 may be taken as the "prevailing price level for May 25, 1970"; and
- (3) ceiling prices for goods not in existence on May 25, 1970 can only be calculated using the base period described in the Guidelines.

A second limitation imposed under the Congressional grant of authority is that the President's authority to issue and enforce orders and regulations under the Economic Stabilization Act expires April 30, 1972. The President cannot continue the freeze beyond that date without additional legislation enacted by Congress.

If one is dealing in the American market, how then does one determine the price he may charge? Under the President's Executive Order, prices are stabilized "at levels not greater than the highest of those pertaining to a substantial volume of actual transactions" during the base period of July 16 to August 14, 1971. In cases where no transactions occurred in the 30-day base period, the base period will be the nearest preceding 30-day period in which a transaction did occur. A "30-day period" is defined as a 30-day block of time prior to July 16. Hence, moving back from July 16, the nearest 30-day period would be June 16-15, and preceding that, May 17-June 15, and so on. The ceiling price is the price at or above which ten per cent of the actual transactions during the base period were made, except that in cases of increases in posted or effective prices during the base period, the base period itself will be considered to have begun at the time of the increase in posted and effective prices.

A transaction takes place when a seller ships the product to a buyer, not when an order is received. Each commodity is treated separately and, if shipments are made to different classes of purchasers under different terms, separate ceilings are calculated for each commodity for each class of purchaser.

REMARKS OF COUNSEL - CONTINUED

Page -2-

The ceiling price is based on the record of all the units of each commodity shipped to each class of purchaser during the base period, and is calculated as the highest price at or above which ten per cent of the units were shipped to a particular class of purchaser during the base period.

Under the terms of the Executive Order, the price freeze applies to the seller, not the buyer. The buyer is not required to police a seller's compliance with the Executive Order. But records must be kept of the highest prices charged during the base period, and must be available for public inspection.

If a product or service is "new", the ceiling price is determined by the seller applying the percentage mark-up he received during the base period on the most nearly similar product or service to the direct unit or net invoice cost of the new product or service. The ceiling price for a product or service that is new to the seller, but not to the market, is the price realized on the same or comparable product or service by the most nearly comparable competitor during the base period.

We turn now to two specific problem areas: discounts and long term contracts. What is the selling price for a material if there have been dual price situations, i.e., a published price and a discounted price at which actual transactions were made? The answer is that sales may be made at the highest price at which a substantial volume of actual transactions were made during the 30-day period of time ending August 14. If products have been selling at a discounted price and not at the published price during the base period, the maximum price would be the highest discounted price at which substantial transactions were made. Thus, assuming that during the base period bags of insulation were selling at the list price, and also at a discount of six sixes, if a substantial number of transactions were made at the list price, then the list price, and anything below the list price could be charged, including a discount of four sixes, because the price freeze does not fix prices at their highest permissible level -- it prohibits sales at a price higher than the permissible level. However, if all sales during the base period were made at the discounted price of six sixes and there were not in fact substantial actual transactions at a higher price, then the price would have to be frozen at the six sixes discounted price, and it would not be permissible to decrease the discount to four sixes, as that would raise the price over the highest level during the base period.

Where different prices are offered to different territories, or different kinds of customers, price ceilings are to be set on the basis of the normal procedures used in establishing the market prices. Market price ceilings must be established at no greater than the highest price at which substantial volume transactions were carried out in the firm's individual normal pricing areas, regardless of whether these pricing areas are national, regional, or individual.

REMARKS OF COUNSEL - CONTINUED

Page -3-

If quantity discounts are offered, can a customer who purchased large volumes and was previously eligible for the discount be charged the applicable higher price if he reduces the amount of his purchases and thus falls into a lower quantity and higher price bracket? In other words, may prices be changed so long as the rate structure on which they are based is not changed? The answer is yes. During the 90-day freeze, customers may be charged in accordance with rate of price schedules established in the base period prior to August 15, 1971. However, the charges applicable to the various categories of rates or prices set out in the effective schedules may not be increased. Furthermore, if it has been the practice to give discounts under certain circumstances, these discounts cannot be discontinued during the freeze.

The rule with respect to long-term contracts is that if the contract was made before the freeze, and there are no deliveries scheduled until after the freeze, the freeze does not apply. If any deliveries are to be made during the freeze period, the seller may charge no more than his ceiling price determined by the price charged for deliveries made during the base period. If the shipment price on a contract made prior to the freeze and calling for delivery during the freeze is above the ceiling price, the seller may elect not to perform at all, but he is not permitted to perform at a contract price above the ceiling price. Nor may he force the buyer to accept shipment deferred to a date after the freeze. If the seller does make delivery, the buyer is obligated to pay no more than the ceiling price.

Haven C. Roosevelt, Atty.
Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE PRESENTATION
BY N. W. HENDRY
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, 1971

Shipments of Canadian asbestos fibre for the first seven months of 1971 were 892,804 tons or 3.3% higher than for the same period in 1970.

The availability of all grades of spinning fibre is good and this situation can be expected to continue for some time in the future.

The application of the U.S. surcharge does not apply to asbestos fibre, but indirectly the surcharge will affect sales of asbestos fibre to such countries as Japan and West Germany. Prior to the application of the surcharge some weakness in demand was evident in many of the international markets.

World production of asbestos fibre in 1970 was 3,822,840 tons versus 3,430,250 tons in 1969 or an increase of approximately 5%.

The problems related to asbestos and health are of continuing concern to the asbestos fibre producers. It is unfortunate indeed that the press representatives continue to take statements out of context and to be more interested in sensationalism rather than facts.

Finally, the following comments are pertinent to the status of some new asbestos producers, viz:

- a) The new producer in Australia is forecast to be in production in early 1972 at a rate of 75,000 tons per year.
- b) The asbestos producer in Brazil, located north of Brasilia, is expected to be increased from 13,000 to 27,000 tons.
- c) The Colombian asbestos fibre prospect could reach the production stage at a rate of approximately 25,000 tons per year.
- d) Work is being continued to develop an asbestos producer in Central Colombia. If financing can be arranged the production rate is expected to be 25,000 tons annually.
- e) Work is being continued by Cerro Corporation toward the evaluation of an asbestos deposit in Central Greece.

N. W. Hendry
General Sales Manager
Canadian Johns-Manville Asbestos Limited

AIR HYGIENE & MFG. COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

Page -1-

October 7, 1971 - Savannah Inn & Country Club, Savannah, Ga.

In attendance:

K.A. Roberts - Johns-Manville Corp. (Acting chairman)
C.L. Sheckler - " " " (Chmn. Environmental Health Comm.)
G.H. Armstrong - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
J.L. Rainey - " " " "
H.H. Walter - " " " "
L.F. Dieringer - Uniroyal, Inc.
B.E. Carden - " "
R.C. Hunt - " "
J.L. Mitchell - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
E.C. Bratt - " "
E.A. Farrell - Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.
Rafael E. Arnal - Manufacturas Multiples S.A. (Caracas, Venezuela)
Y. Sato - Nippon Asbestos Co., Ltd. (USA representative)

***** Minutes *****

This meeting was, in part, held as a joint committee meeting with the Environmental Health Committee. The meeting was opened with a brief review of some of the environmental protection equipment being used by some of our members.

Mr. J. L. Rainey presented a paper entitled "Moist Spinning Process" written by Mr. J. W. Weber, Chairman of the Board, American Asbestos Textile Corporation. Mr. Rainey discussed the data in the paper which indicates that a stronger, more dust free yarn is obtained when moisture, in the form of water or an emulsion, is applied at the rub apron of the carding machine. While the process was developed primarily for the purpose of reducing the atmospheric dust count on the delivery end of the carding machines (where the greater part of the card-tenders time is spent) it has been found that other advantages result in subsequent operations as explained in Mr. Weber's paper which is included with these minutes. Committee members were most appreciative of Mr. Weber's cooperation in supplying the results of his extensive experimental development work for the benefit of our industry. Members desiring further information on this process may write direct to Mr. J. W. Weber, American Asbestos Textile Corporation, P. O. Box 228, Norristown, Pa. 19404 (USA).

Considerable time was spent in reviewing the Occupational Safety & Health Act (OSHA) and the anticipated Emission Standards for asbestos soon to be established by the Environmental Protection Agency. Mr. Shocker urged that the ATI member companies undertake to collect industry plant data and employee data that would be helpful to AIA/NA in testifying before sub-committee hearings in Washington, D.C.. At the present time our industry, as such, lacks the facts to refute or challenge statements so adverse to asbestos that have received such wide publicity in the last several years. It was therefore the joint recommendation of the Air Hygiene C. C. and the Environmental Health Committees that the Institute establish a program to obtain

meaningful data for use in guiding national standards. It was suggested that a start could be made by contacting Dr. Lewis J. Cralley, formerly in charge of Division of Epidemiology & Special Services, USPHS, Dept. of HEW, under whose supervision in-plant surveys of asbestos plants and employees were made by Federal authorities over a period of many years. Dr. Cralley is presently employed as a consultant to Marcus Key, M.D., Head of the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health. It is hoped that the data now in the Dept. of HEW files can be released for possible benefit to the asbestos textile industry.

Following the meeting, arrangements were made to ship the ATI's Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter to the American Asbestos Textile Corp. plant at Norristown, Pa. It will be shipped from GARLOCK INC.

Respectfully submitted,

K.A. Roberts, Acting chairman

MOIST SPINNING PROCESS

by:- J.W. Weber

Moisture is applied to roving at the rub-apron section of the carding machines. The moisture may be in the form of water or an emulsion. Sufficient moisture is added to increase the total water content of the roving to from 5 to 7 percent. Since the moisture is applied by the rub aprons to the fibers at the surface of the roving, this process is particularly effective in preventing asbestos from flying off the roving and yarn during the following spinning, twisting and winding operations. In relatively dry roving and yarn, the asbestos fibers adhering to the outside tend to become airborne.

The application of moisture to the outer surface of the roving also results in the retention of a relatively lofty yarn (which is desirable), rather than the creation of the condensed condition of an extruded yarn.

While the process has been developed primarily for the purpose of reducing the atmospheric dust count on the delivery end of the carding machines (where the greater part of the card-tender's time is spent), and in subsequent operations such as spinning, twisting, and winding, it has been found that this process imparts considerable strength to the roving and thereby results in greatly reduced roving breaks during spinning. This further reduces the dust count at the spinning frames, since broken ends on the bobbins raise a virtual dust storm. We have found further that, since the moist roving is in a somewhat more compact condition when being wound on the card spools, considerably more yardage can be wound on spools of the same diameter than can be achieved with relatively dry roving.

In order to determine the relative merits of moist vs relatively dry roving at the spinning operation, asbestos fiber counts were taken, results of which are indicated in the following table:-

(See Page 3)

ASBESTOS FIBER COUNTS

Moist vs Dry Roving

FIBER COUNT

	Total Fibers	Longer than 5 Microns	Longer than 10 Microns
<u>Spindle Speed: 4400 to 4800 RPM</u>			
9/25/71 Moist Roving, 13 Cut	4.0	2.5	1.8
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9/28/71 Moist Roving, 13 Cut	7.5	1.7	1.5
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The spinning was performed on balloonless spinning frames operating normally between 4500 and 5400 spindle speed, depending on cut and quality of yarn.

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORPORATION

(Signed) J.W. Weber
Chairman of the Board

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Minutes - ASBESTOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE meeting

October 7, 1971 - Savannah, Ga.

***** Minutes *****

The Asbestos Advisory Committee met with all member companies in attendance.

The main topic of our discussions concerned the legislation which either has been promulgated, or which is pending, regarding the use in certain applications of asbestos products.

We are aware of the instructions which the Navy Department has issued to its repair facilities regarding the use of asbestos textile products; and we are told that other, more stringent notices are awaiting issuance.!

The impact and effect of these instructions, adverse to asbestos products, is severe, and they present us with a most frustrating situation. It is frustrating because we are forced to continually maintain a defensive position -- and we have very little evidence at hand to refute the charges which are levelled at the use of asbestos products.

However, such evidence possibly does exist. Some seven years ago, Dr. Lewis J. Cralley of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, undertook a study of the asbestos textile industry in an effort to truly measure the health hazards involved in the manufacture of asbestos products. This study has never been completed, and only fragmentary reports have been issued.

Accordingly, the Asbestos Advisory Committee has requested that Mr. C.L. Sheckler, Chairman of the ATI Environmental Health Committee, meet with Dr. Cralley and try to obtain the following information:-

- (1) What is the exact status of the Cralley Report?
- (2) What can the ATI do to assist in completing it?
- (3) What are the future plans regarding the effective use of Dr. Cralley's report once it is completed?

In addition we have asked Mr. Sheckler to extend an invitation to Dr. Cralley to attend our next meeting which is to be held in Charleston, S.C. on February 2-3, 1972.

We look forward to the report of Mr. Sheckler's visit with Dr. Cralley with great interest.!

Respectfully submitted,

E.A. Morris
Chairman

MINUTES

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
October 7, 1971 - Savannah, Ga.

In attendance:

D.T. Austin, Jr.
S.G. Dixit (Chairman)
J.W. Echerd
J.W. Hawkins
W. Maaskant

Uniroyal, Inc.
Garlock Inc.
H.K. Porter Company
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
American Asbestos Textile Corp.

In addition, the following members of the Fiber Testing Committee were present at the joint meeting: D.E. Childers (Chairman), R.A. Kuntze, and W.H. Smith. The following subjects were discussed:-

(1) ASTM D 1118 - Magnetic Rating Standard

The tenth draft was reviewed by the joint committee. It was decided to recommend to ASTM that this standard be approved in the present form.

(2) ASTM D 1573 - Heat Aging of Asbestos Textiles

P.O. Nicodemus, Chairman, Sub-Committee A-4, ASTM has received verbal consent from Federal Government regarding dropping this standard in view of the difficulty involved in conducting heat aging tests that yield meaningful results.

(3) MIL-I-15349C - Insulation Tape, Thermal

A decision regarding removal of Amosite in the core material is to be conveyed to Naval Ship Engineering Center. The thermal insulation value, or "K factor", has not been mentioned in the specification. However, all the committee members felt that it was not necessary that it be mentioned.

The Chairman thanked all the members of the Technical and the Fiber Testing Committees for their excellent cooperation during his two-year term as chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

Sudhakar G. Dixit
Chairman

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Minutes - FIBER TESTING COMMITTEE

October 7, 1971 - Savannah, Ga.

In attendance:

Dewey E. Childers (Chairman) ----H.K. Porter Company
Walter H. Smith ----- Bell Asbestos Mines, Limited
C.E. Stiefken ----- Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.
R.A. Kuntze ----- Cassiar Asbestos Corp., Ltd.

***** Minutes *****

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The Fiber Testing Committee discussed the revision of the manual "Testing Procedures for Chrysotile Asbestos Fibre", noting that formal approval of the project had now been given by QAIMA.

A number of changes and improvements have been formalized by the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, but the tests were not available for review at this meeting. Since the October meeting the chairman has received ten (10) of the procedures from W.H. Foster, the chairman of QAIMA's Uniform Classification & Grading Committee. Thus, in familiarizing ourselves with these changes, we can expect to have a considerable amount of work to do at the next several meetings. Some of the suggestions from QAIMA pertaining to the make up of the revised manual are:-

- (1) Those tests that are now in ASTM format should go in the revised manual in the ASTM format.
- (2) Those tests not yet in ASTM format would go in as now written so as not to delay the new edition too much.
- (3) The new manual should be in loose-leaf form.

My chairmanship of the Fiber Testing Committee during the past two years is now completed. I would like to express my appreciation to all members for their assistance during my term as chairman of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Dewey E. Childers
Chairman

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute

OCT 8 - 1971

AIR HYGIENE & MFG. COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

Page -1-

October 7, 1971 - Savannah Inn & Country Club, Savannah, Ga.

In attendance:

K.A. Roberts - Johns-Manville Corp. (Acting chairman)
C.L. Sheckler - " " " (Chm. Environmental Health Comm.)
G.M. Armstrong - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
J.L. Rainey - " " " "
H.H. Walter - " " " "
L.F. Dieringer - Uniroyal, Inc.
B.E. Carden - " "
R.C. Hunt - " "
J.L. Mitchell - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
E.C. Bratt - " "
E.A. Farrell - Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.
Rafael E. Arnal - Manufacturas Multiples S.A. (Caracas, Venezuela)
Y. Sato - Nippon Asbestos Co., Ltd. (USA representative)

***** Minutes *****

This meeting was, in part, held as a joint committee meeting with the Environmental Health Committee. The meeting was opened with a brief review of some of the environmental protection equipment being used by some of our members.

Mr. J.L. Rainey presented a paper entitled "Moist Spinning Process" written by Mr. J.W. Weber, Chairman of the Board, American Asbestos Textile Corporation. Mr. Rainey discussed the data in the paper which indicates that a stronger, more dust free yarn is obtained when moisture, in the form of water or an emulsion, is applied at the rub apron of the carding machine. While the process was developed primarily for the purpose of reducing the atmospheric dust count on the delivery end of the carding machines (where the greater part of the card-tenders time is spent) it has been found that other advantages result in subsequent operations as explained in Mr. Weber's paper which is included with these minutes. Committee members were most appreciative of Mr. Weber's cooperation in supplying the results of his extensive experimental development work for the benefit of our industry. Members desiring further information on this process may write direct to Mr. J.W. Weber, American Asbestos Textile Corporation, P.O. Box 228, Norristown, Pa. 19404 (USA).

Considerable time was spent in reviewing the Occupational Safety & Health Act (OSHA) and the anticipated Emission Standards for asbestos soon to be established by the Environmental Protection Agency. Mr. Sheckler urged that the ATI member companies undertake to collect industry plant data and employee data that would be helpful to AIA/NA in testifying before sub-committee hearings in Washington, D.C.. At the present time our industry, as such, lacks the facts to refute or challenge statements so adverse to asbestos that have received such wide publicity in the last several years. It was therefore the joint recommendation of the Air Hygiene & Mfg. and the Environmental Health Committees that the Institute establish a program to obtain

meaningful data for use in guiding national standards. It was suggested that a start could be made by contacting Dr. Lewis J. Cralley, formerly in charge of Division of Epidemiology & Special Services, USPHS, Dept. of HEW, under whose supervision in-plant surveys of asbestos plants and employees were made by Federal authorities over a period of many years. Dr. Cralley is presently employed as a consultant to Marcus Key, M.D., Head of the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health. It is hoped that the data now in the Dept. of HEW files can be released for possible benefit to the asbestos textile industry.

Following the meeting, arrangements were made to ship the ATI's Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter to the American Asbestos Textile Corp. plant at Norristown, Pa. It will be shipped from GARLOCK INC.

Respectfully submitted,

K.A. Roberts, Acting chairman

MOIST SPINNING PROCESS

by:- J.W. Weber

Moisture is applied to roving at the rub-apron section of the carding machines. The moisture may be in the form of water or an emulsion. Sufficient moisture is added to increase the total water content of the roving to from 5 to 7 percent. Since the moisture is applied by the rub aprons to the fibers at the surface of the roving, this process is particularly effective in preventing asbestos from flying off the roving and yarn during the following spinning, twisting and winding operations. In relatively dry roving and yarn, the asbestos fibers adhering to the outside tend to become airborne.

The application of moisture to the outer surface of the roving also results in the retention of a relatively lofty yarn (which is desirable), rather than the creation of the condensed condition of an extruded yarn.

While the process has been developed primarily for the purpose of reducing the atmospheric dust count on the delivery end of the carding machines (where the greater part of the card-tender's time is spent), and in subsequent operations such as spinning, twisting, and winding, it has been found that this process imparts considerable strength to the roving and thereby results in greatly reduced roving breaks during spinning. This further reduces the dust count at the spinning frames, since broken ends on the bobbins raise a virtual dust storm. We have found further that, since the moist roving is in a somewhat more compact condition when being wound on the card spools, considerably more yardage can be wound on spools of the same diameter than can be achieved with relatively dry roving.

In order to determine the relative merits of moist vs relatively dry roving at the spinning operation, asbestos fiber counts were taken, results of which are indicated in the following table:-

(See Page 3)

ASBESTOS FIBER COUNTS

Moist vs Dry Roving

FIBER COUNT

	Total Fibers	Longer than 5 Microns	Longer than 10 Microns
<u>Spindle Speed: 4400 to 4800 RPM</u>			
9/25/71 Moist Roving, 13 Cut	4.0	2.5	1.8
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Chairman of the Board

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Minutes - ASBESTOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE meeting

October 7, 1971 - Savannah, Ga.

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The main topic of our discussions concerned the legislation which either has been promulgated, or which is pending, regarding the use in certain applications of asbestos products.

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Respectfully submitted,

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MINUTES

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
October 7, 1971 - Savannah, Ga.

In attendance:

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J.W. Echerd
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ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

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October 7, 1971 - Savannah, Ga.

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Respectfully submitted,

Dewey E. Childers
Chairman

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

September 9, 1971

Balance on Hand at last report (May 10, 1971)

General Fund	\$ 3070.04	
Reserve Fund	15179.73	
Petty Cash Fund	27.25	
Total On Hand		\$18277.02

Receipts

To Reserve Fund (Interest to 6/30/71)	\$189.73	
To General Fund (Book sales)	72.20	
To General Fund (1971 dues)	400.00	
To General Fund (Reimbursement)	50.00	
Total received		711.93

Total On Hand and Received	\$18988.95
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Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 mos. ending 6/30/71)	\$ 878.00	
Legal Expenses (3 mos ending 6/30/71)	59.99	
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	948.00	
F.I.C.A. Tax (2nd Qtr 1971)	78.00	
Secretary's travel expense (June ATI mtg.)	50.00	
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00	
A.T.I. meeting expense (June 9-10, 1971)	929.73	
Printing & Office Supplies	92.64	
Telephone (4 mos.)	167.24	
Membrane Filter Instruction Booklet (1 M)	467.27	
Health Safety Practices Folder (25 M)	1247.40	
Insurance (Workman's Comp.)	18.00	
Petty Cash (Vouchers 529 - 550 inclusive)	103.18	

Total Disbursements	5339.45
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Balance On Hand as of September 9, 1971	\$13649.50
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Funds

General Fund (Bank Statement of 9/9/71)	\$ 788.54	
Reserve Fund (With interest to 6/30/71)	12769.46 (*)	
Petty Cash Fund	91.50	

Total Funds	\$13649.50
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Assets as of September 9, 1971

Total Funds as listed above	\$13649.50	
Accts Receivable (Book Sales)	22.68	
Postage On Hand	11.67	
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal value)	1.00	

Total Assets	\$13684.85
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Liabilities

Accounts Payable as of 9/9/71	none
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<u>Net Worth</u>	\$13684.85
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(*) \$2600.00 transferred to General Fund on July 2, 1971

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury

Asst. Treasurer

REMARKS OF COUNSEL

Page -1-

Asbestos Textile Institute - General Meeting - October 8, 1971

The legal authority by which the President was able to put the economic freeze into effect is Public Law 91-379, as amended--the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970--whereby "the President is authorized to issue such orders and regulations as he may deem appropriate to stabilize prices, rents, wages, and salaries at levels not less than those prevailing on May 25, 1970." This is a limitation imposed by Congress and means, simply, that regardless of what occurred prior to the freeze during the base period, prices are not required to be set at less than what they were on May 25, 1970. The level of prices prevailing on May 25, 1970, is determined as follows:

- (1) the average (mean) price at which transactions were made on that day (as borne out by appropriate records);
- (2) if no actual transactions took place on that day, then the average (mean) price at which transactions took place on the nearest day prior to May 25, 1970 may be taken as the "prevailing price level for May 25, 1970"; and
- (3) ceiling prices for goods not in existence on May 25, 1970 can only be calculated using the base period described in the Guidelines.

A second limitation imposed under the Congressional grant of authority is that the President's authority to issue and enforce orders and regulations under the Economic Stabilization Act expires April 30, 1972. The President cannot continue the freeze beyond that date without additional legislation enacted by Congress.

If one is dealing in the American market, how then does one determine the price he may charge? Under the President's Executive Order, prices are stabilized "at levels not greater than the highest of those pertaining to a substantial volume of actual transactions" during the base period of July 16 to August 14, 1971. In cases where no transactions occurred in the 30-day base period, the base period will be the nearest preceding 30-day period in which a transaction did occur. A "30-day period" is defined as a 30-day block of time prior to July 16. Hence, moving back from July 16, the nearest 30-day period would be June 16-15, and preceding that, May 17-June 15, and so on. The ceiling price is the price at or above which ten per cent of the actual transactions during the base period were made, except that in cases of increases in posted or effective prices during the base period, the base period itself will be considered to have begun at the time of the increase in posted and effective prices.

A transaction takes place when a seller ships the product to a buyer, not when an order is received. Each commodity is treated separately and, if shipments are made to different classes of purchasers under different terms, separate ceilings are calculated for each commodity for each class of purchaser.

REMARKS OF COUNSEL - CONTINUED

Page -2-

The ceiling price is based on the record of all the units of each commodity shipped to each class of purchaser during the base period, and is calculated as the highest price at or above which ten per cent of the units were shipped to a particular class of purchaser during the base period.

Under the terms of the Executive Order, the price freeze applies to the seller, not the buyer. The buyer is not required to police a seller's compliance with the Executive Order. But records must be kept of the highest prices charged during the base period, and must be available for public inspection.

If a product or service is "new", the ceiling price is determined by the seller applying the percentage mark-up he received during the base period on the most nearly similar product or service to the direct unit or net invoice cost of the new product or service. The ceiling price for a product or service that is new to the seller, but not to the market, is the price realized on the same or comparable product or service by the most nearly comparable competitor during the base period.

We turn now to two specific problem areas: discounts and long term contracts. What is the selling price for a material if there have been dual price situations, i.e., a published price and a discounted price at which actual transactions were made? The answer is that sales may be made at the highest price at which a substantial volume of actual transactions were made during the 30-day period of time ending August 14. If products have been selling at a discounted price and not at the published price during the base period, the maximum price would be the highest discounted price at which substantial transactions were made. Thus, assuming that during the base period bags of insulation were selling at the list price, and also at a discount of six sixes, if a substantial number of transactions were made at the list price, then the list price, and anything below the list price could be charged, including a discount of four sixes, because the price freeze does not fix prices at their highest permissible level -- it prohibits sales at a price higher than the permissible level. However, if all sales during the base period were made at the discounted price of six sixes and there were not in fact substantial actual transactions at a higher price, then the price would have to be frozen at the six sixes discounted price, and it would not be permissible to decrease the discount to four sixes, as that would raise the price over the highest level during the base period.

Where different prices are offered to different territories, or different kinds of customers, price ceilings are to be set on the basis of the normal procedures used in establishing the market prices. Market price ceilings must be established at no greater than the highest price at which substantial volume transactions were carried out in the firm's individual normal pricing areas, regardless of whether these pricing areas are national, regional, or individual.

REMARKS OF COUNSEL - CONTINUED

Page -3-

If quantity discounts are offered, can a customer who purchased large volumes and was previously eligible for the discount be charged the applicable higher price if he reduces the amount of his purchases and thus falls into a lower quantity and higher price bracket? In other words, may prices be changed so long as the rate structure on which they are based is not changed? The answer is yes. During the 90-day freeze, customers may be charged in accordance with rate of price schedules established in the base period prior to August 15, 1971. However, the charges applicable to the various categories of rates or prices set out in the effective schedules may not be increased. Furthermore, if it has been the practice to give discounts under certain circumstances, these discounts cannot be discontinued during the freeze.

The rule with respect to long-term contracts is that if the contract was made before the freeze, and there are no deliveries scheduled until after the freeze, the freeze does not apply. If any deliveries are to be made during the freeze period, the seller may charge no more than his ceiling price determined by the price charged for deliveries made during the base period. If the shipment price on a contract made prior to the freeze and calling for delivery during the freeze is above the ceiling price, the seller may elect not to perform at all, but he is not permitted to perform at a contract price above the ceiling price. Nor may he force the buyer to accept shipment deferred to a date after the freeze. If the seller does make delivery, the buyer is obligated to pay no more than the ceiling price.

Haven C. Roosevelt, Atty.
Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE PRESENTATION
BY N. W. HENDRY
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8TH, 1971

Shipments of Canadian asbestos fibre for the first seven months of 1971 were 892,864 tons or 3.3% higher than for the same period in 1970.

The availability of all grades of spinning fibre is good and this situation can be expected to continue for some time in the future.

The application of the U.S. surcharge does not apply to asbestos fibre, but indirectly the surcharge will affect sales of asbestos fibre to such countries as Japan and West Germany. Prior to the application of the surcharge some weakness in demand was evident in many of the international markets.

World production of asbestos fibre in 1970 was 3,822,840 tons versus 3,638,250 tons in 1969 or an increase of approximately 5%.

The problems related to asbestos and health are of continuing concern to the asbestos fibre producers. It is unfortunate indeed that the press representatives continue to take statements out of context and to be more interested in sensationalism rather than facts.

Finally, the following comments are pertinent to the status of some new asbestos producers, viz:

- a) The new producer in Australia is forecast to be in production in early 1972 at a rate of 75,000 tons per year.
- b) The asbestos producer in Brazil, located north of Brasilia, is expected to be increased from 13,000 to 27,000 tons.
- c) The Colombian asbestos fibre prospect could reach the production stage at a rate of approximately 25,000 tons per year.
- d) Work is being continued to develop an asbestos producer in Central Colombia. If financing can be arranged the production rate is expected to be 25,000 tons annually.
- e) Work is being continued by Cerro Corporation toward the evaluation of an asbestos deposit in Central Greece.

N. W. Hendry
General Sales Manager
Canadian Johns-Manville Asbestos Limited

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Page -1-

Minutes • General Meeting - October 8, 1971

The Savannah Inn & Country Club, Savannah, Ga.

In attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

G.M. Armstrong
J.W. Christenbury
G.S. Fabel
Wm. Maaskant
J.L. Rainey
H.H. Walters

GARLOCK INC.

S.G. Dixit
Alex. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

N.D. Brown
M.S. Lindstrom
K.A. Roberts
C.L. Sheckler
N.W. Hendry (Canadian J/M Co.)

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

Geo. Griswold, Jr.
E.W. Russell

H.K. Porter Company, Inc.

E.C. Bratt
D.E. Childers
J.W. Echerd
J.L. Mitchell

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

J.A. Bettles, Jr. (Retired)
J.W. Hawkins
M.W. Oliver
M.Q. Scowcroft
E.P. Stefl

UNIROYAL, INC.

D.T. Austin, Jr.
B.E. Carden
L.F. Dieringer
R.C. Hunt
E.A. Morris
S.J. Peele, Jr.
F.C. Phillips

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

P.E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

Marcel Dorais
Walter H. Smith
Wm. J.W. Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORP., LTD.

R.A. Kuntze

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.

E.A. Farrell
C.E. Stiefken

MANUFACTURAS MULTIPLES S.A.

Rafael E. Arnal

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO., LTD.

Y. Sato

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

H.C. Roosevelt (Legal Counsel)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H.E. Sunbury (Secretary)

Note: Total attendance at the Oct. 6-8th meeting was 65 persons, which included 23 wives and 42 men!

***** Minutes *****

1. Vice President M.Q. Scowcroft called the meeting to order at 8:30 A.M. and explained that he was substituting for President Moody whose illness prevented his attendance at this meeting.

