

FILE NAME: Johns-Manville (JMA)

DATE: 1967-1968

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Newspaper Articles & Memos

9117B

TO: The Board of Directors

Report of Activity

On

HEALTH ASPECTS OF ASBESTOS

June 1, 1966 to January 1, 1968

January 15, 1968

Report of Activity

On

HEALTH ASPECTS OF ASBESTOS

I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

Attached for reference is the only prior report to the Board on this subject, dated June 10, 1966. (Appendix A) It traces the origin of the asbestos-health problem and activities undertaken by Johns-Manville between March and June 1966.

This status report summarizes what has transpired since June 1966 and discusses current projects.

II. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

In March 1967 Johns-Manville established a new Department of Environmental Control. Its director, Ed Fenner, a mechanical engineer by training, reports to A. C. Smith, Senior Vice President for Research, Development and Engineering. He directs a coordinated approach to the overall J-M environmental control situation dealing with both employee and general public, covering all divisions, plants and mines.

Every 60 days, this group gives C. B. Burnett and the President's Staff a detailed briefing on environmental control activities, backed up by a carefully documented written report.

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As indicated by the attached extract from the November 1, 1967 Report (Appendix B), priority attention is being given to locations where asbestos dust levels are higher than we consider acceptable.

Because Johns-Manville was one of the first industrial firms to take a "total environment" approach and set up a special department, we have had favorable publicity in several trade publications, including OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS. A reprint of the latter article is attached (Appendix C).

One project to which the Environmental Control Department is giving high priority is the development of "Codes of Practice" for the guidance of contractors and customers who handle and work with asbestos-containing products in the field. Several of these booklets are presently being prepared by the EC working with the Public Relations Department.

III. MEDICAL ADVISOR

In November, C. B. Burnett announced the appointment of Dr. George W. Wright as Consultant to the President on medical matters. Dr. Wright, Head of the Department of Medical Research at Saint Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, is a recognized authority on asbestos and human health. A copy of his "Curriculum Vitae" is attached (Appendix D).

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IV. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

To make certain that J-M takes a coordinated, high priority approach to the asbestos/health problem, C.B. Burnett early in 1967, designated an "Environmental Health Committee," under the chairmanship of F. J. Solon, Jr., Vice President, Advertising and Public Relations. This Committee, which meets bi-monthly to review progress, problems and plans, is composed of the following personnel:

C. B. Burnett, President

H. M. Ball, Senior Vice President, General Counsel

E. M. Fenner, Director, Environmental Control

H. M. Jackson, Manager, Industrial Relations
and Development

K. V. Lindell, Senior Vice President
Asbestos Fiber Division

A. B. Marchant, Senior Vice President
Industrial Relations

W. P. Raines
Director of Public Relations

Ivan Sabourin, Legal Counsel to the Quebec Asbestos
Mining Association

C. L. Sheckler, Manager, Occupational Environmental
Control

A. C. Smith, Senior Vice President
Research, Development & Engineering

F. J. Solon, Jr., Vice President, Advertising and
Public Relations

Dr. George W. Wright, Medical Consultant to the President

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V. PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Following are highlights of the public relations activities, in connection with the asbestos/health problem, that have been undertaken by the J-M Public Relations Department with the assistance of Hill & Knowlton, our Public Relations Counsel, during the past 18 months:

A. PUBLIC RELATIONS MATERIALS

Attached is a precisely worded statement titled "Asbestos and Human Health" (Appendix E) which summarizes presently known scientific facts concerning the relationship between asbestos and human health. It was developed by the Public Relations, Industrial Relations, Research and Environmental Control Departments and was reviewed and cleared by all members of the aforementioned Environmental Health Committee.

Quotes from this statement will be used, as needed, by the President, Chairman of Canadian Johns-Manville, Vice President for Finance, Vice President and General Counsel, Controller, the Environmental Control Department and the Public Relations Department in handling inquiries from stockholders, financial analysts, public officials, the press and other outside groups.

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In addition, copies of "Asbestos and Human Health" have been distributed to Senior Officers, Division General Managers, Division Staff Managers, District Sales Managers, Plant and Mine Managers and Industrial Relations Managers at all J-M locations.

B. BACKGROUND PAPERS

We contemplate that this basic statement will answer most questions on the asbestos/health problem. However, for those dealing with scientific writers, the general press, financial analysts, etc., we decided it advisable to have greater detail available on a number of specific aspects of the asbestos/health question. Therefore, preparation is underway on seven "background papers" that will be, in effect, appendices to the basic position paper. Subjects include asbestos-cement pipe, asbestosis, mesothelioma, lung cancer, asbestos bodies, types of asbestos, asbestos and the general public.

C. ACTION PROGRAM

The development and use of the basic statement and the background papers, are part of an overall public relations action program that has been developed and approved by the Environmental Health Committee. A copy of this action program is attached (Appendix F).

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D. HANDLING PRESS RELATIONS IN THE MANVILLE, NEW JERSEY AREA

In August, 1967, THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION published an article by four doctors at Somerset Hospital, Somerville, New Jersey, who said they had diagnosed 17 cases of mesothelioma, a very rare form of cancer, among patients living in the vicinity of the Johns-Manville Plant at Manville, New Jersey. They associated this frequency of mesothelioma with asbestos.

On Sunday, September 10, 1967 the NEWARK-STAR LEDGER ran a Page One article (Appendix G), reporting on this finding. Subsequently, every newspaper covering the general area of New Jersey where the Manville Plant is located ran articles on the subject. Although the basic statement had not been finalized at that time, the public relations Department worked with Legal, Industrial Relations and Environmental Control in developing interim statements that were used to help answer the accusations. In every case, the company was successful in working with editors in the development of follow-up articles that, while they did not absolve asbestos, did present the matter in an objective and realistic light and removed it from the "epidemic scare" atmosphere that had been generated by the initial reports. Attached

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is a typical follow-up article, from the SOMERSET MESSENGER GAZETTE (Appendix H).

E. ASBESTOS-CEMENT PIPE ALLEGATIONS

Late in November, 1967 allegations about the possible hazard of drinking water supplied through asbestos-cement pipe were introduced into a politically-oriented fight in the metropolitan government of Nashville, Tennessee. Briefly -- for many years only cast iron pipe, supplied by one vendor, has been used in the Nashville water system. The Purchasing Committee of the City Council introduced the idea of asbestos-cement pipe as a possible alternate to cast iron.

Through means, not entirely clear at present, Dr. James Snell, a medical professor at Vanderbilt University, was inspired to write the head of the Nashville Metropolitan Water Department, expressing concern about the safety of asbestos-cement pipe, in view of the publicity that asbestos had received as an alleged cancer-causing agent. Dr. Snell's letter is attached (Appendix I).

Publication of Dr. Snell's letter in the NASHVILLE BANNER (Appendix J) and announced plans by the Purchasing Committee of the City Council to visit J-M's Manville Plant

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generated considerable publicity and attention in Nashville.

