

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 2

March 11, 1953 - Air Hygiene Committee Meeting

Ken Smith discusses asbestosis. At next meeting, company doctors should exchange disease experience.

Realized current air sampling techniques were recorded in terms of particles rather than fibers. In light of the Saranac research, "fiber concentrations are the critical factor". Should research available types of equipment to find the most efficient in collecting and evaluating air-borne fiber concentrations -- to be done before proposal for industry-wide hygiene survey program submitted to Institute.

March 12, 1953 - General Meeting

Medical doctors should attend upcoming Air Hygiene Committee meeting.

Confer with IHF re air sampling techniques.

June 10, 1953 - Air Hygiene Committee Meeting

Presented five unanswered questions re dust, disease, etc.

Saranac shows long fibers to be the fibrotic-producing agent. Previous IHF surveys showing only dust particles practically valueless. Determine valid method of sampling and analyzing long fibers. Standards for uniform diagnosis of disease and clinical experience for correlation with exposure data also.

Doctors agreed on medical exams, lung function tests, x-rays and designations, valid diagnosis, etc. Will send reports to all company doctors, bring films next meeting and data on work force re exposure, etc.

Recognized value Saranac research and indicated more was needed.

Is fiber diameter problem? Samples to be taken at each location.

Pointed out variance in state and company TLV's to happen after experimental and clinical evidence. Saranac report being sent to state officials.

September 9, 1953 - Air Hygiene Committee Meeting

Doctors reviewed x-rays and established classifications.

Complications of diagnosis in obese persons pointed out.

Study employees re off-the-job behavior re disease production.

Set out factors for diagnosis of disabling asbestosis

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Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 3

Discussed treatment.

Job transfers where needed.

Recommendations re research.

Review needed of status of asbestosis in the industry. Doctors to submit x-ray classifications, years of service, etc. for each in textile plant.

December 15, 1953 - Air Hygiene Committee Meeting

Studied surveys of the member companies re asbestosis case histories. Five - 114 of employees in exposure areas affected. Companies to forward samples to Travelers for study on sizes and diameters of fibers and their relation to asbestosis.

Discussion of dust collection equipment. Agreed the American Wheelabrator was the best on the market.

"Asbestosis Incidence Study" attached. Also various company reports "Survey of Dust Collection Equipment". One of these was presented by J-M.

March 10, 1954 - Air Hygiene Committee Meeting

Samples sent to Travelers. Results:

1. No relation of quantity of dust to quantity of fiber in samples. Concentrations considered satisfactory under present state standards; contained an unfavorable concentration of fiber however.
2. Good control at most locations in most plants. Fiber counts below tentative MAC of 1 million/cu.ft. recommended at the 1952 Saranac Symposium.
3. Data to be reviewed to determine if higher magnification makes possible identification of significantly greater number of fibers.

It was noted that the State of New Jersey had accepted the new Saranac MAC, but not the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

Samples forwarded to USPHS for study on instrumentation.

References to relationship between alcoholism and asbestosis made.

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 4

June 9, 1954 - Air Hygiene Committee Meeting

Dr. Theodos researching relationship between heart and asbestosis and effects of the Intermittent Positive Pressure Breathing on asbestosis. To be presented at next meeting.

ACGIH continues to specify limits for asbestos in terms of dust instead of fiber.

Urged autopsies.

October 6, 1954 - Air Hygiene Committee Meeting

Theodos describes research program re heart/asbestosis relationship. Schepers showed slides of specimens from asbestotic autopsy - lung area.

Agreed member companies should participate in study, a prospectus being attached.

Dr. Smith - details in obtaining autopsy specimens from Saranac.

Schepers reviewed two asbestos medical articles, and made a speech "Relationship of Asbestosis to Pulmonary Cancer". Sets out highlights.

Schepers suggests animal study re asbestos and cancer.

December 1, 1954 - Air Hygiene Committee Meeting

Discussed Theodos and Schepers programs.

Asbestos as a cancer-producer receiving international attention - speech by Hueper at National Cancer Institute.

Continue engineering dust control inquiries.

Announced McIntyre-Saranac Symposium on pulmonary diseases to be held February 7-9, 1955.

March 9, 1955 - Air Hygiene Committee Meeting

Saranac research re asbestosis/cancer relationship reviewed.

One company reported a work comp claim saying that the cancer was caused by asbestos.

Should get proposal from other research agency before decision.

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TRA 037262

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 3

Toxicological information re other agents used in processes should be disseminated.

Dust control systems operation and maintenance discussed.

June 9, 1955 - General Meeting and June 8 Board of Governors Meetings

Re studies: cardio-pulmonary - probably can't find candidates; autopsy - ill advised due to implication of relationship between asbestosis and cancer.

June 8, 1955 - Air Hygiene Committee Meeting

"Proposal for Asbestosis Research": cardio-pulmonary (Dr. Theodos) and autopsy (Dr. Schapers).

September 7, 1955 - Board of Governors Meeting

Canadian visitors: Dr. Cartier, Mr. LaChance and Mr. Ivan Sabourin at the Air Hygiene Committee from QAMA.

September 7, 1955 - Air Hygiene Committee Meeting

Sabourin, the QAMA General Counsel, describes the history of the QAMA and its function. Has two clinics - Asbestos and Thetford. "Pre-employment and periodic health exams are provided for all workers. As a result of industry emphasis on health, safety and dust control for the past ten years, there are practically no new cases of asbestosis other than those with twenty or more years exposure...present major health problems of the industry pertained to relationship of heart difficulties and cancer to asbestos exposure."

Dr. Cartier describes Thetford Clinic. Re occurrence of asbestosis: "after ten years exposure, about 50% would have some histological evidence of asbestosis (minimal tissue changes not sufficient to be observed on x-ray), 10% would have some radiological evidence, and 2% might have some clinical evidence of disability from asbestosis". Re pulmonary cancer experience in industry, in 10 years, 15 cases of cancer observed; nine showed some evidence of asbestosis on autopsy, 6 no evidence.

LaChance described dust control in mines and mills of associate members. Program since 1948 of annual mine surveys-- concentrations reduced 50%. Fiber count ranged 1-12%.

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TRA 037263

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 6

Attached report "Dust Control by Means of Fiber Treatment as Practiced in the Asbestos Textile Industry".

December 7, 1955 - Air Hygiene Committee Meeting

Discussion of methods and problems of fiber conditioning.

Dr. Shaw's project "Investigate the Percentage of Asbestos Dust in Asbestos Fiber with a View Towards Establishing a Standard Procedure".

Wet vs. dry methods of dust sampling - results due in approximately six months.

Committee Program for 1956:

1. Adopt uniform medical exams and compare
2. Continual and complete studies of dust control
3. Continue and study problems re fiber conditioning
4. Work toward lower dust counts
5. Determine percentage of dust in virgin fiber.

Report on progress of dust control.

Agenda for March 1956 Meeting:

1. Current experiences in fiber conditioning.
2. Prepare for dust count survey to be completed by June. Should show improvements made in dust control in last two years.
3. Recent improvements in dust elimination.

December 8, 1955 - General Meeting

Re Air Hygiene Committee: That Committee "involved in reducing and eliminating dust hazard at various points in the manufacturing operations as pursued in the mills of our industry. It is felt that a detailed exploration of the possibilities involved will be significantly helpful in combating the physiological problem which may result from such conditions."

March 7, 1956 - Board of Governors Meeting

Re Air Hygiene Committee: Dr. Smith remarked on report by Dr. Kueper "Public Health Monograph #36. A Quest Into the Environmental Causes of Cancer of the Lung". "Much of the information set forth in this report is unsubstantiated and is in variance with established understanding and knowledge of informed men in the medical profession. However, this article is apparently assumed to be the only authentic treatise today available which may be used as a reference for court action involving asbestosis and its relationship to heart disease and lung cancer. Dr. Smith strongly recommended that the Institute initiate a program of investigation and publicity to counteract the unfavorable publicity presently

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 7

directed to the asbestos industries as a result of the work of Dr. Hueper.

March 7, 1956 - Air Hygiene Committee Meeting

1. Asbestosis and Cancer

Dr. Smith discussed a PA work comp case where there was a decision against the company wherein the employee alleged "asbestos-cancer". The referee in the case quoted Dr. Hueper's writings. Minutes go into Hueper's definition and comments on "asbestosis-cancer", and that it may be determined in an autopsy performed on persons living in the area of a plant. He states that outside factors such as smoking should not be considered.

