

Page 70 He believes dust in certain amounts can constitute health hazard. Does not believe asbestos shorter than 5 microns can be health hazard.

Page 71 He agrees brake wear dust does contain some amount of chrysotile asbestos greater than 5 microns.

Page 72 He is familiar with studies by Hickish and Knight done in 1968. Industrial hygiene dept conducted air samplings some times.

Page 74 since he's left Ford he has kept current on health literature regarding asbestos.

Page 75 In late 1980's Ford produced vehicle with asbestos free brakes.

Page 76 Arthur Rohl and Mt. Sinai did study, exhibit 1.

Page 77 He is familiar with Sinai study.

Page 81 Does not agree with Rohl's study that states free asbestos fibers were in brake wear dust. Methodology was not accepted then. They used xray defraction .

Page 85 X-ray defractions are questionable. OSHA only counts those greater than 5 microns in length.

Page 91 He does not believe brake and clutch servicing was hazardous.

Page 92 Precautionary to use the vacuuming method. Technical services bulletins was available to the public.

Page 94 Ford did label brake materials in mid 1980's.

Page 95 He recalls no warnings given with regard to asbestos.

Page 114 In 1973, Ford knew that breathing asbestos dust could cause asbestosis and cancer.