Working with the Pipe Division, arrangements were made to host the city councilmen and Dr. George W. Wright talked with the group at length on asbestos/health. He put the problem into perspective by emphasizing that asbestos appears to be, at most, an occupational hazard that is definitely dose-related. He stated that there is no evidence to support Dr. Snell's allegation that the use of asbestos-cement water pipe might cause cancer. Dr. Wright's comments were given prominence by the NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN, the city's largest circulation newspaper, in its December 12, 1967 issue, clipping attached (Appendix K).

Following their return, the Nashville councilmen made further favorable comment about asbestos-cement pipe to the newspapers. (Appendix L).

Shortly after his talk with the Nashville group, Dr. Wright put his verbal comments into written form in a letter addressed to F. J. Solon, Jr. (Appendix M).

A further outgrowth of the Nashville situation has been the stated intent (based upon letters from Nashville officials) by the U. S. Department of Health, Education

and Welfare, to investigate the alleged health hazards of asbestos-cement pipe.

Photocopies of the damaging November 30th NASHVILLE BANNER article questioning asbestos-cement pipe began turning up in various other parts of the country, in the hands of officials charged with specification or purchase of water pipe. We had sufficient evidence to indicate these clippings were being placed by people connected with the cast iron pipe industry.

So, with legal counsel present and all proceedings tape recorded, a meeting was held at J-M's invitation on January 3, 1968, among the four principal manufacturers of asbestos-cement pipe with the Director of the American Water Works Association also present. These future courses of action were determined:

1. The need to visit informally with personnel of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to determine the future course of the proposed investigation of asbestos-cement pipe and the feasibility of broadening such an investigation to include all types of pipe carrying potable water.
2. The Director of Public Relations and Hill and Knowlton to proceed with a background paper on asbestos-cement pipe.

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3. The General Counsel of Johns-Manville, as authorized by the other asbestos-cement manufacturers, to discuss with the Counsel for the Cast Iron Pipe Research Institute the poor advisability of using health hazard allegations as a device to promote the sale of any type of water pipe.

F. GOVERNMENTAL INTEREST

In addition to the above-stated involvement of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare with asbestos-cement pipe, several other indications of interest in asbestos and health, at the government level, are worthy of note. President Johnson's comments to a group of labor editors and Surgeon General Stewart's remarks at a Senate hearing are contained in our June 10, 1966 report to the Board. In addition, New Jersey Congressman Patten of Perth Amboy, in September 1967, introduced a bill designed to set standards in asbestos manufacturing and transportation. Attached is a copy of the newsletter (Appendix N) to his constituents, in which Representative Patten explains his proposed legislation. This Patten Bill received very little national publicity and the best information now that it is most unlikely that any action will be taken upon this proposed legislation.

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To date, none of these actions has led to serious governmental interference with the asbestos industry but such interference as well as congressional investigation, remain quite distinct possibilities.

G. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION ADDRESS

In October 1967, F. J. Solon, Jr., Vice President, Advertising and Public Relations, delivered a paper on the subject "Communicating the Effectiveness of Industry's Hazard and Pollution Controls - Whose Job?" to the annual meeting of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation in Pittsburgh. He stressed both the importance of positive communication by industry of the facts regarding its occupational and environmental control problems, and the responsibility of medical and scientific people to challenge those of their colleagues who make sensational charges merely for the sake of publicity, without backup proof. The paper is being printed and distributed by IHF.

H. Monitoring, Evaluating and Circulating Medical Articles, Newspaper and Magazine Clippings, etc.

An important public relations activity is the continuous monitoring of medical journals, both domestic and foreign, as well as newspapers, magazines and radio and television programs, for scientific papers and articles relating to asbestos and health.

Since these medical papers and publicity mentions are too voluminous to enable mention of each in a report of this length, only the most significant ones are summarized as follows:

I. Medical Journal and Meeting Reports

- . Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, Head of Medical Research at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York and Dr. E.C. Hammond, Chief Statistician of the American Cancer Society, reported in June 1967 that the combined effects of exposure to asbestos dust along with cigarette smoking results in a greatly increased risk of lung cancer. However, they reported no lung cancer found among non-smoking asbestos workers in this particular study.
- . Drs. Selikoff and Hammond, in another study, reported (October 1967) that 50 percent of the autopsied lungs of New York City residents exhibited so-called "asbestos bodies," although the finding was not related to any specific disease nor to the cause of death.
- . Drs. Demy and Adler of Somerset Hospital, Somerville, New Jersey, reported (July 1967) 47 cases of lung cancer and mesothelioma (cancer of the walls of the chest and abdominal cavity) among residents of the

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area. This was attributed to asbestos exposure through previous employment at Johns-Manville.

- . Four other physicians from the same hospital Dr. Borow and associates, reported (August 1967) that 17 cases of mesothelioma had been discovered within a three-year period among residents of the Manville area. Two of these patients had not had occupational asbestos exposure. They speculated on the relationship to asbestos in the area.
- . Researchers at the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, Pittsburgh, (Dr. Gross and associates) reported (September 1967) producing lung cancer in rats exposed to asbestos dust. These workers noted that the asbestos dust used was highly contaminated with trace metals, which may have induced the cancers.
- . Dr. Gross and associates, in another study, reported (November 1967) that growths similar to "asbestos bodies" can be produced by other substances, leading to the suggestion that such bodies of unknown origin should be called "ferruginous bodies" (iron-like bodies) until their actual composition is known.

- . Researchers of the U. S. Public Health Service (Cralley and associates), analyzed samples of chrysotile used in the asbestos textile industry and reported (October 1967) finding significant contamination with trace metals (nickel, chromium and manganese) which should be considered in studies of cancer in asbestos-exposed people.

II. Asbestos and Health Stories in the Lay Press

- . The WASHINGTON POST-LOS ANGELES TIMES SYNDICATE distributed a story by science writer Harry Nelson based on the Demy and Adler cancer paper, which was printed in many newspapers. (August 1967)
(Appendix O)
- . The same syndicate distributed a story in December 1967 by Thomas O'Toole of the WASHINGTON POST based on a review of several mesothelioma-asbestos medical papers (Appendix P).
- . A press conference held at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association resulted in extensive news coverage of the Selikoff and Hammond paper on asbestos and smoking. (June 1967)
(Appendix Q)

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- . An erroneous "scare" story appeared in CHEMICAL WEEK. This was prominently corrected in a later issue. (September and October 1966) (Appendices R and S).
- . A news release sent out by the American Medical Association resulted in many newspaper stories about "asbestos bodies" found in autopsied lungs. (June 1966) (Appendix T).
- . A news release issued by the U. S. Public Health Service resulted in stories about a Seminar on asbestos and health. (December 1966)
(Appendix U)

VI. COORDINATION WITH BRITISH ASBESTOS INDUSTRY

Close liaison is maintained with the British asbestos industry in connection with asbestos and human health. Medical articles and publicity stories appearing in the United States and Great Britain are exchanged on a regular basis. Upon several occasions representatives of the British Medical and Public Relations groups have visited New York and discussed strategies applicable to the two countries.