2. **Introductions:** - Each person was asked to stand and give his name and company affiliation.
3. The minutes of the last meeting were offered for reading. On motion by Mr. Geo. Griswold, seconded by Mr. H.C. Roosevelt, it was voted to omit the reading of same.
4. The Financial Report was presented by Treasurer Kuzmuk, who stated that the Annual Audit of the Institute's books had been made as of September 9, 1971 under the supervision of Mr. R.E. Jeffery, Controller, Garlock Inc. and found to be in order. Mr. K.A. Roberts moved that the report be accepted, seconded by Mr. S.J. Peele, Jr., and so voted unanimously. The Report is attached.
5. In his Legal Counsel Report, Attorney Roosevelt discussed the economic freeze now in effect by Presidential order, and the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 which authorized same. The full resume of his remarks is attached to these minutes.
6. The Fibre Producer's Report was given by Mr. N.W. Hendry, General Sales Manager, Canadian Johns-Manville Asbestos Limited. This is a regular feature of a General Meeting and we are indebted to Mr. Hendry for his comprehensive review of the world situation regarding production of asbestos fibre and the overall market. A resume' of his remarks is attached.
7. Chairman Scowcroft announced that the Board of Governors had elected officers for the coming year: -
 - President - L.E. Moody of H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
 - Vice President - M.Q. Scowcroft of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
 - Treasurer - Alex. Kuzmuk of Garlock Inc.
 - Exec. Sec'y - H.E. Sunbury
8. New committee chairmen: - Mr. Scowcroft announced that Mr. K.A. Roberts of Johns-Manville Corp. had been appointed chairman of the Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee; and Mr. J.W. Echerd of H.K. Porter Company, Inc. as chairman of the Technical Committee. Deferred temporarily was the appointment of a new chairman for the Fiber Testing Committee.
9. New Edition - Fibre Test Manual: - Mr. Scowcroft said that the QAMA had approved a Third Edition of the manual entitled: - "Testing Procedures for Chrysotile Asbestos Fibre" to be sponsored by the Asbestos Textile Institute, Asbestos Cement Products Assoc. and the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association. Preparation of the new edition to be under the supervision of the ATI Fiber Testing Committee.
10. Pending Legislative Developments: - Mr. C.L. Sheckler, Manager, Accident Prevention and Health Administration, Johns-Manville Corp., reviewed recent developments under the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) and activity related to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). During his informative talk, Mr. Sheckler

mentioned that it was presently uncertain what agency would establish a standard TLV (Threshold Limit Value) for asbestos. He is very apprehensive that an impossibly low TLV will be adopted and so make it impossible for asbestos manufacturers to stay in business if it is to be enforced. In respect to OSHA, confusion exists how to advise employees of standards, what records to keep, etc. Stressed the need for background data from industry to use in fighting back against adverse publicity directed at asbestos-containing products.

11. The committee reports were given by the respective chairmen: -

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - K.A. Roberts (Acting Chairman)
Asbestos Advisory Committee - E.A. Morris, Chairman
Technical Committee - S.G. Dixit, Chairman
Fiber Testing Committee - D.E. Childers, Chairman

Their reports are attached to these minutes.

Certificates of Appreciation were presented to retiring chairmen S.G. Dixit and D.E. Childers by Vice President Scowcroft who thanked them for their valued contribution to the work of the Institute during the past two years.

12. Chairman Scowcroft said that we were very proud to have four former presidents of ATI in attendance at this meeting, namely: -

Geo. S. Fabel - 1949 - 1950
John A. Bettes, Jr. - 1957 - 1958
Staton J. Peele, Jr. - 1963 - 1964
John L. Rainey - 1967 - 1968

All of these men expressed their pleasure in attending, and their gratification to know that ATI continued to be an important factor in our industry.

"Jack" Bettes, author of "The History of the Asbestos Textile Industry in the United States," now appearing serially in the ASBESTOS Magazine, expressed his appreciation for the historical data supplied to him by many people (approx. 100) without whose help he would have been unable to compile as complete a history. He spoke most highly of the ASBESTOS Magazine, and recommended that it be given company advertising on a continuing basis in appreciation of the fact that it is the only media devoted to the asbestos industry, and its files are a valuable storehouse of information pertaining to our industry. The magazine will have Reprints of "History" if orders warrant, and suggests orders be sent them promptly (he receives no profit from same).

13. Mr. E.A. Morris moved that Mr. John A. Bettes, Jr. be made "OFFICIAL HISTORIAN OF THE ASBESTOS TEXTILE INDUSTRY" by acclamation, and this was done by a round of applause and a standing ovation!

14. Chairman Scowcroft expressed our pleasure in having a representative of our newest member, MANUFACTURAS MULTIPLES S.A., Caracas, Venezuela, in attendance, and welcomed Mr. Rafael E. Arnal on behalf of all those present.

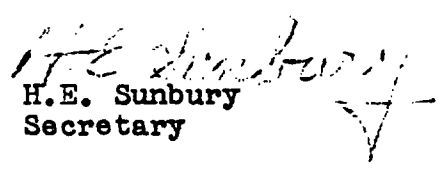
15. Locations for future meetings were announced:-

February 2-3, 1972 - The Mills-Hyatt House, Charleston, S.C.

June 7-8, 1972 - Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, Washington, D.C.

16. There being no further business to come before this meeting it was moved by Mr. K.A. Roberts, seconded by Mr. E.A. Morris, that it be adjourned. So voted.

Respectfully submitted,


H.E. Sunbury
Secretary

**Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute**

FEB 3 - 1972

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

MINUTES -- GENERAL MEETING

February 3, 1972 - THE MILLS HYATT HOUSE, Charleston, South Carolina

In attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORPORATION
J. W. Christenbury
Wm. Maaskant
H. H. Walter

GARLOCK, INC.
Alex. Kuzmuk
S. G. Dixit

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION
N. D. Brown
K. A. Roberts

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.
J. K. Whittaker
E. W. Russell

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.
L. E. Moody
E. C. Bratt
D. E. Childers
J. W. Echerd

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
M. Q. Scowcroft
J. W. Hawkins, Dr. J. L. Goodman
M. W. Oliver
-. -. Puckhaber
R. T. Matthews

UNIROYAL, INC.
E. A. Morris
D. T. Austin, Jr.
B. E. Carden
R. C. Hunt
S. J. Peele, Jr.
-. -. Ellett

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED
P. E. Leclerc
G. F. A. Brink

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED
C. H. Schoch
Walter H. Smith

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.
E. A. Farrell
C. E. Stiefken (ASARCO)

TURNER BROS. ASBESTOS CO., LTD.
H. J. Corson

TURNER & NEWALL LIMITED
B. Lincoln

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO. LTD.
Y. Sato

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT
Wendell B. Alcorn, Atty.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
H. E. Sunbury, Exec. Secy.

***** Minutes *****

1. President Moody called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m. Those in attendance were asked to stand and give their name and company.

2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. On motion of Mr. Kuzmuk, seconded by K. A. Roberts, it was voted to omit reading of same.

3. Treasurer Kuzmuk presented the Financial Report. Mr. S. J. Peele, Jr., moved that it be accepted. Motion seconded by C. E. Stiefken, so voted unanimously. The report is attached to these minutes.

4. Legal Counsel Wendell B. Alcorn reviewed developments under the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act since it became effective on April 28, 1971. The full text of his remarks is attached.

5. Mr. Paul E. Leclerc, Regional Sales Manager, ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED, in reporting for the FIBRE PRODUCERS stated:- "Due to a very heavy demand for asbestos in 1970 quite a number of orders remained unshipped at the end of that year and resulted in a backlog of orders that were carried into 1971.

Shipments in the first three months of the year 1971 showed an increase of more than 8% over the corresponding period of 1970.

As at June 30, 1971, total shipments by the Q.A.M.A. members in Eastern Canada, were up 11% over 1970. Then came the slow months of July, August, September and October. While November and December showed considerable improvement over the previous four months, total shipments for the year were down 2% as compared to 1970.

The demand for Group 3 fibres was lower during the past year and shipments were down 13.5% for the 12 months.

This brings us into 1972 with fairly good inventories of all grades including Group 3, with the exception of crudes which are in very short supply.

To sum it up, insofar as the members of the ATI are concerned, all grades of Group 3 spinning fibres are available and our friends in British Columbia are in the same position with the possible exception of Grade AAA.

It is hoped that the expected improvement in business conditions in this country (USA) will materialize and the asbestos producers earnestly hope that the textile industry will have a very good year in 1972."

President Moody expressed the appreciation of ATI members to Mr. Leclerc for his comprehensive report.

6. Announcements:- President Moody announced that the new chairman of the Fiber Testing Committee was Mr. C. E. Stiefken (ASARCO)* who has served on that committee for several years as a representative of Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd. The appointment is effective at once.

In anticipation that Chairman Sheckler of the Environmental Health Committee will tender his resignation in the near future, Mr. L. F. Dieringer, Industrial Hygienist, Uniroyal, Inc., was appointed chairman of that committee effective with the next meeting, June 7-8, 1972.

Mr. Norman D. Brown, who has represented Johns-Manville Corporation on the Board of Governors for approximately one and one-half years has resigned due to a change in his job responsibilities. Mr. Malcom S. Lindstrom was elected to the Board of Governors as J/M's new representative.

* ASARCO (American Smelting & Refining Company) parent company of Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Limited.)

7. Committee Reports:- The Chairmen of the Committees listed below presented their reports, and a copy of each is attached to these minutes.

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - K. A. Roberts, Chairman
Asbestos Advisory Committee - E. A. Morris, Chairman
Technical Committee - J. W. Echerd, Chairman
Fiber Testing Committee - C. E. Stiefken, Chairman

8. President Moody informed the members that a plaque had been prepared for presentation to Mr. C. L. Sheckler at this meeting but that Mr. Sheckler could not attend due to other commitments. Mr. Norman D. Brown accepted the award for Mr. Sheckler. The plaque reads:-

Presented to
CLIFFORD L. SHECKLER
of
Johns-Manville Corporation
Chairman -A.T.I.
Environmental Health Committee
1969 - 1971
For his outstanding leadership
in the field of Environmental Health

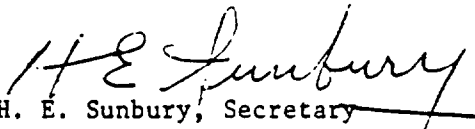
ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
February 3, 1972

9. President Moody announced that the next A.T.I. General Meeting would be held on June 7-8, 1972 at the Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, Washington, D. C. (This is actually in Arlington, Va., convenient to the National Airport.)

The Fall Meeting will be held September 18-20, 1972 (Monday-Wednesday) at the Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J. (near Atlantic City, N. J.).

10. There being no further business to come before the meeting it was duly adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


H. E. Sunbury, Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

January 10, 1972

Balance On Hand at last report (Sept. 9, 1971)

General Fund	\$ 788.54
Reserve Fund	12769.46
Petty Cash Fund	91.50

Total On Hand at last report	\$13649.50
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Receipts

To Reserve Fund (Interest to 12/31/71)	\$ 271.22
To General Fund (Book Sales)	98.47

Total received	369.69
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Total On Hand and Received	\$ 14019.19
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Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 mos. ending 9/30/71)	\$ 750.00
Legal Expenses (3 mos. " 9/30/71)	----
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	948.00
F.I.C.A. Tax (6 mos.)	156.00
Secretary's travel expense (Oct. ATI mtg)	215.00
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00
A.T.I. Meeting expense (Oct. 6-8, 1971)	1505.20
Printing & Office Supplies	110.52
Telephone (4 mos.)	193.32
Accountant (D.A. Caruso, one year)	300.00
Dues - IHF and ASTM	50.00
Insurance - B. & L. Dust Counter (One year)	93.00
Stenographic	6.00
Petty Cash (Vouchers 551 - 579 inclusive)	118.05

Total Disbursements	4745.09
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Balance On Hand as of January 10, 1972	\$ 9274.10
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Funds (as of January 10, 1972)

General Fund	\$ 160.84
Reserve Fund (With interest to 12/31/71)	9040.68 (*)
Petty Cash Fund	72.58

Total Funds	\$ 9274.10
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Assets (as of January 10, 1972)

Total Funds as listed above	\$ 9274.10
Accounts Receivable - 1972 Dues	9750.00
" " - Book Sales	47.96
Postage On Hand	11.40
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00

Total Assets	\$ 19084.46
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Liabilities

Accounts payable	1902.03
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<u>Net Worth</u>	<u>\$ 17182.43</u>
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(*) \$3000.00 transferred to General Fund on 10/1/71
 (*) \$1000.00 " " " " " 11/8/71

Respectfully submitted,

H E Sunbury
 H.E. Sunbury, Asst. Treasurer

REMARKS OF COUNSEL

Asbestos Textile Institute -- General Meeting -- February 3, 1972
The Mills-Hyatt House, Charleston, S. C.

BACKGROUND

The Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 U.S.C. 655) was signed into law on December 29, 1970, and became effective April 28, 1971. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was established to administer the Act under the Department of Labor.

The expressed purpose of the legislation is "to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources" To implement this purpose, provision is made for the promulgation of mandatory occupational health and safety standards, as well as related research, information, education and training functions. Machinery is also provided to assist and encourage the states to develop satisfactory programs to promote occupational safety and health.

The Secretary of Labor is authorized to set three types of standards: interim, permanent and emergency. Whenever the compliance division of OSHA concludes that an employer (defined as a person "engaged in a business affecting commerce who has employees") has violated a standard, a citation is issued and the employer is notified of any proposed penalty. If the employer objects to the citation or the proposed penalty, the Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Commission conducts a review and issues an order, which is subject to judicial review by a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

OSHA, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is proceeding to develop and carry out occupational safety and health research. HEW has responsibilities under the Act, and these are being met by the newly formed National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). NIOSH is responsible for most occupational safety and health research, evaluation of hazards, toxicity determinations and manpower training and development. Also, it is undertaking special industry-wide studies of chronic or low-level exposure to hazardous substances as well as research into psychological, motivational and behavioral factors involved in occupational safety and health programs.

INCREASED EMPHASIS ON HEALTH

OSHA's increased concern with occupational health problems is prompted by the fact that about 60% of the complaints received by it have alleged health hazards. As part of its emphasis on health, OSHA issued an emergency standard limiting the exposure of employees to asbestos dust, effective December 7, 1971. The standard was adopted pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Act following studies by NIOSH and recommendations by the American Conference on Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

It has been determined by both NIOSH and ACGIH that the former asbestos standard constituted a grave danger to employees exposed to an 8-hour time weighted average concentration and, thus, an emergency standard was required. The old standard for exposure to asbestos dust was promulgated under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act on May 20, 1969. It called for no more than 12 fibers per milliliter greater than five microns in length or two million particles per cubic foot of air. OSHA termed this 12-fiber level of exposure "a grave danger to employees exposed to this 8-hour time weighted average concentration."

NIOSH agreed with ACGIH that the new standard would provide a substantial base for the protection of workers in contact with asbestos dust. It limits the 8-hour time weighted average airborne concentration of asbestos dust to which employees are exposed to no more than five fibers per milliliter greater than five microns in length. Concentrations above five fibers per milliliter, but not to exceed ten fibers, are permissible up to a total of 15 minutes per hour up to five hours in an 8-hour day.

An emergency temporary asbestos standard of two fibers per milliliter had been requested by the AFL-CIO in a letter to the Department of Labor. The union cited as evidence of the need for a revised standard a study conducted by Dr. Irvin J. Selikoff and the staff of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine (in cooperation with the AFL-CIO and the Ad Hoc Committee on the Asbestos Hazard of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department).

The five-fiber emergency standard was criticized by Lorin H. Kerr, M. D., chief of the Department of Occupational Health for the United Mine Workers of America. He stated that the standard "is appreciably higher than the non-hazardous level" called for in recent medical publications. Dr. Raymond Murphy of the department of physiology at Harvard, who has studied the effects of asbestos dust exposure on industrial workers, agrees with the union physician. Dr. Murphy concludes that even a level of two fibers per milliliter, or one-thousandth of a liter, may be hazardous to health. Dr. Murphy and his colleagues found that lung disease developed in workers who sanded asbestos floor tiles and were chronically exposed to about 1.3 fibers per milliliter.

Also, in a letter to Assistant Labor Secretary George Guenther, Dr. Kerr advised that the UMW is "equally concerned that this emergency standard is restricted in its applicability to construction workers," to the exclusion of coal miners (who are covered by the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act). Recent studies indicate that some strip miners may be exposed to dangerous levels of asbestos dust.

On January 11, 1972, OSHA announced that, pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Act, a rule-making proceeding was being initiated to consider amending the regulations under the Act (29 CFR Part 1910). Interested persons are invited to submit data, views and arguments concerning the permanent adoption of the emergency standard and additional proposed rules on subsidiary issues. The views must be submitted by February 11. In addition, oral data, views and arguments will be received by a hearing examiner on March 14.

As proposed January 11, the temporary standard shall apply to "every employee . . . in every employment and place of employment... [covered by 1910.12, 1910.13, 1910.14, 1910.15, or 1910.16 of this Subpart B (of 29 CFR Part 1910)] , in lieu or any different standard on exposure to asbestos dust which would otherwise be applicable (by virtue of any of those sections)."

The promulgation of the temporary emergency standard is in line with the increasing concern of OSHA with occupational health problems. Assistant Secretary Guenther recently suggested that more trade associations establish industry-wide committees on job safety and health. Their functions should be to analyze standards in order to determine which are specifically relevant to the particular industry, to recommend that trade association members participate in standards-making activities, to suggest new standards and to advise members of the trade on technical matters.

On January 4, 1972, OSHA announced a "Target Health Hazards" program whose purpose is to reduce the health hazards posed by exposure to five toxic substances" -- asbestos, cotton dust, silica, lead and carbon monoxide. Mr. Guenther described it as the health counterpart to the safety-oriented Target Industries Program.

In announcing the Target Health Hazards program, Mr. Guenther noted that asbestos can produce asbestosis and asbestos fibers in the lungs may lead to cancer. Urgent action to curtail this health hazard is indicated by the fact that in the fields of insulation, manufacturing of products using asbestos, shipbuilding, construction and other industries, there are more than 200,000 employees who face risks from asbestos exposure.

OSHA conducted an "Executive-briefing Special Session" on the Target Health Hazards program in Washington on January 26, which Mr. Sheckler of Johns-Manville attended. The briefing was aimed at informing employers of the details of the program. Yesterday, February 2, a general orientation meeting was scheduled for management, labor, government and professionals.

On the state level, the Illinois Pollution Control Board, in January 1972, passed controls on asbestos which prohibit the manufacturing or the processing of asbestos-containing products without a permit after June 30, 1972. Such material applied in construction or repair must be coated with a sealant and installed to safeguard against emissions. Emission from plants manufacturing such products will be limited to two fibers per cubic centimeter of air. Emission regulation is also applied to demolition projects, and all transported asbestos material must be enclosed. A ban was placed on the spraying of such materials or fibers as well as on visible emissions of nonasbestos fibers in open areas during construction, alteration and repair of structures as of March 31, 1972. The City of Chicago passed a similar, but less stringent, ban.

CONCLUSION

Since the Federal Act became effective, the emphasis by OSHA has shifted in at least two significant ways. During the early stages, the so-called "general duty clause" was the basis for many compliance actions. This clause is Section 5(a)(1) of the Act. It states"

"Each employer shall furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees."

As evidenced by OSHA's enforcement actions, the general duty clause was not mere window dressing. However, as standards for safety and health have been promulgated and adopted by OSHA, use of the general duty clause has given way to the enforcement of these specific standards themselves.

The second major shift in emphasis has been from the initial accent on safety, as evidenced by the Target Industries Program, to a concentration on occupational health hazards. This has resulted from statistics compiled by OSHA which show that most complaints concern health rather than safety hazards.

But it would be erroneous to think that either the general duty clause of OSHA's concern with safety conditions can be ignored with impunity by employers. Instead, the conclusion must be that now OSHA is equally concerned with health hazards as with safety problems and is moving forward to develop, adopt and continually improve standards for occupational health and safety, all in coordination with NIOSH.

Wendell B. Alcorn, Atty.
Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft

MINUTES
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
February 3, 1972 - The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, S.C.

In Attendance:

J.W. Hawkins-----Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
William Maaskant-----American Asbestos Textile Corp.
D.T. Austin-----Uniroyal, Inc.
J.W. Echerd-----H.K. Porter Company, Inc.

The ASTM Asbestos Textile Standards approved in 1967 are up for revision this year. These include D1571, D315 and D1918.

Most of the Technical Committee's time was used in work on ASTM Specification D1571 and review of proposed Revision "C" of MIL-C-82249. The following recommendations were made:

D1571, Woven Asbestos Cloth

1. That we investigate increasing the relative humidity requirement from 50 to 65 to agree with Specification D1776 for Standard Conditions.
2. That we issue a statement on Precision and Accuracy similar to that we used in Standard D628.

MIL-C-82249; Cloth, Coated, Asbestos, Herringbone Twill, Aluminized.
Proposed Rev. "C".

1. That the committee chairman write Mr. C.J. Zemme requesting the reference to cotton be eliminated in Item 1.1 and that "cotton fibers" be replaced by "nontoxic organic fibers" in Item 3.2.1.

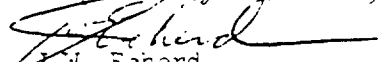
MIL-I-24244, Insulation Materials, Thermal, with Special Corrosion and Chloride Requirements - the committee recommends that producers of material sold against MIL-I-24244 specify the material conforms to specification when shipped. Contamination in route may alter the chemical composition before it reaches its destination.

It was reported that the following items were approved by subcommittee A4 of ASTM committee D-13.

1. Proposed revision of "Magnetic Rating of Asbestos Fibers and Textile Products" dated December 3, 1971 (D1118).
2. Proposed revision Section 14 on Precision and Accuracy "Asbestos Content of Asbestos Textile Materials". (D1918).
3. Deletion of Standard "Heat Aging of Asbestos Textiles". (D1573).

The Spring Meeting of Committee D-13, Subcommittee A-4 will be held at the Belmont Plaza Hotel, New York, N.Y. on March 22, 1972. Our Task Group on Revision of Standards will meet at 9:30 A.M. The General Meeting is scheduled for 1:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,


J.W. Echerd
Chairman

MINUTES

Fiber Testing Committee

Asbestos Textile Institute

February 3, 1972 - The Mills Hyatt House - Charleston, S. C.

In Attendance:

C. E. Stiefken, Chairman American Smelting & Refining Co., (Lake Asbestos
of Quebec, Ltd.)
D. E. Childers H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
G.F.A.Brink Asbestos Corporation Limited
Walter H. Smith Bell Asbestos Mines Limited
Bernard Lincoln Turner & Newall, Ltd.
H. E. Sunbury A.T.I.

Mr. Sunbury, Secretary of A.T.I., opened the meeting, and announced that Mr. Stiefken had been appointed as the new chairman of the Fiber Testing Committee at the meeting of the Board of Governors on the previous day. He succeeds Mr. D. E. Childers who has served as chairman during 1970 and 1971. Mr. Stiefken is an employee of the American Smelting & Refining Company (ASARCO) and has represented their subsidiary, Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd., on this committee for several years.

Taking over as Chairman Mr. Stiefken called attention to the fact that only one Regular Member of A.T.I. had a representative serving on the Fiber Testing Committee (Mr. Childers) at the present time and that this created an imbalance which should be corrected promptly. The Secretary agreed to bring this matter to the attention of the Board of Governors.

The meeting was devoted exclusively to discussion of the setting up of a 3rd Edition of the manual "Testing Procedures for Chrysotile Asbestos Fibre". Included in the discussion were revisions of tests adopted recently by the Q.A.M.A.

The new edition of the manual, from present indications, will probably be considerably larger. The present thought is to have it in loose-leaf form. While no cost estimates have yet been obtained there is every reason to believe that the new edition will cost substantially more than the 1966 edition, which was \$1.89 per copy.

The function of the A.T.I. Fiber Testing Committee in this endeavor will be to take the lead in assembling the newer tests, and revisions of older tests, into a comprehensive manual. This committee will have the final approval and will therefore have to review every test procedure.

We anticipate a task force meeting of the committee with representatives of the QAMA Technical Committee will be advisable to expedite the work. This should be held in the near future at a mutually convenient place - possibly Sherbrooke or Montreal.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. Stiefken, Chairman

MINUTES

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee

Asbestos Textile Institute

February 3, 1972 - The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, S. C.

In attendance:

K. A. Roberts, Chm.	Johns-Manville Corp.
L. E. Moody	H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
E. C. Bratt	H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
R. T. Matthew	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
J. E. Day, Jr.	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Dr. J. L. Goodwin	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
H. H. Walter	American Asbestos Textile Corp.
E. A. Farrell	Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.
S. G. Dixit	Garlock, Inc.
R. C. Hunt	Uniroyal, Inc.
B. E. Carden	Uniroyal, Inc.
J. K. Whittaker	Nicolet Industries, Inc.
Y. Sato	Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd.
H. J. Corson	Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd.

* * * * * Minutes * * * * *

1. Waste Disposal Procedures - The most generally practical method of disposing of non-usable asbestos waste is to bag it, using plastic bags, and tie. The use of baling equipment was discussed, but same is felt to be unacceptable due to the fact that the final compressed unit is not wrapped thus leaving the asbestos fibers exposed.

2. Vacuum Cleaning Procedures, and Equipment used to Comply with the Ban on Dry Sweeping. - All member companies reported that they were working on programs to eliminate dry sweeping.

Two companies reported that they have discussed the use of sweeping compounds and items such as "Endust" with the OSHA inspector. In both cases the inspectors indicated that using these sweeping aids would be acceptable.

There was considerable discussion of the types of vacuum equipment in use. Reference was made to the following:

- Abington (central system)
- Atlas (55 gallon drum type)
- Batson Litter Gitter
- Billy Goat
- Clark(wet & dry)
- Huffman
- Nilfish
- Tennent Walkie-sweeper (10 to 40 gallon shop-vac type)

The company reporting on the shop-vac type of cleaners indicated that a portion of filter bag sewn to fit the external exhaust port on these vacuums gives added insurance against dust leaks should one of the internal filters fail.

3. Dust Collection Equipment - There was no new technology in dust collection reported on; however, two companies did discuss their experience with recent installations of negative pressure and pulse-type collectors. Two methods of automatic bagging of fly or fiber were discussed. Photos of the installations were reviewed.

4. Wet Processing Techniques - All companies are using some form of wet processing. The area of most general use is in weaving. Considerable experimentation in wet twisting is being carried out. At least three companies indicated that they were working on wet carding techniques."

5. OSHA - Recent Inspections - Only one company reported any OSHA inspections since the last meeting. General impression was that the inspectors were well trained and willing to help with interpretations of rules. They specifically stated that in situations of question you should ask them, or call the Regional Office if necessary, rather than take someone else's advice on interpretation.

6. Noise Control & Protective Equipment - In weaving some companies are experimenting with accoustical fiberglass panels to box in the ends of looms. Only moderate success to date. Major problem is that sound is bounced toward operator. Experiments with "Sound-Mat LF" and Plexiglas enclosure are promising for reducing braider noise.

7. Protective Clothing - One company is using disposable spin-bonded Oleifin garments. This material sheds asbestos well.

8. Respirators - One new model was exhibited. Unit had replaceable cartridge housing and was approved by the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Respectfully submitted,

K. A. Roberts, Chairman

Minutes

ASBESTOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

February 3, 1972 - The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, S.C.

The Asbestos Advisory Committee met with all member companies in attendance.

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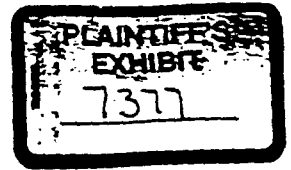
At our meeting last October our Committee requested that Mr. Sheckler, Chairman of our Environmental Health Committee, contact Dr. Lewis Cralley in order to determine the status of his report regarding the HEW study of in-plant potential health hazards to asbestos textile workers when exposed to an environment which contained certain quantities of asbestos dust. In December Mr. Sheckler reported that:- "Dr. Lewis Cralley appears to be out of the picture as far as the asbestos health study or activities are concerned. In fact, he appears to be out of that total area of responsibility. Dr. Wagner and Dr. Johnson have taken over the work. Both are young and appear to share the Selikoff opinions and approach." Commenting on the thought that Dr. Cralley might serve ATI as a "consultant," Mr. Sheckler said:- "In that Lewis Cralley is apparently not a part of the present team, his services as a consultant to ATI might be of little value and possibly ineffective."

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Respectfully submitted,

E.A. Morris, Chairman

February 3, 1972



ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

MINUTES — GENERAL MEETING

February 3, 1972 - THE MILLS HYATT HOUSE, Charleston, South Carolina

In attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORPORATION

J. W. Christenbury
Wm. Maaskant
H. H. Walter

CARLOCK, INC.

Alex. Kuzmuk
S. G. Dixit

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

N. D. Brown
K. A. Roberts

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

J. K. Whittaker
E. W. Russell

K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

E. Moody
E. C. Bratt
D. E. Childers
J. W. Echerd

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

M. Q. Scowcroft
J. W. Hawkins, Dr. J. L. Goodman
M. W. Oliver
- - Puckhaber
R. T. Matthews

UNIROYAL, INC.

E. A. Morris
D. T. Austin, Jr.
B. E. Carden
R. C. Hunt
S. J. Peele, Jr.
- - Elliott

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

P. E. Leclerc
G. P. A. Brink

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

C. H. Schoch
Walter H. Smith

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.

E. A. Farrell
C. E. Stiefken (ASARCO)

TURNER BROS. ASBESTOS CO., LTD.

H. J. Corson

TURNER & NEWALL LIMITED

B. Lincoln

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

Y. Sato

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

Wendell B. Alcorn, Atty.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H. E. Sunbury, Exec. Secy.

***** Minutes *****

1. President Moody called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m. Those in attendance were asked to stand and give their name and company.

2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. On motion of Mr. Kuzmuk, seconded by K. A. Roberts, it was voted to omit reading of same.

3. Treasurer Kuzmuk presented the Financial Report. Mr. S. J. Peele, Jr., moved that it accepted. Motion seconded by C. E. Stiefken, so voted unanimously. The report is tached to these minutes.

4. Legal Counsel Wendell B. Alcorn reviewed developments under the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act since it became effective on April 28, 1971. The full text of his remarks is attached.

5. Mr. Paul E. Leclerc, Regional Sales Manager, ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED, in reporting for the FIBRE PRODUCERS stated:- "Due to a very heavy demand for asbestos in 1970 quite a number of orders remained unshipped at the end of that year and resulted in a backlog of orders that were carried into 1971.

Shipments in the first three months of the year 1971 showed an increase of more than 8% over the corresponding period of 1970.

As at June 30, 1971, total shipments by the Q.A.M.A. members in Eastern Canada, were up 11% over 1970. Then came the slow months of July, August, September and October. While November and December showed considerable improvement over the previous four months, total shipments for the year were down 2% as compared to 1970.

The demand for Group 3 fibres was lower during the past year and shipments were down 13.5% for the 12 months.

This brings us into 1972 with fairly good inventories of all grades including Group 3, with the exception of crudes which are in very short supply.

To sum it up, insofar as the members of the ATI are concerned, all grades of Group 3 spinning fibres are available and our friends in British Columbia are in the same position with the possible exception of Grade AAA.

It is hoped that the expected improvement in business conditions in this country (USA) will materialize and the asbestos producers earnestly hope that the textile industry will have a very good year in 1972."

President Moody expressed the appreciation of ATI members to Mr. Leclerc for his comprehensive report.

6. Announcements:- President Moody announced that the new chairman of the Fiber Testing Committee was Mr. C. E. Stiefken (ASARCO)* who has served on that committee for several years as a representative of Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd. The appointment is effective at once.

In anticipation that Chairman Sheckler of the Environmental Health Committee will tender his resignation in the near future, Mr. L. F. Dieringer, Industrial Hygienist, Uniroyal, Inc., was appointed chairman of that committee effective with the next meeting, June 7-8, 1972.

Mr. Norman D. Brown, who has represented Johns-Manville Corporation on the Board of Governors for approximately one and one-half years has resigned due to a change in his job responsibilities. Mr. Malcom S. Lindstrom was elected to the Board of Governors as J/M's new representative.

ASARCO (American Smelting & Refining Company) parent company of Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Limited.)

Reports:- The Chairmen of the Committees listed below presented their reports, each is attached to these minutes.

Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - K. A. Roberts, Chairman
Toxicology Advisory Committee - E. A. Morris, Chairman
Local Committee - J. W. Echerd, Chairman
Testing Committee - C. E. Stiefken, Chairman

Moody informed the members that a plaque had been prepared for presentation to Sheckler at this meeting but that Mr. Sheckler could not attend due to other commitments. Mr. Norman D. Brown accepted the award for Mr. Sheckler. The plaque reads:-

Presented to
CLIFFORD L. SHECKLER
of
Johns-Manville Corporation
Chairman -A.T.I.
Environmental Health Committee
1969 - 1971
For his outstanding leadership
in the field of Environmental Health

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
February 3, 1972

Moody announced that the next A.T.I. General Meeting would be held on June 11-12, 1972 at the Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, Washington, D. C. (This is actually in Maryland, convenient to the National Airport.)

1 Meeting will be held September 18-20, 1972 (Monday-Wednesday) at the Country Club, Absecon, N. J. (near Atlantic City, N. J.).

Since no further business to come before the meeting it was duly adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


H. E. Sunbury, Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

January 10, 1972

Balance On Hand at last report (Sept. 9, 1971)

General Fund	\$ 788.54	
Reserve Fund	12769.46	
Petty Cash Fund	91.50	
Total On Hand at last report		\$13649.50

Receipts

To Reserve Fund (Interest to 12/31/71)	\$ 271.22	
To General Fund (Book Sales)	98.47	
Total received		369.69

Total On Hand and Received	\$ 14019.19
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Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 mos. ending 9/30/71)	\$ 750.00	
Legal Expehses (3 mos. " 9/30/71)	----	
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	948.00	
F.I.C.A. Tax (6 mos.)	156.00	
Secretary's travel expense (Oct. ATI mtg)	215.00	
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00	
A.T.I. Meeting expense (Oct.6-8,1971)	1505.20	
Printing & Office Supplies	110.52	
Telephone (4mos.)	193.32	
Accountant (D.A. Caruso, one year)	300.00	
Dues - IHF and ASTM	50.00	
Insurance - B.& L. Dust Counter (One year)	93.00	
Stenographic	6.00	
Petty Cash (Vouchers 551 - 579 inclusive)	118.05	
Total Disbursements		4745.09

Balance On Hand as of January 10, 1972	\$ 9274.10
--	------------

Funds (as of January 10,1972)

General Fund	\$ 160.84	
Reserve Fund (With interest to 12/31/71)	9040.68 (*)	
Petty Cash Fund	72.58	
Total Funds		\$ 9274.10

Assets (as of January 10,1972)

Total Funds as listed above	\$ 9274.10	
Accounts Receivable - 1972 Dues	9750.00	
" " - Book Sales	47.96	
Postage On Hand	11.40	
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00	
Total Assets		\$ 19084.46

Liabilities

Accounts payable	1902.03
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Net Worth

\$ 17162.43

(*) \$3000.00 transferred to General Fund on 10/1/71
 (*) \$1000.00 " " " " " 11/3/71

Respectfully submitted,

H E Sunbury
 H. E. Sunbury, Asst. Treasurer

REMARKS OF COUNSEL

Asbestos Textile Institute — General Meeting — February 3, 1972
The Mills-Hyatt House, Charleston, S. C.

BACKGROUND

The Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 U.S.C. 655) was signed into law on December 29, 1970, and became effective April 28, 1971. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was established to administer the Act under the Department of Labor.

The expressed purpose of the legislation is "to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources" To implement this purpose, provision is made for the promulgation of mandatory occupational health and safety standards, as well as related research, information, education and training functions. Machinery is also provided to assist and encourage the states to develop satisfactory programs to promote occupational safety and health.

The Secretary of Labor is authorized to set three types of standards: interim, permanent and emergency. Whenever the compliance division of OSHA concludes that an employer (defined as a person "engaged in a business affecting commerce who has employees") has violated a standard, a citation is issued and the employer is notified of any proposed penalty. If the employer objects to the citation or the proposed penalty, the Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Commission conducts a review and issues an order, which is subject to judicial review by a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

OSHA, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is proceeding to develop and carry out occupational safety and health research. HEW has responsibilities under the Act, and these are being met by the newly formed National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). NIOSH is responsible for most occupational safety and health research, evaluation of hazards, toxicity determinations and manpower training and development. Also, it is undertaking special industry-wide studies of chronic or low-level exposure to hazardous substances as well as research into psychological, motivational and behavioral factors involved in occupational safety and health programs.

INCREASED EMPHASIS ON HEALTH

OSHA's increased concern with occupational health problems is prompted by the fact that about 60% of the complaints received by it have alleged health hazards. As part of its emphasis on health, OSHA issued an emergency standard limiting the exposure of employees to asbestos dust, effective December 7, 1971. The standard was adopted pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Act following studies by NIOSH and recommendations by the American Conference on Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

It has been determined by both NIOSH and ACGIH that the former asbestos standard constituted a grave danger to employees exposed to an 8-hour time weighted average concentration and, thus, an emergency standard was required. The old standard for exposure to asbestos dust was promulgated under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act on May 20, 1969. It called for no more than 12 fibers per milliliter greater than five microns in length or two million particles per cubic foot of air. OSHA termed this 12-fiber level of exposure "a grave danger to employees exposed to this 8-hour time weighted average concentration."

NIOSH agreed with ACGIH that the new standard would provide a substantial base for protection of workers in contact with asbestos dust. It limits the 8-hour time weighted average airborne concentration of asbestos dust to which employees are exposed to no more than five fibers per milliliter greater than five microns in length. Concentrations above five fibers per milliliter, but not to exceed ten fibers, are permissible up to a total of 15 minutes per hour up to five hours in an 8-hour day.

An emergency temporary asbestos standard of two fibers per milliliter had been requested by the AFL-CIO in a letter to the Department of Labor. The union cited as evidence of the need for a revised standard a study conducted by Dr. Irvin J. Selikoff and the staff of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine (in cooperation with the AFL-CIO and the Ad Hoc Committee on the Asbestos Hazard of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department).

The five-fiber emergency standard was criticized by Lorin H. Kerr, M. D., chief of the Department of Occupational Health for the United Mine Workers of America. He stated that the standard "is appreciably higher than the non-hazardous level" called for in recent medical publications. Dr. Raymond Murphy of the department of physiology at Harvard, who has studied the effects of asbestos dust exposure on industrial workers, agrees with the union physician. Dr. Murphy concludes that even a level of two fibers per milliliter, or one-thousandth of a liter, may be hazardous to health. Dr. Murphy and his colleagues found that lung disease developed in workers who sanded asbestos floor tiles and were chronically exposed to about 1.3 fibers per milliliter.

Also, in a letter to Assistant Labor Secretary George Guenther, Dr. Kerr advised that the UMW is "equally concerned that this emergency standard is restricted in its applicability to construction workers," to the exclusion of coal miners (who are covered by the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act). Recent studies indicate that some strip miners may be exposed to dangerous levels of asbestos dust.

On January 11, 1972, OSHA announced that, pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Act, a rule-making proceeding was being initiated to consider amending the regulations under the Act (29 CFR Part 1910). Interested persons are invited to submit data, views and arguments concerning the permanent adoption of the emergency standard and additional proposed rules on subsidiary issues. The views must be submitted by February 11. In addition, oral data, views and arguments will be received by a hearing examiner on March 14.

As proposed January 11, the temporary standard shall apply to "every employee . . . in every employment and place of employment... [covered by § 1910.12, 1910.13, 1910.14, 1910.15, or 1910.16 of this Subpart B (of 29 CFR Part 1910)] , in lieu of any different standard on exposure to asbestos dust which would otherwise be applicable (by virtue of any of those sections)."

The promulgation of the temporary emergency standard is in line with the increasing concern of OSHA with occupational health problems. Assistant Secretary Guenther recently suggested that more trade associations establish industry-wide committees on job safety and health. Their functions should be to analyze standards in order to determine which are specifically relevant to the particular industry, to recommend that trade association members participate in standards-making activities, to suggest new standards and to advise members of the trade on technical matters.

On January 4, 1972, OSHA announced a "Target Health Hazards" program whose purpose is to reduce the health hazards posed by exposure to five toxic substances" -- asbestos, cotton dust, silica, lead and carbon monoxide. Mr. Guenther described it as the health counterpart to the safety-oriented Target Industries Program.

In announcing the Target Health Hazards program, Mr. Guenther noted that asbestos can produce asbestosis and asbestos fibers in the lungs may lead to cancer. Urgent action to curtail this health hazard is indicated by the fact that in the fields of insulation, manufacturing of products using asbestos, shipbuilding, construction and other industries, there are more than 200,000 employees who face risks from asbestos exposure.

OSHA conducted an "Executive-briefing Special Session" on the Target Health Hazards program in Washington on January 26, which Mr. Sheckler of Johns-Manville attended. The briefing was aimed at informing employers of the details of the program. Yesterday, February 2, a general orientation meeting was scheduled for management, labor, government and professionals.

On the state level, the Illinois Pollution Control Board, in January 1972, passed controls on asbestos which prohibit the manufacturing or the processing of asbestos-containing products without a permit after June 30, 1972. Such material applied in construction or repair must be coated with a sealant and installed to safeguard against emissions. Emission from plants manufacturing such products will be limited to two fibers per cubic centimeter of air. Emission regulation is also applied to demolition projects, and all transported asbestos material must be enclosed. A ban was placed on the spraying of such materials or fibers as well as on visible emissions of nonasbestos fibers in open areas during construction, alteration and repair of structures as of March 31, 1972. The City of Chicago passed a similar, but less stringent, ban.

CONCLUSION

Since the Federal Act became effective, the emphasis by OSHA has shifted in at least two significant ways. During the early stages, the so-called "general duty clause" was the basis for many compliance actions. This clause is Section 5(a)(1) of the Act. It states"

"Each employer shall furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees."

As evidenced by OSHA's enforcement actions, the general duty clause was not mere window dressing. However, as standards for safety and health have been promulgated and adopted by OSHA, use of the general duty clause has given way to the enforcement of these specific standards themselves.

The second major shift in emphasis has been from the initial accent on safety, as evidenced by the Target Industries Program, to a concentration on occupational health hazards. This has resulted from statistics compiled by OSHA which show that most complaints concern health rather than safety hazards.

But it would be erroneous to think that either the general duty clause of OSHA's concern with safety conditions can be ignored with impunity by employers. Instead, the conclusion must be that now OSHA is equally concerned with health hazards as with safety problems and is moving forward to develop, adopt and continually improve standards for occupational health and safety, all in coordination with NIOSH.

Wendell B. Alcorn, Atty.
Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft

MINUTES
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
February 3, 1972 - The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, S.C.

In Attendance:

J.W. Hawkins-----Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
William Maaskant-----American Asbestos Textile Corp.
D.T. Austin-----Uniroyal, Inc.
J.W. Echerd-----H.K. Porter Company, Inc.

The ASTM Asbestos Textile Standards approved in 1967 are up for revision this year. These include D1571, D315 and D1918.

Most of the Technical Committee's time was used in work on ASTM Specification D1571 and review of proposed Revision "C" of MIL-C-82249. The following recommendations were made:

D1571, Woven Asbestos Cloth

1. That we investigate increasing the relative humidity requirement from 50 to 65 to agree with Specification D1776 for Standard Conditions.
2. That we issue a statement on Precision and Accuracy similar to that we used in Standard D628.

MIL-C-82249; Cloth, Coated, Asbestos, Herringbone Twill, Aluminized.
Proposed Rev. "C".

1. That the committee chairman write Mr. C.J. Zenme requesting the reference to cotton be eliminated in Item 1.1 and that "cotton fibers" be replaced by "nontoxic organic fibers" in Item 3.2.1.

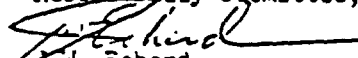
MIL-I-24244, Insulation Materials, Thermal, with Special Corrosion and Chloride Requirements - the committee recommends that producers of material sold against MIL-I-24244 specify the material conforms to specification when shipped. Contamination in route may alter the chemical composition before it reaches its destination.

It was reported that the following items were approved by subcommittee A4 of ASTM committee D-13.

1. Proposed revision of "Magnetic Rating of Asbestos Fibers and Textile Products" dated December 3, 1971 (D1118).
2. Proposed revision Section 14 on Precision and Accuracy "Asbestos Content of Asbestos Textile Materials". (D1918).
3. Deletion of Standard "Heat Aging of Asbestos Textiles". (D1573).

The Spring Meeting of Committee D-13, Subcommittee A-4 will be held at the Belmont Plaza Hotel, New York, N.Y. on March 22, 1972. Our Task Group on Revision of Standards will meet at 9:30 A.M. The General Meeting is scheduled for 1:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,


J.W. Echerd
Chairman

() Minutes ()
ASBESTOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Asbestos Textile Institute

February 3, 1972 - The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, S.C.

The Asbestos Advisory Committee met with all member companies in attendance.

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Respectfully submitted,
E.A. Morris, Chairman

Fiber Testing Committee

February 3, 1972 - The Mills Hyatt House - Charleston, S. C.

C. E. Stiefken, Chairman	American Smelting & Refining Co., (Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.)
D. E. Childers	H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
G. F. A. Brink	Asbestos Corporation Limited
Walter H. Smith	Bell Asbestos Mines Limited
Bernard Lincoln	Turner & Newall, Ltd.
H. E. Sunbury	A. T. I.

We anticipate a task force meeting of the committee with representatives of the QAMA Technical Committee will be advisable to expedite the work. This should be held in the near future at a mutually convenient place - possibly Sherbrooke or Montreal.

C. E. Stiefken, Chairman

()

MINUTES

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee

Asbestos Textile Institute

February 3, 1972 - The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, S. C.

In attendance:

K. A. Roberts, Chm.	Johns-Manville Corp.
L. E. Moody	H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
E. C. Bratt	H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
R. T. Matthew	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
J. E. Day, Jr.	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Dr. J. L. Goodwin	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
H. H. Walter	American Asbestos Textile Corp.
E. A. Farrell	Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.
S. G. Dixit	Garlock, Inc.
R. C. Hunt	Uniroyal, Inc.
B. E. Carden	Uniroyal, Inc.
J. K. Whittaker	Nicolet Industries, Inc.
Y. Sato	Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd.
H. J. Corson	Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd.

* * * * * Minutes * * * * *

1. Waste Disposal Procedures - The most generally practical method of disposing of non-usable asbestos waste is to bag it, using plastic bags, and tie. The use of baling equipment was discussed, but same is felt to be unacceptable due to the fact that the final compressed unit is not wrapped thus leaving the asbestos fibers exposed.

2. Vacuum Cleaning Procedures, and Equipment used to Comply with the Ban on Dry Sweeping. - All member companies reported that they were working on programs to eliminate dry sweeping.

Two companies reported that they have discussed the use of sweeping compounds and items such as "Endust" with the OSHA inspector. In both cases the inspectors indicated that using these sweeping aids would be acceptable.

There was considerable discussion of the types of vacuum equipment in use. Reference was made to the following:

- Abington (central system)
- Atlas (55 gallon drum type)
- Batson Litter Gitter
- Billy Goat
- Clark(wet & dry)
- Huffman
- Nilfish
- Tennent Walkie-sweeper (10 to 40 gallon shop-vac type)

The company reporting on the shop-vac type of cleaners indicated that a portion of filter bag seem to fit the external exhaust port on these vacuums gives added insurance against dust leaks should one of the internal filters fail.

3. Dust Collection Equipment - There was no new technology in dust collection reported on; however, two companies did discuss their experience with recent installations of negative pressure and pulse-type collectors. Two methods of automatic bagging of fly or fiber were discussed. Photos of the installations were reviewed.

4. Wet Processing Techniques - All companies are using some form of wet processing. The area of most general use is in weaving. Considerable experimentation in wet twisting is being carried out. At least three companies indicated that they were working on wet carding techniques.

5. OSHA - Recent Inspections - Only one company reported any OSHA inspections since the last meeting. General impression was that the inspectors were well trained and willing to help with interpretations of rules. They specifically stated that in situations of question you should ask them, or call the Regional Office if necessary, rather than take someone else's advice on interpretation.

6. Noise Control & Protective Equipment - In weaving some companies are experimenting with accoustical fiberglass panels to box in the ends of looms. Only moderate success to date. Major problem is that sound is bounced toward operator. Experiments with "Sound-Mat LF" and Plexiglas enclosure are promising for reducing braider noise.

7. Protective Clothing - One company is using disposable spin-bonded Oleifin garments. This material sheds asbestos well.

8. Respirators - One new model was exhibited. Unit had replaceable cartridge housing and was approved by the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Respectfully submitted,

K. A. Roberts, Chairman

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute

JUN 8 - 1972

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Page -1-

MINUTES -- GENERAL MEETING

June 8, 1972 - The Key Bridge MARRIOTT Hotel, Arlington, VA.

Attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

Wm. Maaskant
J.L. Rainey
H.H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.

S.G. DIXIT
Alex. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

C.G. Guerin
M.S. Lindstrom
K.A. Roberts
J.P. Power (Canadian J/M Co.)

NICOLET INDUSTRIES

Geo. Griswold

H.K. PORTER COMPANY

E.C. Bratt
D.E. Childers
L.E. Moody

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

J.W. Hawkins
R.T. Matthew
M.Q. Scowcroft
I.H. Weaver

UNIROYAL, INC.

D.T. Austin, Jr.
B.E. Carden
B.D. Bittinger
L.F. Dieringer
W.C. Hitchcock
E.A. Morris
S.J. Peele, Jr.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

P.E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

Walter H. Smith
Wm.J.W. Smith

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.

E.A. Farrell
C.E. Stiefken (ASARCO)

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO., LTD.

Y. Sato

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

Wendell B. Alcorn, Atty.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H.E. Sunbury, Exec. Sec'y

Guest-of-Honor (Luncheon only)

Carl A. Gnam
Miscellaneous Metals & Min'ls Div
U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Wash., D.C.

Other attendees:

John H. Marsh (on June 7th only)
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

***** Minutes *****

1. President Moody called the meeting to order at 2:00 P.M. Those in attendance were asked to stand and give their name and company.
2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. On motion of Mr. Scowcroft, seconded by Mr. Morris, it was voted to omit the reading of same.
3. Treasurer Kuzmuk presented the Financial Report. Mr. S.J. Peele, Jr. moved that it be accepted. Motion was seconded by L.F. Dieringer. So voted unanimously. The report is attached to these minutes.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

May 1, 1972

Balance On Hand at last report (Jan.10,1972)

General Fund	\$ 160.84
Reserve Fund	9040.68
Petty Cash Fund	72.58

Total On Hand as of Jan.10th, 1972 \$9274.10

Receipts

To Reserve Fund (Interest to 3/31/72)	133.06
To " " (1972 Dues)	2000.00
To General Fund (1972 Dues)	7500.00
To " " (Book Sales)	242.66

9875.72

Total On Hand and Received \$19149.82

Legal Services (.6 mos.ending 3/31/72)	3437.00
Legal Expenses (6 mos. " 3/31/72)	497.45
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	938.00
F.I.C.A. Tax (3 mos.)	78.00
N.J.U.A.D. Tax (3 mos.)	33.75
Secretary's travel expense	135.00
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00
A.T.I. meeting expense, Feb.2-3,1972	225.71
A.T.I. Meeting expense, Oct.6-8,1971	23.66
Printing & Office Supplies	40.44
Stenographic	32.50
Telephone (4 mos.)	150.40
Travel Reimbursement (J.B.Gordon)	36.20
Flowers, plaque, etc.	65.60
Petty Cash (Vouchers 580-609 inclusive)	112.93

6106.64

Balance On Hand as of May 1st,1972 - - - - \$13043.18

Funds as of May 1,1972

General Fund	\$ 1815.67
Reserve Fund (with interest to 3/31/72)	11173.74
Petty Cash Fund	53.77

Total Funds \$13043.18

Assets as of May 1, 1972

Total Funds as listed above	\$13043.18
Accounts Receivable (1972 Dues)	250.00
" " (Book Sales)	25.35
Postage On Hand	10.60
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00

Total Assets - - - - - \$13330.13

Liabilities

none

Respectfully submitted,

Net Worth

\$13330.13

H. E. Sunbury
H. E. Sunbury
Asst. Treasurer

MINUTES

AIR HYGIENE & MFG. COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

June 8, 1972 - Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, Arlington, VA.

In attendance:

Chm. K.A. Roberts	Johns-Manville Corp.
C.G. Guerin	" " "
J.P. Power	Canadian Johns-Manville Co.
J.L. Rainey	American Asbestos Textile Corp.
H.H. Walter	" " "
S.G. Dixit	Garlock Inc.
E.C. Bratt	H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
L.E. Moody	" " "
R.T. Matthew	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
I.H. Weaver	" " "
E.A. Farrell	Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.
Y. Sato	Nippon Asbestos Co., Ltd.
B.D. Bittinger	Uniroyal, Inc.
B.E. Carden	" "
L.F. Dieringer	" "
P.E. Leclerc	Asbestos Corporation Limited

* * * Minutes * * *

1. OSHA Standards for Asbestos:- Copies of the Federal Register for June 7, 1972 containing the new OSHA Standards for Asbestos were distributed to those in attendance in sufficient quantity to permit reading and discussing. The committee spent the major portion of its time on the Rules and Regulations for exposure to asbestos dust, Methods of Compliance; Monitoring; Warning Signs, Record Keeping; Medical Examinations and Medical Records; as set forth in the Standards.

There was general agreement that the asbestos textile industry, because of the nature of textile manufacturing operations, faced a real problem in trying to comply with the new regulation of 2 fibers per cubic centimeter(which are longer than 5 micrometers) of air, on a time-weighted average, effective July 1, 1976, without incurring excessive manufacturing costs.

2. Vacuum cleaning equipment:- A good discussion was had of various types. A favorable comment was made relative to Nilfish equipment.

3. Other items discussed:-

Dust collecting equipment
Wet processing technique in spinning and weaving
Protective clothing (under OSHA regulations)
Respirators (as specified by OSHA)

Respectfully submitted,

K.A. Roberts, Chairman

4. Legal Counsel Wendell B. Alcorn reviewed developments under the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act that have occurred since our last meeting. The full text of his remarks is attached to these minutes.

5. Mr. Wm. J. W. Smith, V.P.-Sales, BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED reported for the Fibre Producers. He commented that some of the very long grades of spinning fibers were still in short supply, but the medium and lower spinning grades were ample to meet current demand. In respect to other grades the No. 4 and No. 7 Group fibers are in good balance, in contrast to a slight oversupply of No. 5 and No. 6.

6. Announcements:- President Moody announced the resignation of Mr. C. L. Sheckler as Chairman of the ATI Environmental Health Committee, and the appointment of Mr. L. F. Dieringer, Industrial Hygienist, Uniroyal, Inc., as the new chairman of that committee.

Also, the resignation of Mr. K. A. Roberts as Chairman of the ATI Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee due to a change in his company duties. Mr. B. E. Carden, Uniroyal, Inc was appointed to succeed Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Moody reported that the Institute was represented at the Public Hearing held in Washington on March 14, 1972 on "Proposed Standards for Exposure to Asbestos Dust" by Mr. Alex. Kuzmuk, who is a member of the ATI Board of Governors and Treasurer of ATI. The full text of Mr. Kuzmuk's excellent presentation is attached..

7. Committee Reports:- The Chairmen of the committees listed below presented their reports. A copy of each is attached.

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - K. A. Roberts, Chairman
Asbestos Advisory Committee - E. A. Morris, Chairman
Technical Committee - J. W. Hawkins, (Acting Chairman)
Fiber Testing Committee - C. E. Stiefken, Chairman

8. President Moody announced that the next A.T.I. General Meeting would be held on:

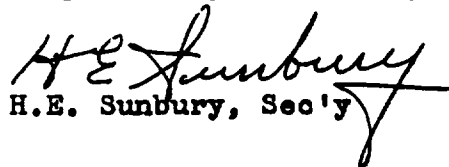
September 18 - 20, 1972 (Monday - Wednesday)

at the SEAVIEW COUNTRY CLUB

Absecon, N.J. (near Atlantic City, N.J.)

9. There being no further business to come before the meeting it was duly adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


H.E. Sunbury, Sec'y

ASBESTOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MEETING
June 8, 1972

Key Bridge Marriott Hotel
Washington (Arlington) D.C.

Mr. President:
Mr. Secretary:
Gentlemen:

The Asbestos Advisory Committee met this morning with all member companies in attendance.

Our discussion this morning centered on--as I am sure most of the other committee discussions did--the newly published Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust.

We touched on the various interpretations and the possible impact of the Standard, and I want to thank Wendell Alcorn for his succinct review of the Standard's content.

In addition, the proposed banning rule of the Food and Drug Administration was also discussed.

This rule, as presently constituted, would prohibit or ban the shipment of asbestos-containing consumer garments from interstate commerce, except those which were considered to be bona fide protection devices.

Although professing to be on the side of reason, the FDA claims to be under pressure to issue such a ruling which is predicated on the infamous "asbestos coat affair."

Advance copies of the second draft of the proposed banning rule will be mailed to the ATI for review. In the meantime, however, the Chairman of the Asbestos Advisory Committee, representing the ATI, will meet with the appropriate members of the FDA and attempt to present a truer picture of the issue at hand.

Since there was no further business to come before the committee, the meeting was adjourned at 10:45 A. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward A. Morris

Edward A. Morris
Chairman

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute - June 8, 1972 - Key Bridge Marriott, Wash., D.C

In Attendance:

J. W. Hawkins-----Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
William Maaskant-----American Asbestos Textile Corp.
D. T. Austin-----Uniroyal, Inc.

Mr. J. Hawkins acted as chairman due to the absence of Mr. Echerd.

MIL-C-10316B - Asbestos Cloth

Mr. Echerd has received a letter from Mr. Masson (Dept. of Army) stating that reference to ASTM D 1573, Heat Aging, has been deleted from MIL-C-10316B. ASTM D 1573 is being removed from the Book of Standards.

Mr. A. M. Blank, Dept. of Army, Belvoir, Va., has advised some customers that MIL-C-10316B is up for revision. ATI or member companies have not been advised. Mr. Echerd will ask for a time extension so textile industry can recommend changes prior to the issuance of the new specification.

MIL-C-82278 and MIL-C-82249 - Herringbone Cloth

Mr. Zemme of Natick has requested samples of 1.2 lb. herringbone cloth for their evaluation. These samples will have a rayon carrier fiber. If tests are satisfactory, rayon will be included in the new specifications. R/M will submit samples.

ASTM D 1118 - Magnetic Rating

Edited copies of D 1118 from ASTM and Dr. Scroggie were reviewed. The Technical Committee was in agreement and minor changes will be passed to Mr. Nicodemus by Mr. Maaskant. The section on sampling was rewritten to clarify the procedure. It was also requested that D 2590 remain as a reference in D 1118.

ASTM D 1918 - Asbestos Content

Edited copies of D 1918 from ASTM and Dr. Scroggie were reviewed. Mr. Maaskant will pass comments to Mr. Nicodemus.

Both D 1118 and D 1918 are presently complete and will be published in the next set of standards.

A procedure on resistivity of asbestos products was submitted, it will be discussed at the September meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Hawkins, Acting Chairman

Minutes

FIBER TESTING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

June 8, 1972 - The Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, Arlington, VA.

In attendance:

C.E. Stiefken, Chm. . . . American Smelting & Refining Co.
(Lake Asbestos of Quebec Limited)
D.E. Childers H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
Walter H. Smith Bell Asbestos Mines Limited

1. The meeting was devoted to a discussion of the testing procedures presently available for use in the forthcoming 3rd Edition of the "Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual". (See footnote)

Letters have been sent to members at large, and to former chairmen of the ATI Fiber Testing Committee asking for comments and suggestions applicable to the new manual.

2. The Chairman will welcome all suggestions relative to the makeup of the new manual - preferences as to publishing, type of binding, etc. These should reach him well in advance of the next ATI meeting which is to be held on September 18-20, 1972.

3. There are thirty-three available test methods presently being considered for insertion in the new manual. Eighteen of these have been approved by both the QAMA and the ATI, leaving fifteen that have not been approved at this time.

4. We are now at the stage of having to wait for QAMA and ACPA to submit their final approval on the residual tests. When same is received the ATI Fiber Testing Committee will be ready to evaluate all test methods for final printing.

5. A tentative time-table for the test manual project, based on present indications, would be as follows:-

- (a) June 30, 1972 - QAMA working deadline
- (b) September 15, 1972 - QAMA tests delivered to ATI
- (c) October 1972 - Joint meeting of QAMA, ACPA, and ATI to discuss format, printing, binding, etc. (Tentative - probably to be held in Montreal)
- (d) February 1973 - Rough final draft of entire new manual
- (e) March 1973 - All copy for manual to be delivered to the printer.

Assuming the above schedule can be met it is estimated, based on allowing 8 to 10 weeks for printing, that the new edition of the Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual should be ready for distribution by June 1st, 1973.

Respectfully submitted,

C.E. Stiefken, Chairman (*)

Note: The first and second editions were titled -
"Testing Procedures for Chrysotile Asbestos Fibre".

(*) c/o American Smelting & Refining Co.
P.O. Box 127, So. Plainfield, N.J. 07080

Asbestos Textile Institute -- General Meeting -- June 7-8, 1972

INTRODUCTION

Last February in Charleston, South Carolina we talked at length about the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 U.S.C. §655) which has now been effective for over a year. This is the Federal law which is administered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Since the February meeting, there have occurred several developments with respect to OSHA which directly affect asbestos producers and users. These developments are the subject of my remarks today.

OSHA DEVELOPMENTS

On January 12, 1972, OSHA invited comments from interested persons on its proposed ^{interim} standard for exposure to asbestos dust.

"Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust". Twelve days later, on January 24th, the Advisory Committee on Asbestos Dust was established to review this standard and make recommendations regarding it. The first meeting of the Committee was held February 3 (while we were in Charleston), at which Dr. Marcus M. Key presented the NIOSH "Criteria Document: Recommendations for an Occupational Exposure Standard for Asbestos". The final fruits of the Committee's work were

scheduled to be seen in the form of a permanent standard for asbestos dust exposure to be promulgated by June 7th. That was yesterday, and has been the main topic of many conversations at this meeting. Thus, the development of a permanent asbestos standard is now past history and attention must be turned to present and future compliance.

It can certainly be expected that enforcement of the new permanent asbestos standard will be as vigorous as the limitations of OSHA personnel and facilities will allow. Great pressure will be applied in favor of strict enforcement by labor unions, as surely as such groups have lobbied in the past for a low standard of exposure to asbestos dust.

In mid-March of this year, the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO called exposure to asbestos dust "the most devastating environmental disaster yet perpetrated by any industrial nation" and announced that it planned to use as an example of the disastrous proportions of the asbestos health hazard the Johns-Manville Corporation plant in Manville, New Jersey. The reason the IUD focused on the Johns-Manville plant, according to a press statement, was "only because the facts are best documented in Manville and because these facts illustrate the need for stringent

control." (See Occupational Safety & Health Reporter, March 16, 1972, at page 967.)

In April, the month following the IUD announcement, there appeared a two-part article in the press directed at the alleged health hazards to which the workers in Manville have been exposed. The first part of the article bore the headline, "A Jersey Town is Dying -- Fast"; the second part opened with the heading, "A Man With 8 Months to Live". The article cited several cases of asbestos-related ailments and statements by Dr. Maxwell Borow and Dr. Irving Selikoff.

A short time later, an inspection was completed at the Manville, New Jersey plant by industrial hygienists of OSHA. On June 1, the report of that inspection, which resulted in the citation of five violations, was summarized in the press.

OSHA termed one of the violations at the Manville plant "serious" and the other four "minor". It said that the serious violation was found in the textiles building, where asbestos is made into yarn for weaving and carding. The four minor violations resulted from employees working without the required protective masks.