Dr. Smith recommends that Institute study relationship of lung cancer to asbestosis through IHF, in conjunction with the QAMA proposal so that information could be obtained to combat derogatory literature circulated throughout the U.S. and Canada.

Dr. Smith also advised that there is "other damaging information being circulated" by Hueper entitled "Silicosis, Asbestosis and Cancer of the Lung".

2. Explanation of proposal by IHF

Environmental dust survey approved at last meeting. Describes survey.

3. Fiber conditioning discussion

Board of Governors approved study of asbestosis/cancer relationship in conjunction with QAMA survey.

June 4, 1956 - Air Hygiene Committee Meeting

Discussion of Taylor case in Lancaster, PA re asbestosis and cancer.

IHF survey re lung cancer discussed. Letters sent to officers of companies impressing importance of program.

Letter received from Dr. Lynch asking for aid of industry in his work in relation to the effect of asbestos dust on animals. Committee decided to advise Lynch that they had other programs being instigated and could not enter into the support of his work.

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TRA 037265

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 8

September 5, 1956 - Air Hygiene Committee Meeting

Discussed dust collection systems and dust counts in member company plants.

Began discussion of danger of too many x-rays to employees, to be continued at next meeting.

Discussed proposed study by IHF, being continued at next meeting.

December 5, 1956 - Air Hygiene Committee Meeting

Discussed further the IHF study re relationship of asbestosis and cancer and the environmental dust survey from IHF.

Member companies should send dust counts to compare figures with a view toward eliminating higher dust counts.

Discussed spraying fibers with oil.

Discussion of damage from use of x-rays. Determined to be safe to continue yearly x-ray exams of personnel.

Reports on physical exams of supervisory personnel. Results given to individual's physician and summary report made to the company. Each member will receive copy of exam which may be used as pattern for individual member companies.

March 7, 1957 - Board of Governors Meeting

Due to Air Hygiene Committee activities in manufacturing methods and techniques designed to improve operations, etc., the name of the committee should be changed to Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee.

March 7, 1957 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussed further the proposal of the IHF which had been under consideration for approximately one year entitled "Memorandum on Proposed Epidemiological Study of Lung Cancer in Asbestos Workers". Upon putting the matter to a vote, six out of eight voted against the proposal. Sets out reasons, as follows:

1. QAMA has similar program.
2. "Investigation would stir up a hornet's nest and put the whole industry under suspicion."
3. Do not believe enough evidence of cancer or asbestosis or cancer and asbestosis in this industry to warrant this survey.

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TRA 037266

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 9

Discussed "Memorandum Regarding Environmental Dust Survey".
Vote taken, entire committee voted against on the belief
that it was not of enough value to justify the cost.

Discussion of elimination of dust in member plants.

June 6, 1957 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussed various dust collecting equipment, operations, taking of dust counts, vacuum cleaners, etc.

September 5, 1957 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussed report from Turner-Newell "Estimation of the Dust Hazard in the Factory Using the Greenburg-Smith Impinger".

Reported that epidemiological study of IHF sponsored by QAMA was in final stages and would be submitted soon.

December 5, 1957 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

QAMA-sponsored study by IHF completed but not available.

Work being done on percentage of type of dust received in raw fiber.

"Consensus of opinion that a greater effort should be made to provide new workers with correct information as to the nature of our industry and to acquaint the members of the community, and in particular, the medical and nursing professions of the conditions in our plants".

Report "Respirators" attached.

March 14, 1958 - General Meeting

Agreement to activate a Fiber Evaluation Committee.

March 13, 1958 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee

Discussion re advisability of developing standardized method of testing virgin fiber to determine dust content.

QAMA Epidemiological Study by IHF completed and released to QAMA. Will be discussed after publication in Archives of Industrial Medicine.

Symposium on lung diseases to be sponsored by QAMA. Permission given to Hugh Jackson to use data of ATI in preparing speech "Disease Control in the Asbestos Textile Industry, Degree of Control Accomplished and Methods Used and Low Incidence".

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TRA 037267

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 10

Discussed various dust control procedures and equipment.

June 5, 1958 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussed various dust control procedures and equipment.

Announce formation of Asbestos Research Council.

September 12, 1958 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussed "An Epidemiological Study of Lung Cancer in Asbestos Miners" written by the IHF, sponsored by QAMA. Sets out extracts.

Comp award by one company to a worker in non-toxic area because visible dust was present. Discussed other unusual work comp cases. "The above cases emphasize the necessity of thorough pre-employment and periodical medical examinations."

December 12, 1958 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussion of various dust control procedures in manufacturing. Frequency of dust counts in various plants tabulated.

March 5/6, 1959 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

First annual report of Asbestosis Research Council discussed wherein it was noted that the Council was establishing a program to evaluate the use of the Thermal Ottway Precipitator in taking dust counts in the textile industry. Some users dissatisfied with the Greenberg-Smith Impinger. Will ask Council for details of program and evaluation.

One member company reported that their insurance carrier asked them to establish a dust test and control program far more elaborate than that of the Nat'l. Safety Council.

Discussed Public Health Service publication #614 "The Industrial Environment - its Evaluation and Control" re training course given to industrial hygiene engineers and chemists at the Occupational Health Field Headquarters in Cincinnati, OH.

Discussed use of recirculated air because of heat savings. Reported that at least one state forbids use if it contains more than 200,000-250,000 parts per cu. ft. of asbestos particles.

Study to determine if Midget and Standard Greenberg Smith Impingers give comparable samples in all cases.

Sets out policies of various member companies (given code

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TRA 037268

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 11

letters instead of names) regarding x-rays and health examinations.

June 10/11, 1959 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussion of Ottway Thermal Precipitator; use and installation of humidifiers in various depts., water sprays on looms and spinning frames.

Three member companies report that among employees hired in the last 10-15 years or those given pre-employment exams, there was no progression in their x-rays.

Controls exercised in MC for employees in dusty industries described where employees are x-rayed once a year by the state, and if there is no indication of disease, they are issued a permit allowing them to work the following year.

September 11, 1959 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Report on J-M tests to establish correlation between Standard and Midget Impingers. Tests to date show counts made by Midget impinger are running slightly higher. Comparisons made several years ago by J-M in Canada and QAMA showed results checked within 2-3%.

Reported on tests made with continuous sampling and recording instrument in cooperation with the USPHS. Found workers influence dust counts.

Open windows cause higher dust counts.

When counting dust particles, it is not possible to differentiate between various kinds of dust.

The 5 million ppcf is carryover from quartz industry and confirmed by clinical experience. Break point of particle size of 10 microns was established at Sarnac and adopted by many authorities who believe particles under 10 microns are not harmful.

Various dust collection procedures and equipment were discussed.

Attached Third Annual Report for the Twelve Months Beginning 1st October 1959 - Asbestosis Research Council.

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TRA 037289

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 12

December 3, 1959 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussion of dust collecting equipment.

JM continuing study of Standard vs. Midget Impingers.

Awaiting letter from Asbestos Research Council re exchange of information.

National Safety Council frequency rating policies explained, and safety programs to be discussed later.

Dr. Shaw conduct publication survey on material re Air Hygiene and maintain at ATI as library.

Dr. Shaw investigate infiltration qualities of cloth recommended in dust collectors.

March 3, 1960 - Board of Governors Meeting

Technical Committee reported review on methods of cleaning asbestos clothing. Recommended ASTM grading system be adhered to in classifying under Fibra Identification Act.

March 3, 1960 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

One company reported that they now have only 7 cases of first stage asbestosis in employees employed over 15 years as compared with 85 cases in 1936. Proof dust-removing system beneficial. Four member companies now conducting yearly x-rays. Promoting visitations through plants to show progress with health of employees.

J-M still conducting standard vs. midget impinger study.

Discussed plant safety programs.

"Asbestosis Research Council Second Annual Report for the Twelve Months Beginning 1st October, 1958" attached.

"Asbestos Irradiation Program Report" attached. Pundsack involved, as well as Oak Ridge Nat'l. Lab in Oak Ridge, TN to determine effects of nuclear irradiation upon asbestos and products produced therefrom.