VII. MEDICAL CONFERENCE AT ANTIQUA

In November, forty interested medical experts from all

over the world attended a conference at Antigua, BWI, designed to discuss the current thinking on the relationship of asbestos and health. This was the second meeting of the group, which was organized in 1965 by the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, under the leadership of J-M Senior Vice President Karl Lindell.

There was a good and free exchange of points of view and information at this second conference. Karl Lindell reports that the biggest single benefit was the direct personal confrontation between various individuals pursuing diverse paths and theses in seeking answers to the medical and biological effects of asbestos. There was good dialogue among these men, which confirms the validity of the original idea of organizing the group and of holding periodic conferences.

VIII. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

As stated in the basic position paper, research into the health effects of asbestos is being sponsored by Johns-Manville and, in some instances, other asbestos manufacturers at a number of locations. The current status of the most important of these studies is summarized in the attached excerpt (Appendix V) from "Environmental Control Report #3."

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And a memorandum (Appendix W) from the Environmental Control Department, outlines supplemental studies that have been initiated as a result of the above-mentioned accusation concerning asbestos-cement pipe.

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January 9, 1968

TO: C. B. Burnett
H. M. Ball
E. M. Fenner
H. M. Jackson
K. V. Lindell
A. B. Marchant
C. L. Sheckler
F. J. Solon, Jr.
A. C. Smith
Dr. George W. Wright
Ivan Sabourin
Carl Thompson (Hill & Knowlton)

gmr

Water Contamination
studies

CC: G. H. Martens, Jr.

RE: RESEARCH STUDIES ON ASBESTOS-CEMENT PIPE

As promised at the December 19 meeting, Ed Fenner has prepared a summation of the status of the various water contamination studies being planned or conducted at the Research Center. I believe that we agreed that this should be distributed to the Committee, so attached is a copy.

W. P. Raines

W. P. Raines

wpr/eb
att.

03705 IN
FILE - WATER
Cont
OTuding
Southern Region Headquarters
Atlanta
April 4, 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

M. Harris - DHQ

SHAPIRO LETTER TO EDITOR (3/19/68)
THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN
RE CONCRETE-ASBESTOS PIPE DISPUTE

A copy of the subject letter is enclosed for the information of all concerned.

Dr. Snell and Dr. Shapiro appear to be using their knowledge of asbestosis to project the possibility of asbestos being a cancer producing agent in the digestive tract with sufficient danger to create a public health hazard even from the consumption of water transported through asbestos-cement pipe.

Even though we believe that their concern is at best based on a very tenuous relationship without direct scientific supporting data and, as such, is an improper basis on which to challenge the use of asbestos-cement pipe, I believe that a formal statement of J-M's position on the use of Transite pipe in potable water systems is needed now to allay the growth of suspicion that its use may be a health hazard.

Such a position statement would be most useful if it includes background information, such as, the present scientific knowledge of the affect of asbestos in the digestive tract, the probability of significant quantities of asbestos entering the digestive tract from human consumption of water from asbestos-cement pipe in potable water systems, plus the experience of cities using asbestos-cement pipe as it may relate to the incidence of cancer, or lack of it, in their populations.

While the information presented by J-M to date has been helpful, I believe that a more direct statement is needed to answer concerns, such as those voiced by Dr. Snell and Dr. Shapiro, on the use of Transite pipe in potable water systems.

C. A. Bailey
Clark A. Bailey

CAB/ej

Enclosure

cc D. L. Hirmon - DHQ
H. M. Ball - GNC
F. J. Solon - GNC
G. R. R. Wahl - GNC
J. F. Baker - GNC
M. V. Watson - RHQ
File



Johns-Manville

JUN 11 1974 6 455

Internal Correspondence

To: Dr. Kotin

Date: June 11, 1974

From: Walt Cooper

Copies:

Subject: A/C PIPE PROTEST IN SAN DIEGO

We are not sure why, but for some reason the network TV stations in San Diego decided not to do the story about citizens protesting installation of A/C pipe, even though they all went to a lot of trouble to get it.

Our hope, of course, is that our efforts to get city and state officials to talk to the media had the desired effect. On the other hand, they could be waiting for something else to occur.

Since there were no reports as far as I was able to determine before going to bed last night, I have no further word on what statements about asbestos in water and cancer the media might be attributing to Dr. Michael Shimkin of the University of California at San Diego. All I have at this point is what the KCST reporter told me, that Shimkin told him "there is a definite link between asbestos in water and cancer."

Since there wasn't much more I could do on this today, I decided to attend the Environmental Committee meeting I am scheduled for this morning. I hoped you would understand my reason for canceling our planned meeting on this matter this morning, since it no longer is as urgent as it might have been.

Of course, I am trying to monitor the situation and as soon as I have more information, including what Dr. Shimkin might have said to the media, I will let you know.

Our Environmental Committee meeting should be over by lunch time.

One of our secretary's will be typing up a chronology of events as they occurred on this situation yesterday. I will make sure you have a copy of this file memo as soon as it is ready.

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B5K74

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Wayne State University
41880 AIR ASBESTOS STUDY
By Dr. A.J. KENNEDY

007044

BD

December 22, 1967

Mr. Leland J. McCabe, Chief
Disease Studies
Water Supply & Sea Resources Program
Department of Health, Education & Welfare
222 East Central Parkway
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Dear Mr. McCabe:

I have received a copy of your letter of December 7, 1967 forwarded to me by Mr. H. M. Jackson.

Our Research Center has begun a comprehensive investigation into the wear characteristics of asbestos-cement pipe when used in drinking water service. We are attempting to include an examination of the Memphis, Tennessee situation.

We will gladly furnish you with pertinent details developed from these studies. Preliminary results from our research efforts should be available in about two months. We will contact you as soon as significant data have been obtained.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Fenner
Director,
Environmental Control

EMF/ems

cc: H. M. Jackson - DHQ

bcc: C. B. Burnett - GHQ
A. C. Smith
D. L. Hinmon - DHQ
F. J. Solon - GHQ
W. P. Raines - GHQ
M. Harris - DHQ
F. L. Pundsack

G. W. Wright, M.D.
St. Luke Hospital
11311 Shaker Boulevard
Cleveland, Ohio 44104

8203070

AL 10260 2746

MARCH 5, 1969

E. M. Penner

ATTACHMENT A

PIPE TEST LOOP RESULTS

First Series pH 6.5 - Hardness - 25 ppm

Run No.	Volume thru Filter (gallons)	Total Wt of Ash (grams)	% MgO in Ash	% Fiber in Ash	Fiber Content of Water Micrograms/gal
1	119,200	0.2030	1.0	2.3	0.0394
2	90,000	0.4093	0.31	0.72	0.032
3	87,360	0.3309	0.34	0.79	0.029
4	82,440	0.5026	0.15	0.35	0.021
5	94,620	0.3163	0.37	0.86	0.020
6	114,240	0.0318	3.8	8.7	0.023
7	87,270	0.0302	3.5	8.1	0.024
8	92,880	0.0201	7.0	16.3	0.032
9	92,160	0.0238	2.8	6.5	0.017
10	103,680	0.0182	1.9	4.4	0.007

Second Series pH 7.5 - Hardness - 125 ppm

Run No.	Volume thru Filter (gallons)	Total Wt of Ash (grams)	% MgO in Ash	% Fiber in Ash	Fiber Content of Water Micrograms/gal
1	106,110	0.0214	4.0	10.0	0.020
2	97,500	0.0415	3.2	8.0	0.034
3	93,440	0.0510	1.9	4.7	0.026
4	89,190	0.0472	3.0	7.5	0.039

*Since all water has been softened and filtered through a 0.8 micron millipore filter before passing through the asbestos-cement pipe, all MgO in the ash is attributable to chrysotile and this technique is used to determine fiber content of water in the pipe loop test.