The investigation and citation of the alleged violations at the Manville plant should be considered typical of future OSHA activities in the enforcement of the asbestos

standard. Following an investigation and citation of violations, OSHA is required to send a notice of proposed penalties to the company, which then has 15 working days within which to notify the Secretary of Labor that it intends to contest either the citation of the violation or the proposed assessment of penalty. If the employer does not file such a notice, the citation and the assessment of penalty is deemed a final order of the OSHA Commission, and such a final order is not subject to review by any court or agency. It should also be noted that employees or their representatives may file a notice with the Secretary claiming that the period of time fixed for the abatement of the violation is unreasonable; in such case, a hearing is held by the Commission.

Where the employer appeals from a notice of violation or proposed assessment of penalty, he is entitled to a hearing and review by the Commission or hearing examiners. This hearing is a fact-finding proceeding in which the Secretary's citation or proposed penalty may be affirmed, modified or vacated. The Commission's order issued as a result of such hearing becomes final within thirty (30) days. However, if an employer can show that the abatement requirements of a Commission order have not been fulfilled because of factors beyond his control, the Secretary may, after a hearing, either affirm or modify the abatement requirements.

Where a notice of proposed penalty is uncontested or where an employer seeks no review of a final order of the Commission, automatic court enforcement is provided. If the employer fails to comply with this court order, he is subject to punishment for contempt.

However, a final order of the Commission may be reviewed, at the option of the person adversely affected or aggrieved by the order, and the review is by a United States circuit court of appeals. To obtain such review, a written petition must be filed in the court within sixty (60) days following the issuance of the order. This court review is governed by the rule of substantial evidence, that is, the findings of fact by the Commission are conclusive before the court if supported by substantial evidence. These court proceedings may result in an enforcement order, the non-compliance with which would subject the employer to contempt proceedings.

CONCLUSION

The promulgation of a permanent asbestos exposure standard has, of course, appeared inevitable for some time. The big issue over the past few months has been the level of exposure which would be written into the standard. That issue has now been settled, subject to revisions which may

occur in the future. Companies in the asbestos industry, now face the task of meeting the new standard; and toward this end, OSHA can be expected to conduct inspections and issue citations wherever warranted.

The overall process of developing an asbestos exposure standard has involved the balancing of economics against health considerations. While it is still arguable that many of the medical studies submitted in favor of a very low exposure level are distorted and misleading, the balance between economics and health considerations has now been struck. The cost of implementing the standard will be high; and in recognition of the difficulty of putting into effect OSHA standards, the law provides that under certain specified conditions, an employer may obtain either a temporary or permanent variance from the standard. On the other hand, it may be expected that labor will vigorously oppose all applications for variances which cannot be justified in every respect. The variance rule should be invoked by employers only where a real need and justification can be found.

Wendell B. Alcorn, Atty.

Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft

Presentation on Proposed Standard
for Exposure to Asbestos Dust on
behalf of the Asbestos Textile
Institute and its member companies.

March 13, 1972

Mr. Arthur M. Goldberg
Hearing Examiner
U. S. Department of Labor
Office of the Under Secretary
Washington, D. C. 20210

Re: Hearing on Proposed Standard
For Exposure To Asbestos Dust
Beginning on March 14, 1972

Dear Mr. Goldberg:

My name is Alex Kuzmuk. I am a member of the Board of Governors of the Asbestos Textile Institute.

I am here today to officially represent and state the position of the Asbestos Textile Institute and its member companies. We are in opposition to the proposed asbestos dust standards as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, January 12, 1972. We are also opposed to recommendations proposed in the NIOSH criteria package, and by the Asbestos Advisory Committee. /

The asbestos textile industry, which this association represents, includes over 4000 job opportunities in manufacturing, plus approximately 35,000 job opportunities in related product fabrication and sales. The gross business volume for manufacturing alone is over \$80 million per year. The gross volume for related fabrication and sales is, therefore, many times this amount. Although this is not the largest segment of the asbestos industry, it is a very important one. Our product lines include the manu-

Mr. Arthur M. Goldberg
Asbestos Hearing
March 13, 1972
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facture of safety garments, insulations, clutch facings, brake linings, paper dryer felts, mechanical packings and gaskets, laminated plastics, and many other commodities essential to today's technological progress. In many instances, there are no known substitutes for asbestos textile materials.

Subsequent to the enactment of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the threshold limit value for asbestos dust was reduced from 5 million particles per cubic foot of air to 12 fibres per milliliter, 5 microns or greater in length. We, in the asbestos textile industry, made every possible effort to meet the 12 fibre threshold limit value by re-engineering dust hoods and dust collection equipment on cards, spinners, looms, and many other types of equipment. In addition, many of us initiated wet weaving and made extensive additional changes in processes and materials. When the further reduction to the threshold limit value for asbestos dust was published on December 7, 1971, we began all over again to study plans for revising equipment, processes, and materials, for which we had just spent thousands of dollars to install to meet the 12 fibre level. Many of us have not, and cannot, reduce our dust levels to the emergency and proposed 5 fibre threshold limit value.

If engineering to a 5 fibre level were feasible on the complex types of machinery and equipment used in the textile industry, the cost of implementation would make it extremely doubtful that this industry could survive economically. We are presently being pressed to the wall by our competitors. The cost of a

Mr. Arthur M. Goldberg
Asbestos Hearing
March 13, 1972
Page 3

program to meet the proposed asbestos dust standards could be the determining factor for removing American-made asbestos textiles from the market place.

The competition to which I refer will not be required to make extensive capital investments to change processes, provide ~~protective clothing~~, provide medical examinations, and monitoring. This competition is primarily from foreign imports. I, therefore, take this opportunity to ask this Federal agency whether it will take the responsibility of recommending equitable tariffs to prevent this economic disaster, if the proposed Asbestos Dust Standards become effective.

Beyond the proposed asbestos dust standards published in the January 12, 1972 FEDERAL REGISTER, there are recommendations by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, and the Asbestos Advisory Committee. These recommend further reduction of the asbestos dust threshold limit value to 2 fibres per milliliter, plus many additional requirements concerning respirator equipment, protective clothing, monitoring, and others.

With the problems we are encountering in attempting to reach the present Emergency Asbestos Standard, it is unrealistic to even consider the feasibility of a 2 fibre standard. I would like to point out that Mr. Clifford L. Sheckler, Chairman of the Asbestos Textile Institute Environmental Health Committee, took the initiative in 1964 to request Dr. Lewis Cralley of the

Mr. Arthur M. Goldberg
Asbestos Hearing
March 13, 1972
Page 4

United States Public Health Service to conduct an epidemiological study of our asbestos textile industry. We recognized then that a potential health problem existed and, therefore, we wanted expert advice and assistance to help us solve it. We have neither received the advice nor the assistance which we had hoped for.

We opened our plants to the United States Public Health Service personnel for environmental studies, review of our records, and physical examinations of our people. Our member companies urged employee participation in the study, and a substantial representative group of workers were involved. We continually requested the United States Public Health Service to increase their efforts and provide interim progress reports.

The Public Health Service Asbestos Study of which I speak has not been completed. A recent report, which is a primary factor in the recommendations by NIOSH and the Advisory Committee, was based on this incomplete study. The information provided in the report was based on opinion and speculation, rather than fact. Had the United States Public Health Service Asbestos Epidemiological Study been completed as continually requested by the Asbestos Textile Institute, we might now be in a position of having factual information as to what the safe threshold limit for asbestos dust really should be.

One factor is pertinent to this point. The asbestos related

Mr. Arthur M. Goldberg
Asbestos Hearing
March 13, 1972
Page 5

disease involvement in the asbestos textile industry is being related to asbestos dust exposure levels as they presently exist rather than at the time the disease was incurred 25-30 years ago. Such a comparison is invalid. All of the past monitoring for asbestos dust in American textile plants has been done using the impinger method for sampling. Today's proposed standards are based on a fibre level using the Milapore filter method for sampling. There is no accurate correlation of impinger counts versus Milapore filter counts established to date. There has been some work done by the United States Public Health Service, but the results are incomplete. This is but one area that demonstrates the need for further health research studies and evaluations before unnecessarily creating an unrealistic standard that can be the demise of this industry and its related job opportunities.

We respectfully urge the Secretary of Labor to: (1) Reconsider the establishment of asbestos standards; (2) reinstate the threshold limit value for asbestos dust at 12 fibres per milliliter, 5 microns or greater in length for an interim period pending a comprehensive epidemiological study of the entire asbestos industry in the United States. I would like to point out that many comparisons have been made between the British and United States asbestos textile industry concerning health problems. The vast differences in materials, equipment and processes make such comparisons unrealistic. (3) Provide for representation of the Asbestos Textile Institute on future advisory and study

Mr. Arthur M. Goldberg
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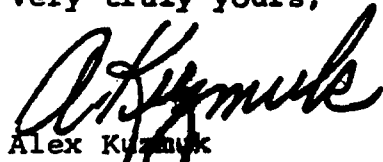
committees.

I would also like to point out that while many detailed requirements are included in the proposed standard, it is absolutely mute on the very important medically substantiated problem of cigarette smoking as associated with exposure to asbestos fibre.

We, of the Asbestos Textile Industry, have the greatest desire to prevent injury to our employees. We believe this can be accomplished without destroying the asbestos textile industry.

Thank you for the privilege of appearing at this hearing today.

Very truly yours,



Alex Kuzmuk
Treasurer and
Member of Board of Governors
for the
Asbestos Textile Institute

ak:jc

February 8, 1968

Agenda

BOARD OF GOVERNOR'S MEETING

Asbestos Textile Institute

February 8, 1968, 3:00 pm, Hotel Roosevelt, N.Y.C.

Call to Order - John L. Rainey, Chairman

Introductions

Dr. L.J. Cralley - U.S. P. H. S. Environmental Health Program

Minutes of the last meeting

Financial Report - N.L.A. Martucci, Treasurer

Disposition of A.T.I. Exhibit (now in storage)

A.T.I. Dust Counting Equipment:

(a) Equipment was delivered to Johns-Manville, Manville, N.J. on December 4th, 1967.

(b) Insurance coverage is by Inland Marine Policy No. 18CM 102086, expires 12-1-68, in amount \$4785.00, annual premium \$120.00

(c) Responsibility for repairs, if and when needed, schedule of rotation for use of equipment by members, and method of transportation between members, remain to be decided.

"Asbestos Worker's Health Protection Act" - Bill H.R. 12913, was introduced by Congressman Patten of N.J. on Sept. 14, 1967. It has been referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Government Supply Contracts for Asbestos Textile Products -
(Mr. Flocken may have further comment on this subject)

A.T.I. support for J.A. Bette's project: "History of Asbestos Textiles in U.S.A."

Typewriter for A.T.I. office

Speaker for the June 1968 meeting

Approval of locations for future meetings:

June 6-7th, 1968, Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga. (Firm)

October 3-4th, 1968 - Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pa. (Firm)

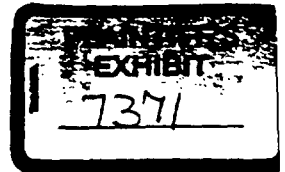
February 6-7, 1969 - Grand Hotel, Point Clear, Ala. (near Mobile)
(Firm)

June 5-6, 1969 - Open - suggestions welcomed.

October 9-10, 1969 - Our 25th Anniversary Meeting, and a location suitable for the proper celebration of that event should be chosen. We have been offered these dates by The Carolina, Pinehurst, N.C. and the Secretary has to advise them if we will accept.

Other business

Adjournment



Minutes

BOARD OF GOVERNOR'S MEETING - February 8, 1968

Hotel Roosevelt, New York, N. Y.

In attendance:

J. L. Rainey - American Asbestos Textile Corporation
E. A. Schuman - Johns-Manville Corporation
M. Q. Scowcroft - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
J. L. Mitchell - Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Company
L. E. Moody - H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
Alex. Kuzmuk - Garlock Inc.
R. P. Clark - Uniroyal, Inc.
N. L. A. Martucci - Treasurer A.T.I.
P. Jay Flocken - Legal Counsel
H. E. Sunbury - Secretary A.T.I.

Guests: E.M. Nesvig, V.P. & Gen. Mgr., Thermoid Div., H.K. Porter Co., Inc.
Dr. J. H. Wolfsie, Medical Director, Uniroyal, Inc.
A. C. Link, Uniroyal, Inc.
C. L. Sheckler, Johns-Manville Corp.
M. P. Carson, V.P. - Asbestos Corporation Limited
R. Dodds-Hebron, V.P. - Bell Asbestos Mines Limited
E. A. Farrell, Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.
Dr. J. L. Goodman, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., North Charleston, S.C.
Dr. J. L. Cralley, U.S.P.H. Service, Cincinnati, Ohio
H. H. Walter, American Asbestos Textile Corp.
L. C. Williams, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

***** Minutes *****

1. President Rainey called the meeting to order at 3:00 P.M. Stated that he had received a letter from Mr. G. P. Wiess, Garlock Inc., authorizing Mr. Alex. Kuzmuk to represent that company at this meeting. Also, that he had a letter from Mr. J. A. Brown, Jr., of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., authorizing Mr. M. Q. Scowcroft to represent that company at this meeting. Further, that he had been advised by Mr. E. M. Nesvig, V.P. & Gen. Mgr., Thermoid Division, H.K. Porter Co., Inc., that Mr. L. E. Moody would henceforth be that company's representative on the A.T.I. Board of Governors. All of these gentlemen were extended a most cordial welcome.

2. The regular order of business was changed for the convenience of our guests who were invited to hear Dr. L. J. Cralley report on the Environmental Health Study being conducted by the U.S. Public Health Service. Dr. Cralley, Scientist Director, has been a key figure in the Health Study since its inception several years ago.

Dr. Cralley reported on the progress of the Health Study to date, and plans for its continuation. Expects to resume plant studies in June of this year, but no firm schedule has been set up as to order of visiting plants. Mentioned that exposure to trace metals, as well as asbestos, was of interest as they are trying to find out if trace metals such as nickel, cobalt, manganese, etc., are hazardous and to what extent.

In connection with the plant study a "profile" is to be developed on each person, and it is hoped that this can be correlated with the person's health. The past record study of individuals is considered important, even though there is considerable work involved to examine past records. Dr. Cralley suggests they micro-film as a minimum degree of expense to individual companies. Should be ready to start this very soon.

The U.I.C.C. and Asbestosis Research Council will sponsor a Seminar in the summer of 1969, and the tentative location is Cardiff, Wales. The British Occupational Health Association have set up certain standards, by fiber length, for M.P.P.C.F.

Dr. Cralley feels that by good engineering practices the level of dust concentration can be kept at 5 MPPCF as a maximum, and this would mean safety for operators exposed to chrysotile asbestos fibre. For Amosite fibre, however, respirators should be used.

Cliff Sheckler, of Johns-Manville Corporation commented that, while important progress has been made in dust control, it could well be that changes in manufacturing operations will need to be made in future, as removal of dust by air suction may not be sufficient. Johns-Manville is trying to find an answer to the problem of better dust control. He believes also that the asbestos industry must be prepared to answer their customer's questions as to what hazards, if any, exist in handling and using products containing asbestos fibre. Mr. Sheckler said that in his opinion we don't know the dose level as yet, that constitutes a hazard of exposure.

A long discussion period followed the report by Dr. Cralley. President Rainey thanked Dr. Cralley for his attendance at this meeting. Our guests left the meeting at this point, and routine matters on the Agenda were taken up.

3. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. On motion made by E.A.Schuman, seconded by L.E. Moody, it was voted to omit the reading of the minutes.

4. In the absence of Treasurer Martucci (who had to leave early) the Secretary presented the Financial Report for the period of four months ending January 9, 1968. On motion by E. A. Schuman, seconded by J.L. Mitchell, it was voted unanimously to accept the report. It is made a part of these minutes.

5. The Secretary reported that the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counting Equipment, purchase of which was approved by the Board of Governors at their meeting in June, 1967, had been received. Total cost was \$4814.00. The equipment was delivered to Johns-Manville plant at Manville, N.J. on December 4th, 1967, and has been used by that company to a limited extent since that time. The equipment was brought to the Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee meeting on Dec. 8th, and demonstrated. It was turned over to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., at Manheim, Pa., for a tour of use at that location.

Minutes of the Board of Governor's meeting, continued: Page -3-

The Secretary reported that he had covered the equipment with insurance, in the amount of \$4785.00, by Inland Marine Policy No. 18CM 102086, expiring 12-1-68. Annual premium is \$120.00.

6. President Rainey reported that The A.T.I. Exhibit, now in storage, was to be retired on recommendation of the Sales Promotion Committee. That it had been offered to the Q.A.M. Association, but they were not interested in it. That member companies had been asked to suggest what disposition should be made of the exhibit, and the only suggestion to date was from Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. A letter from Mr. J.A. Brown, Jr., of that company, offered to store the exhibit without charge, with the intent to use it in the lobby of their new office building in Manheim, Pa., when same was completed. Mr. Brown stated in his letter, that should the A.T.I. want the exhibit back at some future time that it could be returned to the Institute.

Mr. J.L. Mitchell moved that the Raybestos-Manhattan offer be accepted. Mr. R.P. Clark seconded this motion. So voted, unanimously. The Secretary was instructed to arrange for immediate shipment of the exhibit to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. at Manheim, Pa.

7. The Secretary reported that the Fiber Testing Committee had recommended that custody of the Standard Magnetite samples, turned over to Mr. P.O. Nicodemus of General Electric Co., Lowell, Mass., by Dr. Shaw, should revert to the Secretary of the A.T.I. as Mr. Nicodemus wished to be relieved of that responsibility. On motion made by Mr. J.L. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. R.P. Clark, it was voted unanimously that the Secretary should be responsible for the Standard Magnetite samples.

8. The Secretary asked the Board to approve purchase of a typewriter, stating that the Institute had never owned a typewriter so far as he could determine, as Dr. Shaw, his predecessor, used his personal typewriter, and the Secretary has been using his own typewriter since taking over from Dr. Shaw in July of 1963.

Mr. J.L. Mitchell moved that the Secretary be authorized to purchase a new typewriter at a cost not to exceed \$300.00. This motion was seconded by Mr. E.A. Schuman. So voted, unanimously.

9. The Secretary informed the Board that Mr. J.A. Bettes, Jr., (retired) a former president of A.T.I., had undertaken to write a "History of Asbestos Textiles in U.S.A.", that it was a very worthwhile project in his opinion, and asked the Board what, if any, support should be given this project of A.T.I.

There was general agreement that it was an admirable project, but inasmuch as Mr. Bettes had not asked for any support from A.T.I., that it would suffice for the Secretary to inform Mr. Bettes that the Board had been informed of his project, thought it an admirable one, and commended him for undertaking it.

10. In regard to a speaker for the June meeting, scheduled to be held June 6-7th, 1968 at the Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. M.Q. Scowcroft, of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., on learning that it was time, once again, for his company to accept responsibility for providing a speaker, offered to try and get one. Asked whether it was necessary to have a technical paper, and was assured that any appropriate subject would be acceptable.

11. Approval of location for future A.T.I. meetings:

The Secretary reported that he had received confirmed reservations for previously approved locations, namely: June 6-7, 1968 at the Regency Hyatt House in Atlanta, Ga.; and October 3-4, 1968 at the Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Penna.

He asked for approval of February 6-7, 1969, at the Grand Hotel in Point Clear, Ala., saying that it had been very highly recommended by Mr. K.W. Nelson (Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd) who had attended a meeting there a year or so earlier. A brochure was passed around. Mr. L.E. Moody moved that the Grand Hotel be approved. Mr. Scowcroft seconded the motion. So voted unanimously.

The Secretary then asked for approval of The Carolina, Pinehurst, N.C., as a location for our A.T.I. meeting to be held October 9-10, 1969, stating that this would be the 25th Anniversary meeting of the Institute, and a suitable location should be chosen. There was favorable reaction to the suggestion that we return to the Carolina Hotel at Pinehurst, N.C. (we held our meeting there in Feb. 1965), and Mr. Kuzmuk moved that the Secretary accept The Carolina's offer to host our October 1969 meeting. Mr. R.P. Clark seconded this motion. So voted, unanimously.

Still open for suggestions is a location for our A.T.I. meeting to be held June 5-6, 1969.

12. There being no further business to come before this meeting, on motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,


H. E. Sunbury
Secretary

()

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

January 9, 1968

Balance on Hand at Last Report (September 11, 1967)

General Fund	\$ 832.97	
Savings Fund	24808.34	
Petty Cash Fund	38.77	
		\$ 25680.08

Receipts

To Savings Fund (Interest)	573.32	
To General Fund (Book Sales)	76.70	
		650.02

Total On Hand and Received		\$ 26330.10
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Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 mos ending 11/30/67)	500.00
Legal Expense (3 " " " " " ")	270.98
Secretary's salary (4 mos)	478.00
F.I.C.A. Tax (3rd Qtr 1967)	33.00
Secretary's travel	250.00
Office rent (4 mos)	300.00
Revision of ASTM Specs.(Travel exp.)	69.25
Printing & Office Supplies	34.45
Stenographic (Labor)	22.00
Meeting expense (October 4-6, 1967)	793.11
Telephone (4 mos)	135.28
Exhibit expense	129.20
Accountant (Caruso-Year ending 9/67)	300.00
Dues (I.H.F. and ASTM)	135.00
Dust Counting Equipment(Bausch & Lomb)	4814.00
Petty Cash (Vouchers 328-347 incl.)	78.92

Total Disbursements		\$ 8343.19
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Balance On Hand January 9, 1968.		\$ 17986.91
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Funds

General Fund (Bank Statement of 1/9/68)	\$ 498.17	
Savings Fund (Interest to 12/31/67)	17467.66 (*)	
Petty Cash Fund	21.08	

<u>Assets as of Jan. 9, 1968</u>	Total Funds	\$ 17986.91
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General Fund	\$ 498.17
Savings Fund	17467.66
Petty Cash on Hand	21.08
Accts Receivable (Book Sales)	65.09
Accts Receivable (Dues for 1968)	9000.00
Postage on hand	10.33
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00

<u>Liabilities</u> (None)	Total Assets	\$ 27063.33
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<u>Net Worth</u>		\$ 27063.33
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(*) Amounts transferred from Savings to General Fund were -
 \$2500.00 on 10/2/67; \$600.00 on 12/14/67; \$4814.00 on 1/8/68.

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury
 H.E. Sunbury
 Asst. Treasurer

ROSTER

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

P. O. Box 239, Pompton Lakes, N. J. 07442

* * * * *

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GARLOCK INC.

Palmyra, New York

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E.A. Schuman

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Wm. J.W. Smith

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

February 1968 Meeting

Place: The Hotel Roosevelt,
Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Wednesday, February 7, 1968

Registration

Technical Committee meeting - 1:00 pm (*)

Social Hour - 6:00 pm (Rooms E & F)

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Committee meetings - 9:00 am to 5:00 pm (*)

Board of Governors meeting - 3:00 pm (*)

Social Hour - 6:00 pm (Madison Room)

Friday, February 9, 1968

GENERAL MEETING - 9:30 am (Madison Room)

Reception & Luncheon - 12:00 noon
(Vanderbilt, Rooms 3-4-5)

Adjournment

(*) Location of meetings to be posted.

Note: Ladies are invited to Social Hours,
also the Reception & Luncheon on Friday.

About the Speaker:- Mr. Paul O. Nicodemus is Senior Insulation Application Chemist, General Electric Co., Wire & Cable Dept., Lowell, Mass. He holds a B.S. degree from Penn. State, and an M.S. degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

After five years as chemist for a consulting laboratory, he joined the General Electric Company as a chemist, and has been with their Wire & Cable Dept. for 26 years.

One of his responsibilities has been applications development of asbestos wire insulation. This includes both the asbestos products involved and the treating compounds for these products. He has two patents in this field; one for a modified silicone used as a saturant and finish for asbestos insulations; the other for an asbestos tape insulated magnet wire and method of preparation of the tape (Saturating and finishing compounds).

Mr. Nicodemus is G.E.'s representative to ASTM Committee D-13, and Chairman of its Sub-committee A-4, which has responsibility for asbestos textiles. He is also ASTM's Committee D-13's representative to USASI, Committee C-59 on Insulating Materials. He is author of a paper entitled: "Significance of Iron in Asbestos Textile Insulation" that appeared in the ASTM Journal several years ago.

"Nic", as he is known to his many friends in the asbestos textile industry, is married, has two children, and resides at 14 Clear Street, Chelmsford, Mass.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

GENERAL MEETING

February 9, 1968

Agenda

Call to Order - 9:30 am - J.L. Rainey, Pres.

Introductions

Minutes of the last meeting

Financial Report - N.L.A. Martucci, Treas.

Legal Counsel Report - P.Jay Flocken

Fibre Producers Report - N.W. Hendry (*)

Talk:- "Asbestos Textile Electrical Insulations - Properties, Present and Future Importance", by Mr. P.O. Nicodemus, General Electric Company.

Committee Reports

Air Hygiene & Mfg.- H.H. Walter, Chairman
Sales Promotion - M.Q. Scowcroft, Chairman
Technical - J.W. Hawkins, Chairman
Fiber Testing - G.F.A. Brink, Chairman

Other business

Reception - 12:00 noon, Luncheon - 12:30 pm
(Vanderbilt, Rooms 3-4-5)
Adjournment

(*) V.P. and General Sales Manager,
Canadian JOHNS-MANVILLE Asbestos, Ltd.,
Asbestos, P.Q., Canada

5 Aug 1944



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Wm. J.W. Smith

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Adjournment

(*) Location of meetings to be posted.

Note: Ladies are invited to Social Hours,
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J.L. Mitchell ----- Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Company,
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J.L. Rainey ----- American Asbestos Textile Corporation,
Norristown, Pa.
E.A. Schuman ----- Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, N.Y.
G.P. Wiess ----- Garlock Inc., Palmyra, N.Y.

.....

LEGAL COUNSEL

P.Jay Flocken ----- Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft,
One Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005

.....

ACCOUNTANT

David A. Caruso ----- David A. Caruso, CPA
26 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004

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M.J. Messel
W.W. Oughtred
F.P. Smith
Wm.J.W. Smith

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- (1) American Asbestos Textile Corporation
- (2) Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pa.
- (3) " " " " North Charleston, S.C.
- (4) Asbestos Corporation Limited, Thetford Mines, P.Q., Canada
- (5) Spokesman appointed at each General Meeting

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Phone: 215-275-4602	Meredith, N.H. 03253
	Phone: 603-279-4552

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Wm. Maaskant
M.J. Scanlan
H.H. Walter
J.W. Weber

D.F. Quealy

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Phone: 704-372-2880

H.K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.
Thermoid Division
1250 Porter Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219
Phone: 412-391-1800

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J.P. Wronski
S.R. Zimmerman, Jr.

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Gen. Asb. & Rubber Division
North Charleston, S.C. 29406
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G.F. Ducker
J.W. Hawkins
M.W. Oliver
R.B. Smith
Dr. J.L. Goodman

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236 E. Monroe Avenue, P.O. Box 3796
St. Louis, Mo. 63122
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J.L. Mitchell
R.S. Tallman
Juergen Zaha

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UNIROYAL, INC., Fiber & Textile Division
1230 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N.Y. 10020
Phone: Circle 7-5000 (Area code 212)

W. Lindsay Wylie
Dr. J.H. Wolfsie

UNIROYAL, INC., Fiber & Textile Div.
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Winnsboro, S.C. 29180
Phone: 803-635-4651

R.P. Clark
G.R. Cuthbertson
E.A. Morris

UNIROYAL, INC., Fiber & Textile Div.
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A.C. Link
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JANUARY - 1968

ADDRESSES - ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED, Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada
Phone: 418-335-9171

E.L. Alexander; G.F.A. Brink; M.P. Carson; A.W.G. Gibb;
A.S. Johnson, Jr.; P.E. Leclerc; W.W. Oughtred;
A.L. Penhale; A.C. Steele

.....

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED, P.O.Box 99, Thetford Mines, P.Q.,
Phone: 418-335-5248 Canada

R. Dodds-Hebron; C.H. Schoch; F.P. Smith;
Wm.J.W. Smith; W.H. Smith

.....

BRITISH BELTING & ASBESTOS LIMITED
P.O.BOX 12, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, England

Sir William C. Fenton; Charles M. Fenton

.....

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED
Suite 1001, 85 Richmond Street West
Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada Phone: 705-363-6237

J.D. Christian; T.T. Tigert

Dr. R. Kuntze - Ontario Research Foundation, 43 Queen's Park,
Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada

.....

HILADOS Y TEJIDOS DE ASBESTO, S.A.
K.2 Almoloya De Juarez, Toluca, Mexico. Phone: 12-76-43

J.J. Mayer

.....

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LIMITED
Black Lake, Quebec, Canada. Phone: 418-423-4226

R.P. Gagnon
M.J. Messel
K.W. Nelson - American Smelting & Refining Co.,
3422 South 700 West, Salt Lake City, Utah 84119
E.A. Farrell - Lake Asbestos of Quebec Limited,
120 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005. Phone: RE 2-2500

DIRECTORY

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ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

JANUARY - 1968

ADDRESSES - ASSOCIATE MEMBERS - continued:

SOCIETE ANONYME FRANCAISE DU FERODO
64, Avenue de la Grande Armee, Paris 17 eme, France

Monsieur Tesniere

Societe Anonyme Francaise Du Ferodo
10 Rue Blanqui 93, St. Ouen, (Seine) France

Monsieur F. Casse! ; Madame Goupil; Monsieur Odier

Societe Anonyme Francaise Du Ferodo
Boite Postal No.20, Conde-Sur-Noireau (Calvados) France

Monsieur Boisson

TURNER BROTHERS ASBESTOS CO., LTD., Rochdale, England

T.R. Earnshaw; D.W. Hills; John Waddell

W.M. Deckman, Mechanicsville, Bucks County, Pa. 18934 U.S.A.
Phone: 215-794-7338

B. Lincoln, Turner & Newall Limited, Asbestos Fibre Laboratory,
c/o Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd.
Trafford Park, Manchester 17, England

.....

OTHER ADDRESSES

Gadwalader, Wickersham & Taft
One Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005 Phone: 212-425-3000

P.Jay Flocken (Legal Counsel)

.....

David A. Caruso, CPA
26 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004 Phone: WH 4-4554 (Area 212)

David A. Caruso (Accountant For Asbestos Textile Institute)

.....

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
P.O. Box 239, 75 Center St., Pompton Lakes, N.J. 07442 U.S.A.
Phone: 201-239-2216

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

PAST OFFICERS

(1)

1945 - 1946	C.H. Carlough	President
	G.W. Marshall, Jr.	Vice President
	W.C. Scott	Treasurer
	H.D. McKinney ..	Manager
1947 - 1948	G.W. Marshall, Jr.	President
	G.S. Fabel	Vice President
	W.C. Scott ..	Treasurer
	H.D. McKinney	Manager
	M.C. Shaw	Sec'y & Asst. Treas. (June 1948)
1949 - 1950	G.S. Fabel	President
	A.R. Byrnes	Vice President
	W.C. Scott	Treasurer
	M.C. Shaw ..	Sec'y & Asst. Treas.
1951 - 1952	R.E. Cryor	President
	G.S. Fabel	Vice President
	D.W. Widmayer	Treasurer
	M.C. Shaw	Sec'y & Asst. Treas.
1953 - 1954	D.W. Widmayer .	President
	F.J. Wakem	Vice President
	A.J. Scanlan	Treasurer
	M.C. Shaw	Sec'y & Asst. Treas.
1955 - 1956	F.J. Wakem	President
	J.F. Corcoran	Vice President (1955)
	J.A. Bettles, Jr.	Vice President (1956)
	J.G. Schoepf	Treasurer
	M.C. Shaw	Sec'y & Asst. Treas.
1957 - 1958	J.A. Bettles, Jr.	President
	J.T. Griffis	Vice President
	J.G. Schoepf	Treasurer (1957)
	T.C. McCluskey	Treasurer (1958)
	M.C. Shaw	Sec'y & Asst. Treas.
1959 - 1960	J.T. Griffis	President
	A.J. Scanlan	Vice President
	W.S. Hough	Treasurer
	M.C. Shaw	Sec'y & Asst. Treasurer
1961 - 1962	W.S. Hough	President
	T.C. McCluskey	Vice President
	A.E. Whitfield	Treasurer
	M.C. Shaw	Exec. Director & Asst. Treas.