March 3, 1960 - Sales Promotion Committee Meeting

Textile Fiber Products Identification Act effective March 3, 1960. Composition must be listed to an accuracy of 3% and guaranty obtained. Sets out type cloth products and asbestos content. To stamp the following on each invoice: "We guarantee that the textile fiber products specified herein are not misbranded nor falsely nor deceptively advertised or invoiced under the provisions of the Textile

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 13

Fiber Products Identification Act and Rules and Regulations thereunder." In addition to guaranty, list of fibers present and other composition should also be shown on invoice.

March 4, 1960 Fellowship Report #52 attached re 1) Federal specifications 2) Elevated temperature serviceability of asbestos textiles 3) ASTM projects for determining thickness of cloth and tape and fiber content, and 4) effects of nuclear radiation.

June 6, 1960 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussing taking environmental health survey.

Safety equipment in plants, as well as clothing, respirators, etc. provided.

June 6, 1960 - Sales Promotion Committee Meeting

All member companies said they were complying with the rules and regulations of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act of March 13, 1960.

June 6, 1960 Fellowship Report #53 attached re fundamentals of heat transfer.

September 8, 1960 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Pre-employment physicals should also include hearing tests.

Recirculating of air in dust collectors can be done if proper filter mediums are employed.

Planning to conduct environmental health survey among member companies.

Fellowship Report "Tomorrow's Challenge" attached.

✓ December 15, 1960 - Board of Governors Meeting

Air Hygiene Committee had been requested by Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Co. to furnish photos for an article being prepared "dust control of asbestos processing operations". Decided Committee should meet with Mutual rep "in order that a proper understanding between all parties concerned may be had".

✓ December 16, 1960 - General Meeting

Dr. Fundsack continuing testing tensile strength evaluations and nuclear radiation studies.

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TRA 037271

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 14

December 15, 1960 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Laying ground rules for survey to standardize x-ray interpretation and classification, physical exams, work area description, dust sampling and counting.

Discussed dust collection equipment. Proper maintenance of dust collectors will lower dust counts in the mill.

Discussion of plant safety, including smoking rules at the various plants.

December 15, 1960 - Fiber Testing Committee Meeting

J-M and Lake running tests on Dyckerhoff tester based on samples prepared by Asbestos Corp. re air permeability.

Definition of terms for use by asbestos textile industry: spicules, pencils, brittle, crudy and crudiness.

June 8, 1961 - Technical Committee Meeting

JM has fiber which was subjected to nuclear irradiation for ATI by the government. Tests being conducted to determine effects of irradiation on fiber.

June 8, 1961 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussed paper of Dr. B. F. Postman presented at April meeting in Detroit of American Industrial Hygiene Assoc. re basic plea that job of dust control was possible and more effort should be made by all in accomplishing adequate control. Dr. Wilson of NC State Board of Health doing research to determine connection between asbestosis and cancer. Will be distributed to committee members when available.

Each member submitted details re their dust counting techniques which were discussed. After reviewing all techniques, ATI will establish approved dust counting and sampling techniques to be used by all member companies.

Dr. Kenneth Smith of JM spoke on proposed survey of asbestos industry by U.S. Department of Public Health to establish impartial report proving whether there is a connection between asbestosis and cancer.

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TRA 037272

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 15

The three doctors present discussed their physical exam routines at plants, i.e., x-rays, pre-employment and re-exam programs.

1st Recommendation: That Board of Governors contact member companies for authorization to ask U. S. Public Health to conduct the discussed survey re asbestosis and cancer.

2nd Recommendation: that Board of Governors create a subcommittee of company doctors to meet at least annually for exchange of medical information.

Received copy of Third Annual Report of The Asbestosis Research Council of England, to be discussed at next meeting.

June 8, 1961 - Board of Governors Meeting

Re report of Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee:

"Recommended that the Board of Governors take the necessary action to advise the Public Health Service of the concern of the institute regarding the misunderstanding currently prevalent throughout the many asbestos processing industries involved, the medical profession and the general public and further that the Public Health Service be invited to make a survey to clarify some of the misunderstandings, with the cooperation of industry but with the major share of the financial responsibility being borne by the Federal Agency. Secondly, it was recommended that a subcommittee of the Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee be formed, composed of the medical directors or doctors representing the individual member companies, to assist the parent committee in properly evaluating and considering the problems encountered that are related primarily to medical and physiological questions." Agreed that above two questions be handled by balloting all member companies.

June 9, 1961 - General Meeting

Re report of Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee:

U. S. Public Health Service willing to spend approximately \$2 million over five years to conduct survey. "Recognizing that there is much misunderstanding regarding the role of asbestos as industrial hazard, it is recommended that the concern of ATI in this regard be addressed to Public Health Service and that aid and assistance of this agency be sought in an effort to clarify the misunderstandings and to alleviate the concern." Second proposal re subcommittee approved - both to be settled by balloting member companies.

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TRA 037273

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 16

Dr. Smith spoke re Public Health Service concern that asbestos was industrial hazard. "Many contradictions are to be found in the published literature today and there seems to be a considerable amount of confusion as to (1) what constitutes hazardous conditions and how such conditions may be measured and identified; (2) how much of an association or contact with these conditions serves to identify one as an "asbestos worker", (3) the identification of the type of physical degradation or the establishment of the particular disease resulting from exposure to asbestos dust conditions and (4) whether all asbestiform minerals are equally effective and offensive or whether each one of the group - chrysotile, crocidolite or amosite, may behave differently in attacking body organs or tissues."

June 9, 1961 - Fellowship Report

Re meeting on May 3 between Dr. Kenneth Smith and Dr. T. F. Mancuso, Chief, Div. of Industrial Hygiene, Dept. of Health of the State of Ohio and Dr. Antonio Cioocco, Professor and Head of the Dept. of Biostatistics, Graduate School of Public Health, Univ. of Pittsburgh. Provides background and preliminary information re growing concern on part of U. S. Public Health Service as to current status of asbestos, in its various forms, as hazardous material. Second meeting, called by Dr. H. J. Magnuson, Chief, Div. of Occupational Health, was called June 1 and attended by physicians representing industry, medical research and Div. of Occupational Health. Smith, Dr. Paul Cartier of QAMA, Dr. Sanders, State of NC and Dr. Vorvald.

September 7, 1961 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Each member since last meeting received composite copy of Dust Sampling and Counting Techniques of all various member companies in order to establish ATI approved techniques to be used by all members. Greenburgh-Smith impinger would be designated as approved sampling instrument. Next meeting each member should bring local technician or his comments with them re these techniques.

Re recommendation that subcommittee be formed of all member company doctors, same was approved and Dr. Shaw asked each member notify him of their doctor's name so that meetings could be scheduled. Re recommendation that companies authorize U. S. Public Health Service to conduct survey of industry re connection between asbestosis and cancer, final decision on this recommendation deferred at this time.

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TRA 037274

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 17

December 8, 1961 - Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Three U. S. Public Health Service doctors have visited two member companies. PHS expects to spend approx. one year investigating information before decision on survey. Survey would take a number of years to complete.

Dr. Kenneth Smith temporary chairman of meeting of company doctors.

Industrial hygienists begin to establish ATI approved dust counting technique as standard for all member companies.

March 8, 1962 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Pilot stage of Public Health Service survey being done in NC, where there are good files of x-rays and health records. Social Security records for years 1940-50 will be used, point cause of death, incidence of death to national average, etc. Initial phase will take approximately a year.

Dr. Ken Smith chaired meeting with five company doctors re:
Nature of physical exams
Size of x-rays
Company health program
Work Comp Insurance aspects
Detection and prevention of asbestosis
Potential liability of companies
Future potential liability at present levels.

Committee recommended (1) meet twice a yr., (2) Each company get list of competent consultants and expert witnesses.

Five companies represented by industrial hygienists. Discussed testing equipment, etc.

FIRST MEETING OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS GROUP (SUBCOMMITTEE OF AIR HYGIENE AND MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE). Tom Bodnorchuk represented JM.

Report "Nuclear Radiation Effects on Asbestos Minerals, Materials and Materials Used in Combination with Asbestos Minerals."

June 7, 1962 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Paper by Asbestosis Research Council in England discussed describing work since 1957 by the three member companies as to dust measurement; favor membrane filter type sampling.