JPL/2-26-69

AC Pipe Hazards
1962-~~1968~~ 74



NATIONAL CENTER FOR
URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL HEALTH
222 EAST CENTRAL PARKWAY
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Water Cont. Studies

REFER TO

December 7, 1967

Johns-Manville Company
22 East 40th Street
New York, New York 10016

Gentlemen:

We have had an inquiry from a local health officer about the carcinogenic effect of asbestos from A-C pipe in drinking water.

We will decide about the effects of ingested asbestos, but would like to know if you have any data about the amount of asbestos that might occur in drinking water. How much is introduced during pipe repairs and tapping? Does solution of the calcium out of the cement into the water release asbestos fiber? Do you know anything about a report "-that near Memphis, Tennessee, there was a period in one locality where the pH in the water was 10 or 11 and this resulted in a solution in the cement component of the pipes to such an extent that the water became milky-" that we have been asked about.

I will appreciate your comments on this problem.

Sincerely yours,

Leland J. McCabe
Chief, Disease Studies
Water Supply and Sea Resources
Program

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JM - 83



NATIONAL CENTER FOR
URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL HEALTH
322 EAST CENTRAL PARKWAY
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Water Cont. Studies

REFER TO:

December 7, 1967

RESTRICTED INFORMATION

Johns-Manville Company
22 East 40th Street
New York, New York 10016

Gentlemen:

We have had an inquiry from a local health officer about the carcinogenic effect of asbestos from A-C pipe in drinking water.

We will decide about the effects of ingested asbestos, but would like to know if you have any data about the amount of asbestos that might occur in drinking water. How much is introduced during pipe repairs and tapping? Does solution of the calcium out of the cement into the water release asbestos fiber? Do you know anything about a report "-that near Memphis, Tennessee, there was a period in one locality where the pH in the water was 10 or 11 and this resulted in a solution in the cement component of the pipes to such an extent that the water became milky-" that we have been asked about.

I will appreciate your comments on this problem.

Sincerely yours

Leland J. McCabe
Chief, Disease Studies
Water Supply and Sea Resources
Program

RESTRICTED INFORMATION

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Attachment to H. M. Jackson's letter of 12/14/67
to Leland J. McCabe, Dept. of H. E. & W., Cincinnati, Ohio

12/14/67

Note to:

C. B. Burnett
G. W. Wright, M.D.
E. M. Fenner
A. C. Smith
D. L. Hinmon
F. J. Solon
W. P. Raines
M. Harris

RESTRICTED INFORMATION

By phone contact on December 13, Dr. Cralley advised me that he was aware of the Nashville situation--in fact, had been asked to make comments for Dr. Murray Brown's use and signature.

He indicated the essence of the comments were that the asbestos health hazard potential via the routes of inhalation and ingestion were two totally different situations. Substantial dosages over long periods of time were necessary to produce ill effects by inhalation. In his opinion, it was inconceivable that sufficient fibre intake could be accomplished through the ingestion route alone, and particularly so when related to the water intake capacity of humans. He also expressed an opinion that a pH which would attack the cement would also attack and modify the fibre.

Dr. Cralley does not know whether the comments were forwarded.

Although Dr. Cralley does not know L. J. McCabe personally, he will contact him and advise him of the current asbestos industry study and our relationship with the Department.

H. M. Jackson

P. S. - Copy of L. J. McCabe's letter of December 7, 1967, is attached.

RESTRICTED INFORMATION

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File

Environmental Control Department
Research & Engineering Center
May 16, 1968

W. P. Raines - GME

Meeting With United States Public Health Service
Water Contamination Studies
May 15 and May 16, 1968

On Wednesday, May 15 and Thursday, May 16, 1968,

Dr. Graham Walton and
Mr. Ronald Coons,
Water Supply & Use Resources Program
National Center for Urban & Industrial Health
Department of Health, Education & Welfare
Cincinnati, Ohio

visited the Research Center to discuss the results of our studies on contamination of potable water from asbestos-cement pipe. Meeting with them from Johns-Manville were:

P. L. Poudock
J. P. Laineveber
H. M. Jackson
E. M. Penner

We completely reviewed with them phases (1) and (2) of our study:

- (1) Study of Municipal Water Systems (9 cities)
- (2) Round Brook/Manville Comparisons.

After introductory remarks by E. M. Penner, J. P. Laineveber described in detail the techniques we used. Data sheets giving complete results from these studies were passed out and discussed in detail.

During our discussions we repeatedly stressed two facts:

- (1) The small size of fibers found - under 0.5 μ in diameter.
- (2) Maximum fiber found in any municipal system was approximately 6 micrograms (6 μ g) per gallon.

Our visitors' reaction was very favorable. They stated they were impressed with the thoroughness and apparent accuracy of our study.

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May 16, 1968

Neither Dr. Walton nor Mr. Coons has medical or toxicological training. The data and impressions they obtained will be reviewed with medical people and toxicologists at Cincinnati. Final determinations will be based on our results and results from a study presently being conducted by their Environmental Activities Group. Findings will not be published or presented as a paper. They will be available to Johns-Manville and to any government official, such as a Public Health Officer. Findings may not be quoted by us in our advertising. However, we are at liberty to refer inquiries to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for answers.

My impression is that Dr. Walton and Mr. Coons's report of our activities will be highly favorable to us.

E. M. Penner

EMF/cms

cc: A. C. Smith
J. F. Baker - DMQ
H. M. Jackson - DMQ
F. L. Fendrick
J. P. Leinweber
J. H. Swenson
File
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Environmental Control Department
Research & Engineering Center
May 16, 1968

F. L. Pundsack

Water Contamination Studies

The results of our studies to date were discussed at the Environmental Health Task Force Meeting on Tuesday Night, May 14.

After the discussion, C. B. Burnett requested that we take these data and determine the effect of the fiber erosion upon the strength and life of the pipe. We should use the data from Wichita as a basis for this determination.

Could you arrange to have this information calculated?

E. M. Fenner

EMF/ems

cc: File
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OCT 15 1968	

Research & Engineering Center
October 14, 1968

E. M. Fenner

Water and Beer Tests
A. C. Smith's Note to You of 9/26/68

I understand that Jim Leineweber has discussed this with you. I assume you and he will get together after the second municipality is selected and you can come up with a schedule for sampling and testing.

I am returning, herewith, Mr. Smith's speed note.

