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EUGENE P. DE STEFL

BULLETIN

NO. 406

July 16, 1971

ASBESTOS STUDY COMMITTEE

This notice is being sent to all Active Members concerning the President's intention to form a new committee within F.M.S.I. We are considering the establishment of an "Asbestos Study Committee", to consist of a chairman and probably four members.

BACKGROUND

While the talk delivered by Mr. W. B. Reitze of Johns-Manville at the June meeting dwelt mostly on in-plant environment, there was some discussion relating to asbestos factory environments and brake lining particulates in the air. Well before this talk, there had been concern expressed on an Illinois Law which would eliminate the use of asbestos in brake linings.

ASBESTOS INFORMATION ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

This association was recently formed by the asbestos companies of North America. It would be our intention to work with them through our new committee, and essentially speak for the brake lining and clutch facing manufacturers. Obviously, our committee would review and comment on rules and regulations proposed by the State and the Federal Government. There would be no costs to the Institute in any of our work with this association.

STAFFING THE COMMITTEE

We would like to staff this committee with experienced and skilled personnel, preferably from the manufacturing, or Industrial Hygiene areas. Please give this bulletin your careful review. If you feel there is someone in your Company with the background necessary to serve as a member of this Committee, please advise with a brief description of this person's background.

E. W. Drislane
Secretary

Distribution: B

C-8

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT NO. Bx-1

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING

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of the

FRICTION MATERIALS STANDARDS INSTITUTE, INC.

Tuesday and Wednesday, June 22 and 23, 1971 at 9:00 A.M.
at
Mount Airy Lodge, Mt. Pocono, Pennsylvania.

MEMBERS	REPRESENTATIVES
Abex Corporation	
American Brakeblok Division	R. Cutler
Auto Friction Corporation	S. A. Comins
Bendix Corporation	
Friction Materials Division	F. E. Messier
Brassbestos Manufacturing Corporation	W. Simon
Carlisle Corporation	
Molded Materials Division	E. R. Zacharias
Gatke Corporation	F. T. Gatke
General Motors Corporation	
Delco Moraine Division	R. J. Kick
Johns-Manville Corporation	C. E. Gillberg
Maremont Corporation	
Grizzly Brake Division	J. W. Greener
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.	J. L. McGovern, Jr.
Reeceaway Manufacturing Company, Inc.	F. W. Barton, Jr.
Royal Industries	
Brake Products	W. Osborn
Scandura, Inc.	A. E. Daly
Standco Industries, Inc.	J. M. Dunn
Wheeling Brake Block Manufacturing Company	L. Burgess
World Bestos Company, Division of	
The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company	R. J. Allemann

OTHERS PRESENT	
Abex Corporation	
American Brakeblok Division	R. E. Nelson
S. K. Wellman Division	R. C. Brigleb
	J. E. Clegg
Auto Friction Corporation	S. Comins
Bendix Corporation	
Friction Materials Division	J. H. Kelly
Gatke Corporation	H. Boyle
General Motors Corporation	
Delco Moraine Division	R. E. Kettering
Johns-Manville Corporation	M. J. Cowan
	C. J. De Biase
	S. V. Lukas
Maremont Corporation	
Grizzly Brake Division	
	[redacted]
	P-FMSI- 0039
	[illegible] Rogers
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.	D. E. Gow
International Division	R. R. Moalli
Royal Industries	
Brake Products	D. Ogilvie
	W. M. Sleeth
Wheeling Brake Block Manufacturing Company	G. Stratton

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT NO. AB-73

it is not sold under F.M.S.I. number, one member felt that it should since it is brake lining. Another felt that unless the services of the Institute are involved, they should not be reported.

The Chairman announced that the incoming Fee Formula Committee will review the present formula and up-date it so that it conforms to present marketing practices.

HISTORICAL SALES REPORTS

The meeting was informed that on the reports filed with Marshall Granger, several problems had arisen which were unforeseen. In studying the report released for the year 1970, it is apparent that the figures were not being correctly reported due to a misunderstanding of the word "units". Unit was meant to indicate a piece and it is believed that some members were reporting a set as a unit whereas the number of pieces in the set constitutes the number of units sold.

A conference will be held with the auditors and a clarification of the terminology will be prepared. After this has been done, they will be requested to release new instructions to which will be attached another form for reporting the sales for 1970 as well as the form for reporting the first six months of 1971. A revised report for 1970 will then be released.

The suggestion that the names of the contributors filing figures be listed on the reports met with approval as it is impossible to determine any individual member's figures from the totals released.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT

Mr. R. B. Reitze, Business Manager of the Industrial Hygiene Engineering Services of Johns-Manville Environmental Control Systems Division spoke on the standards and regulations of the Occupational Safety and Health Act signed into law on December 20th 1970 effective April 28th 1971.

He explained that the Act governs all environmental conditions in the work place and that standards are currently being set for a strict regulation of dust, fibre, vapor, fumes, noise, heat, safety and other in-plant environmental conditions. Since the law governs almost all business establishments in the United States, several thousand inspectors, industrial hygienists and administrative personnel will be needed within the next few years. He recommended that every person, who has production responsibilities, secure and study:

1. A copy of the Act - Public Law #91-596 dated December 29, 1970. To be secured from the Superintendent of Documents.

2. A copy of the Threshold Limit Values - ACGIH. Published by the American Conference of Governmental Hygienists. The cost is $.50 and copies are to be obtained by writing to the Secretary-Treasurer at 1014 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio #45202.

3. A copy of the Federal Register of May 29, 1971 which lists the major portion of the existing standards. This is obtained from the Superintendent of Documents.

Under the Act, an employee may file a complaint of a violation with the union and with the Department of Labor but his name is never revealed. The complaint goes to the persons appointed by a three man council (which council has been appointed by the President of the United States), who hear such grievances, violations, etc. An inspector issues a citation which must be posted at the site of the violation warning the employees of the hazardous condition. The company must reply within fifteen (15) days. If not, it is presumed to be guilty and subject to a fine. If acknowledged, the company may decide to have a hearing before the commission which has the right to