(continued)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

PAST OFFICERS

(2)

1963 - 1964	S.J. Peckle, Jr.	President
	J.W. Weber	Vice President
	J.A. Brown, Jr.	Treasurer
	M.C. Shaw .. (To Aug. 1, 1963)	Exec. Dir. & Asst. Treas.
	H.E. Sunbury	Exec. Sec'y & Asst. Treas. (From July 1, 1963)
1965 - 1966	J.A. Brown, Jr.	President
	J.L. Rainey	Vice President
	E.A. Schuman	Treasurer
	H.E. Sunbury	Exec. Sec'y & Asst. Treas.
1967 - 1968	J.L. Rainey	President
	E.A. Schuman	Vice President
	N.L.A. Martucci	Treasurer
	H.E. Sunbury	Exec. Sec'y & Asst. Treas.

October 6, 1967

Minutes

GENERAL MEETING

Asbestos Textile Institute

October 6, 1967

William Hilton Inn, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina

In attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

J.L. Rainey
J.W. Christenbury
Wm. Maaskant
G.S. Fabel
H.H. Walter

GARLOCK, INC.

N.L.A. Martucci

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

E.H. Wells
E.A. Schuman
W.C. Atkinson
C.L. Sheckler
W.C. Streib

H.K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

J.A. Gallagher
J.D. McCluer
D.E. Childers

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

W.S. Simpson
S.R. Zimmerman, Jr.
J.A. Brown, Jr.
G.F. Ducker
M.W. Oliver
J.W. Hawkins
B.Q. Scowcroft
R.B. Smith
J.P. Wronski

TALLMAN-MC CLUSKEY FABRICS CO.

J.L. Mitchell

UNIROYAL, INC.

R.P. Clark
D.T. Austin, Jr.
H.M. Willingham
S.J. Peele, Jr.
F.C. Phillips
W.L. Wylie

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

M.P. Carson
G.F.A. Brink
P.E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

Wm. J.W. Smith
R. Dodds-Hebron

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

E.A. Farrell
K.W. Nelson

CADWALADER, WICKERMAN & TAFT

P. Jay Flocken (Legal Counsel)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H.E. Sunbury (Secretary)

U.S. Public Health Service

Dr. L.J. Cralley

***** Minutes *****

1. President Rainey called the meeting to order at 9:40 A.M., and asked each person in attendance to stand and identify himself and his company affiliation. He mentioned that it was particularly gratifying to have the following company officials present at this Annual Meeting: Mr. W.S. Simpson, President - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.; Mr. S.R. Zimmerman, Jr., Exec. Vice President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.; Mr. E.H. Wells, Vice President & Gen. Mgr., Johns-Manville Corp.; Mr. W.L. Wylie, Vice President & Gen. Mgr., UNIROYAL, INC. Also welcomed to the meeting were: Geo.S. Fabel, President of A.T.I. in 1949-1950; Dr. L.J. Cralley, U.S. Public Health Service; and F.C. Phillips, Marketing Manager of UNIROYAL, INC.



2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. Mr. J.A. Brown, Jr., moved that reading be omitted; seconded by Mr. N.L.A. Martucci. So voted.

3. The Financial Report was presented by Treasurer Martucci. Mr. E.A. Schuman moved that report be accented; Mr. J.A. Brown, Jr., seconded the motion, and it was so voted. The Report is attached to these minutes.

4. Mr. P.Jay Flocken, Legal Counsel, discussed some of the legal aspects of voluntary product standards and certification programs. Mr. Flocken first analyzed the antitrust considerations relevant to individual company and trade association participation in the initiation, formulation, and approval of voluntary standards. He stated that standardization or simplification have been attacked in cases alleging price-fixing where such a program was utilized as part of a broader effort to secure uniformity of prices or to limit production and to indirectly reduce price competition.

The legality of a standards program does not depend upon the mere existence of an agreement to standardize but upon an appraisal of the program in the setting of all the circumstances, counsel stated. He briefly reviewed several cases including United States v. National Malleable and Steel Castings Company, The Douglas Fir Plywood Association and Asbestos-Cement Pipe cases.

Counsel also discussed two forms of certification, self-certification by a producer that a product complies with a given standard and third-party certification by a trade association or testing laboratory in conjunction with a registered certification mark under the trademark laws. Counsel discussed various specific certification marks registered under the Lanham Act and the provisions of that act providing for cancelation of a mark if the registrant discriminates or refuses to certify goods or services which meet the standards involved. Counsel noted that two requisites for a valid certification program using a trademark are "control" of use of the mark and availability of the mark to anyone maintaining the standards which the mark certifies, whether or not a member of the certifying organization. In this regard, the Supreme Court's decision in the case of Radiant Burners v. American Gas Association was noted.

5. The Fibre Producers Report was given by Mr. M.P. Carson, Vice President - Sales, Asbestos Corporation Limited. He mentioned that slow economic conditions in several countries had adversely affected total shipments of Canadian asbestos fibres in the first eight months of this year - down 8.8% - however, total sales of spinning fibres were up about 1% in that period. Group 4 fibres for use in asbestos-cement products were off, as were spinning fibre sales in Italy, France and Germany. Japan has made a good recovery. The embargo on Rhodesian fibre continues. However, some Rhodesian is reaching markets thru a third country.

6. President Rainey introduced Dr. Clinton H. Whitehurst, Jr., Head-Dept. of Industrial Management, Clemson University, Clemson, S.C., who gave a most interesting talk entitled: "Operations Research Techniques". We were privileged indeed to have the opportunity to hear Dr. Whitehurst, a well-known authority in the field of

Industrial Management. An abstract of his talk follows:

ABSTRACT

"It is profoundly erroneous truism, repeated by all copy books and by eminent people when they are making speeches, that we should cultivate the habit of thinking of what we are doing. The precise opposite is the case. Civilization advances by extending the number of important operations which we can perform without thinking about them."

The above quotation by Alfred North Whitehead was both an introduction and, in fact, a summary of the address "Operations Research Techniques" delivered by Dr. C.H. Whitehurst of Clemson University before the Asbestos Textile Institute at Hilton Head, South Carolina on October 6, 1967.

In specific terms the address covered in capsule form ten OR techniques that could be utilized in a typical industrial organization. Each technique was illustrated by a simple example designed to show its potential as an aid to management decision making. Included were examples making use of linear programming, Markov processes, econometrics, multiple graphic correlation analysis, input-output models, matrix algebra, industrial dynamics, and a Monte Carlo simulation model. In each case the relevance of the technique to computer programming was emphasized.

The large number of techniques discussed was made possible by distributing handouts to the audience which contained the specific example, relevant technique, and at least one library reference. The handouts together with explanatory illustrations on an easel board was successful in imparting the potential for OR analysis in a firm's operations.

7. Jack Christian, President of Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., wrote the Secretary prior to this meeting that neither he nor Tom Tiggert would be able to attend due to the fact that their new Clinton mine, at Clinton Creek, B.C., was due to start production and they would be busy there. President Rainey asked Mr. Wm.J.W. Smith, Bell Asbestos Mines Limited, sales representatives for Cassiar, to tell us something about the new mine.

Mr. Smith said the Clinton Mine is 600 to 700 miles north of the present Cassiar mine, close to the border of Alaska. Problem of transporting fibre is somewhat similar to shipments from Cassiar. The type of fibre from the Clinton Mine is generally similar to Cassiar fibre, but there could be some considerable differences. There are both long and short fibres - but Clinton will produce primarily #4 Group fibres, and a secondary grade will be Group 5. Because yield from ore is never precisely known in advance, Mr. Smith stated that perhaps grades may be produced, other than those presently anticipated.

- B. The committee reports were given by the respective chairmen as listed below:

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee - W.C. Atkinson, Chm.
Sales Promotion Committee - E.A. Schuman, Chm.
Technical Committee - J.D. McCluer, Chm.
Fiber Testing Committee - J.P. Wronski, Chm.

The full text of their reports is attached to these minutes.

9. All four of the committee chairmen have now completed the normal two years service, and President Rainey expressed sincere appreciation on behalf of the Board of Governors and Members of the Institute for the faithful and efficient performance of their duties. A review of the minutes for the past two years gives abundant proof of the great amount of work done by each committee under their capable leadership.

10. Mr. J.A. Brown, Jr., Chairman of the nominating committee, reported that the members of the Board of Governors for the coming year would be:

J.A. Brown, Jr. - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
E.A. Schuman, - Johns-Manville Corporation
J.L. Rainey - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
J.A. Gallagher - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
J.L. Mitchell - Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Co.
G.P. Wiess - GARLOCK INC.
R.P. Clark - Uniroyal, Inc.

11. Mr. J.A. Brown, Jr., informed the members that the Board of Governors had met on October 5, 1967, and re-elected incumbent officers to serve for another year, namely: President - J.L. Rainey
Vice President - E.A. Schuman
Treasurer - N.L.A. Martucci

12. President Rainey announced that the Board of Governors had appointed new committee chairmen as listed below:

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing - H.H. Walter, American Asb. Tex. Corp.
Sales Promotion - M.Q. Scowcroft, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Technical - J.W. Hawkins, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Fiber Testing - G.F.A. Brink, Asbestos Corporation Ltd.

13. President Rainey informed the members that the application of HILADOS Y TEJIDOS DE ASBESTO, S.A., Toluca, Mexico, for Associate Membership in A.T.I. had been approved by the Board of Governors. This fine company is a leading manufacturer of asbestos textiles as well as other asbestos products, in Mexico. We are very pleased to welcome them as a new member of the Institute.

14. The next General Meeting of the Institute will be held at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, on February 8th and 9th, 1968. Registration is on February 7th. We anticipate an interesting meeting.

15. There being no further business to come before the meeting, it recessed for luncheon to which wives of members had been invited. There were approximately thirty ladies present, making the luncheon a most enjoyable affair. There was a great deal of favorable comment on the choice of the William Hilton Inn as location for this meeting, and many expressed the hope that we could return for some future meeting. Following luncheon the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury
H.E. Sunbury
Secretary

() ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

September 11, 1967

Balance On Hand at Last Report (May 8, 1967)

General Fund	\$ 5924.20	
Savings Fund	19569.74	
Petty Cash Fund	4.93	
		\$25518.87

Receipts

To Savings Fund (Interest)	218.60	
To General Fund (Handbook Acct.)	3218.01	
To General Fund (Book Sales)	151.47	
To General Fund (1967 Dues)	500.00	
		4088.08

Total On Hand and Received \$ 29606.95

Disbursements

Legal Retainer (6 mos. ending 8/31/67)	1000.00	
Legal expenses (" " " ")	161.64	
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	478.00	
F.I.C.A. Tax (2nd Qtr, 1967)	33.00	
Secretary's travel	160.00	
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00	
Revision of ASTM Specs. (Travel Exp.)	312.14	
Printing & Office supplies	193.63	
Stenographic expense	20.00	
Meeting expense (June 1967)	1018.30	
Telephone (4 mos.)	182.63	
Handbook Exp. (Copyright)	6.00	
Petty Cash (Vouchers 310-327 incl.)	61.23	
		3926.87

Balance On Hand Sept. 11, 1967 \$ 25680.08

Funds

General Fund (Bank Statement of 9/11/67)	\$ 832.97	
Savings Fund (Interest to June 30, 1967)	24808.34 (*)	
Petty Cash Fund	38.77	

Total Funds \$ 25680.08

Assets as of Sept. 11, 1967

General Fund	\$ 832.97	
Savings Fund	24808.34	
Petty Cash Fund	38.77	
Accts Receivable (Book Sales)	31.71	
Postage on hand	3.49	
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00	
		25716.28

Total Assets \$ 25716.28

Liabilities (None)

Net Worth \$ 25716.28

(*) \$5000.00 transferred from General to Savings Fund on May 29, 1967.

Respectfully submitted,
H.E. Sunbury
H.E. Sunbury, Asst. Treasurer

Minutes

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee
October 5, 1967
William Hilton Inn
Hilton Head Island, S. C.

Attended:

Members: W.C. Atkinson, Chairman - Johns-Manville Products, Corp.
C.L. Sheckler - " " "
R.B. Smith - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
J.A. Gallagher - H.K. Porter, Inc.
H. Willingham - Uni-Royal, Inc.
H. Walter - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
K.W. Nelson - American Smelting & Refining

Absent: T.D. McCluskey - Tallman McCluskey Fabrics Co.
L. Garrison - Garlock, Inc.
A.C. Link - Uni-Royal, Inc.
L.C. Williams - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Visitors: Dr. L.J. Cralley - U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare

Dausch & Lomb Automatic Dust Counter

The Chairman reported that the order for the 40-2 Automatic Dust Counter had been placed including auxiliary equipment. The order was as follows:

1 - #379940-2 Dust Counter	- \$3,985.00
1 - #370106-31 VOM-5 Recorder	- 675.00
1 - Plastic dust cover for VOM-5 Recorder	- 5.50
1 - 37-00-7643 VOM Recorder Carrying Case	- 25.00
10 - Rolls of chart papers recommended by B&L suitable for industrial dust counting in M.P.P.C.F.	
2 - Sets of printed operating instructions	

Delivery was requested to be in person by a B&L representative to W.C. Atkinson at Johns-Manville Products Corp., in Manville, N.J. Delivery is expected some time in December. In the event W.C. Atkinson is not available, Mr. C.L. Sheckler will accept delivery.

Upon delivery Mr. Sheckler will arrange to have his chief technician checked out on the instrument and at the February meeting he will instruct the other members in its use.

Federal Legislation

C.L. Sheckler discussed a bill introduced by N.J. Congressman Edward Patten which would give the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare the power to "establish and enforce realistic standards to protect the worker by insuring safer working conditions and the public by producing safer materials". The bill has not yet been passed and there is some question whether it will be passed as written.

Federal Legislation - Continued

A number of newspaper articles regarding claims against one member company were discussed.

Environmental Health Survey

Dr. Lewis J. Cralley discussed a paper on "Exposure to Metal in the Manufacture of Asbestos Textile Products" by L.J. Cralley, R.G. Keenan and J.R. Lynch, which was accepted for publication in the Journal of American Hygiene.

The paper deals with the potential exposures of workers processing asbestos to hazardous materials other than asbestos. Investigation was undertaken to define the nature and extent of exposure to metals such as nickel, chromium, cobalt and magnesium in the manufacture of asbestos textile products.

It was concluded that the relationship between these metal exposures and the increased pulmonary and other cancer observed in asbestos workers should be investigated and, that it is no longer tenable to look only for asbestos fibers or bodies in the biological tissue and by their presence assume a cause and effect relationship with the disease.

It was announced that there will be a meeting in Antigua during the week of Thanksgiving Day, sponsored by the Q.M.A. and by special invitation. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss toxic materials, namely asbestos, and the effects of exposure.

Dr. Cralley discussed plans for obtaining additional information needed to continue the Environmental Health Survey such as health profiles and employment records, and he stated that the cooperation of the members of the industry would be needed.

It was the consensus of the Committee that the program and information is desirable and necessary and recommends to the Board of Governors that the A.T.I. continue to cooperate with the U.S.P.H.S. in continuing the clinical and environmental studies.

Miscellaneous

One company reported that after 14 years of service a set of dust bags made of cotton sateen was still in good condition.

Another company is experimenting with a totally enclosed carding machine to eliminate human exposure to dust.

The possibility of exchange visits among representatives of member companies for the purpose of cooperative advancement in dust control was discussed.

W.C. ATKINSON, Chairman

SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE MEETING
ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
October 5, 1967
At WILLIAM HILTON INN, HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C.

Attending our meeting were Messrs. J.L. Rainey and J.W. Christenbury of American Asbestos Textile Corp., N.L.A. Martucci of Garlock, Inc., J.A. Brown, Jr., H.Q. Scowcroft and S.R. Zimmerman of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., J.L. Mitchell of Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Co., R.P. Clark and S.J. Peele, Jr., of UNIROYAL, INC., P.Jay Flocken (legal counsel), H.E. Sunbury (secretary), and E.A. Schuman of Johns-Manville.

The four display cabinets are currently on exhibit at Stevens Institute at Hoboken, N.J. Mr. Sunbury and myself examined the cabinets and found they were in need of refurbishing. The Committee voted unanimously to retire the cabinets as they are 10 years old and have served the original purpose. It was voted that we offer the cabinets to our Canadian miners.

We had the Edward W. Robotham Co. submit a proposal to the A.T.I. on promoting asbestos textiles by A.T.I. magazine advertising coupled with mailed promotional literature. Preliminary ads were presented and created much interest. The Committee felt that tentatively a segment of the presentation may have merit and should be pursued. The cost for this program would run approximately \$18,000 a year. A tentative meeting was set for November with Mr. Robotham, but this was later postponed and the whole matter taken under further advisement.

It was reported that asbestos textile volume still comes in from Japan and this competition is felt to a small degree throughout the United States. The cloth prices quoted for Japanese material is in the low 70¢ lb. area.

The members of the Committee were not pleased with the U.S. Government's policy of ordering asbestos cloth. It is possible for the successful bidder to be required to supply double the quantity he bid on and to supply this material by specified time periods. On the other hand, there is no assurance that the Government at the end of the contract period will take the balance of the cloth inventory that was kept on hand to satisfy the requirements of the contract. Mr. Flocken, our legal counsel, suggested that we give him full details with specific orders and he would pursue this through his Washington office.

E.A. Schuman
Chairman

EAS/p

MINUTES: Asbestos Textile Institute
Technical Committee Report
October 5, 1967

The meeting was held at William Hilton Inn, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina

IN ATTENDANCE: J. W. Hawkins - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
William Maaskant - American Asbestos Company
D. T. Austin - UniRoyal, Inc.
J. D. McCluer - H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
H. E. Sunbury - Asbestos Textile Institute

The Minutes of the meeting in Atlanta on August 17th. & 18th. at Marriott Motor Hotel are combined with the current meeting.

ATTENDANCE AT ATLANTA MEETING:

J. W. Hawkins - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
D. T. Austin - UniRoyal, Inc.
W. Maaskant - American Asbestos Company
G. E. Houghton - Garlock, Inc.
J. D. McCluer - H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
P. J. Smith - ASTM
H. E. Sunbury - A. T. I.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED:

Revision of ASTM Specifications D 299, D 375, and D 1061

At the Atlanta meeting D 299 was revised as the 8th. Draft dated August 17, 1967 and D 375 was revised as the 3rd. Draft dated August 17, 1967. These two were consequently sent to Paul Nicodemus (25 copies of each draft) for letter ballot and to Dr. Scroggie (7 copies of each draft) for editorial comments. During the interim a reply from Dr. Scroggie accepted these two drafts as written with very minor changes and he said the two drafts would be acceptable for printing with the changes he suggested. To gain time, a letter ballot was circulated to all members of the committee with the response that Dr. Scroggie suggestions would be acceptable. Without redrafting, these changes were retyped in the margins of the sheets and resent to Paul Nicodemus and Dr. Scroggie. For all practical purposes this finalizes these two specifications.

Also at the Atlanta meeting, D 1061 was revised as the 1st. Draft dated August 18, 1967. This draft was circulated to members only for possible discrepancies.

At the current meeting, the committee confirmed acceptance of all the changes suggested by Dr. Scroggie in D 299 and D 375.

D 1061 was reviewed and no sufficient changes made. Decision was made to send Paul Nicodemus a copy of this draft for his views prior to sending to Dr. Scroggie.

At the Atlanta meeting federal specifications Mil-1-15349c and SS-C-466f were revised in the light of current industry practice, both editorially and in the dimensions and weights tables. Copies of these revisions were circulated to members only for possible discrepancies.

At the current meeting, these two specifications were discussed again with further changes and decision was made to send revised copies to the appropriate government agencies, with a list of suggested changes in addition to the corrected draft. Copies of all ASTM specifications referred to in the drafts are to be enclosed for the benefit of the agencies.

The revised drafts with suggested changes on the two above specifications will be sent to H. E. Sunbury for him to submit to the appropriate government agencies with the statement that these drafts supersede all prior recommendations sent in by individual companies.

In conclusion, the committee, during the past two years, has completed revisions on specifications D 1571 - Cloth, D 315 - Tape, D 2100 - Electrical Insulation, D 1918 - Asbestos Content, D 299 - Yarn, D 375 - Roving, and partially completed revision of D 1061 - Lap. The specifications yet to be revised are: D 628 - Braided Tubing, D 1118 - Magnetic Rating, and D 1573 - Heat Ageing.

J. D. McCluer
Chairman of the Technical Committee

Minutes: FIBER TESTING COMMITTEE
October 5-6, 1967
William Hilton Inn,
Hilton Head Island, S.C.

Attending:

G.F.A. Brink
D.E. Childers
R. Dodds-Hebron
E.A. Farrell
W.C. Streib
J. Wronski

Asbestos Corp., Ltd.
H.K. Porter, Inc.
Bell Asbestos Mines, Ltd.
Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.
Johns-Manville Corp.
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Subjects Discussed

1. The Committee discussed the results of the round-robin magnetic rating tests. Ten companies participated in the tests.

Analysis of the test data led to the following tentative conclusions:

- a) Magnetic rating values obtained by either the Mapes Analyzer or the Turner-Newall equipment are not significantly different for fiber samples containing magnetite in the range of 0.3 to 6.0 magnetic rating.
- b) Magnetic rating values obtained on either the Mapes or T-N units are not significantly altered by the presence of metal in the immediate vicinity of the equipment provided the units are properly zeroed prior to test and the units are not moved from their locations after zeroing.
- c) Readings on either the Mapes or T-N units are not significantly changed when the test sample is rotated in the unit.
- d) Mapes or T-N magnetic rating values reported on fiber samples in the 0.3 - 6.0 M.R. range will probably vary by about $\pm 20\%$ between laboratories.

Some of the laboratories want to re-check their values in the round-robin. As soon as this is completed more positive conclusions can be reached.

2. The Committee agreed to request approval from the Board of Governors to allow the QAMA to set up a schedule of charges on requests for working drawings of test equipment described in the Test Manual. These drawings were prepared by the QAMA at appreciable cost in time and money. Their dissemination to applicants also takes time and money. The actual charges agreed upon by QAMA would then be submitted to the Board of Governors for final approval.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Wronski

June 9, 1967

Minutes

GENERAL MEETING

Asbestos Textile Institute

June 9, 1967

Lucerne Motel, Montreal, Canada

In Attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

J.L. Rainey
Wm. Maaskant
D.F. Quealy
J.W. Christenbury
G.S. Fabel

CARLOCK, INC.
C.E. Houghton

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

E.A. Schuman
W.C. Atkinson
I. Barnett
W.C. Streib
C.L. Sheckler

H.K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

J.A. Gallagher
J.D. McCluer
D.E. Childers

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

J.A. Brown, Jr.
L.C. Williams
J.P. Wronski
R.B. Smith
J.W. Hawkins

UNIROYAL, INC.

S.J. Peele, Jr.
R.P. Clark
D.T. Austin, Jr.
H.W. Willingham

GUESTS

Norman L. Barr, Atlas Asbestos Co.
J.A. Morton, Atlas Asbestos Co.
P.J. Smith, A.S.T.I.
H.R. Lynch, Davis & Furber Machine Co.
Geo. J. Harris, Harco Chemical, Inc.
J.A. Bettes, Jr., Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (Retired)

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

H.P. Carson
F.E. Leclerc
G.F.A. Brink

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

Wm. J.W. Smith
R. Dodds-Hebron
Walter Smith
G.W. Smith

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.

N.W. Hendry

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

E.A. Farrell
R.P. Gagnon

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORP., LTD.

J.D. Christian

TURNER BROS. ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

W.H. Deckman

TURNER & NEWALL LTD.

D. Lincoln

TALLMAN-McCLUSKEY FABRICS CO.

J.L. Fitchell

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

F.Jay Flocken (Legal Counsel)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H.E. Sunbury (Secretary)

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

7369

***** Minutes *****

1. President Rainey called the meeting to order at 9:45 A.M., and asked each person in attendance to stand and identify himself and his company affiliation. He expressed, on behalf of the members, our deep appreciation for the kind invitation from the "miners" to hold this meeting in Canada, and for their splendid hospitality and superb arrangements for our group visitation to Expo 67 on the previous day. Our sincere thanks are extended to Asbestos Corporation Limited; Bell Asbestos Mines Limited; Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd.; Johns-Manville of Canada; and Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd., for their most generous "hosting" of the reception and luncheon at Expo 67 on June 8th. Particularly appreciated was the fine job done by Mr. Wm. J.W. Smith, chairman of the "Miners" sub-committee, in arranging the many details incidental to transportation of our members to Expo 67, free ticket of admission, and the grand reception and luncheon held in the Quebec Pavilion! It proved to be a most enjoyable and never to be forgotten occasion!

2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. Mr. J.W. Christenbury moved that reading be omitted; seconded by Mr. W.C. Streib. So voted.

3. The Financial Report was presented by Vice President Schuman due to the absence of Treasurer Martucci. Mr. Atkinson moved it be accepted; seconded by Mr. Peele, and so voted. The report is attached to these minutes.

4. The Fibre Producers Report was given by Mr. J.D. Christian, President of the Cassiar Asbestos Corporation.

Mr. Christian, in commenting on the present situation, said that today's high level of demand is catching up with the supply, and as a consequence some grades are "tight" in respect to certain of the spinning grades. Suggested that it would be advisable for spinners to check with their sources of supply about forward requirements for special grades of spinning fibres.

5. In lieu of a prepared talk, Legal Counsel P.Jay Flocken asked if there were any questions from the floor. This proved to be an interesting innovation - quite a few questions were asked - and Mr. Flocken replied to each at considerable length. The success of this initial trial justifies its repetition by Counsel Flocken at some future meeting.

6. Mr. Harold R. Lynch, Davis & Furber Machine Co., North Andover, Mass., gave a Technical Talk entitled: "Researching a Fresh Approach for the Carding of Asbestos Fibers, and the Promising New Rubber Design for Condensing Asbestos Roving."

Mr. Lynch said that his company had developed a carding machine for synthetic fibers that would produce more pounds per hour than woolen or worsted cards. Now have 275 units in operation on synthetic fiber. Believe they have basic concept of right approach for asbestos fiber, and his company proposes to give it top priority in their development and engineering work. Some details are still to be settled such as type of card clothing, speeds, number of rolls, doffers, etc., Did

encounter difficulty on trial runs of new card using asbestos fiber - experiments are being conducted at both North Andover, Mass., and Charlotte, N.C. Has one report of a very successful spinning test at a southern asbestos plant. His company solicits advice and cooperation of asbestos plants to help bring this carding machine development to the most successful conclusion possible, and for the mutual benefit of all.

The second part of Mr. Lynch's talk was devoted to the Rub Aprons used for condensing the asbestos roving as it comes from the carding machine. The cost of the chrome tanned leather aprons is high - there is a limited supply of suitable bull-hides and these have to be bought at auction in Spain or other parts of the European continent; none are available elsewhere. Each hide has to be individually inspected before purchase. While price for chrome leather aprons is high, there is virtually no profit to Davis & Furber Co. in supplying them due to the high claims for alleged defects, short life, or whatever.

About two years ago Davis & Furber began to look for a satisfactory replacement for leather rub aprons - one that would not glaze too quickly, not be unduly affected by atmospheric changes, and be free from flat spots, glued laps, or hard "back-bone" area. At present it appears that a grooved apron is necessary, and diamond pattern of grooving is best. The number of grooves, and depth of grooves has some relation to the cut number of the roving being produced, at least that is the tentative thinking from experiments to date. There are still some obstacles, for example, pure asbestos roving (no organic content) and also the production of core roving.

Mr. Lynch asked cooperation of the industry in furthering the testing of possible replacements for leather rub aprons, saying that only thru such cooperation could success be attained.

In response to a question from the floor, Mr. Lynch stated that his company had tried to work with DuPont's CORFAM material, but found it unsuitable for rub apron use.

President Rainey thanked Mr. Lynch for his fine talk, and many favorable comments were made about it by various members following the meeting.

7. The Committee Reports were given by the respective chairmen as listed below. The full text of their reports is attached to these minutes:

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - W.C. Atkinson, Chm.
Sales Promotion Committee - E.A. Schuman, Chm.
Technical Committee - J.D. McCluer, Chm.
Fiber Testing Committee - J.P. Wronski, Chm.

8. President Rainey extended congratulations to Mr. W.W. Oughtred, on his recent election as President of Asbestos Corporation Limited. Mr. M.P. Carson offered to convey this to Mr. Oughtred, as he was not present.

9. President Rainey paid tribute to Mr. Geo.W. Smith who retired from the presidency of Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd. last November, and expressed our gratification that he was in attendance at this meeting.

10. President Rainey presented Mr. Staton J. Peele, Jr., with a "Certificate of Appreciation" in the form of a handsome plaque. Mr. Peele, who served the Institute as president in 1963 and 1964, and as chairman of the Sales Promotion Committee for two years prior to that, will not be active in A.T.I. due to a realignment of his duties at UniRoyal, Inc. Mr. Peele responded to the presentation in a most suitable manner, and expressed his deep appreciation for the plaque, and his regret that he could not continue to be active in A.T.I.

11. There being no further business to come before the meeting, it was adjourned for luncheon, to which the wives of members had been invited. This proved to be a most enjoyable affair, enhanced by the thoughtful presentation of a corsage to each lady on behalf of the "Miners", for which the ladies were most appreciative. Following luncheon the meeting was addressed by President Rainey who thanked the "Miners" for their splendid and generous hospitality in entertaining A.T.I. members and their wives at Exno 67 the previous day.

12. Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury
H.E. Sunbury, Secretary

() ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE ()

Report of Funds

May 8, 1967

Balance on Hand at Last Report, January 10, 1967

General Fund	\$ 447.64	
Savings Fund	19304.74	
Petty Cash Fund	<u>80.37</u>	
		\$ 19832.75

Receipts

To Savings Fund (Interest - 4 mos.)	235.00 (Est.)	
To General Fund (Book Sales)	127.80	
To General Fund (Handbook Acct.)	6327.72	
To General Fund (1967 Dues)	<u>8750.00</u>	
		<u>15490.52</u>
Total On Hand and Received		\$ 35323.27

Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 mos ending 2/28/67)	500.00	
Legal Expense (" " ")	25.80	
Secretary's salary (4 mos)	478.00	
F.I.C.A. Tax (1st Qtr. 1967)	31.50	
Secretary's travel	130.20	
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00	
Exhibit expense	40.24	
Handbook expense (3rd Edition)	7051.98	
Printing & office supplies	112.01	
Stenographic expense	100.00	
Meeting expense (February 1967)	803.99	
Telephone (4 mos.)	155.24	
Petty Cash vouchers (289-309 incl.)	<u>75.44</u>	
		<u>9804.40</u>
Balance On Hand as of May 8, 1967		\$ 25518.87

Funds

General Fund (Bank Statement-May 8, 1967)	5924.20	
Savings Fund	19589.74 (*)	
Petty Cash Fund	<u>4.93</u>	
Total Funds		\$ 25518.87

Assets as of May 8, 1967

General Fund	\$ 5924.20	
Savings Fund	19589.74	
Petty Cash on Hand	4.93	
Accts. Receivable (Book Sales)	48.31	
" " (Dues for 1967)	500.00	
" " (Handbook Acct.)	3212.01	
Postage on Hand	4.50	
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	<u>1.00</u>	
Total Assets		\$ 29290.69

Liabilities (None)

<u>Net Worth</u>		<u>\$ 29290.69</u>
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(*) Includes \$285.00 interest estimated for period 1/1/67-4/30/67

H F Siskind Acct. Management

Minutes

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee
June 8, 1967
Lucerne Hotel - Montreal, Canada

Attending

Members:	W.C. Atkinson, Chairman	Johns-Manville Products Corp.
	C.L. Sheckler	" " "
	L.C. Williams	Raybestos-Manhattan Inc.
	R.B. Smith	" "
	J.A. Gallagher	H.K. Porter Inc.
	H. Willingham	Uni-Royal Inc.
Absent:	H. Walter	American Asbestos Textile Corp.
	T.D. McCluskey	Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Co.
	L. Garrison	Garlock Inc.
	K.W. Nelson	American Smelting & Refining
	A.C. Link	Uni-Royal Inc.