S. Speil
S. Speil

SS/rs

GLS
Return to [Signature]
CONFIDENTIAL

Division Headquarters
February 13, 1969

File w/c studies

D. L. Himmon

cc:

H. Ball - 11th Floor
J. Solon - 12th Floor
H. Jackson - 2nd Floor
F. L. Pundsack - Finderna
M. Harris - DHQ
S. J. McDuff - DEQ
P. E. Dix - DHQ

Dr. S. Spail - Research
E. Fenner - Research
J. H. Swensen - Finderna
E. H. Pronska - DHQ
O. A. Wirsig - 270 Madison
File
Chrono

Dr. Herbert E. Stokinger's Presentation
ASCE Meeting, New Orleans, 2/6/69

Attached you will find a resume of the paper by Dr. Stokinger presented at the ASCE Meeting in New Orleans. Alan Wirsig attended this convention and was present to hear the paper referenced above. Alan contacted me by telephone on Friday, February 7th, and related what occurred during Dr. Stokinger's presentation. I then contacted Bill Raines and Matt Swatonic in our Public Relations Department and we attempted to record Alan Wirsig's recollection of the presentation by Dr. Stokinger. Unfortunately, we were unsuccessful in this recording and I then contacted Alan Wirsig and asked him to write up his recollection of what took place. The attached comments by Alan were written Friday afternoon on the return flight to New York from New Orleans and represents his recollections while the facts were relatively fresh in his mind.

I have not attempted to edit or inject my own opinions into the comments made by Alan Wirsig and would remind everyone that Alan's comments were written, without excessive detail, due to his sense of urgency.

J. F. Baker

JZB:dh

Att.

[Signature]

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JM - 83

AGENDA

Meeting With United States Public Health Service
(Dr. Graham, Mr. McCabe or Mr. Coene)

Studies of Water Contamination in Asbestos-cement Pipe

May 15, 1968 - May 16, 1968

Wednesday, May 15

USPHS representatives arrive Newark Airport at 12:16 P.M. - met by H. M. Jackson

Arrive Research Center - 1:15 P.M.

Proceed to meeting in Executive Conference Room.

I. Opening Remarks - E. M. Fenner

A. Introduction of Johns-Manville and USPHS personnel

B. Brief description of our studies

1. Study in three phases

a. Studies "before and after" comparison

b. Bound Brook/ Manville comparison

c. New Research test stand

2. Today's discussion will be on phases a. and b.

II. Description of Analysis Techniques - F. L. Pundsack and/or J. P. Leineweber

A. Comments on phases a. and b. concerning

1. Sample taking

2. Chemical analysis procedure

3. Light and electron microscopic examination

III. Report on Study Phases a. and b. - E. M. Fenner and J. P. Leineweber

A. Issue summary data sheets prepared by J. P. Leineweber

1. Discuss results as necessary.

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IV. Tour of Laboratory Facilities

- A. Chemistry Laboratory
- B. Microscopy Laboratory
- C. Others - as indicated by interest developed

Wednesday, May 15, 1968 - 4:30 P.M.

To Red Bull Motel - Transportation by E. M. Fenner

Leave Research Center at 4:30 P.M.

Dinner at Somerville Inn with E. M. Fenner and J. P. Leineweber

Meet at Somerville Inn at 6:00 P.M.

USPHS personnel will be driven to Somerville Inn by E. M. Fenner

Thursday, May 16, 1968

USPHS will be picked up at Red Bull Motel at 8:15 A.M. by E. M. Fenner.

Resume meeting - Executive Conference Room - Research Center

I. General Review - All

II. Tour of New Research Pipe Test Facilities - J. H. Swensen

Lunch at 11:45 A.M.

Leave for Newark Airport at approximately 1:00 P.M. to catch 2:40 P.M. Helicopter to LaGuardia - Transportation to Airport by E. M. Fenner - Company Car.

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cc: A. C. Smith
W. P. Ralston - CHQ
M. M. Jackson - DMQ
F. L. Pundack
J. P. Leinweber
File 6C

April 17, 1968

Mr. Leland J. McCabe, Chief
Disease Studies
Water Supply and Use Research Program
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
227 East Central Parkway
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Dear Mr. McCabe:

Confirming my telephone conversation with Mr. Arnold P. Coons on Tuesday, April 16, we invite you, and any other member of the National Center who has an interest in the problem to come to our Research Center to review the results of our studies on water contamination from pipe. The dates agreed upon by Mr. Coons and myself are Wednesday, May 15 and Thursday, May 16.

I recommend that you leave Cincinnati, Wednesday, on TWA Flight 73 which departs at 9:30 A.M. and arrives at Newark Airport, after one stop enroute, at 12:15 P.M. You should then rent a car and drive to our Center. After arrangements have been further confirmed, I will supply a route map. There is no direct route flight from Newark to Cincinnati. The best procedure would be to take the New York Airways Helicopter 416, on Thursday, departing from Newark at 7:40 P.M. This will connect with American Airlines Flight 107 leaving Los Angeles Airport at 9:35 P.M. proceeding non-stop to Cincinnati and arriving at 3:17 P.M. We will make special reservations for you if you wish.

We are very pleased to have this opportunity to review our programs with you and believe that our discussions will be mutually beneficial.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Fennery, Director
Environmental Control

RMF/oms

cc: Dr. L. J. Crailley, Director
Epidemiological & Field Studies
Occupational Health Program
Nat. Ctr. for Urban & Env. Health
1014 Broadway
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Mr. Jeremiah B. Lynch, Assoc. Chief
Environmental Activities
Field Studies
Nat. Ctr. for Urban & Env. Health
1014 Broadway
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

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April 19, 1968

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

APR 23 1968

TO: Jay Baker

CC: F.J. Solon, Jr.
E. M. Fenner
M. M. Swetonic

RE: VISITS TO FINDERNE - ASBESTOS/WATER
STUDIES

Attached is a copy of a letter from Ed Fenner confirming that the Public Health Service people will visit Finderne on May 15 and 16 to review the results of the studies, conducted to date, on possible water contamination from asbestos-cement pipe.

You had felt that this might be an opportune time to invite representatives of the Nashville Board of Health and Vanderbilt University.

Since I will be out of town next week, I would suggest that you deal, directly, with Ed Fenner about this possibility.

Among the points I am sure you will want to cover with Ed are:

1. Whether or not PHS would object to having the other group of people invited at the same time as their visit.
2. Just what kind of data we will have to show to PHS and/or the other group by May 15.
3. Whether it might be possible for PHS to issue invitations to the Nashville Board of Health and Vanderbilt people to join them in visiting our Research Center. The rationale behind such an approach would be that Dr. Bistowich, Dr. Snell and the others have asked the PHS for advice; ergo PHS could have a reason for inviting them to "come along and see" on May 15 and 16.
4. While it would be nice to have the Nashville and Vanderbilt people present at the same time as the PHS representatives, I know you would agree that the first obligation is to accede to the wishes of

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More ...

April 19, 1968

Jay Baker

the Public Health Service on this subject. You
can always invite the Tennessee folks at a later
date.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W. P. Raines', with a large, sweeping flourish extending upwards and to the right.

W. P. Raines

wpr/eb
att.