"Workmen's Compensation - Trends in compensation and court decisions were discussed, bringing out the very high percentage of profits required to meet this one phase of our operations. One company emphasizes this by measuring this cost in terms of percentage of total sales required to meet this factor alone. The trends in more liberal settlements and settlements of claims only remotely connected were

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TRA 037275

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 18

related. Also the rising importance of maintaining safe sound levels not to impair hearing."

Public Health Survey going forward and animal experimentation to be started soon.

Minutes of Industrial Hygiene Group (Subcommittee)

Discussed Asbestos Research Council of England report which stated that there was growing evidence that asbestos fibers from 10-100 microns constituted most damaging portion of the dust.

September 13, 1962 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussed "Objectives and General Plan for Occupational Health Study of the Asbestos Products Industry" by Div. of Occupational Health, Public Health Service of Dept. of HEW dated Aug. 21, 1962. States general plan to be as follows:

Record Studies - analyze mortality data re workers who left during past 25 yrs., those presently exposed and those leaving on a continuing basis.

Lab Studies - sampling techniques to define exposures and animal studies re exposure/tumor formation needed.

In-plant Environmental Studies - define working conditions in various plants re asbestos and other air contaminants.

In-plant Medical Studies - exams of workers.

Dr. Cralley head of project - \$1 million already appropriated. Dr. Crally be invited to next meeting to discuss, along with member company doctors.

Two member companies report recent investigation of dust controls at request of local unions.

One member reports settlement of industrial claim re lung cancer/asbestos exposure, which exposure was very slight.

Most members report tightening of medical exams and in some instances installing their own x-ray machines.

Audiometer used in one company - do not hire anyone with more than 10% impairment in hearing.

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TRA 037278

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 19

Minutes of Industrial Hygiene Group (Subcommittee)

Continuing to write specifications re dust counting. Dr. Kenneth Smith to be contacted to determine if he agrees current classification will be best medically.

January 24, 1963 - Board of Governors Meeting

Asbestosis Research Council of England invited Public Health Service to meet with them in 1963. PHS suggested Dr. Paul Gross, who will serve as consultant during survey, should also attend so that he understands problems. However, he must be sponsored - decided ATI should sponsor him as its rep, with acceptance of no financial obligations by ATI.

January 24, 1963 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Symposium for members and other guests of industry held with Dr. Lewis Cralley and associates Drs. Enterline and Kushner presenting government's program, which is started and on schedule. In-plant contacts will start in JM textile plant soon.

Dr. Cralley states that Smith-Greenburg Standard and Midget Impinger will be primary method of testing.

Dr. Paul Gross of Mellon Institute appointed rep of ATI to Asbestos Research Council of England.

Employee practices and their merits were discussed - among them: use of masks and employee attitudes.

Draft of 1/15/63 attached "Environmental and Medical In-Plant Occupational Health Study of the Asbestos Products Industry, Div. of Occupational Health, Public Health Service, Dept. of HEW".

June 6, 1963 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Subcommittee dust counting procedure adopted and submitted to U. S. Public Health Service for review.

Committee advised that Dr. Selikoff will read at next meeting of AMA (in about 30 days) a paper on study he has made of 1500 workers, largely in asbestos insulation applications, showing large incidence of lung cancer over normal expectancy. "How scientific this study has been in selecting the group and the full depth of the study remains to be

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TRA 037277

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 20

determined, but admittedly it will be damaging to the industry."

Dr. Cralley presided over afternoon session and reported on his visit to Europe and England; reported on work of Asbestos Research Council, including animal research they sponsor at Cambridge and Reading Universities. Strong performance in England for membrane type filters. He will use this medium and make correlations with our present practices. England counts only total fibers instead of total particles, as we do. Cralley feels total count might be most stringent control.

Cralley said environmental studies will be started in plants early in the fall and physical exams late in 1964. "While the study will extend into asbestos friction materials, insulations, and asbestos-cement products, since the textile divisions offer the best sources for studies of the possible results of working in asbestos uncontaminated by other possible harmful inhalants the survey will be started in this branch of the industry."

October 3, 1963 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Dust counting procedure worked up by subcommittee, with the clarifications recommended by officials of the U. S. Public Health Service, was approved by ATI. Each member will receive copy.

Discussion of annual report of Asbestos Research Council of England for 12 months beginning Oct. 1, 1961 - portions on animal experiments and conclusions re particle sizes that presumably cause asbestosis were of particular interest. Comments on monitoring of dust counts also of interest. Will request from council information on the monitoring equipment and copies of publications sponsored by council.

Committee to investigate equipment available from American manufacturers re membrane filters.

Discussed Selikoff, Churg, Hammond paper "Asbestos Exposure and Neoplasia" presented at AMA and American College of Chest Physicians in 1963.

Discussed excerpts of "Experimental Asbestosis in Rats" by Holt, Mills and Young re work financed by the Asbestos Research Council and translated from German.

TI 1516369

TRA 037278

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 21

Dr. Cralley continuing to visit plants of member companies re planned survey of industry.

Also discussed general housekeeping, lung capacity tests and procedures, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE RE SELIKOFF:

- 1) New York Times article of 10/7/64 "A Rare Carcinoma Believed on Rise" re meso study by Selikoff, Churg & Hammond.
- 2) 10/19/64 draft letter to Selikoff sent to following ATI members for approval before mailing by G. D. Raycraft:

Hough of J-M (reply of approval 10/20)
Peale of U. S. Rubber (reply by telax of approval 10/23 and letter)
Griffis of H. K. Porter
McCluskey of Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics
Brown of Raybestos-Manhattan
Raine of American Asbestos Textile Corp.
Schuman of JMSC
The draft letter to Selikoff condemns the NY Times article and the publication of "limited and tentative conclusions".
"Unfounded inferences and hints of danger, though sure of receiving wide distribution, contribute nothing to public understanding..."

Hough of J-M in his reply of approval also suggests that a copy be sent to Eunice Thomas Miner, Exec. Director of the NY Academy of Sciences, (which was done on 10/26/64).

The reply by Ms. Miner states "...no attempt is made to impose any censorship whatever upon either the participants or the news media..."

10/30 cc of Miner letter sent to:
above plus Sunbury, the Secretary of ATI. Reply dated 11/2 from Brown of Raybestos.

- 3) 11/6/64 letter to Raycraft of Cadwalader, etc. from Mr. Brown of ATI enclosing news releases (3) which were supposed to be released to press during conference on Biological Effects of Asbestos, but Schuman and Cryor discovered same before their release and objected and held up issuance. Releases should not be discussed with users of products by sales personnel because it "could possibly aggravate the situation and result in individual opinions which could be damaging". The titles of the three releases are: "High Incidence of Cancer

BT 1516370

TRA 037279

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 22

Deaths Found in Asbestos Workers; Asbestos in Environment Also Threatens City Dwellers"; "Asbestos Linked to Several Malignancies, May Pave Way for Cigarette-Induced Cancer"; and "Scientists City Growing Asbestos Hazards; Ask for Safety Measures and Further Study".

- 4) Letter from Alcorn of Cadwalader, etc. to Markusson enclosing above correspondence and articles and stating that the same is not an "indication of an attempt to prevent valid scientific information from being disseminated..."

February 7, 1964 - General Meeting

Dr. Cralley spoke in behalf of his plan "Implementing Plan of Occupational Health Study of Asbestos Products Industry" and expressed appreciation for past cooperation he had received. Plans to have lifelong history of each employee studied.

Dr. Kenneth Smith commented on proposed "Conference on Asbestosis" announced by Dr. Schall of the NY Dept. of Health to be held Oct. 1964 at NY Academy of Sciences. Main theme: effect of asbestos dust on health of individuals exposed. Dr. Smith stated that he believed the main driving force behind the idea to be Dr. Selikoff and that he would like more information than has been available. He, on behalf of J-M, plans to submit three papers. ATI could have rep at conference or members could send their company doctors.

February 6, 1964 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

ATI method of approved dust counting available and to be published.

Reviewed supplement of planned survey "Implementing Plan of Occupational Health Study of Asbestos Products Industry" and felt Dr. Cralley should be invited to next meeting to answer questions. One member reported Cralley had taken environmental studies at his plant, to the satisfaction of all concerned. No medical studies taken as yet.