Bausch & Lomb Automatic Dust Counter

At the previous meeting the Board of Governors was asked to consider the purchase of a 40-2 Automatic Dust Counter for use by the member companies.

The Board of Governors, in turn, asked for some detailed information on which to base a decision.

The Committee reviewed the various advantages of the machine among which were its flexibility of use, simplicity - no training required, reproducibility - the counting is automatic and eliminates the human error. In addition, with the recording attachment it makes it possible to monitor a specific area over an extended period of time.

It was decided that the Committee would control the distribution of the machine and it was understood that all results from its use would be reported to the Committee. Arrangements for the transfer of the machine from one company to the next will be arranged between the two members. It was also decided that there would be no fee charged for its use by member companies.

The Board of Governors approved the purchase and authorized the Chairman to negotiate the purchase.

Asbestos Textile Industry Health Regulations in Great Britain

Mr. C.L. Sheckler read a list of proposed regulations for the manufacture and use of asbestos textiles in England.

The list has been submitted to the industry for review and comment.

In brief, they are proposing the manufacture of asbestos textiles shall be a totally enclosed operation in which the operators will never be exposed to any visible dust. All surfaces, building and machine, shall be polished and resist dust accumulation. All

materials shall be handled and transported in sealed containers. Vacuum cleaners shall not exhaust air into the building.

The Committee found the recommendations impractical and extreme. However, there seems to be no doubt that the British government will attempt to enforce them.

W.C. Atkinson, Chairman

minutes

SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE MEETING
ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
June 8, 1967
At LUCERNE HOTEL, MONTREAL, CANADA

Attending our meeting were Messrs. J.L. Rainey and J. Christenbury of American Asbestos Textile Corp., J.A. Brown, Jr. of Raybestos Manhattan, Inc., S.J. Peele, Jr. and R.P. Clarke of U.S. Rubber Co., J.L. Mitchell of Tallman McCluskey Fabrics Inc., P.J. Flocken (legal counsel), H.E. Sunbury (secretary) and E.A. Schuman of Johns-Manville.

The four display cabinets are currently on loan to Michigan State University until October, 1967. At present there is no specific place to send them as yet at the termination of their stay at Michigan State. The cabinets need refurbishing and whether money will be spent for this or utilized to better advantage in some other promotional activity has not yet been decided.

It was reported that the asbestos textile volume from Japan seems to be increasing. In addition to asbestos cloth, we now find asbestos tape coming into the U.S. The cloth and tape appear to be acceptable products and sell for around 70¢ lb. There has even been some aluminized asbestos cloth for the safety clothing market come in from Japan. Some of us have even seen an asbestos metal reinforced yarn made by the Japanese using 5 grade fiber.

The 3rd Edition of the Asbestos Textile Handbook has been printed and distributed to all member companies. This handbook is self-supporting and no charges will be applied to the A.T.I. This edition had 12,534 copies printed at a unit cost of 66.3¢ whereas the previous 1961 edition had 15,125 copies printed at a unit cost of 72.8¢. The current edition is, therefore, 9% lower than the 1961 edition despite a smaller number of copies printed and general increases in materials and labor. Mr. W.S. Hough and all others who worked on the handbook should be complimented on putting out a high quality book at such a reasonable cost.

It was proposed that the A.T.I. buy extra copies of the Asbestos magazine and have them sent on a regular basis to prospective asbestos textile customers. Mr. Christenbury of American Asbestos Textile Corp. is to contact the magazine and report to the Sales Promotion Committee at our next meeting.

It was agreed that our Secretary, Mr. Sunbury, from now on will send in a monthly business condition report of the Asbestos Textile industry to the Asbestos magazine.

Mr. Staton Peele, Jr. is being reassigned by his company and will no longer participate in the asbestos textile branch of the business. In appreciation of his guidance and loyalty during the past few years the Board of Governors personally presented Mr. Peele with a yachting wrist watch suitably inscribed from the Board members.

Welcomed to the Sales Promotion Committee was Mr. Richard P. Clark, replacing Mr. Peele, as UniRoyal's representative.

E.A. Schuman, Chairman

MINUTES: Asbestos Textile Institute
Technical Committee Report
June 8, 1967

The meeting was held at Luceerne Motel Annex, Montreal, Canada

INAAATTENDANCE: William Maaskant - American Asbestos Company
Dan F. Quealy - American Asbestos Company
J.W.. Hawkins - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
I. Barnett - Johns-Manville Corporation
G. E. Houghton - Garlock, Inc.
D. T. Austin - Uniroyal, ~~Fiber & Textile Inc.~~
J. D. McCluer - H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
Walter Deckman - Turner & Newall Limited
Paul Smith - ASTM

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED:

Revision of ASTM Specifications D 299 and D 375

Since the last regular meeting in February, the committee had an intermediate meeting on May 11th. and 12th. at ASTM Headquarter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On the first day of this meeting, Thursday, further revision was made on D 299, Yarn, wherein the discussion was based on comments and recommendations from Dr. Scroggie's Sc-6 Committee, most of which were accepted, and by way of this discussion, the 6th. Draft of D 299 was set up. Dr. Scroggie met with the committee on that day, and it was believed by all members present that this draft was a very acceptable version which would require very little editorial change.

On the second day, Friday, of this meeting, the committee set up the 1st. Draft of D 375, Roving. The reason for selecting Roving next was due to it's similarity to D 299.

Revision of ASTM Specification D 1118

Also, on Friday of this meeting, Paul Nicodemus met with the committee and D 1118, Test for Magnetic Rating, was discussed with Paul Nicodemus leading the discussion. Since this will be a long range project, it was decided to start the project with "round robin" test wherein John Hawkins, who is chairman of the Subcommittee, offered to prepare the samples. There were to be two sets of samples, one set for the Mapes Magnetic Analyzer, 10 gram sample, and one set for the T. & N. Magnetic Analyzer, 15 gram samples. Samples were to be prepared and sealed so that the same identical samples could be circulated and tested by all members. Each set of samples were to be prepared from asbestos fibers of the following

MINUTES: TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

approximate magnetic rating: 0.25, 0.75, 2.0, and 4.0 MR, it being understood that the samples in one set would not necessarily be of the exact MR as those of the other set. These were to be sent to all members of A.T.I. and Subcommittee A-4 who have the ASTM and/or T. & N. instrument(s). Members were to test samples, report to John Hawkins, and send samples on according to a pre-arranged routing. Included in the series of tests were to be testing the set of standards furnished with the T. & N. instrument and testing of a set of standards prepared by the late Dr. Shaw for the ASTM instrument.

In attendance at the May 11th. and 12th. meeting were:

William Maaskant.....	American Asbestos Company.....	May 11th. & 12th.
J. W. Hawkins.....	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.....	May 11th. & 12th.
I. Barnett.....	Johns-Manville Research Center.....	May 12th.
Phil Rogers.....	Johns-Manville Research Center.....	May 11th.
G. E. Houghton.....	Garlock, Inc.....	May 11th. & 12th.
Gary Garrison.....	Garlock, Inc.....	May 11th. & 12th.
D. T. Austin	Uniroyal, Fiber & Textile, Inc.....	May 11th. & 12th.
J. D. McCluer.....	H. K. Porter Company, Inc.....	May 11th. & 12th.
H. E. Sunbury.....	Asbestos Textile Institute.....	May 11th. & 12th.
P. Smith.....	ASTM.....	May 11th. & 12th.
Dr. A. G. Scroggie.....	ASTM.....	May 11th.
P. O. Nicodemus.....	General Electric Company.....	May 12th.

Revision of ASTM Specification D 1118

At the committee's present meeting of June 8th., the Fiber Testing and Technical Committees met jointly for a brief time and re-discussed the project on magnetic rating and "round robin" test. The decision reached at this joint meeting was that since the Fiber Testing Committee had already sent out to all members samples for the T. & N. instrument with detailed instructions for the test, that it would be less confusing to follow through on this series of tests before embarking on a new series as planned at the May 12th. meeting of the Technical Committee. Samples were distributed to all member early in the year by the Fiber Testing Committee consisting of asbestos fibers over a range of M. R.s accompanied with instructions for testing the samples. Samples were to be tested by rotating 90°, 180°, and 270° to ascertain effect of sample position. Also the effect of adjacent bodies was to be determined by placing a heavy steel pipe near the T. & N. instrument to see what effect this would have on the reading.

MINUTES: TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Revision of ASTM Specification D 299 and D 375

Following the May 11th. and 12th. meeting, the 6th. Draft of D 299 and the 1st. Draft of D 375 as set up at that meeting were sent to Dr. Scroggie for comments. Replies on both were received prior to our present meeting. Most of the changes recommended were accepted in D 299 and by reason of the similarity of the two specifications, the recommended changes in D 375 would be equally acceptable. These two will be rewritten as the 7th. Draft of D 299 and the 2nd. Draft of D 375 and after a circulation for possible discrepancies, will be submitted for letter ballot to A-4 prior to their fall meeting.

Questions came up from Dr. Scroggie and Mr. B. Lincoln regarding the following:

- 1) Should separate columns be inserted in the yarn and roving Tables for meters per kilogram and for tex numbers? Paul Smith consulted the latest ASTM ruling and found that conversion factors in foot notes will suffice.
- 2) To use $\pm 10\%$ tolerance for yards per pound on single yarn, on average of five bobbins and withdraw tolerance on individual test. This is in contrast to the current specification of $\pm 8\%$ on the average test and $\pm 15\%$ on the individual test. The committee's decision was to retain the present tolerance.
- 3) The suggestion that a new Note 4 be inserted which refers to D 1244, Recommended Practice for Designating Yarn Construction was not accepted by the committee. Committee's decision was that it applied to cotton and not to asbestos. It would conflict and confuse.
- 4) Are the illustrations "S" and "Z" for twist necessary? The opinion of the committee was that they are necessary and are essential to readers.

The committee set August 17th. and 18th. as the next intermediate meeting of the Technical Committee in Atlanta. Paul Smith is making a meeting room reservation for these dates at the Marriott Motor Hotel.

J. D. McCluer
Chairman of the Technical Committee

Minutes: (FIBER TESTING COMMITTEE)
June 8 - 9, 1967
Lucerne Motel, Montreal Canada

Attending:

G.F.A.Brink	Asbestos Corp., Ltd.
D.E.Childers	H.K.Porter, Inc.
J.D.Christian	Cassiar Asbestos Corp., Ltd.
R.Dodds-Hebron	Bell Asbestos Mines, Ltd.
E.A.Farrell	Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.
B.Lincoln	Turner & Newall, Ltd.
W.Smith	Bell Asbestos Mines, Ltd.
W.C.Streib	Johns-Manville Corp.
J.Wronski	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Subjects Discussed

1. The first part of the meeting was held jointly with the Technical Committee members to discuss the Magnetic Rating test. The Technical Committee is currently considering re-writing this test for ASTM (D-1118). The Fiber Testing Committee is also looking into the possibility of re-writing this procedure, which is given in the Test Manual and is essentially the same as the ASTM procedure.

At the last meeting, the Fiber Testing Committee decided to run a number of round robin tests to measure the degree of variation that exists between and within laboratories in tests measuring the magnetite content of fibers. The Technical Committee agreed that it would be best to await the results of these tests before proceeding with further efforts at revising the ASTM procedure.

About half of the participants of the round robin have completed the tests and reported on them. It is anticipated that all tests will be completed by the next meeting and that meaningful data from the tests will be available at that time for a critical evaluation of current methods for measuring magnetite content of fibers.

2. Mr. Christian suggested the need for including statements in the Testing Manual that would caution users on the limitations to be placed on interpreting results obtained from the tests. He proposed to submit formal suggestions at the next meeting
3. The Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemical Analysis is soon to publish a section in volume six on tests pertaining to asbestos. Raybestos-Manhattan was asked to contribute to this section. It was suggested that any A.T.I. member asked to contribute articles on asbestos testing in this publication in the future might first wish to present their contribution to appropriate committees within the A.T.I. for review. Such a review might produce suggestions that could result in a presentation representative of the views of the asbestos industry.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Wronski

October 5-7, 1966

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute
October 7, 1966
The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.



In Attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

J.W. Weber
J.L. Rainey
J.W. Christenbury
D.F. Nealy
H.H. Walter
G.F. Fabel
GARLOCK, INC.
E.W. Houghton

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

W.S. Hough
E.A. Schuman
W.C. Atkinson
I. Barnett
N.W. Hendry (Canadian Johns-Manville)

H.K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

J.A. Gallagher
J.D. McCluer
D.E. Childers

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

S.R. Zimmerman, Jr.
J.A. Brown, Jr.
B.Q. Scowcroft
J.F. Wronski
L.C. Williams
J.W. Hawkins

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

S.J. Peels, Jr.
D.T. Austin, Jr.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

W.W. Oughtred
M.F. Carson
G.F.A. Brink
E.L. Alexander

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

F.P. Smith
Wm.J.W. Smith
R. Dodds-Hebron

CASCIAN ASBESTOS CORP. LTD.

J.D. Christian
J.G. Berry

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.

K.W. Nelson

TURNER BROS. ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

W.H. Deckman

TURNER & NEWALL, LIMITED

B. Lincoln

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT
P.Jay Flocken (Legal Counsel)

TALLMAN-MCCLUSKEY FABRICS CO.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H.E. Sunbury (Secretary)

--- GUESTS ---

P.J. Smith - American Society for Testing & Materials
H.E. Shearer - F&C Corp. - American Viscose Division

***** Minutes *****

1. President John A. Brown, Jr., called the meeting to order at 9:30 A.M. and asked each person to stand and identify himself and his company affiliation.
2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. Mr. Peelle moved that the reading be omitted. Seconded by Mr. Schuman. So voted.

3. The Financial Report was presented by Mr. E.A. Schuman, Treasurer. Mr. Peele moved that it be accepted, seconded by Mr. Hough, and so voted. The report is attached to these minutes.

4. Mr. T. Jay Flocken, Legal Counsel, discussed the background, statutory construction and means of enforcement pertaining to the Sherman Act, with particular emphasis on the per se offenses which have been established under Section I of the Act.

5. Mr. N.W. Hendry, General Sales Manager, Canadian Johns-Manville Asbestos Limited, Asbestos Fibre Division, presented a most interesting report on behalf of the asbestos fibre producers. The full text of his report is attached to these minutes.

6. Mr. Howard E. Shearer, Industrial Development Coordinator, FMC Corp. American Viscose Division, Marcus Hook, Pa., addressed the meeting. His subject, "Some Fiber Relationships of Interest to the Asbestos Textile Manufacturer", was most informative. Assisted by photomicrographic slides, Mr. Shearer explained the various steps in the manufacture of rayon and distinguishing features of the many descriptions of staple produced by the American Viscose Division. It was indicated that the uniform diameters and lengths of a crimped rayon with a serrated cross section; and its cohesive and processing properties enhanced by the presence of a delustrant and special lubricating finish, make such a staple especially attractive as a carrying fiber for spinning of asbestos. President Brown expressed to Mr. Shearer our appreciation for his fine talk.

7. The committee reports were given by the respective chairmen as listed below. The full text of their reports is attached to these minutes.

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee - W.C. Atkinson, Chm.
Sales Promotion Committee - W.S. Hough, Chairman
Technical Committee - J.D. McCluer, Chairman
Fiber Testing Committee - J.P. Wronski, Chairman

8. President Brown reported with deep regret the death of T.C. McCluskey, President of Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Company, which occurred on July 18, 1966. Mr. McCluskey was a most loyal supporter of the various activities of the A.T.I., and had served as its treasurer in 1958, and as Vice President in 1961 and 1962. President Brown stated that he had written a letter of sympathy to Mrs. McCluskey on behalf of the Institute, and the letter is made a part of these minutes.

9. Mr. Peele, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported that the members of the Board of Governors for the coming year would be:

J.A. Brown, Jr. - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
J.A. Gallagher - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
E.A. Schuman - Johns-Manville Corporation
S.J. Peele, Jr. - United States Rubber Company
J.L. Mitchell - Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Company
J.L. Rainey - American Asbestos Textile Corporation
G.P. Wiess - Garlock, Inc.

10. Mr. Peele informed the members that the Board of Governors had met on October 6, 1966, and elected the following officers to serve in the coming year:

President - J.L. Rainey, American Asbestos Textile Corporation
Vice President - E.A. Schuman, Johns-Manville Corporation
Treasurer - N.L.A. Martucci, Garlock, Inc.

11. President Brown stated that the present chairmen of Air Hygiene & Mfg., Technical, Sales Promotion and Fiber Testing Committees, all of whom have completed only one year of the normal two year service, would be continued for another year without change.

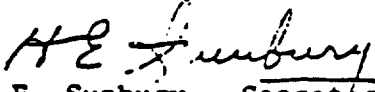
12. President Brown, retiring president, was presented with a handsome ATIOS clock on behalf of the members, by Mr. Peele, in appreciation of his leadership of the Institute during the past two years. President Brown expressed his thanks for the gift with appropriate remarks, and said that it had been a most pleasurable and worthwhile experience to have had the opportunity to serve the Institute as its President. He thanked the members and the Board of Governors for the fine cooperation given him during his tenure of office.

13. President Brown commented on the fact that so many of the members had brought their respective wives to this meeting (about 30) and remarked that the ladies had contributed a great deal to the social success and good fellowship so evident in the two days preceding this General Meeting.

14. President Brown announced that the next regular meeting of the Institute would be held on February 9-10, 1967, at the CHERRY HILL INN, Cherry Hill, N.J. The Cherry Hill Inn is well-known for its new and exceptionally fine accommodations. It is located near Camden, N.J., just across the river from Philadelphia. It is convenient by TAXI to Philadelphia's trains and airports, and also is close to the New Jersey Turnpike for those who drive their cars to the meeting.

15. There being no further business to come before this meeting, it was duly adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


H.E. Sunbury - Secretary

ASSETOS TOWERS INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

September 9, 1966

Balance on Hand at Last Report, May 9, 1966

General Fund	\$ 7415.41
Savings Fund	19009.96
Petty Cash Fund	<u>78.28</u>

\$26453.65

Receipts

To Savings Fund (Interest)	213.30
To General Fund (1966 dues)	500.00
To General Fund (Book Sales)	83.52
To General Fund (Assessments Fibre Test Manual)	<u>5768.91</u>

6565.73

Total On Hand and Received

\$ 33019.38

Disbursements

Legal Retainer (six mos ending 8/31)	1005.28
Secretary's Salary (3 mos.)	359.25
F.I.C.A. Tax (2nd Qtr 1966)	51.50
Secretary's travel	194.05
Office rent (3 mos.)	225.00
Exhibit expense	62.50
Fibre Test Manual Expense	5478.43
Handbook expense (3rd Edition)	999.00
Printing & Office Supplies	173.00
Stenographic	27.50
Meeting Expense (June 1966)	775.34
Insurance (3 year renewals)	115.00
Flowers (T.C. McCluskey)	21.65
Telephone (4 mos.)	122.63
Petty Cash (Vouchers 239-266 incl.)	<u>102.10</u>

9651.33

Balance on Hand as of Sept. 9, 1966

\$ 23368.05

Funds

General Fund (Bank Statement of Sept. 9, 1966)	4067.89
Savings Fund	19223.26
Petty Cash Fund	<u>76.90</u>

Total Funds

\$ 23368.05

Assets as of Sept. 9, 1966

General Fund	4067.89
Savings Fund	19223.26
Petty cash on hand	76.90
Accounts Receivable (Book Sales)	96.03
Accounts Receivable (F. Test Man. Assessmt)	251.52 (*)
Postage on Hand	4.50
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	<u>1.00</u>

Total Assets

\$ 23721.10

Liabilities (None)

Net Worth

\$ 23721.10

Respectfully submitted

H.E. Sundry - Asst. Treasurer

(*) Paid 9/15/66

FIBRE COMMITTEE REPORT

The year 1966 has been a difficult one for the asbestos fibre producers in that asbestos fibre shipments were interrupted for a five week period in May and June by a stevedore strike at the St. Lawrence River ports. Secondly, a strike of the Canadian railroad workers occurred in the latter part of August and early September for a ten day period. Inflation is of increasing concern on the Canadian scene with labour assuming more militant tendencies and demanding higher and higher wages. New asbestos mines under development include the Clinton Creek operation of Cassiar which is scheduled for production in 1968. The Asbestos Hill development of Asbestos Corporation in the Ungava region of Quebec is scheduled for production in 1970. These two mining operations will produce additional asbestos cement fibres to supply the growing market in this field where the demand is increasing throughout the world. Countries in the Far East and in South America continue to expand their production of asbestos cement products with the requirement for asbestos fibres. The demand for asbestos fibres in brake linings particularly in the United States continues at a high level and this demand is expected to continue at the same strength providing the automobile industry continues to produce at a record pace. Also, the many miscellaneous uses for asbestos fibre continue in good demand and it is encouraging to note a broader usage of asbestos fibre from year to year.

Production of asbestos fibre in Russia continues to exceed that of Canada although sales outside the borders of that country are limited to Europe, India and Japan at a rate estimated at 175,000 to 200,000 tons per year. Difficult times are being experienced by T. & N. in Southern Rhodesia whereby the asbestos fibre from that country is being embargoed in many countries of the world and we see no early termination to the problems related thereto. The economy of North America continues at a high level and no indication of a slowdown in demand for asbestos fibre is yet apparent although it is expected that the continuation of the tight money policy in the U.S. and Canada will have its effects in the near term. The currency problems of many countries in South America has lessened during the past two years and this has resulted in a higher demand for asbestos fibre in many of the South American countries. The economy of Europe continues at a high level with the exception of the United Kingdom where severe problems indicate difficult times for the year 1967. Certainly, the problems in the United Kingdom will affect the asbestos industry in the near term. The demand for asbestos fibre in the Far East is continuing to grow at a rapid rate with the increasing production of asbestos cement products. It is expected that these markets will continue to grow at a rapid rate providing currency problems can be solved and providing that external forces do not disturb the normal political situations.

Concern has been registered regarding the possibility of asbestos as a health hazard such that it is pertinent to mention that the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association has embarked on a broad medical study which will involve the expenditure of substantial sums of money. Three very competent medical personnel have been retained to conduct basic studies on asbestos fibre from the standpoint of its effect on the health of human beings. Sufficient information is not yet at hand to provide the basis for any publication and it will be some time before such is available.

NWH/bh

N.W. HENDRY, General Sales Mgr.
Canadian JOHNS-MANVILLE Asbestos Ltd., P.O. Box 1500
ASBESTOS, Province of Quebec, Canada

MINUTES
AIR HYGIENE AND MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE
OCTOBER 6, 1966
THE HOMESTEAD - HOT SPRINGS, VA.

Attending:

Members:	W.C. Atkinson, Chairman	Johns-Manville Products Corp.
	J.A. Gallagher	M.K. Porter Co., Inc.
	L.C. Williams	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
	H. Walter	American Asbestos Textile Corp.
	K.W. Nelson	American Smelting & Refining Co.
Absent:	R.B. Smith	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
	A.G. Link	United States Rubber Co.
	C.L. Sheckler	Johns-Manville Products Corp.
	T.D. McCluskey	Tallman McCluskey Fabrics Co.

Bausch and Lomb Automatic Dust Counter

Mr. Nelson of American Smelting and Refining Co. gave a demonstration of the Bausch and Lomb 40-2 Automatic Dust Counter. The Committee was impressed with its simplicity of operation and its versatility.

It is portable and can be carried around with ease, and requires no special training to operate. Maintenance is practically nil. By a simple adjustment the range of particle size to be counted can be changed. It also has the advantage that it gives instant and continuous readings which, with the addition of a recorder, makes it possible to set the equipment up at a given station and monitor the atmospheric conditions for extended periods of time.

The present cost of the instrument is \$3,800. plus \$800. for the recorder.

It was suggested, for consideration, that the A.T.I. purchase one which could be rented or loaned to individual member companies.

There was also some discussion on literature received from the Union Industrial Equipment Corp. which described the Unico Cassella Gravimetric Dust Sampler. This instrument still requires manual counting the same as the Greenberg Smith method.

Environmental Health Survey

A letter from Dr. Lewis J. Cralley was read in which he stated that they expect to complete the in-plant phase of their study within a year from this fall.

He also enclosed copies of the following papers they have written on the environmental phase of the asbestos study since its beginning. Additional copies may be obtained by writing direct to:

Lewis J. Cralley, Scientist Director
Occupational Health Research & Training Facility
Bureau of State Services
1014 Broadway
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Environmental Health Survey - continued

- 1.) Ayer, et al: A comparison of impinger and membrane filter techniques for evaluating air samples in asbestos plants.
- 2.) Ayer, et al: Relationship of impinger counts to fiber concentrations by membrane filter in asbestos textile plants.
- 3.) Ayer and Lynch: Notes and fibers in the air of asbestos processing plants and hygienic criteria for air-borne asbestos.
- 4.) Cralley, et al: Occupational health study of the asbestos products industry in the United States.
- 5.) Lynch: Asbestos study - Procedures and findings.
- 6.) Lynch and Ayer: Measurement of dust exposures in the asbestos textile industry.

"CHEMICAL WEEK" Article

There was a joint discussion with the Sales Promotion Committee on an article printed in the September 10th issue of "CHEMICAL WEEK" entitled "Asbestos: Awaiting Trial".

A full report on the actions to be taken will be reported in the minutes of the Sales Promotion Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

W.C. Atkinson, Chairman
Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee

November 9, 1966

Minutes:

SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE
ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
OCTOBER 6th, 1966
AT HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

The Sales Promotion Committee met on October 6, 1966. All member companies were present except H.K. Porter Co. and Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics, Inc.

As a result of a direct mail campaign to a selected list of colleges and universities with Engineering Departments, we have had some response in the matter of interest in using our A.T.I. Exhibit in their schools.

The display has been sent to Alfred University School of Ceramics at Alfred, New York, assigned for the fall semester until February 1st, 1967. We have tentative assignment of the exhibit for Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, from February 1st, 1967 to June 1st, 1967. We have possible interest from South Dakota School of Mines for some later date.

At an appropriate time in 1967, we will send out a similar, direct mail letter to the remaining portion of the mailing list of universities.

A report was made that a small quantity of Japanese made Asbestos Cloth has been reported sold in the midwest area as low as 46¢ per lb. This situation is being watched carefully.

Final decisions on all copy has been made for publishing the Third Edition of the Asbestos Textile Handbook. We have coordinated in the Handbook all of the ASTM specifications revised and approved by ASTM for our publication.

Contract has been let for publication of 12,500 copies to Confort & Company, New York City, with an approximate six weeks' delivery promised as of October 17th, 1966.

The Sales Promotion Committee agreed to recommend to the Board of Governors sending a copy of the A.T.I. Handbook to all important engineering school libraries.

Discussion took place as to the advisability of expanding our inter-member reporting of business levels of production and sales of individual companies to supplement Caruso reports. No decision was concluded.

A supplementary meeting was held with all interested A.T.I. members concerning recent adverse publicity of asbestos products as written in Chemical Week Magazine. Members of the Asbestos Fibre Committee and the Technical Committee joined with the Sales Promotion Committee in this discussion. Sitting as a Committee Of The Whole, it was felt advisable to register with Chemical Week our concern of their irresponsible article in the September 10th, 1966, issue.

Minutes: SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE

Page -2-

Thru our legal counsel, we plan to register our dissatisfaction both verbally and in written form.

We rejected at this time a plan of trying to obtain a written statement from either Dr. Cralley or from the Industrial Hygiene Foundation which could be used by sales organizations to refute adverse publicity.

(Signed) W.S. Hough

W.S. Hough - Chairman

MINUTES: Asbestos Textile Institute
Technical Committee Report
October 6, 1966

The meeting was held at The Homestead, Hot Springs, Virginia

IN ATTENDANCE: J. W. Hawkins - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Irvin Barnett - Johns-Manville Corporation
G. E. Houghton - Garlock, Inc.
D. T. Austin - U. S. Rubber Company
Walter M. Deckman - Turner Brothers Asbestos Company
D. F. Quealy - American Asbestos Company
J. D. McCluer - H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
Paul Smith - ASTM
Herbert E. Sunbary - Asbestos Textile Institute

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED:

Revision of ASTM Specifications

In order to give an intelligent report of the meeting on Thursday, October 6th., it is necessary to describe the activities of the committee since the June meeting.

Following the June meeting, the committee reviewed and reported discrepancies in the 1966 ASTM preprint on D315, D1571, and D2100. These were reported to Paul Smith, ASTM.

In the meantime a conflict in use of terms was noted wherein the word "Type" was used in two places to imply different meanings. In D315 and D1571 Types 1 to 5 designate the various kinds of yarn that can be used. In D2100 Types 11, 1V, and VI designate the magnetic rating of various asbestos textiles.

In order to avoid the conflict it was recommended that the word "Class" be used in designating the kinds of yarn used in D315 and D1571 and the word "Type" be retained in D2100. In order to give all members of the committee an opportunity to express confirmation of the change, a letter ballot was mailed by the chairman to each member with the request to vote for or against the change. The response was 100% for the change.

This information was relayed to Paul Smith for proper changes in the ASTM draft and also to Bill Hough and Howard Bain for proper insertion in the new A.T.I. Handbook. This completed the committee's work in assisting Sales Promotion with the A.T.I. Handbook.

Copies of the 4th. Draft of D1918, as set up at the June meeting were distributed to all members and a copy to Dr. Scroggie. Comments and recommended changes on this draft were received from Dr. Scroggie in July. Copies of his comments were sent to all members prior to the August 18th. and 19th. meeting.

Meeting of the Technical Committee August 18th. - 19th., 1966 at ASTM
Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

IN ATTENDANCE: Irvin Barnett - Johns-Manville Corporation
W. S. Hough - Johns-Manville Corporation
J. W. Hawkins - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
William Maaskant - American Asbestos Company
G. E. Houghton - Garlock, Inc.
J. D. McCluer - H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
Paul Smith - ASTM
Arthur G. Scroggie - ASTM
Herbert Sunbury - A.T.I.

On Thursday August 18th., the committee set up the 2nd. Draft of D299 yarns. Bill Hough, chairman of the Sales Promotion Committee met with the committee that day and his assistance was greatly appreciated.

On Friday August 19th., Dr. Scroggie met with the committee and with his assistance a better arrangement of the specification was formulated. Time did not permit at this meeting the consideration of the various equations involved.

Following the August meeting several exchanges by correspondence have been made within the committee and with Dr. Scroggie on the equations involved in D1918,

At the present meeting on October 6th., consideration was given to D1918 and so far as the editorial script is concerned, agreement seems to have been reached between the committee and Dr. Scroggie's committee. The equations are yet to be resolved.

Due to the urgency of completing the revision of the specifications, the committee felt that an intermediate meeting should be held. Decision was to have this on Thursday and Friday, December 15th. and 16th., 1966 at ASTM Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

J. D. McCluer
Chairman of the Technical Committee

Minutes: ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
FIBER TESTING COMMITTEE
October 5-7, 1966
Hot Springs, Virginia

Attending:

J. Wronski
J. Berry
G.F.A. Brink
D.E. Childers
J. Christian
R. Dodds-Hebron
B. Lincoln

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Cassiar Asbestos Corp. Ltd
Asbestos Corp., Ltd.
H.K. Porter, Inc.
Cassiar Asbestos Corp., Lt
Bell Asbestos Mines, Ltd.
Turner & Newall, Ltd.