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Environmental Control Department
Research & Engineering Center
April 24, 1968

J. F. Baker - GEQ

Water Contamination Studies
Meeting with U.S.P.H.S.
W. P. Raines' Letter of April 19, 1968

I do not believe that having representatives of the Nashville Board of Health and Vanderbilt University present during our discussions with the United States Public Health Service on May 15th and 16th is advisable. These discussions will be quite technical and a major portion of the time will be devoted to a review of the techniques used in obtaining our results.

I suggest that the Nashville Board of Health and Vanderbilt University visit be postponed until a later date. I certainly believe that the new pipe erosion test stand should be in operation during their visit.

E. M. Fenner

EMF/ems

cc: F. J. Solen, Jr. - GEQ
W. P. Raines - GEQ
M. M. Swatonie - GEQ
File
C

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Pipe-Cancer Tie Stirs Furor

By FRANK RITTER

Metro councilmen and a Vanderbilt University professor clashed verbally yesterday over what prompted the professor to infer recently that asbestos cement pipe might cause cancer.

Dr. James Snell, assistant professor at the Vanderbilt school of medicine was questioned at length by Councilman James Hamilton about a letter he wrote recently in which he raised the cancer question.

"THE IMPLICATION of your letter," Hamilton told Snell during a council committee meeting, "was that Metro Council, under the guise of saving a few cents, was going to place hundreds of thousands of people in danger of getting a dread disease—cancer."

"We certainly don't want to do that. And coming at the time it did, and in the alarming way it was written and distributed to the public, it would seem to me the letter was unfair."

The meeting, a joint session of the finance and public works committees of Metro Council, was called to consider whether the city should permit asbestos pipe companies to bid on Metro pipe contracts.

Cast iron pipe has been used exclusively, although it is more expensive initially than asbestos pipe, for at least 40 years in the Nashville water system.

HAMILTON asked Snell yesterday if there have been any studies to determine if iron oxide from cast iron pipe might cause cancer. Snell replied that there have been no such studies, to his knowledge.

"There has been no research," Hamilton asked, "on whether asbestos cement pipe or cast iron pipe can cause cancer, has there?"

Snell said there has not been.

Hamilton said if Snell was sincere in raising the question about asbestos pipe, he should have raised the same question about cast iron pipe.

"I think it is perfectly reasonable to raise such a question" about cast iron pipe, Snell replied.

"WOULD YOU raise the question, doctor?" asked Councilman James LaPenna.

"I would be very happy

(Turn to Page 12, Column 7)

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Pipe-Cancer Tie Stirs Forum

(Continued From Page One)

to write the Public Health Service about it," Snell answered. "The whole question of contamination of food and water should be raised, in my opinion."

Snell sent his letter last November to Robert L. Lawrence, Metro water works director, supporting Lawrence's decision to prohibit asbestos cement pipe manufacturers from bidding on Metro waterpipe purchases.

The professor said he would consider the use of asbestos pipe "a medical hazard of significant degree" until the Public Health Service has checked it out completely.

EXPLAINING TO the councilmen yesterday that he had no ulterior motive in writing the letter, Snell said:

"I regret the vindictive attitude that some people have against me, merely as a result of my raising this question."

"I'm not vindictive against you, doctor," Hamilton interrupted. "In fact, I had never met you until now. It just seems to me that a scientist is under a requirement to state all factors in a case."

"I don't think you understand how this came about," Snell said. "I simply raised thought that before Nashville undertakes to buy large amounts of asbestos pipe, this question should be raised."

"IF YOU DESIRE to raise the same question about cast iron pipe, then I think it is very reasonable. I have no political motive. I have no financial interest in these pipe companies. I am not aligned politically with any group."

Hamilton reacted angrily at this statement by Snell and declared:

"We're not inquiring, doctor, into your political alignments, your religion, or anything else."

The exchange between the councilmen and Snell followed presentations by representatives of both Clow Corp., which has supplied all Metro waterpipe the past four years, and Johns-Manville Sales Corp., an asbestos pipe dealer seeking to bid on pipe purchases here.

K. RAYMOND Augst, assistant district sales manager for Johns-Manville, told the councilmen that there are strong indications Metro could save 34% on its pipe purchases if the city permitted the asbestos pipe firms to bid.

Augst said Metro bought \$1.3 million worth of

cast iron pipe from July, 1966, to September, 1967. Asbestos pipe, Augst added, would have cost only \$364,000 — giving Metro a savings of \$459,000.

Lawrence has defended buying the more expensive pipe on grounds it is better and has "a greater factor of safety."

However, Johns-Manville representatives insisted yesterday that their product will serve the city equally as good as cast iron pipe if it is installed properly.

SHORTLY AFTER Snell wrote his letter last year to Lawrence, raising the question of whether asbestos pipe could cause cancer, the Metro Health Board took a similar stand.

The board voted Jan. 17 to "not approve the use of asbestos pipe" until sufficient information could be obtained to prove if it is medically safe.

Yesterday, at an early morning meeting, the board voted to reconsider its stand on the basis of evidence submitted by Johns-Manville Co. representatives.

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Pipe
7.1.16

Environmental Control Department
Research & Engineering Center
February 26, 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

W. P. Raines - GHQ

Water Contamination Studies
Asbestos-Cement Pipe
San Diego

Attached are some figures on ingestion based on San Diego study results, and on inhalation based on the proposed British Threshold Limit Value of two fibers per cubic centimeter.

As you can see, we are dealing with very minute quantities. Ingestion quantity per day is well below inhalation at TLV per day.

While this comparison is interesting, I don't think it is quotable. We are comparing apples and oranges. The TLV for inhalation is known; the TLV for ingestion is not.

E. M. Fenner
E. M. Fenner

EMF/ems

Attach.

cc: F. L. Pundsack
S. Speil
Att: J. P. Leineweber
J. H. Swensen
Att: J. F. Herr
File
C

TLV = Threshold Limit Value

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W. P. Raines

- Attachment -
Page 1

Feb. 26, 1968

Water Contamination Studies
San Diego, California

Potable water after two miles through a 17-year old asbestos-cement pipe system had a fiber content increase from .03 micrograms per gallon to 4.0 micrograms per gallon.

1 microgram = 1×10^{-6} grams (.000001 grams)
1 microgram = 2.2×10^{-9} pounds (.0000000022 lbs)

Assume average daily water consumption is eight glasses, or $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon per day. Then daily ingestion of fiber could be:

4.4×10^{-9} lb per day
(.0000000044)

Proposed British TLV for inhalation of fiber is:

2 fibers per cc

or

5.6×10^4 fibers per cubic foot
(56,000)

Assume average inhalation rate is 1 CFM. Then TLV =

5.6×10^4 fibers per minute
(56,000)

Assume average respirable fiber size is

1. $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-4}$ long (one micron in diameter 6/0 micron long)
2. $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-4}$ long (2 micron in diameter 6/20 micron long)

Fiber 1 would weigh: 2.2×10^{-14} lbs
Fiber 2 would weigh: 17.6×10^{-14} lbs

Then fibers inhaled per day at TLV.