Announced conference on asbestosis to be held Oct. at NY Academy of Sciences re effect of asbestos dust on health of individuals exposed.

Dust monitoring equipment to continually monitor dust conditions in given manufacturing area is available and will be demonstrated at June meeting.

ET 1516371

TRA 037280

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 23

June 4, 1964 - Board of Governors Meeting

Raised question of whether ATI should cooperate with Jessop Steel in distributing paper "Asbestosis", a reprint from the Journal of the American College of Chest Physicians. Decided distribution would be confined to ATI Air Hygiene Committee.

June 5, 1964 - General Meeting

ATI not be officially represented but should have various member company doctors present at upcoming symposium on Asbestosis - Conference, Biological Effects of Asbestos to be held Oct. 19-21, NY Academy of Sciences.

June 4, 1964 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Report by Dr. Cralley. Reported on recent trip to France and attendance at Congress on Asbestosis. Stated prior to 1930, there was 7-10 times occurrence of lung cancer in asbestos workers as opposed to general public, and from 1930 (after dust control systems installed) occurrence was less than general public. Results from studies of 113 men.

Progress report by Cralley. So far, taken 1,500-2,000 samples from six plants. Group will complete one or two plants each three months.

Dr. Cralley showed charts comparing dust concentrations over past 30 years - very encouraging in all operations because of significant dust reduction.

Received following medical articles from Asbestosis Research Council of England. Committee encourages all persons to forward papers re asbestosis in order to keep abreast of all programs on subject.

"Experimental Asbestosis in Rats", "A New Flow Running Personal Dust Sampler", "An electron Microscope Study of the Effect of Asbestos Dust in the Lung", and "The Ultrastructural Changes that Occur During the Transformation of Lung Macrophages to Giant Cells and Fibroblasts in Experimental Asbestosis".

Discussed reprint from Diseases of the Chest. Found to be basic but following statements considered questionable and expect it will be changed when Public Health Program is issued.

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TRA 037281

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 24

- 1) "In spite of the fact that the total dust exposure may be higher in the asbestos mining industry, the health hazard is more serious in the asbestos textile industry. The explanation for this is that in mining 80 percent to 95 percent of the dust may be serpentine rock dust, which is biologically relatively inert".
- 2) "Techniques of dust counting vary considerably and need to be standardized. The most practical method is the membrane filter device. The most accurate but least practical methods are the thermal and electrostatic precipitation. The Konimeter and Impinger methods are unreliable. Currently the value of the Tyndallometer and photoelectric methods are being explored."

Conference Biological Effects of Asbestosis has grown in size and has been moved to the NY Academy of Sciences.

Committee reviewed Selikoff paper "Asbestos Exposure and Neoplasia".

September 9, 1964 cover letter from ATI to each person listed on program of Conference on Biological Effects of Asbestos enclosing Air Hygiene Committee booklet "Method for Determining Asbestos Dust Concentration".

Attached Program for the Conference on Biological Effects of Asbestos.

October 8, 1964 - Board of Governors Meeting

Discussed upcoming Conference on Biological Effects of Asbestos. Publicity appearing in which asbestosis cited as possible cause of cancer, released by Selikoff, based on very limited background information as compared to that of the asbestos industry. Lengthy discussion on ways to combat unfavorable publicity... "whether those who have issued publicity could be warned of the gravity of their charges and its unfavorable effect on the entire asbestos industry without giving the impression that an attempt was being to intimidate medical profession." Counsel drafted letter to Selikoff (attached). General agreement serious economic repercussions of the bad publicity should be brought to attention of member companies top management and they should advise ATI re their wishes as to a course of action and what financial assistance they would give, as well as whether or not they approve letter to be sent to Selikoff.

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TRA 037282

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 25

October 9, 1964 - General Meeting

Dr. Cralley spoke - quite pleased with progress of environmental study and cooperation of various member plants. Said attempt should be made to adopt standard classification of x-ray studies. Panel of 70-80 radiologists is being formed to do this. Cralley will speak at upcoming Asbestosis Conference at NY Academy of Sciences.

October 8, 1964 - Sales Promotion Committee Meeting

Recent AP news release alleging connection between asbestos and cancer was reviewed. Affect of such reports on sales was discussed.

October 8, 1964 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Report on ongoing studies being conducted by Dr. Cralley's group.

Since Conference on Asbestosis now shown to be trying to link asbestos and cancer, committee suggests a public relations man to get accurate publicity to public. Dr. Selikoff has a plan for news releases - the latest given to 1,750 news medias. and it is expected that similar releases would continue. "...concern for both the immediate industry and the customer as to the influence it will have on the use of asbestos".

Summary of activities for past year of committee set out.

February 11, 1965 - Board of Governors Meeting

Discussed unfavorable publicity resulting from Asbestosis Conference... "adverse results to our industry, in fact the entire asbestos industry, from this conference". Need to formulate standard answers to questions re alleged adverse effects of asbestos to those who handle or fabricate the products. Should enlist help of Dr. Cralley. Major producers of fiber in Canada had formed organization to check health of employees and to deal with economics of adverse publicity. ATI should work with them for mutual benefit.

February 12, 1965 - General Meeting

Dr. Cralley reported on survey and that he was pleased with management's cooperation. Public Health Service getting inquiries from insurance carriers since the adverse publicity after the Biological Effects of Asbestos Conference.

February 8, 1965 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Dr. Cralley has completed 8 plant studies to date, study

ATI 1516374

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, Pg. 26

should be completed in 6-8 months. Should take 25 years to acquire meaningful data, 10 yrs. in some plants because records are available for past 15 years. When environmental studies are completed, there will be need for medical studies.

Following articles reviewed and discussed: "Dangerous Dust" and "Cancer Experts Eye Asbestos in Alarm/Cancer Experts Eye Asbestos Perils".

Customer inquiries re dust controls, member companies to educate customers and to recommend control where necessary.

Each company should be working to reduce noise to safe level.

June 4, 1965 - General Meeting

Dr. Kenneth Smith stressed the desirability, indeed the necessity, of the asbestos industry telling the truth about the health of its employees and giving meaningful reports as to company experience. Pointed out that some of the more prolific writers on asbestosis have relatively little background of actual cases on which to base their theories, as compared with member company experience over many years. Urged full cooperation to open records and with work with U. S. Public Health Service. "He stated that the general overall health of Johns-Manville longtime employees compared favorably with industry in general, and pointed to the steadily expanding membership in their 25 year club as evidence of this fact."

Karl Lindell of CJM introduced Ivan Sabourin, attorney for QAMA, who told about his work to protect health of asbestos workers and about outline planned for QAMA program for research in mining pathology for the study of respiratory diseases as related to chrysotile.

Some interesting points brought out by Mr. Sabourin were that in 1935, the mining industry started x-rays of employees at regular intervals. Contacted NC Board of Health to compare methods for dust counting and x-ray procedures. Also worked with hospitals in Canada that had compiled background experience re respiratory diseases. Paid tribute to Dr. Cartier of Thetford Industrial Clinic for valuable reports over many years re asbestosis. Also that Dr. Grainger of CJM, Dr. George Wright of Cleveland and Dr. Vorwald deserved much credit for contributions to general knowledge re asbestosis.

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**Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 27**

Mr. Sabourin stressed that mining industries require their doctors to keep up with work being done on pneumoconiosis research - knowledge possessed by these doctors on biological effects of chrysotile not surpassed elsewhere in the world. Expressed belief cancer is not necessarily involved due to asbestos exposure. While welfare of worker should be responsibility of management, we need to know more about the worker's environment after he leaves the plant. QAMA seeks alliance with some university, such as McGill, so authoritative background for publicity can be had. Frequently, worker has condition not associated with asbestos, which has been discovered through cooperation with hospital staff. Suggests association of ATI and QAMA.

Dr. Cralley spoke on status of his survey - extending into other asbestos industries, such as asbestos cement, etc. U. S. Public Health Service presented paper at American Industrial Conference summarizing study experience in 5 plants, "Asbestos Study - Procedure and Findings" and "Relationship of Impinger Counts to Fibre Concentration by Membrane Filters in Asbestos Textile Plants". He plans to speak frequently in future at seminars. Since Asbestosis Conference, the NY Academy has formed "Division of Environmental Sciences".