Subjects Discussed

1. Mr. Dewey Childers of H.K. Porter discussed the present status of a test procedure he is trying to develop to determine the spicule content of milled textile grade fibers. So far, results have been inconclusive. By the time of the next meeting he hopes to know definitely whether his apparatus will function well enough to do the job he wants.
2. Members of the Fiber Testing Committee representing both fiber producers and consumers plan to attend the next meeting of ASTM Sub Committee A-4 on Asbestos Textiles which meets in New York City the 19th of this month.

One of the items scheduled to be taken up at this meeting is the revision of ASTM test procedure D-1118, which is the procedure for determining the magnetic rating of asbestos.

Since the magnetic rating test presented in our test manual is patterned very closely after the ASTM procedure, the Committee feels we should follow any proposed changes in the ASTM procedure very closely to see if the proposed changes might suggest any modifications to our own procedure.

Results of the ASTM deliberations will be reported to Committee members at the next meeting.

3. The Committee discussed a situation that arose occasionally in which test values for fiber openness or surface area reported by a mine sometimes differed

appreciably from the values found by the fiber purchaser on the same lot of fiber. It was agreed that this problem arose when the miner made his tests on fiber before it was packed in shipping bags and the purchaser made his tests on packed fiber removed from the bag. The effect of packing makes a big difference in fiber openness test values.

This situation emphasized the need for both the miner and the purchaser to condition and prepare the fibers in the same way before any tests are made on them. At present the best procedure we have for this is outlined in the first test in our test manual under Method of Sampling and Preparation.

4. Mr. Gay Brink of Asbestos Corporation briefly reviewed for the Committee the results of the recent meeting of ASTM Committee D-30 on Inorganic and High Modulus Fibers. This is the committee established a few years ago to handle standards and test procedures on fibers and whiskers made of such materials as boron, carbon, aluminum oxide and other materials as well as on asbestos.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Wronski

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

July 26, 1966

Mrs. T. C. McCluskey
852 North Taylor Avenue
Kirkwood, Missouri 63122

Dear Mrs. McCluskey:

The sad news of your husband's passing was indeed a great shock to all of his friends and long time associates in the Asbestos Textile Institute, and I want to express on their behalf our most sincere sympathy to you in the loss of your beloved husband, and to Marilyn and Theodore D., in the loss of their devoted father.

Your husband served the Institute as its Treasurer in 1958, and as its Vice President in 1961 and 1962. His counsel and advice in its affairs and in problems common to the asbestos textile industry were most highly valued and respected by his associates, and he will be greatly missed.

"Ted" McCluskey, as he was affectionately known to all of us here at the Institute, was a man of splendid character, and those who knew him best are lastingly enriched by their opportunity for close acquaintance with him.

I have instructed the Secretary to make this letter a part of the permanent records of the Institute, also to circulate it to the Board of Governors on which "Ted" served for so many years.

At our next General Meeting, to be held in October, I will inform the members of this official action.

You may be sure that our thoughts and best wishes will go out to you on that occasion.

Most sincerely,

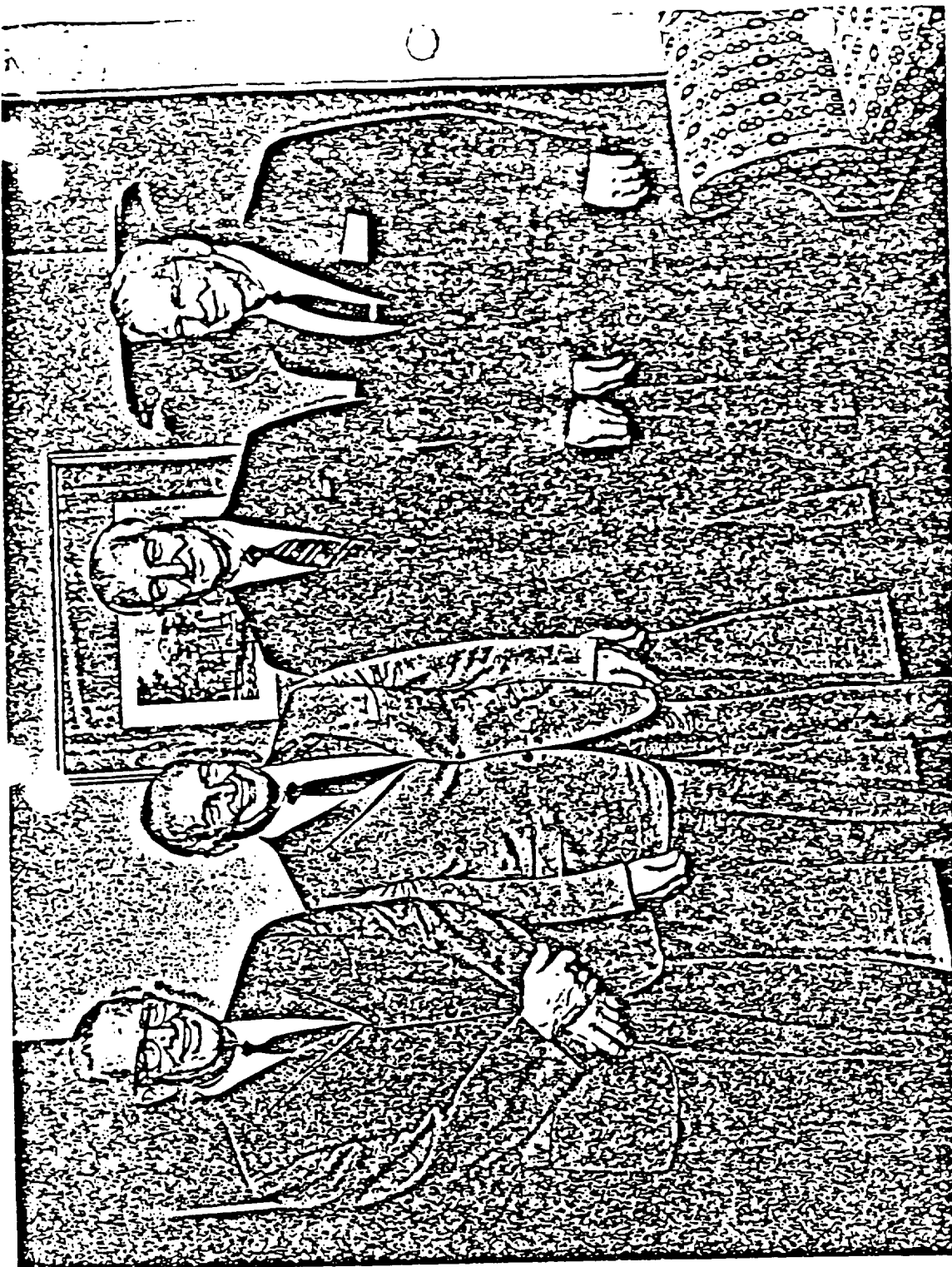
(Signed) John A. Brown, Jr.

JOHN A. BROWN, JR. - PRESIDENT
sag

cc: Mr. Theodore D. McCluskey
Mr. J.L. Mitchell

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

7368



Minutes

Board of Governor's Meeting

Asbestos Textile Institute

October 6, 1966

The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.

In Attendance:

J.A. Brown, Jr. - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
J.L. Rainey - American Asbestos Textile Corporation
W.S. Hough - Johns-Manville Corporation
S.J. Peele, Jr. - United States Rubber Company
J.A. Gallagher - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
H.T. Schaefer - Garlock, Inc.
E.A. Schuman - Johns-Manville Corporation (Treasurer of ATI)
P.Jay Flocken - Legal Counsel
H.E. Sunbury - Secretary, ATI

***** Minutes *****

1. The meeting was called to order by President Brown who stated that he had received a letter from Mr. G. Parry Wiess, representative of Garlock, Inc., that Mr. H.T. Schaefer had "full authority to act on my behalf and to represent Garlock in the Board of Governor's meeting to be held on October 6, 1966".

Welcomed to the Board was the new representative of H.K. Porter Company, Inc., Mr. J.A. Gallagher.

The only member company not represented was Tallman-McCluskey Fab. Co.

2. The Secretary presented the minutes of the last meeting. Mr. Hough moved the reading of same be omitted, seconded by Mr. Rainey. So voted.

3. The Financial Report was presented by Treasurer E.A. Schuman. President Brown stated that he had received a letter from W.E. Eddy, General Auditor, Johns-Manville Corp., New York City, dated September 22, 1966, in which Mr. Eddy stated that he had examined the financial records of the Institute, and that the Financial Report dated September 9, 1966, represented the financial condition of the Institute. Copy of the auditor's letter is attached to these minutes.

There was considerable discussion of the report in view of the thought expressed at a prior meeting that the strong financial position of the Institute might justify a reduction in members' dues. Mr. Hough urged that a strong financial position be maintained, Mr. Schuman thought that we should consider needs for promotional work, and Mr. Gallagher favored a reserve for that purpose. Mr. Hough remarked that we should know more about where money will be needed in future before any action is taken to reduce income of the Institute. Mr. Peele moved that the Financial Report be accepted, seconded by Mr. Rainey, and so voted.

4. Mr. Peele, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported that he had canvassed the member companies to determine who would represent them on the Board of Governors for the coming year, and submitted the following list:

J.A. Brown, Jr. (alternate M.Q. Scowcroft) - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
 J.A. Gallagher - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
 E.A. Schuman - Johns-Manville Corporation
 S.J. Peele, Jr. - United States Rubber Company
 J.L. Mitchell - Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Company
 G.P. Wiess - Garlock, Inc.
 J.L. Rainey - American Asbestos Textile Corporation

5. Election of Officers. Mr. Peele, as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, appointed at the last meeting, submitted a slate of officers for the coming year:

For President - J.L. Rainey - American Asbestos Textile Corp.

For Vice President - E.A. Schuman - Johns-Manville Corp.

For Treasurer - N.L.A. Martucci - Garlock, Inc.

At the suggestion of Mr. Peele the above slate of officers was accepted by acclamation, and duly elected.

6. Mr. Peele recommended that the Chairmen of our four working committees, namely: W.C. Atkinson - Air Hygiene & Mfg; J.D. McCluer - Technical; J.P. Wronski - Fiber Testing; and W.S. Hough - Sales Promotion; be continued for another year inasmuch as they were completing their first year of the normal two year tenure. Mr. Rainey moved for approval of this recommendation, seconded by Mr. Schuman, and so voted.

7. A.T.I. Handbook - 3rd Edition. On motion made by Mr. Peele and seconded by Mr. Rainey, it was voted to pay Howard T. Bain a fee of \$1000.00 for editing the 3rd Edition of the Handbook. This is the same amount as paid him for editing the 1st and 2nd Editions.

8. On motion made by Mr. Hough, and seconded by Mr. Peele, it was voted to give each Associate Member of the Institute 100 copies of the new Handbook without charge. This compares with the 150 free copies given them of the prior edition.

9. Number of Handbooks to be printed. The presently indicated requirements for the New Handbook are:

H.K. Porter Company	-----	1500
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.	-----	2000
Johns-Manville Corp.	-----	2000
American Asbestos Textile Corp.	-----	1500
U.S. Rubber Company	-----	750
Tallman-McCluskey Fab. Co.	-----	100
Garlock, Inc.	-----	(to be advised)
Free copies to Associate Members	-----	900
Purchases by " "	-----	500
A.T.I. stock	-----	2000

Total 11250

On the basis of these estimated requirements, Mr. Peele moved that the printing of the 3rd Edition be limited to 12,500 copies. This motion was seconded by Mr. Rainey. So voted.

10. Pricing of Handbook. After discussion of estimated costs of the new edition as submitted by Mr. Hough, it was moved by Mr. Gallagher that the Handbook be sold at \$1.00 each to Members and Associate Members. Others to pay \$1.50. This is the same basis as used for the last edition. Motion was seconded by Mr. Hough. So voted.

11. Modification of Membership Dues. At the June, 1966 meeting President Brown had requested that the committee to make recommendations for possible modification in membership dues (Messrs. Peele, Chm. and E.A. Schuman) make final report at this meeting. Mr. Peele recommended that same dues be continued for 1967 as he and Mr. Schuman felt that we may be under the necessity to lend more support for creation of an effective rebuttal to the bad publicity such as appeared in Chemical Week Magazine issue of September 10th entitled "Asbestos - Awaiting Trial". Mr. Peele moved that dues be continued without change, and Mr. Hough seconded the motion. There being no dissent, it was so voted.

12. A.T.I. Budget for 1967. The proposed budget for 1967 was presented by Treasurer Schuman. The total is \$10,248.00 compared with \$9,525.40 for the previous year. Expected income is \$10,300.00. Mr. Peele moved that the proposed budget be accepted. This was seconded by Mr. Rainey. Agreement was unanimous. A copy of the Budget is attached to these minutes.

13. The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. Frank G. Ruggles, of the Frank G. Ruggles Co., dealers in asbestos waste, making application for Associate Membership in the A.T.I. Mr. Gallagher moved that the Ruggles application be denied by reason of a technicality (our By-Laws do not provide any classification that would be applicable) however, as Mr. Ruggles is well and favorably known thruout our industry, that he be extended an invitation to attend our meetings as a special courtesy. This motion was seconded by Mr. Hough. So voted. Some discussion ensued as to the desirability of amending our By-Laws to broaden the classes of membership, but no action was taken.

14. Nippon Asbestos Company, Japan. The Secretary stated that in response to an inquiry from A. & R. Simon Co., New York City, for information on membership requirements (on behalf of their principals, Nippon Asbestos Co., Japan) that he had given them a copy of our Constitution & By-Laws plus some general information, and that they had forwarded this to Japan. No further word has been received. Legal counsel was asked to render an opinion if A. & R. Simon Co., as sales agent for Nippon Asbestos Co., would be eligible to attend ATI meetings in the event that Nippon was accepted for an Associate Membership at some future time.

15. President Brown noted with deep regret the death of T.C. McCluskey, President of Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Company, which occurred on July 18, 1966. Mr. McCluskey was a most loyal supporter of the various activities of the A.T.I., and had served as its Treasurer in 1958, and as Vice President in 1961 and 1962. President Brown stated that he had written a letter of sympathy to Mrs. McCluskey on behalf of the Institute, and the letter is made a part of these minutes.

16. Mr. W.S. Hough moved that the Secretary send a letter to the family of W.E. Clark, who died, following heart surgery, on August 10th. Mr. Clark, during his many years as Vice President & General Manager of U.S. Rubber's Textile Division, was a staunch friend and supporter of A.T.I. So voted.

17. Speaker for February Meeting. President Brown suggested that anyone having a suggestion to offer should contact Mr. Rainey at an early date.

18. Mr. Hough recommended that the Board of Governors should authorize our Legal Counsel to draft a letter protesting the Chemical Week article of September 10th, 1966, entitled "Asbestos-Awaiting Trial!", and send same to the editor of Chemical Week; also to the proper official in McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. Further, that Legal Counsel should attempt to set up a meeting with McGraw-Hill and/or Chemical Week at which he, accompanied by three representatives of A.T.I., could register a verbal protest. Mr. Flocken agreed to try to set up a meeting as suggested by Mr. Hough, and also to draft the letter of protest. Final decision will be made as to how effective, or desirable, the proposed meeting with McGraw-Hill would be after Mr. Flocken has made a preliminary contact.

19. Date and location of the next meeting. It was decided to hold the next regular meeting of A.T.I. on February 9-10, 1967, at the Cherry Hill Inn, Cherry Hill, N.J. 08034. This is located near Camden, N.J., and is convenient to Philadelphia. They have agreed to host the A.T.I. on the dates that we desire.

20. There being no further business to come before the Board of Governors, on motion made and duly seconded, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


H.E. Sunbury - Secretary

ASBESTOS TILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

September 9, 1966

Balance on Hand at Last Report, May 9, 1966

General Fund	\$ 7415.41	
Savings Fund	19009.96	
Petty Cash Fund	<u>20.28</u>	
		\$ 26453.65

Receipts

To Savings Fund (Interest)	213.30	
To General Fund (1966 Dues)	500.00	
To General Fund (Book Sales)	83.52	
To General Fund (Assessments Fibre Test Manual)	<u>5768.91</u>	
		6565.73
Total On Hand and Received		<u>\$ 28019.38</u>

Disbursements

Legal Retainer (six mos ending 8/31)	1005.28	
Secretary's Salary (3 mos.)	359.25	
F.I.C.A. Tax (2nd Qtr 1966)	31.50	
Secretary's travel	194.05	
Office rent (3 mos.)	225.00	
Exhibit expense	62.60	
Fibre Test Manual Expense	5403.43	
Handbook expense (3rd Edition)	999.00	
Printing & Office Supplies	173.00	
Stenographic	27.50	
Meeting Expense (June 1966)	773.34	
Insurance (3 year renewals)	115.00	
Flowers (T.C. McCluskey)	21.65	
Telephone (4 mos.)	122.63	
Petty Cash (Vouchers 239-266 incl.)	<u>103.10</u>	
		9651.33

Balance on Hand as of Sept. 9, 1966 \$ 23368.05

Funds

General Fund (Bank Statement of Sept. 9, 1966)	4067.89	
Savings Fund	19223.26	
Petty Cash Fund	<u>76.90</u>	
Total Funds		<u>\$ 23368.05</u>

Assets as of Sept. 9, 1966

General Fund	4067.89	
Savings Fund	19223.26	
Petty cash on hand	76.90	
Accounts Receivable (Book Sales)	96.03	
Accounts Receivable (F. Test Man. Assessmt)	251.52 (*)	
Postage on Hand	4.50	
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	<u>1.00</u>	
Total Assets		<u>\$ 23721.10</u>

Liabilities (None)

Net Worth \$ 23721.10

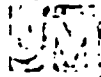
Respectfully submitted

H. E. Sunbury
H. E. Sunbury - Asst. Treasurer

(*) Paid 9/15/66

JOHNS-MANVILLE

201 E. 4TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003 • TELEPHONE: SEVEN SEVEN 27400 • AREA CODE 212



September 22, 1966

Mr. John A. Brown, Jr., President
Asbestos Textile Institute
c/o Raybestos-Manhattan, Incorporated
Muhlenberg, Pennsylvania 17545

Dear Mr. Brown:

The report of funds and balance sheet of Asbestos Textile Institute as of September 1, 1966 and activity for the fiscal year were examined.

Bank balances as shown on balance sheet were reconciled with bank records.

The attached statement represents the financial position of the Institute as of September 1, 1966.

Very truly yours,

W. E. Eddy
W. E. Eddy
General Auditor

enc.

cc:

E. A. Schuman
Johns-Manville Research Center
Manville, New Jersey

W. E. Sunbury
75 Center Street
Pompton Lakes, New Jersey 07442

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Budget for 1967

Item	1966 Budget	Disbursements 12 months ending 9/9/66	Proposed for 1967
Secretary's Salary	\$1149.60	\$ 928.70	\$ 1437.00
" Travel	400.00	432.05	450.00
Office rent	500.00	691.64	900.00
Office Expense	1200.00	1265.42	1200.00
Legal Retainer	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
Legal Travel or other expense	375.00	75.96	250.00
C.F.A. (Caruso)	300.00	-----	300.00
Meeting Expense (3 meetings)	1750.00	2065.74	2000.00
Exhibit Expense	400.00	331.27	400.00
P.I.C.A. Tax	100.80	274.05	126.00
Fiber Test Manual Expense	-----	5886.70	-----
Handbook, 3rd Edition	500.00	1424.03	600.00
Revision of ASTM Specs.	500.00	219.00	250.00
Fiber Test Manuals (A.T.I. stock)	150.00	208.91	-----
Incidentals (Flowers, etc.)	200.00	47.35	200.00
Insurance (3 year renewals)	-----	250.00	-----
ASTM and I.H.F. dues	-----	35.00	135.00
Totals	\$9525.40	\$16135.82	\$10248.00

Less: Payments received for
Fiber Test Manuals

6020.43 (*)

(*) Includes \$251.52 rec'd. 9/15/66

\$10115.39

Expected Income for Year 1967

Dues, Class "A" Members	-----	5 @ \$1000.00	-- \$5000.00
" " "B" "	-----	2 @ 500.00	-- 1000.00
" " "C" "	-----	4 @ 500.00	-- 2000.00
" " "D" "	-----	5 @ 250.00	-- 1250.00
Book Sales (\$146.21 in last 12 months)	-----	(Est.)	200.00
Interest on Savings Fund	-----	(Est.)	850.00

Total expected income \$10300.00

Approved by Board of Governors

October 6, 1966

Health Study Begins

The health study of the residents of the city of New York, which was begun last week, is the largest and most comprehensive ever conducted in this country. It is being conducted by the New York State Department of Health, under the direction of Dr. William H. Ladd, Commissioner of the Department.

The study is being conducted in three phases. The first phase is a general health survey of the entire population of the city. The second phase is a detailed study of the health of the residents of the five boroughs of New York City. The third phase is a study of the health of the residents of the city of New York who are over 65 years of age.

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ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

July 26, 1966

Mrs. T. C. McCluskey
852 North Taylor Avenue
Kirkwood, Missouri 63122

Dear Mrs. McCluskey:

The sad news of your husband's passing was indeed a great shock to all of his friends and long time associates in the Asbestos Textile Institute, and I want to express on their behalf our most sincere sympathy to you in the loss of your beloved husband, and to Marilyn and Theodore D., in the loss of their devoted father.

Your husband served the Institute as its Treasurer in 1958, and as its Vice President in 1961 and 1962. His counsel and advice in its affairs and in problems common to the asbestos textile industry were most highly valued and respected by his associates, and he will be greatly missed.

"Ted" McCluskey, as he was affectionately known to all of us here at the Institute, was a man of splendid character, and those who knew him best are lastingly enriched by their opportunity for close acquaintance with him.

I have instructed the Secretary to make this letter a part of the permanent records of the Institute, also to circulate it to the Board of Governors on which "Ted" served for so many years.

At our next General Meeting, to be held in October, I will inform the members of this official action.

You may be sure that our thoughts and best wishes will go out to you on that occasion.

Most sincerely,

(Signed) John A. Brown, Jr.

JOHN A. BROWN, JR. - PRESIDENT
sag

cc: Mr. Theodore D. McCluskey
Mr. J.L. Mitchell



ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

P. O. BOX 239

75 CENTER ST., POMPTON LAKES, N. J. 07442

U. S. A.

Phone: 839-2216

November 19, 1966 Area code 201

Mrs. W. E. Clark
6250 N.E. 19th Avenue
Imperial Point
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33306

Dear Mrs. Clark:

At their most recent meeting, the Board of Governors of the Institute voted the following resolution:

Resolved: - " The Board of Governors of the Asbestos Textile Institute, having learned of the death of William E. Clark, hereby instruct the Secretary to convey to Mrs. Clark and other members of his family, their very deep sympathy."

Bill Clark was a most loyal and enthusiastic supporter of the Institute for many years, and the great warmth of his personality, as well as his valued advice and counsel, will be sorely missed by our members.

Most sincerely,

Herbert E. Sanbury
Herbert E. Sanbury
Executive Secretary

A card of appreciation for this letter has been received from Mrs. Clark.

R O S T E R

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
P. O. Box 239, Pomplon Lakes, N. J.

* * * *

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.
Norristown, Pa.

GARLOCK INC.

Palmyra, New York

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION
New York 16, N. Y.

H. K. PORTER CO. INC.

Charlotte 1, N. C.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
Manheim, Pa.

TALLMAN-McCLUSKEY FABRICS CO.
St. Louis 22, Mo.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
New York 20, N. Y.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION, LTD.
Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada

BELL ASBESTOS MINES, LTD.

Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada

BRITISH BELTING AND ASBESTOS, LTD.
Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, England

THE CAPE ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD.
London, W. 1, England

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORP., LTD.
Toronto, Canada

ENGLISH ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD.
Bristol 4, England

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.
Black Lake, Quebec, Canada

SOCIETE ANONYME FRANCAISE DU FERODO
Paris, France

TURNER BROTHERS ASBESTOS CO., LTD.
Rochdale, England



ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

—FOUNDED 1914—

GENERAL MEETING

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

GENERAL MEETING

The HOMESTEAD, Hot Springs, Va.

Meeting Schedule

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Registration

Social Hour - 6:00 to 7:00 P.M.

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee
9:30 A.M. to 12:00 Noon

Technical Committee

9:30 A.M. to 12:00 Noon

Fiber Testing Committee

9:30 A.M. to 12:00 Noon

Sales Promotion Committee

9:30 A.M. to 12:00 Noon

Board of Governors - 8:30 P.M.

Social Hour - 6:00 to 7:00 P.M.

Friday, October 7, 1966

GENERAL MEETING - 9:30 A.M.

Cocktails - 12:00 Noon

Adjournment

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

President ----- J.A. Brown, Jr.
Vice President ----- J.L. Rainey
Treasurer ----- E.A. Schuman
Exec. Sec'y ----- H.E. Sunbury
Legal Counsel ----- P.Jay Plocken

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

J.A. Brown, Jr., Chairman
J.L. Rainey, W.S. Hough, J.L. Mitchell
S.J. Peele, Jr., G.P. Wiess

AIR HYGIENE & MFG. COMMITTEE

W.C. Atkinson, Chairman
D.T. Austin, Jr., A.P. Gouveia, T.D. McCluskey
K.W. Nelson, J.L. Rainey, C.L. Sheckler
R.B. Smith, H.H. Walter, L.C. Williams

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

J.D. McCluer, Chairman
K.Q. Beyard, J.W. Hawkins, G.E. Houghton
Wm. Manskant, E.A. Morris, D.F. Quealy

SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE

W.S. Hough, Chairman
M.Q. Scowcroft, J.A. Brown, Jr., S.J. Peele, Jr.
J.L. Rainey, N.I.A. Martucci, J.L. Mitchell
J.W. Christenbury, E.A. Schuman

FIBER TESTING COMMITTEE

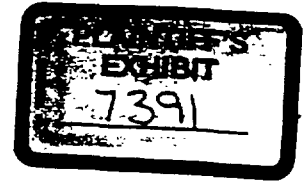
J.P. Wronski, Chairman
I. Barnott, G.F.A. Brink, D.E. Childers
R. Dodds-Hobron, E.A. Farrell, J.W. Hawkins
B. Lincoln, D.F. Quealy, T.T. Tigert

FIBRE COMMITTEE

M.P. Carson, J.D. Christian, F.P. Smith
W.W. Coughlin, Wm. J.W. Smith, N.W. Hendry

June 10, 1966

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute
June 10, 1966
Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York, N.Y.



In Attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP. J.L. Rainey J.W. Christenbury	GARLOCK, INC. G.E. Houghton - - Olson
ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD. A.C. Steele E.L. Alexander (A.C.S. Ltd.)	H.K. PORTER COMPANY, INC. AP. Gouveia J.D. McClure
BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD. Wm. J.W. Smith R. Dodds-Mebron	RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC. J.A. Brown, Jr. J.A. Bettes, Jr. L.C. Williams J.F. Wronski R.B. Smith J.W. Hawkins I.Q. Scowcroft
JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP. W.S. Hough E.A. Schuman P.A. Rogers C.L. Sheckler W.C. Atkinson	TALLMAN-DE CLUSKEY FABRICS CO. J.L. Mitchell Ted D. McCluskey
CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORP. LTD. T.T. Tigert	UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY A.C. Link S.J. Peele, Jr. E.A. Morris Dr. J.H. Wolfsie W.C. Hitchcock
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT P. Jay Flocken (Legal Counsel)	U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE Dr. L.J. Cralley
ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE H.E. Sunbury (Secretary)	NICOLET INDUSTRIES R.T. Griffin
ASTI Headquarters Staff P.J. Smith	

Luncheon Guests

Mrs. J.A. Bettes, Jr., Mrs. S.J. Peele, Jr., Mrs. W.C. Atkinson
W.C. Hitchcock, U.S. Rubber Co., New York
W.A. Singleterry, U.S. Rubber Co., New York
R.T. Griffin, Nicolet Industries

**** MINUTES ****

1. President John A. Brown, Jr., called the meeting to order at 9:30 A.M. and asked each person present to stand and identify himself and his company affiliation.
2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. Mr. Peele moved that the reading be omitted, seconded by Mr. Atkinson and so voted.

3. The Financial Report was presented by Mr. E.A. Schuman, Treasurer. Mr. Peele moved that it be accepted, seconded by Mr. Hough, and it was so voted unanimously. The report is attached.

4. P.Jay Flocken, legal counsel, presented a report entitled 'Some Aspects of the Legal Problems on Asbestos Publicity: Grounds for Possible Libel Action and Standing to Sue'. Mr. Flocken referred to a recent example of statements made on a radio broadcast and then discussed the general problems involved in bringing an action for libel where the product or manufactured article has been named but no particular manufacturer has been named. Counsel discussed briefly the New York Court of Appeals' rulings in Drug Research Corp. v. Curtis Pub. Co., 7 N.Y.2d 435, and Harwood Pharm. Co. v. Nat. Broadcasting Co., 9 N.Y.2d 460. In conclusion, it was stated that without either a specific and direct reference to a particular plaintiff or necessarily implying plaintiff's fraud or deceit in putting a dangerous product upon the market, the probability of success of a libel suit in the circumstances referred to would be difficult to assure.

5. Mr. A.C. Steele, Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., presented an interesting report, on behalf of the asbestos fibre producers, concerning supply and demand for raw asbestos fibre. He mentioned the current shipping strike, which if long continued, could have a most adverse effect on mine operations.

6. Dr. J.H. Wolfsie, Corporate Medical Director, United States Rubber Company, was the Guest Speaker, and his subject was "Asbestos and Health".

Dr. Wolfsie referred to the alarming information that has appeared in the lay press concerning the alleged deleterious effects of asbestos on the health of the public. Apropos of this, some of the highlights of the present state of knowledge on the effects of asbestos on health were reviewed. Dr. Wolfsie read excerpts from certain news releases, and said that he could find many weaknesses in the statements made.

Dr. Wolfsie described the development of a preventive medical program to protect the health of employees from possible adverse effects of exposure to asbestos, and gave a brief account of the development of the present preventive health program in the United States Rubber Company for its asbestos employees.

An extensive question and answer period followed Dr. Wolfsie's talk, and our members were most appreciative of the privilege to hear him.

7. The committee reports were given by the chairmen of their respective committees as listed below. The full text of their reports is attached to these minutes.

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - W.C. Atkinson, Chairman

Sales Promotion Committee - W.S. Hough, Chairman

Technical Committee - J.D. McCluer, Chairman

Fiber Testing Committee - J.F. Wronski, Chairman

8. A "CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION" in the form of a Scroll was presented to Mr. John A. Bettes, Jr., on behalf of the members, by President Brown.

Mr. Bettes, better known as "Jack" to his many friends in the asbestos industry, is planning to retire in July 1966 from his position as Manager, Asbestos Textile Division, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Jack Bettes is a past president of the Institute, and has served it in many other capacities as well during his more than twenty years of faithful attendance at our meetings.

In accepting the Scroll, Jack expressed his great appreciation for it and also for the most enjoyable private cocktail party held in his honor on Wednesday evening, June 8th.

Jack stressed the value of the Institute as an aid to management training, and pointed out that getting to know each other is most important, as it builds confidence. He mentioned that the Institute has been of great value in bringing the mining industry in close contact with the asbestos textile industry, to their mutual advantage.

As a suggestion, Jack believes that our industry should spend more time promoting new uses for asbestos, and less time in defensive tactics against competitors.

Immediately after his retirement, about July 14th, Jack and his most attractive wife, Helen, will leave for an extended auto trip to the far West.