1. 5.8×10^{-7} lbs per day
(.00000058)
2. 48×10^{-7} lbs per day
(.0000048)

* Ed's 'The origin' -- no one knows the 'average' size of an asbestos dust particle

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W. P. Raines

- Attachment-
Page 2

Feb. 26, 1968

Water Contamination Studies (Cont'd.)

Comparison - inhalation vs ingestion.

A. Inhalation

Case 1. 5.8×10^{-7} lbs per day
(.00000058)

Case 2. 48×10^{-7} lbs per day
(.0000048)

B. Ingestion

San Diego: 4.4×10^{-9} lbs per day
(.0000000044)

E. M. Fenner

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RF
PL

—THE NASHVILLE BANNER, Wed., Feb. 21, 1963—

Health Board To Review Asbestos Water Pipe Use

The Metro Health Board on a motion by Dr. David Strayhorn Sr. voted today to reconsider its stand on the use of asbestos-concrete pipe for water lines.

The board voted Jan. 17 to "not approve the use of the pipe" until sufficient information could be obtained to prove the pipe was medically safe.

Metro health director Dr. Joseph Bistowish said the board's action did not mean that it would change its position concerning the pipe but only that it would reconsider any information concerning the safety of the pipe.

"Asbestos is a known cancer

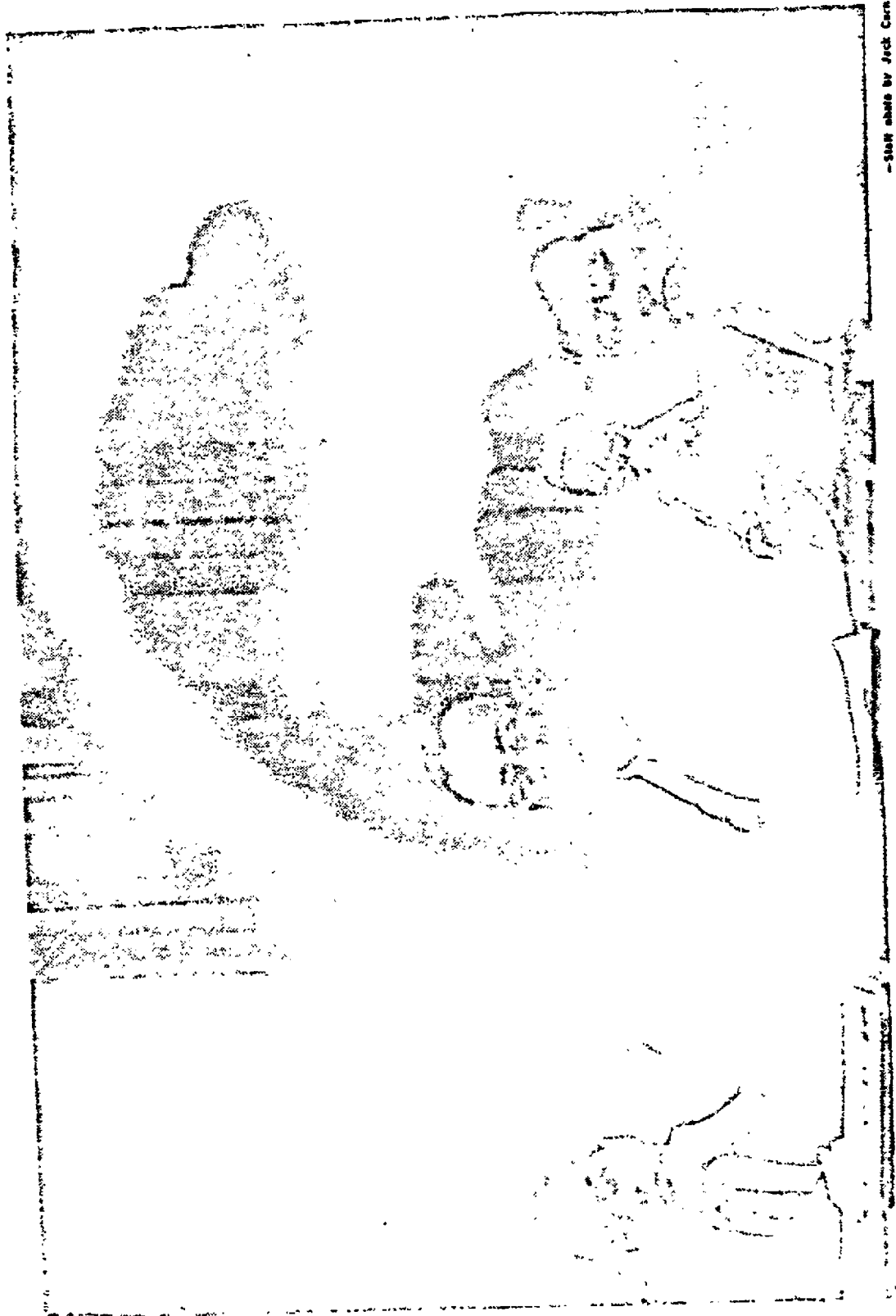
causing agent when inhaled," Dr. Bistowish said, but added that sufficient information is not available concerning its use as a water conducting material.

The U.S. Public Health Service is initiating a study into asbestos pipe, probably as a result of an inquiry to them from the health department.

"The service told us we were the first municipal health board to raise the question concerning the safety of the pipe," Dr. Bistowish said.

Representatives of an asbestos-cement pipe producer spoke to the board to explain their position. The spokesmen said they objected "to being guilty until proven innocent."

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—Staff photo by Jack Carr

It's Cast Iron vs. Asbestos in Council Squabble

Metro councilmen listen intently as spokesmen for cast iron and asbestos cement pipe firms argue the relative merits of their products. The piece of pipe in the foreground is cast iron. It was taken from an old city waterline after serving without any breakdown for nearly 75 years. Metro waterworks officials said. The councilmen, from left, are Tandy Wilson, Thurman Brooks and Richard Taylor.

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2/19/68 - cc: E M Fenner

2/22/68 - cc: S. Speil

MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
of The City University of New York

FIFTH AVENUE AND 100TH STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10029



Department of Community Medicine

February 16, 1968

Dr. F. L. Pundsack, Director
Division and Corporate Research and Development
Johns-Manville Research and Engineering Center
P. O. Box 159
Manville, New Jersey 08835

JM DIVISION
RECEIVED
F. L. PUNDSACK
FEB 21 1968

Dear Dr. Pundsack:

I have been aware that inquiries have been made concerning the possible health hazard associated with the drinking of potable water circulated through asbestos-cement pipes.

I presume this concern is derived from the recognition of the carcinogenic hazard of asbestos. While this hazard exists, I would qualify such categorization at this time, by adding the phrase "under certain industrial conditions." Workmen occupationally exposed to asbestos have an increased risk, in many instances, of lung cancer, pleural and peritoneal mesothelioma, possibly gastrointestinal cancer, asbestosis and possibly several causes of death, not yet well defined.