June 3, 1965 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Dr. Cralley presented draft paper by Lynch entitled "Asbestos Study - Procedures and Findings". Table 1 shows improvement of dust concentrations over past 30 years. Two charts re dust concentration by plant and by operation were presented. Dr. Cralley cautioned against complacency and that "we do not know at this time what the data means with respect to health". Another paper was presented "Relationship of Impinger Counts to Fibre Concentration by Membrane Filters in Asbestos Textile Plants" to be reviewed and discussed at next meeting. Dr. Cralley has completed 10 plant surveys.

Discussed portable vacuum cleaners and direct dust counter light and a photo electric cell to count particles in air.

Suggest possibility of ATI retaining consultant to check dust concentrations and noise levels in plants, and could aid industry when confronted with compensation cases.

October 7, 1965 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

As hearing loss will be compensable, it is necessary that companies start taking hearing tests of employees to be done by competent, trained doctors or nurses.

Brief review of International Congress report on Asbestosis, but as printed in French, must wait for translation.

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TRA 037285

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 28

Discussed proposal of hiring consultant, but it was decided that with competent personnel already within the industry and Dr. Cralley with U. S. Public Health, it would not be necessary to hire such a person.

Reviewed committee activities for past year.

Attached letter from ATI to all Members of the Board of Governors re having a committee formed to convey to Dr. Cralley and his superiors the interest of ATI in having the Public Health survey continued and to express the hope that an adequate appropriation of funds be made to insure its continuation.

Attached 27 page report "Testing of Asbestos Fibers, Discrete and Bulk Properties" by John Axelson of J-M Research.

February 10, 1966 - Board of Governors Meeting

Dr. Cralley discussed status of survey. In response as to whether or not ATI should do something to encourage his department to further progress of the environmental study, he felt this was a matter entirely up to ATI and suggested no particular action.

February 10, 1966 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussed dust counters, materials handling methods, dust bags for dust collectors and use of oils in holding down dust.

Discussed comp cases due to loss of hearing and hearing tests for employees.

Dr. Lewis Cralley brought committee up to date on status of survey. Plant surveys had been completed and now must be analyzed. Should have available within a year a report on the chemical content of asbestos fiber and its relation to health hazards. Increasing articles on dangers of asbestos are "disturbing to the industry" and points up need for impartial study.

October 7, 1966 - General Meeting

Attached announcement from Asbestos Producer dated Nov. '66 re IOEH established by QAMA "Health Study Begins".

October 6, 1966 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Dr. Cralley gave status report on study and submitted six papers written on the study since its beginning.

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TRA 037286

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 29

October 6, 1966 - Sales Promotion Committee Meeting

Discussion of recent adverse publicity on asbestos products appearing in Chemical Week. Felt advisable to register concern of "irresponsible article" through legal counsel. Rejected at present obtaining statement from IHF or Dr. Cralley to be used to refute adverse publicity.

February 9, 1967 - Board of Governors Meeting

Dr. R. T. P. deTreville gave progress report of IHF during past 6-7 months under Asbestos Bioeffects Research Program. Needed assistance in raising \$100,000 yearly for continuing research, as Mellon Institute is merging with Carnegie Tech and IHF can no longer look to them for subsidies.

February 9, 1967 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Dr. Cralley reported study would be complete by Fall '67. Also reported on a meeting of independent researchers interested in health effects of asbestos on workers in industry. Agreed on avenues to be explored to correlate findings.

October 5, 1967 - Board of Governors Meeting

Dr. Cralley reported on status of study, and he discussed his new article "Exposure to Metals in the Manufacture of Asbestos Textile Products". Pointed out "sufficient evidence is presented in this study to indicate that the role of metals in the etiology of disease associated with asbestos inhalation should not be ignored. Thus, it is no longer tenable to look only for asbestos fibers or bodies in biological tissue and by their presence assume a cause and effect relationship with the disease".

He stressed the need for a complete medical record of each worker to establish over 10 years trends. USPH team to visit each plant and examine employees at no expense to member companies. JM rep stated that his company would be agreeable and suggested a detailed proposal be submitted in writing as to procedure and plan.

October 5, 1967 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Consensus of committee to cooperate with USPH in above-described study of employees of member companies.

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TRA 037287

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 30

February 8, 1968 - Board of Governors Meeting

Dr. Cralley reported on progress of study and plans for continuation. Exposure to trace metals was of interest as to possibility of their being hazardous. Profile to be developed on each worker to correlate with his health - suggests microfilm.

UICC and Asbestosis Research Council in England to sponsor seminar in 1969. British Occupational Health Association has set up standards by fiber length for MPFCF.

Cralley feels that by good engineering practices, level of concentration can be kept at 5 MPFCF max., and this would mean safety for operators, exposed to chrysotile. For amosite, respirators should be used.

Shackler said removal of dust by suction may not be sufficient. JM is trying to find answer for better dust control. Industry must be prepared to answer questions as to what hazards exist in handling and using products. Don't know dose level yet that constitutes hazard.

February 9, 1968 Fibre Producers Report by N. W. Hendry

Re health aspects. QAMA had established IOEH to conduct research into production, manufacturing and use of asbestos and asbestos products. QAMA not publishing interim reports until they are complete, but stated that "there is no evidence of any risk to human health in exposure to, or use of manufactured products containing asbestos fibres." Canadian producers are supporting great deal of research re health aspects of asbestos throughout the world. "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."

J-M to discontinue shipping asbestos fibre grades in loose jute bags due to dust - will substitute multi-wall paper or polyethylene, "both of which are dust proof".

February 8, 1968 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Dr. Cralley discussed meeting with the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

February 8, 1968 - Sales Promotion Committee Meeting

Discussion re hazards involved in processing and use of asbestos textiles and affect of adverse publicity.

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TRA 037288

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 31

Attached H.R. 12913 September 14, 1967, A Bill to promote the safety of workers engaged in making asbestos products for shipment in commerce, and for other purposes.

June 6, 1968 - Board of Governors Meeting

Dr. Cralley reported on status of Environmental Health Study. Discussed paper presented at American Industrial Hygiene Conference on May 13, 1968 entitled "Characterization and Solubility of Metals Associated with Asbestos Fibers". Found solubility of various metals varied, and oxides not soluble in serum. Stated talcum powders contain fibrous materials and metals and believe they can cause formation of ferruginous bodies in lungs.

He discussed tests in England to determine asbestos particles in the air due to disintegration of brake linings and said little evidence found to support statement that abraded particles were considerable source of asbestos particles.

Said not enough data available yet to establish safe limits of dust counts.

June 6, 1968 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Advantages of Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter versus the Impinger set out. Discussed dust control in manufacturing process.

Cralley reported on progress re toxic trace metals in connection with asbestos fiber.

October 3, 1968 - Board of Governors Meeting

Sheckler recommended industry-wide efforts to reduce dust hazard by adopting wet weaving as mandatory. Recommended ATI set up an Environmental Control Committee to release news of health problems, handle liason between companies and also Insulation Manufacturers Assoc. Mentioned that J-M is now cooperating with Dr. Selikoff. Approval was unanimous.

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TRA 037289

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 32

October 4, 1968 - General Meeting

Expressed appreciation to Sheckler for fine Asbestos Health Seminar held 10/2/68. (Agenda attached).

October 3, 1968 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussed various subjects including dust counters, dust control in manufacturing processes, wet weaving, etc.

"It is hoped that top management will agree to an open exchange of health safety ideas...in regards to the reduction or (if ever possible) total elimination of dust in the manufacturing process". It is also essential to produce and manufacture a product that will provide the fabricator and user maximum health safety."

February 6, 1969 - Board of Governors Meeting

Sheckler reported progress of Environmental Study Committee. Priority issues: (1) work with Cralley in various states with Boards of Health re threshold values for dust counts in conjunction with membrane filter dust counting method. (2) health of consumer most important factor.

February 6, 1969 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Sheckler reported on latest development of legislation and litigation in regard to occupational and environmental health. Discussed objectives of new Environmental Study Committee.

Discussed dust counter, membrane filter methods, dust control in manufacturing process and wet weaving.

February 6, 1969 - Sales Promotion Committee Meeting

Concern expressed with problem of health hazards in processing and use of asbestos textiles and resulting publicity. Announced Sheckler's new committee.

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TRA 037290

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 34

June 19, 1969 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussed dust counter, wet weaving and noise exposure.