We will greatly miss his counsel and advice on Institute matters, his leadership in our industry, and the opportunity for personal contact with him. Our members wish him a most happy retirement!

9. The next meeting of the Institute will be held at The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., on October 6th and 7th, (Arrival Oct. 5th).

This is the Annual Meeting, and The Homestead was selected as being a delightful spot to bring the wives! Reservations are required thirty days in advance. So, plan to bring your wife, and help to make this Annual Meeting the Biggest and Best ever!

10. There being no further business to come before this meeting, on motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to adjourn. The luncheon that followed the meeting was made more enjoyable by presence of several wives as our guests.

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury
Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

May 9, 1966

Balance on Hand at Last Report, Jan. 10, 1966

General Fund	\$ 1877.40	
Savings Fund	18798.19	
Petty Cash Fund	15.02	
		\$20690.61

Receipts

To Savings Fund (Interest)	211.77	
To General Fund (1966 Dues)	8750.00	
To General Fund (Book Sales)	37.75	
To General Fund (Expense Refund)	56.00	

9055.52
\$29746.13

Total On Hand and Received

Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 months ending 2/28/66)	500.00	
Telephone (4 months)	75.79	
Meeting Expense - February 1966	685.28	
Fibre Test Manual Exp. (2nd Edition)	63.86	
Handbook Expense (3rd Edition)	372.01	
Secretary's Salary (6 months)	569.45	
F.I.C.A. Tax (Adjusted to July 1963)	220.60	
Secretary's Travel	125.00	
Office Rent (6 months)	383.32	
Exhibit Expense	52.00	
Printing & Office Supplies	73.75	
Stenographic	99.50	
Petty Cash (Vouchers 223-238 incl.)	71.72	

3292.48

Balance on Hand as of May 9, 1966 ----- \$26453.65

Funds

General Fund (Bank Statement of May 9, 1966)	\$ 7415.41	
Savings Fund	19009.96	
Petty Cash Fund	28.28	

Total Funds

\$26453.65

Assets as of May 9, 1966

General Fund	\$ 7415.41	
Savings Fund	19009.96	
Petty Cash on Hand	28.28	
Accounts Receivable (1966 dues)	500.00 (*)	
" (Book Sales)	21.55	
Postage on Hand	6.50	
Furniture and Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00	

Total Assets

\$26982.70

Liabilities (None)

Net Worth

\$26982.70

Respectfully submitted

H.E. Sunbury
H.E. Sunbury, Asst. Treasurer

(*) Paid 5/18/66

Minutes

AIR HYGIENE AND MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE
June 9, 1966
Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York, N.Y.

Attending:

Members:	W.C. Atkinson, Chairman	Johns-Manville Products Corp.
	L.C. Williams	Raybestos-Manhattan Inc.
	C.L. Sheckler	Johns-Manville Products Corp.
	R.B. Smith	Raybestos-Manhattan Inc.
	A.C. Link	United States Rubber Co.
	Ted D. McCluskey	Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Co.
	A.P. Gouveia	H.K. Porter Co. Inc.
	H. Walker	American Asbestos Textile Corp.
Guests:	Dr. J.H. Wolfsie	United States Rubber Co.
	Dr. Lewis J. Cralley	U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare
	Mr. Sands	U.S. Rubber Co.
	Mr. Langlois	Garlock Inc.
Absent:	K.W. Nelson	American Smelting & Refining Co

Bausch and Lomb Automatic Dust Counter

Due to Mr. Nelson's unavoidable absence the intended demonstration of the 40-2 portable dust counter was postponed.

There was some discussion on the merits of this counter and the consensus was that it would be of particular value in monitoring and quick checking operating areas after correlating with the Greenberg-Smith Impinger.

Environmental Health Survey

Dr. Lewis J. Cralley reported that the survey is progressing on schedule and that they are now in the areas of Friction Materials, Asbestos Cement Products and Insulation Materials.

Control of Dust by Treating Stock

Reports were given on the results obtained in control of dust by the application of oils and other solutions both to blended stock and to asbestos fiber.

Two companies are experimenting with S.D. 5 made by the Lenox Chemical Co. Preliminary controlled test runs indicate that it is possible to reduce the dust counts by applying up to 1% by spraying it on the fiber or on the stock. Further experimental runs will be made to determine the minimum effective amount to be used and its effect, if any, upon the products.

Another company has been using a mineral oil sprayed on the stock with satisfactory results.

General

There was some discussion and exchange of ideas on how to control dust at braiders and narrow fabric looms.

One company has installed vacuum ducts in the center of the braiders except where they make braid over braid. Here it is installed at the perimeter of the braider. Both systems have reduced the dust counts considerably.

Another company has succeeded in reducing the dust at weaving by running the warps over a smooth pick-up roll running in a trough containing a solution of 20% Velubra Softener GSE and 80% water. The softener is supplied by Amalgamated Chemical Corp., River and Ontario Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

The softener prevents the yarn from drying out by absorption of moisture from the air resulting in a smoother and less dusty yarn.

Proposal by the Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc.

Dr. Robert deTreville and Dr. Paul Gross of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation had been invited to attend a luncheon meeting for the purpose of presenting to the industry, through the A.I.H., a proposal for a supplementary investigation of the Specificity of Asbestos Bodies and the biologic effects of trace substances associated with Chrysotile Asbestos.

In addition to the speakers, 26 members and guests attended the luncheon meeting.

It was suggested that a contract could be arranged between the Industrial Health Foundation and a group of interested corporations who would contribute the funds for the investigation which would amount to a total of \$350,000; or it could be separated into two parts, the first of which would cost \$150,000 (Phases 1 and 2), and the second part would cost \$200,000. The second part would be optional at the completion of part one.

With the consent of Drs. deTreville and Gross, a copy of the presentation is attached to the minutes.

Pamphlet on Method for Determining Asbestos Dust Concentration

Since February, 20 additional copies have been shipped, by request, to companies in the U.S.A., Canada, England, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Australia.

In total, 232 copies have been shipped out. There are still approximately 800 on hand.

The Secretary has a record of all shipments.

Respectfully submitted,

W.C. Atkinson, Chairman
Air Hygiene & Mfg. Comm.

()

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.
Mellon Institute, 4400 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

June 1, 1966

Prospectus for An Investigation of:

- a. The Specificity of Asbestos Bodies and
- b. The Biologic Effects of Trace Substances
Associated with Chrysotile Asbestos.

INTRODUCTION

Thomson (1) found that about 30% of the people that had died in hospitals in Canetown (500 consecutive autopsies) had "asbestos bodies" in the lungs. The same author (2) found a similar prevalence of "asbestos bodies" among the hospital deaths in Miami, Florida. Cauna, Totten and Gross (3) examined the lungs of 100 non-selected hospital deaths for which autopsy permission had been obtained, and found that 40% of these had "asbestos bodies" in their lungs. Ian Webster (4) recently reported a 47% prevalence in Johannesburg.

There is, at present, a reasonable doubt that "asbestos bodies" are specific indicators of the inhalation of asbestos fibers. Such bodies have been found in coal miners and talc workers where they have been called "pseudo-asbestos bodies". Recently Davis (5) and Collet (6) have demonstrated the intracellular development of "asbestos bodies" secondary to amorphous material.

Asbestos occupies an anomalous position in its ability to produce lung damage, causing diffuse fibrosis and possibly also lung cancer. It is anomalous inasmuch as no other silicate has been shown to possess this ability. The fibrosis encountered in talcosis is limited to the tremolite variety, which is asbestos-like. On the other hand the pneumoconiosis associated with the mining of mica (another silicate) has not been investigated experimentally, and the fibrogenic activity of the dusts coexisting with the mica has not been evaluated. Other silicates may evoke either minimal or relatively slight inflammatory changes, and are incapable of producing lung cancer.

Inasmuch as certain polycyclic hydrocarbons and trace metals known to be potent cancer-producing agents have been demonstrated in asbestos, particularly nickel, chromium and benzopyrene, the possibility exists that the trace metals and/or the polycyclic hydrocarbons may be solely responsible for the observed pathogenicity.

This possibility is supported by two findings:

1. The report of Braun and Truan (7) which indicated that the prevalence of lung cancer among Canadian asbestos miners was no greater than that of the general population. This was in contrast to the report of Doll (8) which indicated a greatly increased risk of lung cancer among British workers exposed to asbestos dust while fabricating the asbestos.

2. In a recent investigation in the laboratory of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, lung cancers were found in rats exposed for 18 months to high concentrations of chrysotile dust.(9) Because rats exposed to chrysotile dust by other investigators failed to develop lung cancer, there is a good probability that the chrysotile dust that produced lung cancer was significantly different from that which did not have this effect. It is possible that this difference is

caused by a coating of nickel steel alloy applied to the asbestos dust particles during the continuous hammer milling process used for rendering the dust respirable. This method has not been used by previous investigators. Nickel has been found capable of producing lung cancer in trace amounts.

Although asbestos and glass are both silicates, the industrial health experience with workers of these two materials has been vastly different. No pulmonary disease has been reported in workers exposed to glass dust.

Nevertheless, the dust of filamentous glass has been labeled as highly dangerous in the lay press by association with asbestos. It is a fact that although the effect of flake glass dust on the lungs of animals has been reported, no similar study has been made of the dust of filamentous glass which does not have an associated resin or filler.

PROPOSAL

Phase 1.

It is proposed to examine the response of animal lungs to different inorganic fibrous materials of contrasting chemical composition, and to characterize the differences and similarities in the response.

Phase 2.

It is proposed to investigate the influence of trace minerals and polycyclic hydrocarbons (i.e., benzo(a)pyrene) associated with chrysotile ore or the subsequent processing on the long-term response of the lung to the dust.

Another objective of this phase is to obtain definitive data on the long-term effect of dust derived from filamentous glass upon the lungs. Three varieties of such glass dust will be investigated:

1. with the phenol-formaldehyde-type of binder
2. with the binders used in textiles
3. without binder.

Phase 3.

A comparative study of the three main types of asbestos dust (chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite) is proposed to attempt to pinpoint the cause of biological activity - i.e., whether due to silicates per se or the associated trace metals or hydrocarbons. Positive findings would be a basis for identifying any possible health hazards and for suggesting specific engineering or other process controls to eliminate such hazards.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Phase 1.

The following fibrous materials will be reduced to respirable particle size ($<3\mu$) and will be injected in amounts of 3.5 mg. to 30 mg. as aqueous suspensions:

1. chrysotile dust (Prepared by milling in Wright mill and with demonstrated carcinogenic potential)
2. Chrysotile dust (unmilled synthetic)*
3. Aluminum nitride
4. tricalcium phosphate (filamentous)
5. fibrous glass
 - a. with phenol-formaldehyde-type binder

5. b. with binder used for textiles
c. without binder
6. magnesium hydroxide (brucite)
7. mineral wool
8. zinc oxide (filamentous)

*Synthetic chrysotile has been prepared at Mellon Institute by Dr. William Granquist. Electron photomicrographs show the characteristic tubular crystals.

These materials will be injected intratracheally into hamsters under ether anesthesia. Previous experience has demonstrated that asbestos bodies will form in response to chrysotile dust within five months. The animals will therefore be held for six months and then killed. Asbestos bodies will be sought in lung juice as well as in the lung tissues.

The lungs will be expanded with buffered formalin under a head of 10 cm. of water. Blocks removed from these lungs will be sectioned at 6 μ after paraffin impregnation. These sections will be stained by different methods and photographed sequentially to provide means for studying more completely the tissue reaction to these various materials. Search for the so-called asbestos bodies will be made using routinely stained sections, and sections stained for iron. In addition, unstained cleared sections will be examined under dark-field conditions for asbestos bodies. The latter glow when examined in this manner.

The difference in tissue reaction between the synthetic chrysotile dust and that which is known to be fibrogenic as well as carcinogenic will point to the contribution to pathogenicity made by one or more of the various trace substances which may be associated with chrysotile asbestos dust as a result of processing.

The development of "asbestos bodies", better termed Ferruginous bodies, to dusts other than asbestos would point to the non-specificity of these structures and to the desirability of collecting such "asbestos bodies" from human lungs in order to subject them to electron-probe analysis. Such analysis could give information in regard to the chemical make-up of the dust responsible for the development of the Ferruginous ("asbestos" body).

Phase 2.

In order to explore the etiologic role of the various components of chrysotile asbestos in the production of lung fibrosis and lung cancer, six series of rats will be injected intratracheally with the following:

1. chrysotile dust known to be carcinogenic (9)
2. synthetic chrysotile
3. synthetic chrysotile plus nickel
4. synthetic chrysotile plus chrome
5. synthetic chrysotile plus nickel, chrome and benzopyrene
6. nickel alone or with carbon as carrier
7. chrome alone or with carbon as carrier
8. benzopyrene with carbon as carrier

These rats will be held for two years and then killed. The lungs will be prepared for examination and sections cut in the same manner as in Phase 1.

Three other series of rats will be injected intratracheally with the following dusts:

1. filamentous glass with phenol-formaldehyde-type binder
2. filamentous glass with the binders used for textiles
3. filamentous glass without binder.

These animals will also be held for two years and then killed. The lungs will be prepared and studied as in the preceding groups, with special attention to asbestos bodies in lung tissues or juice.

The number of animals per series will be such that there will be no doubt regarding the statistical significance of the results.

Phase 3.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROPOSAL

(Note: The following supplement has been added to the original proposal of April 15, 1966).

INTRODUCTION

Because of the interest of a number of companies in biologic investigations similar to those planned for chrysotile asbestos, but using instead, amosite and crocidolite, an additional investigation is proposed to be undertaken concurrently with the one proposed April 15, 1966.

As in the proposal dealing with chrysotile asbestos, the purpose of the presently proposed concurrent investigation is to attempt to pinpoint the cause of the biologic activity of all three main types of asbestos dusts: whether this lies in the silicates per se, in the associated trace metals, or in the associated hydrocarbons.

Because neither amosite nor crocidolite is available as a pure synthetic material, the investigation proposed for these two types of asbestos is necessarily different from that proposed for chrysotile. Nevertheless, in order to make the investigation complete, it is desirable to include also chrysotile in the new investigation since different methods are involved.

Inasmuch as the biologic activity of asbestos seems to have two components: (a.) inflammatory--responsible for asbestosis, and (b.) neoplastic--responsible for lung cancer and mesothelioma, it is advisable to investigate both of them. This can readily be accomplished within the four year span contemplated for this investigation.

In order to determine whether the biologic activity of asbestos resides in the silicate, in the associated trace metals, or in the associated hydrocarbons, attempts will be made to remove the trace metals and the hydrocarbons from their respective silicates and to compare the biologic activities of such "purified" asbestos samples from which these associated materials have been removed.

PROTOCOL

As a prerequisite to any biologic testing (insofar as the lungs are concerned), it is necessary to reduce the asbestos to a respirable particle size. This will be done in the following manner: the amosite and crocidolite will be ball-milled and then fed into continuous hammer mills modified from a design by Holt and Young (10). The dusts emerging from the hammer mills will be collected in electro-

static precipitators. This method has been used successfully by us to reduce chrysotile asbestos to a particle size, 70% of which was respirable. A sufficient quantity of finely divided chrysotile dust is available for the purposes of this investigation.

All three types of asbestos dust will be deprived of the greater portion or of all of their hydrocarbon content in one of two ways:

1. by continuous extraction with various solvents
2. by heating beyond the decomposition point of the hydrocarbons.

The trace metals will be removed from the three types of asbestos dust by treatment with aqua regia followed by treatment with EDTA (ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid, a chelating agent).

One batch of each type of asbestos dust will be subjected to both procedures, i.e., removal of trace metals and removal of hydrocarbons.

Accordingly, each of the three types of asbestos dust will consist of five batches, each with a different composition:

1. the unaltered dust as collected in the precipitators
2. the dust minus the hydrocarbons (heat-treated). Here, it is anticipated that there may also have been some change in the chemical structure of the asbestos through loss of some molecules of water of hydration.
3. the dust minus the hydrocarbons (solvent extraction). Here, it is anticipated that the extraction may not be 100% complete.
4. the dust minus trace metals
5. the dust minus trace metals then subjected to solvent extraction to remove most of the hydrocarbons.

In order to investigate the inflammatory component of the various (15) batches of asbestos dust, these will be injected intratracheally into rats and hamsters. The lungs of these animals are expected to show definitive changes within one year after the intrapulmonary introduction of the dusts.

In order to explore the lung cancer aspect of the neoplastic component of the biologic activity of asbestos dust, additional rats will be injected with the same batches of dust as above and allowed to live out their lives. Most of the animals, however, will have died before the end of the third year.

The other (mesotheliomatous) aspect of the above neoplastic component will be investigated by injecting the 15 different batches of asbestos dust within the pleural cavity of rats and hamsters and allowing them to live out their lives. Most of these animals will also have died before the end of the third year.

For the investigation of the inflammatory component of asbestos dust, a large enough number of animals will be put on test to allow sampling at intervals throughout the year and still have an adequate number remaining to represent the 12 month old lesion.

A tabular summary of the protocol is attached.

REPORTS

Definite trends in regard to the inflammatory component are expected to be demonstrable in animals that will be killed prior to the 12 month period (as indicated under footnote (b) in the Tabular Summary). An interim report covering the findings in these 420 animals will, therefore, be issued at the end of the first year.

Because few, if any, tumors are expected to develop prior to 24 months, no interim report on the neoplastic component will be issued until the end of the third year. The final report covering the

entire investigation will be issued toward the end of the fourth year. This report will probably be in the form of several manuscripts suitable for publication.

SUPERVISION

Research will be performed under the direct supervision of Dr. Paul Gross, Director of the Foundation's Research Laboratory. The Foundation's studies on asbestos presently are being conducted under partial support of the U.S. Government through a National Institutes of Health grant and a contract with the U.S. Public Health Service, Division of Occupational Health (Dr. Lewis J. Cralley).

TABULAR SUMMARY OF PROTOCOL

Type of Asbestos	Batch (a)	Dust Injected Intratracheally for			Dust Injected Intrapleurally for	
		Inflammatory	Component	Lung Cancer	Mesothelioma	
		No. (b) Rats	No. (b) Hamsters	No. (c) Rats	No. (c) Rats	No. (c) Hamsters
Chrysotile	1	20	20	20	20	20
	2	20	20	20	20	20
	3	20	20	20	20	20
	4	20	20	20	20	20
	5	20	20	20	20	20
Amosite	1	20	20	20	20	20
	2	20	20	20	20	20
	3	20	20	20	20	20
	4	20	20	20	20	20
	5	20	20	20	20	20
Crocidolite	1	20	20	20	20	20
	2	20	20	20	20	20
	3	20	20	20	20	20
	4	20	20	20	20	20
	5	20	20	20	20	20
TOTALS		300	300	300	300	300

(a) The following batches are identified:

- No. 1 = dust as collected from electrostatic precipitators
- No. 2 = dust extracted with solvents
- No. 3 = dust heated to decompose hydrocarbons
- No. 4 = dust treated with aqua regia and EYTA
- No. 5 = dust treated as with No. 4 and No. 2

- (b) Two animals killed immediately after the dust injection
Four animals killed 4 days after the dust injection
Four animals killed 1 month after the dust injection
Four animals killed 6 months after the dust injection
Six animals killed 12 months after the dust injection
- (c) All animals allowed to live out their lives

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MINUTES OF THE SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE
ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE MEETING
JUNE 9 - 10, 1966

A full complement of all member companies was present at the Sales Promotion Meeting on June 9, 1966.

We reviewed all known foreign competition situations feeling that it is quite important to stay abreast with inroads that have been made in the U.S.A. even though to date they might be considered minor in sales volume. The latest report from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, indicates the following imports into the U.S.A. which are sizable enough to be of some concern:

	<u>March 1966</u>		<u>1st 3 mos. 1966</u>	
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>\$</u>
ASBESTOS YARN, Etc.				
United Kingdom	51,132	29,425	119,230	96,044
Japan	15,103	3,041	49,043	26,505
Canada	<u>5,246</u>	<u>4,019</u>	<u>9,095</u>	<u>8,089</u>
Total	71,486	41,485	178,268	130,638

We have been unsuccessful in placing the A.T.I. display at the Franklin Institute Museum, Philadelphia. It was decided that the Sales Promotion Committee would issue a leaflet or make available photos to be sent to a sizable list of technical and engineering schools soliciting the use of the display on their campus.

We discussed the Asbestos Fibre stockpiling program reporting that Arizona so-called Textile Grade Asbestos Fibre purchased by the U.S. Government against recommendations by the A.T.I. resulted in no bids for resale at a recent opening in Washington, D.C.

It was reported that North American Asbestos Co., Chicago, Illinois, is now marketing an asbestos felt as a fire resisting protective insert in mattresses for the hotel, motel and hospital trade.

We completed a lengthy review of all copy and format for the third edition of the A.T.I. Handbook which will go out for bids in July and probably be published in the Fall of 1966.

ASTM approval was received to use 29 pages of ASTM specifications for a charge of \$273.

(Signed) W.S. Hough

W.S. HOUGH
CHAIRMAN

MINUTES: Asbestos Textile Institute
Technical Committee Report
June 9, 1966

The meeting was held at Barbizon - Plaza Hotel, New York, N. Y.

IN ATTENDANCE: Edward A. Morris - U. S. Rubber Co.
C. E. Houghton - Carlock, Inc.
J. W. Hawkins - Raybestos - Manhattan, Inc.
William Maaskant - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
Irvin Barnett - Johns - Manville Corp.
J. D. McCluer - H. K. Porter Co., Inc.
H. E. Sunbury - Asbestos Textile Institute
Paul J. Smith - A.S.T.M.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED:

A.T.I. Hand Book. Confirmation of weight values on Tapes.

The Technical Committee was requested to review and confirm the weight values of metallic and plain tapes for reprinting in the revised third edition of the Hand Book. These values are presently shown in Tables Q and R respectively. The Committee made a detailed study of this and recommended the following:

To recommend the weight values for decimal tapes as given in Military Specification Mil-C-3053D for .010", .015", .020", .025", and .030" since the industry usually makes these tapes to conform to the Military Specification and also since there is very minor deviation of the weight values in the Military Specification from those in the current Hand Book.

To confirm the present values of 1/32", 1/16", 1/8" and 1/4" plain tapes and the present values of 1/16", 1/8", and 1/4" metallic tapes as accurate since all the weight values of these come within the tolerable limits of industry's values.

To delete 3/16" plain and 3/16" metallic from the Hand Book since they are not popular sizes.

Industry weight values were found almost identical to Hand Book values with exception of 1/32" plain and the variation here was less than 10% as shown in the appended table. Conformance of Mil-C-1053D with Hand Book is also shown in the table.

The chairman will send a letter with the above recommendation on tapes to H. E. Sunbury with direction that he send this information to Howard Bain who is editing the Hand Book.

Mil-C-10316B. No action to date has been made by the agency on issuing an interim specification correcting the thickness values. The last communication from the agency was on October 29, 1965 at which time the agency agreed to make this correction as requested by W. Maaskant, Chairman of the Technical Committee at that time. A follow up letter to the agency was made May 4, 1966 by W. Maaskant. The committee found that the thickness values in Mil-C-10316A are correct but the values in Mil-C-10316B are incorrect.

Consideration was given to two other items but action was not taken. In SS-C-466e specifying as optional the use of .006" nickel wire or .008" monel wire in sewing thread, When this specification comes up for revision.

Making a closer tolerance than $\pm 7\%$ on weight of woven asbestos cloth when specification comes up for revision again, on D1571

Revision of ASTM Specifications D315, D1571, and D2100

At the February 1966 meeting the committee reported completion of the 3rd Draft of D315 tape and the 4th Draft of D1571 cloth and that copies of these two were in the hands of Dr. Scroggie's Editorial Committee and Mr. Nicodemus' A-L Committee. The committee had reason to believe they would be approved and a favorable report was given. The following week the chairman received a letter from Dr. Scroggie's committee making many changes in both specifications. The committee felt that making further revisions would not accomplish very much and that it would be more effective to allow representatives of A-L Committee to resolve the differences with Dr. Scroggie. Accordingly, on March 3, 1966 a meeting was held in New York between A-L representatives and Dr. Scroggie and at this meeting the differences were resolved. On the basis of the resolved differences, the Technical Committee drafted the 4th Draft of D315 tape and the 5th Draft of D1571 cloth. Concurrently Mr. P. O. Nicodemus revised D2100 on electrical insulation and submitted it with D315 and D1571. These were satisfactory editorily so far as Dr. Scroggie's committee was concerned, but a temporary set-back resulted when the editor of ASTM took exceptions to these three specifications. After explanation and assistance from Paul Smith of ASTM and P. O. Nicodemus Chairman of A-L Committee, the three specifications were approved with very minor changes. On May 17, a letter from Paul Smith advised the chairman that these three would appear in the 1966 preprint of ASTM. On June 1, 1966, a copy of the preprint was received and only minor changes were noted.

Letter ballots are now out to all members of D-13 Committee on these three specifications. Results of the ballots have not been received.

Committee members were requested to proof read these specifications and report to the chairman before July 1st. any typographical errors or discrepancies. The chairman is to report these to Paul Smith if any are found.

Howard Bain met briefly with the committee and agreement was made that we would convey information on the status of tapes in the Hand Book within the next two weeks and that he would use information in the preprint on tapes, cloth, and electrical insulation for setting up the revised Hand Book.

Revision of ASTM Specification - D1918 Asbestos Content

At the February 1966 meeting the 1st. Draft on D1918 was made. Since that meeting two more Drafts have been made by correspondence, the 2nd. and 3rd. Drafts. At the present meeting the 3rd. Draft was reviewed and minor changes and corrections made. This will now issue as the 4th. Draft dated June 9, 1966 and copies will be sent to Dr. Scroggie's S-C Editorial Committee and P. O. Micodemus' A-4 Committee with the request that they review and respond in time for committee discussion at our next meeting August 18 and 19th.

Revision of ASTM Specification - D299 Yarn

A start was made on this specification and approximately half of it was covered. The chairman requested that each committee member continue this specification and also D375 roving and send in their comments on how these two should be revised. The several comments will be merged to form the 1st. Draft of D299 and 1st. Draft of D375 and these will be used as the basis for further discussion.

Next Meeting of Technical Committee

Since there are six more specifications to revise, the committee felt that progress on these would be too slow with one day meetings at the regular ATI meetings, especially in view of other items which come up. Accordingly the next meeting was set up as a two day meeting August 18 and 19th at ASTM headquarters in Philadelphia. At that meeting a decision will be made as to whether we will meet one day ahead at our October meeting.

The committee wishes to acknowledge and thank Paul Smith of ASTM for the contribution he has made in revising these specifications.

J. D. McCluer
Chairman of Technical Committee

Appendix to Minutes of Meeting of Technical Committee
June 9, 1966

Table 1
1/32" Plain Tape

WIDTH	POUNDS PER 100 FEET						
	SUPPLIER			A.T.I.		DEVIATION OF AV. FROM H.B.	
	1	2	3	H.B.	AVE.	AMOUNT	PERCENT
1/2	.80	.70	.70	.80	.75	.05	6
3/4	1.18	1.10	1.05	1.18	1.13	.05	4
1	1.66	1.40	1.45	1.66	1.54	.12	7
1 1/4	2.00	1.80	-	2.00	1.93	.07	3.5
1 1/2	2.40	2.10	2.15	2.40	2.26	.14	6
2	3.10	2.90	2.90	3.10	3.00	.10	3
2 1/2	3.80	3.50	3.60	3.80	3.68	.12	3
3	4.50	-	4.30	4.50	4.43	.07	1.5

Table 2

Decimal Tapes

THICKNESS	WIDTH	POUNDS PER 100 FEET			DEVIATION OF AV. FROM HAND BOOK	
		A.T.I. H.B.	MIL-C-3053D	AV.	AMOUNT	PERCENT
.010"	1/2	.29	.24	.265	.025	6.6
	3/4	.40	.34	.370	.030	7.5
	1	.52	.45	.485	.035	6.7
	1 1/4	.66	.55	.605	.055	8.3
	1 1/2	.77	.64	.695	.075	9.7
.015"	1/2	.37	.36	.365	.005	1.4
	3/4	.49	.50	.495	.005	1.0
	1	.61	.65	.630	.020	3.3
	1 1/4	.77	.79	.780	.010	1.3
	1 1/2	.90	.93	.915	.015	1.7
	2	1.15	1.19	1.170	.010	0.9
.020"	1/2	.46	.45	.455	.005	1.1
	3/4	.63	.63	.630	0	0.0
	1	.80	.80	.800	0	0.0
	1 1/4	1.00	.99	.995	.005	0.5
	1 1/2	1.16	1.18	1.170	.001	0.1
	2	1.52	1.54	1.530	.010	0.7
.025"	1/2	.55	.63	.590	.040	7.3
	3/4	.80	.84	.820	.020	2.5
	1	1.00	1.03	1.015	.015	1.5
	1 1/4	1.28	1.33	1.305	.025	2.0
	1 1/2	1.50	1.58	1.540	.020	1.7
	2	2.00	2.11	2.055	.055	2.7
	2 1/2	2.40	-	-	-	-
	3	2.80	-	-	-	-
.030"	3/4	1.08	1.10	1.090	.010	1.0
	1	1.43	1.46	1.445	.015	1.0
	1 1/4	1.80	1.77	1.785	.030	2.7
	1 1/2	2.13	2.10	2.115	.015	0.7
	2	2.86	2.78	2.820	.040	1.4
	2 1/2	3.45	-	-	-	-
	3	4.17	-	-	-	-

Minutes: ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
FIBER TESTING COMMITTEE

June 9, 1966

Barbizon Plaza Hotel

New York, N.Y.

9:30 A.M. to 12:00 Noon

Attending:

J. Wronski, Chairman

R. Dodds-Hebron

T. T. Tigert

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Bell Asbestos Mines, Inc.

Cassiar Asbestos Corp. Ltd.

Subjects Discussed

1. The printing of the new fiber testing manual was completed just about on schedule and copies have been distributed to all companies and groups that had previously placed orders for them. Of the 3113 copies purchased, 423 still remain and are stored in Mr. Sunbury's garage. One hundred of these were ordered by the Institute and are earmarked for sale to parties addressing requests for them to the Institute. The remaining 323 are uncommitted. Of these, 210 resulted from increasing the original order from 2790 to 3000 to take advantage of a price concession. The remaining 113 were the result of a printing over-run and were purchased at a greatly reduced price.
2. Further data on two proposed test procedures -- one for the determination of asbestos fiber frictional properties and the other for determination of spicule content of textile grade fibers -- were to be presented at this meeting. However, the sponsors of these two procedures were absent and discussion is deferred until the next meeting.
3. The committee sends its regards and hopes for an early recovery for Dewey Childers of H.K. Porter who was hospitalized at the time of this meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. Wronski

FINAL COST FIGURES

TESTING PROCEDURES FOR CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS FIBRE
(Second Edition)

July 1, 1966

Incidental Expenses

Editorial, travel, phone, etc. -----	\$ 895.32
Typing copy -----	100.00
Shipping cartons -----	98.25

Total \$1093.57

Total pages

Bound Manuals -----	669600 (95%)
Reprints of Individual Tests -----	37192 (5%)

Total 706792 (100%)

Incidental expenses pro-rated on pages.

Bound Manuals -- \$1093.57 x 95% --	\$1038.89
Reprints ----- \$1093.57 x 5% --	54.68

\$1093.57

Summary of Costs

<u>Item</u>	<u>Bound Manuals</u>	<u>Reprints</u>
Printing	\$4184.40	\$750.00
Incidental costs (Pro-rated)	1038.89	54.68
Freight on surplus copies (est)	31.45	
Total	\$5254.74	\$804.68
Total orders received	2790	5026
Unit cost	\$1.863	\$0.160

H. J. Sunbury
H. J. Sunbury
Exec. Secretary