We are on very much less secure ground in judging whether any health hazard exists with non-occupational asbestos exposure. While there is evidence that environmental asbestos contamination occurs, association of disease with the minimal levels involved has not been unequivocally demonstrated despite some suggestive evidence under special circumstances.

To compound the difficulties in answering the question you ask, studies on environmental asbestos disease have been concerned with inhalation exposure. There is no way to translate these experiences into exposure by ingestion. Thus, we cannot equate a priori the response of the respiratory mucosa with that of the mucosa of the gastrointestinal tract; I am sure that these responses to asbestos are markedly different. For example, asbestos bodies are often formed in lung parenchyma following inhalation of asbestos fibers yet such bodies occur rarely, if at all, in the gastrointestinal mucosa, following ingestion.

Moreover, experimental work so far has not yielded evidence of significant adverse effects associated with ingestion. For example, Russian work with dog-feeding experiments has demonstrated some mucosal changes, but these were minor, while in our own Laboratory feeding experiments in hamsters have produced very few sub-mucosal asbestos bodies and an adenocarcinoma of the colon in only one animal (very likely coincidental, since such are known to occur spontaneously in these animals). Yet, the exposure to ingested asbestos in this experimental work was very much larger indeed than might be anticipated in water obtained from asbestos-cement pipes.

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This is not to say that the problem of ingested asbestos does not require further study; it obviously does. First, such studies will be useful in determining whether any relationship exists between ingestion of such material and the occurrence of peritoneal mesothelioma or gastrointestinal carcinoma (alternate routes of contact can be suggested in the pathogenesis of these tumors) and, second, as part of wider necessary studies to define whether any health hazard exists with low-level exposures in general.

Thus, there is no evidence at this time that the presumably very low-level exposures by ingestion which might occur by intake of water supplied through asbestos-cement pipes has resulted in a recognized health hazard. Even if such a hazard could be defined, it would be difficult to be sure that asbestos-cement pipe water were the only source since a number of foodstuffs and other substances are filtered through asbestos filters and may presumably contain small numbers of the fibers (including beer!).

The question of potential health hazards associated with low-level environmental asbestos exposure is under intensive study at this time. As noted, the potential hazard of asbestos-cement pipes is part of this general problem. I hope and trust that we will find that no hazard exists with the very low level of exposure associated with environmental contamination and that the problem will be found to be confined to the much heavier exposure in industry. If I had to hazard a guess at this time, I would suggest that this is what we will find.

I hope that this information will be of assistance to you in your research on this problem.

Sincerely yours,



Irving J. Selikoff, M.D.
Professor and Chairman
Division of Environmental Medicine

IJS:df

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CONFIDENTIAL

Water Contamination

~~Page~~

Division Headquarters
December 14, 1967

D. L. Hinmon

The Cancer Scare
Asbestos-Cement Pipe

Today we had officials from Fairfax County, Virginia visit our plant. After we showed them our process and product, they brought out a copy of the articles that appeared in the Nashville papers. They asked what work JM had done to prove that asbestos was not harmful to public health in asbestos-cement water pipe.

We are fairly sure that they received these articles from the Nashville papers from representatives of the cast iron pipe companies. Therefore, it is our belief that these articles will be spread much further by our competition, and that we will need to furnish, as quickly as possible, official statements to our District Managers in the field whenever and wherever this question is raised.

I, therefore, request a meeting of you and Mr. Solon as quickly as possible as to what information we can immediately send to the field. We could keep this information up-to-date as we gain more information on the program that is now underway for the development of more information on this subject.

Hugh Jackson was notified by the Cincinnati Office of the U. S. Public Health Service that they are going to completely investigate this problem and render an opinion. They have asked Hugh what work we have done to help guide them in their work. Therefore, it will also be necessary to set up the best type of communications with these people in Cincinnati for the work that they will be doing to develop their answer.

In addition, I think that we should inform the Certainteed Company, The Flintkote Company and the Cement Asbestos Pipe Company of the information that we have developed so far. Also, to keep them informed of additional information as we develop it. I suggest we phone these companies and try to set up a date in early January for them to come to New York and hear the story that we

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December 14, 1967

presented to the City of Nashville people. Further, to discuss their ideas on how the problem should be attacked, and possibly for them to share in any costs incurred on the development of the necessary information.

I further recommend that I inform the Sales Managers of these companies (Ed Kock of Flintkote, James Reichel of Certainteed and Lee Taylor of Capco) of our intentions of holding such a meeting and try to arrive at a mutually satisfactory date. At the same time, I would like to inform that we will have an attorney present and a court recorder that will record all of our deliberations, and that we will confine our discussions to this subject only.

MH/jc

M. HARRIS

cc:

C. B. Burnett

F. J. Solon

H. Jackson

J. F. Baker

file

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JM - 83

*Hope
Water
Contamination*

December 14, 1967

Mr. Leland J. McCabe, Chief
Disease Studies
Water Supply and Sea Resources Program
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
222 East Central Parkway
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Dear Mr. McCabe:

I have forwarded your letter of December 7 to Mr. E. M. Fenner, Director of Environmental Control, at our Research Center, Finnerne, New Jersey, for reply to the specific questions you have raised.

As you may know, we have been and are cooperating with the U. S. Public Health Service, through Dr. L. J. Salley's organization, in a study of the asbestos industry. This study is principally concerned with the biological effects of asbestos resulting from the inhalation exposures encountered in industry.

The recent opinions expressed by Dr. J. D. Snell, Jr., as reported in the Nashville papers, raised some serious questions.

Please be assured that we will collaborate fully with you in your investigation and make the knowledge and resources of our Research organization available to you.

Yours very truly,

E. M. Jackson
Director of Industrial Relations

Copy to:

Mr. E. M. Fenner, Finnerne ✓

cc: C. B. Burnett)
G. W. Wright, M.D.)
A. C. Smith)
D. L. Hinmon)
F. J. Solon)
W. P. Raines)
M. Harris)

please see attached note
to all receiving copy of this letter.

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Attachment to H. M. Jackson's letter of 12/14/67
to Leland J. McCabe, Dept. of H. E. & W., Cincinnati, Ohio

12/14/67

Note to:

C. B. Burnett
G. W. Wright, M.D.
E. M. Fenner
A. C. Smith
D. L. Hinmon
F. J. Solon
W. P. Raines
M. Harris

By phone contact on December 13, Dr. Cralley advised me that he was aware of the Nashville situation--in fact, had been asked to make comments for Dr. Murray Brown's use and signature.

He indicated the essence of the comments were that the asbestos health hazard potential via the routes of inhalation and ingestion were two totally different situations. Substantial dosages over long periods of time were necessary to produce ill effects by inhalation. In his opinion, it was inconceivable that sufficient fibre intake could be accomplished through the ingestion route alone, and particularly so when related to the water intake capacity of humans. He also expressed an opinion that a pH which would attack the cement would also attack and modify the fibre.

Dr. Cralley does not know whether the comments were forwarded.

Although Dr. Cralley does not know L. J. McCabe personally, he will contact him and advise him of the current asbestos industry study and our relationship with the Department.

H. M. Jackson

P. S. - Copy of L. J. McCabe's letter of December 7, 1967, is attached.

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