Sheckler, Dr. Cralley and Dr. W. W. Lainhart of USPH discussed continuation of study of textile industry.

October 9, 1969 - Board of Governors Meeting

Decided to adopt new name for Sales Committee.

Sheckler stated compensation cases not decreasing.

USPH examining JM's Marshville, NC employees; acceptance by employees excellent.

Showed NIMA booklet as example of what ATI should do as a position paper on asbestos textiles, to distribute to clients, public, etc. for safe handling of asbestos textile products.

Assumed NAVY does not necessarily want non-asbestos products but wants elimination of dust.

USPH preparing position paper, giving opinion hazard can be controlled except for meso. Asbestos industry should be defended by an assoc. rather than by individual company. What TLV should be established - probably compromise on British standard=6 fibers per cc, which means 1 million particles per cubic foot.

Met with Selikoff and reps of U.S. Bureau of Mines and manufacturers of respirators. New respirator developed but not approved yet by Mines. They will not give specific approval for asbestos dust - but rather for silicates (which in Sheckler's opinion would be acceptable). Plant should have respirator maintenance program, clean filters each day, etc. JM has prototype respirator awaiting Mines approval, as do several other companies.

Chart re Committee Chairmanships 1960-69 attached.

October 9, 1969 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussed dust counters, membrane filter method, cleaning procedures and dust prevention in blending and carding.

October 10, 1969 - Environmental Study Committee Meeting

Discussed OSHA report to Surgeon General to be published within 6 months.

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TRA 037292

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 35

Discussed potential revision of TLV. Current ACGIH is 5MPPCF. Walsh-Healy revision is 12 fibers per cc, or 2 MPPCF. Proposed TLV is 6 fpcf, or 1 MPPCF, meaning fibers over 5 microns in length. A fibre is defined as being three times in length of its diameter.

Navy concludes industry should develop new products that are less dusty and need to project educational material re use of asbestos products.

Reason to believe Nader may become involved in asbestos industry, as he previously was in Black Lung and Brown Lung movements. Essential ATI prepared. No reason to be apprehensive, as now realize difficulties and doing something about it.

Participation by IAMA, NIMA, ACPA and MPA in medical research work.

February 5, 1970 - Board of Governors Meeting

Dr. Cralley presented paper "Identification and Control of Asbestos Exposures" at Int'l. Congress on Occupational Health in Tokyo 9/69. Makes statement "Asbestos can be used safely in Modern Industrial Technology if adequate precautions are taken to prevent excessive and unsuspected exposures."

Shackler stated that in his opinion there is definite evidence that the asbestos industry is being attacked. Suggests what can be done.

February 6, 1970 - General Meeting

Sales Promotion Committee to become Asbestos Advisory Committee.

Shackler states textile unions making effort to get legislation similar to Coal Mine Health & Safety act.

Should prepare history of what industry has done for past 25-30 years to safeguard health of employees to publicize or use as defense against attack.

February 5, 1970 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussed methods of waste disposal - must give serious consideration in view of governmental concern for air pollution.

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TRA 037293

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 36

Concern for employees exposed to high noise levels. One company reports employees required to wear muffs or ear plugs fitted by Safety & Health Dept. - Condition of employment.

Booklet to be prepared and given to customers re health hazards.

June 11, 1970 - Board of Governors Meeting

Selikoff may dissent from proposed ruling by ACGIH for TLV, but of opinion new limits will prevail. More complex procedure for air sampling will be offered..getting closer to British Standards.

Re new Government Purchasing forms to be completed re hazards, Sheckler best to identify hazard very clearly, if one exists.

Selikoff to sponsor symposium on Asbestos & Health about June.

Referred to British article re hazards of asbestos safety clothing.

Sheckler refers to recent governmental report (Litton Report) as being damaging.

Asbestosis Research Council in England published booklet. Asbestos Regs became effective 5/70 in England making the protection of workers from industrial disease arising from inhalation of asbestos a statutory obligation.

June 12, 1970 - General Meeting

ACGIH changed TLV for asbestos dust from 12 fibers per ML, 5 microns or greater in length (2MPPCF) to 5 fibers per ML, 5 microns or greater in length on a time weighted average with a ceiling of 10 fibers per ML, 5 microns or greater in length. Cralley and others believe it will be in force for considerable time to come - becomes more complex.

NY controversy re spraying of asbestos to fireproof steel framework. Said Sprayed Mineral Fiber Mfrs. Assoc. should have anticipated difficulty and tried to avoid it by taking precautions such as enclosing area. Now may be too late to save their industry - other methods of fireproofing being researched.

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TRA 037294

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 37

June 11, 1970 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussed tight inspection programs for dust collection systems.

One company reported a respirator program where all respirators are washed and sterilized daily and distributed in plastic bags at the time clock. All members have frequent inspections. Lists recommended respirators.

June 11, 1970 - Asbestos Advisory Committee Meeting

Discussed brochure being prepared. Purpose is to aid customers to provide employees healthy conditions. Must be careful to NOT offer document which can be used by a union to force management into bargaining position.

Re new government purchasing forms to be completed re health hazards, each member should use extreme caution in filling out the form in order to minimize repercussions in the U.S. Govt.

October 9, 1970 - General Meeting

Comments re asbestos hazards publicity. JM has new positive approach with new ads stressing that asbestos brings safety and economy into daily lives of nearly everyone.

February 3, 1971 - Board of Governors Meeting

Re meeting with Navy on asbestos cloth use, Navy acknowledge high dust concentrations to constitute hazardous environment. Stipulate when asbestos fabrics are used, precautionary measures must be taken. Type cloth left to discretion of shipyard.

Re Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970, common law product liability suits proliferating in the thermal insulation industry. Shackle says industry must give serious consideration to labeling asbestos products. Data label use began could indicate whether mfr. negligent in case of a lawsuit. Read excerpts from new OSHA act and outlined penalties. TLV of Walsh-Healy Act to become law 4/28/71. These are NOT same as ACGIH. Some states have adopted ACGIH.

February 4, 1971 - General Meeting

RM rep reported he had attended Asbestosis seminar arranged by Selikoff in June at Mt. Sinai. Selikoff's staff members conducted what turned out to be "diatribe against industry". Part of seminar on meso. Dr. Goodman (rep of RM) feels Selikoff is "dangerous man". Thought pressures on Mt. Sinai might be effective. Shackle commented that he

ET 1516386

TRA 037295

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 38

was going to be around a long time and might as well resign ourselves to that fact, even though he might be prone to deal in half-truths.

Sheckler said Nat'l. Institute of Safety & Health to be set up within HEW. Cralley's group will be part of it.

Must give serious thought to use of warning labels, per Sheckler.

June 9, 1971 - Board of Governors Meeting

"Recommended Health Safety Practices for Handling and Fabricating Asbestos Textile Products" printed (25 m) @ \$1,200. Asbestos Magazine to give folder mention in early edition.

Attached chart on Committee Chairmanships 1962-1971.

June 10, 1971 - General Meeting

Sheckler discussed Williams-Steiger OSHA Act of 1970 and recommended members get copies from Dept. of Labor of Federal Registers.

Mr. Raines, Secty of AIA/NA discussed objectives of AIA and how they hope to meet increasing needs for source of accurate information re effects or lack of effects of asbestos on health.

June 10, 1971 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussed OSHA Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on Inspections, Citations and proposed Assessments of Penalties.

Discussed OSHA 1970 Act. All members stated measures had been enacted or are being enacted to comply with the law.

Numerous ways of reducing dust were discussed as well as respirator distribution. Use of disposable respirators being explored by some members. Efforts being made at all companies to reduce noise level and ear plug or muffs being provided.

June 10, 1971 - Asbestos Advisory Committee Meeting

Several adverse articles appearing which lead reader to believe "if it is asbestos...it's bad".

BT 1516387

TRA 037298

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 39

October 6, 1971 - Board of Governors Meeting

Supplied list of five companies who are capable of making tests for airborne asbestos fiber.

Sheckler advised that Dr. Cralley resigned and is now employed as Consultant to Marcus Key, M.D., NIOSH. Presently uncertain what agency will establish standard TLV for asbestos, but Sheckler very apprehensive that an impossibly low TLV will be adopted for asbestos and so make it impossible for manufacturers to stay in business if it is to be enforced. Re OSHA, confusion as how to advise employees of standards, what records to keep, etc.

Re USPHS study of industry, desirable to get records rather than to let them collect dust at USPHS.

October 6, 1971 - General Meeting

Sheckler made same presentation as above but added that there was a need for background data from industry to use in fighting back the adverse publicity directed toward asbestos-containing products.

October 7, 1971 - Asbestos Advisory Committee Meeting

Discussed legislation re use of asbestos products and Navy instructions - other more stringent notices awaiting issuance. Impact severe - "very little evidence at hand to refute the charges levelled at the use of asbestos products". Hopeful that Cralley report will help. Sheckler to contact Dr. Cralley and try to get completed.

October 7, 1971 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Reviewed OSHA and anticipated emission standards to be established by EPA. Should collect plant data and employee data to aid AIA in testifying before subcommittee hearings in Washington, D.C. Presently lack facts to refute statements - should try to get Cralley data.

KUZMUK'S PRESENTATION ON PROPOSED STANDARD FOR EXPOSURE TO ASBESTOS DUST, March 13, 1972, U. S. DEPT. OF LABOR (ARTHUR M. GOLDBERG, HEARING EXAMINER), WASHINGTON, D.C. - ON BEHALF OF ATI.

February 3, 1972 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Following items were discussed: waste disposal procedures, vacuum cleaning and equipment with dry sweeping banned, dust collection equipment, wet processing techniques, OSHA inspections, noise control and protective equipment, protective clothing (Olefin garments which shed asbestos well) and respirators.

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TRA 037287

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 40

Since Nov. 1971, demand has been great for booklet on safe handling of textiles. Copies have been sent to various heavy industries, shipyards, U.S. Navy, colleges, insurance companies and Mt. Sinai School of Medicine.

Shackler reports that two doctors who have replaced Dr. Cralley are young and appear to share Selikoff opinions and approach.

June 8, 1972 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Federal Register of 6/7/72 containing new OSHA standards distributed to those in attendance. Discussed thoroughly.

Discussed various types vacuum cleaning, dust collection equipment, wet processing, protective clothing.

Agreement that textile industry faced problem trying to comply with new 2 fiber per cc regulation without incurring excessive manufacturing costs.

September 18, 1972 - Board of Governors Meeting

Asbestosis Research Council (England) recently issued "Control & Safety Guide - No. 9" dealing with cleaning of premises and plant in accordance with the Asbestos Regs of Great Britain, and it will be given close attention.

All members attempting to comply with OSHA Regs. Industrial Union Dept. of AFL-CIO filed petition in Court of Appeals in Washington on 7/28 challenging validity of OSHA standard for asbestos on behalf of 5 unions. Suit contained no details on which sections are being challenged. Full brief to be filed after Labor Day. AIA plans to file brief as "friend" of the court.

OSHA discussed problems because of lack of reliability of membrane filter sampling technique and recommended changing to gravimetric system of monitoring.

September 19, 1972 - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee Meeting

Discussions re cleaning to meet OSHA standards, dust collection equipment, respirators, protective clothing, OSHA inspections.

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TRA 037298

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 41

September 19, 1972 - Asbestos Advisory Committee Meeting

Discussed proposal by Food & Drug Administration to ban shipment of asbestos containing consumer garments from interstate commerce except those which are protection devices.

Leading mfr of safety clothing wants program set up to determine extent of any hazard from use of clothing and that McGill Univ. might be suitable place to have tests conducted.

R-M said if meaningful tests could be developed, it would be worthwhile for R-M to contribute to cost. Decided ATI Technical Committee should devise test method to determine amount of dust released during use of textiles.

More requests for the ATI booklet regarding safe handling practices of textiles. Many sent to hygienists, plant engineers, safety personnel, insurance companies, etc.

September 19/20, 1972 - Environmental Health Committee Meeting

Pointed out three recently published articles on asbestos. Kennerstein & Churg article says they have confirmed that exposure to asbestos enhances cancer-causing effects of cigarette smokers. Asbestos by itself does not appear to increase incidence of lung cancer in those who do not smoke. Also discussed other two articles.

OSHA to begin strict compliance on noise standards.

NO MINUTES ARE IN OUR POSSESSION FOR 1973.

April 5, 1974 - Special Meeting on TX Litigation

Memo from Alcorn setting out status of two Texas cases brought against ATI.

These minutes are typed in transcript type form and every other page is missing.

September 25, 1974 - Board of Governors Meeting (AGENDA ONLY)

Film presentation - Asbestos at Work produced by U.K. Asbestosis Research Council, on loan from AIA
Update on EPA report being prepared by Office of Toxic Substances
Tyler Litigation

Letter from ATI enclosing agenda for Conference on Occupational Carcinogenesis in New York 3/24/75

BT 1516390

TRA 037299

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 42

June 5, 6, 1975 - Board of Governors Meeting

Proceedings soon to be available of Int'l. Conference of Asbestos Associations and Asbestos Information Bodies held in Paris on Nov. 28/29, 1974.

No need for report on Tyler lawsuits, as all members had been earlier apprised. Transcripts of depositions to be made available of Drs. Lee Grant and William Johnson.

Suggestion that ATI committee could review OSHA Asbestos Standard and hearing of reports in order to compile general opinion to be used for consistently interpreting content and meaning. Summarization could be presented to OSHA as industry's interpretation and serve as basis of expert comment at future hearings on new proposals.

Film shown "Killer Dust - A Standard Mistake" concerned with British Asbestos Standard and conditions at asbestos textile manufacturing plant of TBA. Discussed U.K. Asbestos Committee's AIC Newsletter No. 5, which comments on film.

June 6, 1975 - General Meeting

Markusson reported on Tyler litigation and discussed depositions of Drs. Grant and Johnson.

Viewed film referred to above in Board of Governors meeting.

June 6, 1975 - Environmental Committee Meeting

3M film "Living with Dust" shown. Then discussed respirators, proposed noise standard and proposed standard for asbestos.

October 3, 1975 - General Meeting

ATI now incorporated, as of Aug. 27, 1975.

Fiber Producers Report re strike of miners in Quebec. Health issue strong during first month of strike, due to visit to mines by Selikoff, but government recently passed legislation diminishing impact of health issue insofar as negotiations are concerned. May become important issue once employees are back at work.

October 2, 1975 - Environmental Committee Meeting

Discussed proposal OSHA had prepared as revision to the asbestos standard.

BT 1516391

TRA 037300

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 43

Spent considerable time discussing types of enclosures and means of exhaust to dust collection equipment. Also discussed noise control.

One member reported labelling of all products containing asbestos, whether or not they were coated or locked in, and that where possible they were including methods of handling and use.

October 2, 1975 - Fiber Research & Testing Subcommittee Meeting

Environmental Committee requested this subcommittee to do work on new dust count measurement procedure to replace filter membrane method.

November 13, 1975 - Special Meeting

Meeting held to prepare position paper for ATTI re proposal of OSHA to revise asbestos standard.

February 6, 1976 - General Meeting

Task Force working on project of defining equipment to determine how fiber becomes airborne, describe current means of control and report on effectiveness of present controls.

Environmental Committee reviewed proposed revision to asbestos standard and also those relating to showers, ventilation, recordkeeping, etc.

Attached ATTI Position Paper of 4/6/76 Attach. I is "Where Asbestos Fiber Becomes Airborne During Asbestos Textile Manufacture".

June 4, 1975 - General Meeting

Legal Advisory Committee being formed to gather medical literature and information on precedents re asbestos industry litigation.

Discussed AIA booklets available re health, safety of employees, which should be distributed through all factories and plants so all workers kept informed.

June 4, 1976 - Fiber Research & Testing Subcommittee Meeting

Decided to survey other dust count monitoring instruments and methods available.

Discussed Australian statistical method of evaluating dust counts.

BT 1516392

TRA 037301

Asbestos Textile Institute
Summary of Minutes, pg. 44

June 4, 1976 - Environmental Committee Meeting

Showed J-M film "Working with Asbestos", which was received
with enthusiasm.

Prepared by Barbara Diemer
April 16, 1979

It should be noted that all references to specifications for
textiles, including military specifications, will be found in
the Technical Committee reports, which have not been summarized
here.

BT 1516393

TRA 037302