installation would be that if a shop does not machine the products most requirements of these regulations will not apply. For example, if they install materials directly to the shoes without cutting, drilling or grinding, dust levels would likely be low enough that regular monitoring, protective clothing and change room requirements would not apply.

The Secretary suggested that it would be well to set up a task force to study problems of a work practices manual to get this particular project started. He indicated that it is not possible for a full committee to sit down and write a manual. Mr. Weaver stated that Raybestos will be proceeding with a work practices manual on their own and will not be able to wait for the Institute to produce theirs. The Secretary indicated that in his recent conversation with Mr. Marsh he understood that Rabyestos wanted the Institute to proceed with a work practices manual. Mr. Weaver indicated that while the Secretary may have discussed this more recently with Mr. Marsh, it was his understanding that Raybestos was going to proceed on its own because of what they feel to be a very urgent requirement to have such a work practices manual.

Mr. Reis and Mr. Fenner both indicated that Johns-Manville will be most willing to help with art work and graphics if someone would tell them what art work and illustrations would be required. The problem is not so much the mechanics of getting the manual printed and distributed, as it is getting a write-up and a decision to proceed with the manual.

The Secretary suggested that he and the Chairman contact Mr. Marsh at Raybestos to determine the Raybestos position. Committee members suggested appointment of a small task force to include not only Mr. Wagner and Mr. Drislane, but Mr. Weaver to go over this question with Mr. Marsh, and find out exactly what the Raybestos plans are as regards a work practices manual. If the Institute would be proceeding with a manual, they could outline the concept of a work practices manual. Decisions could be made as to whether one manual should be prepared, or two or three manuals: heavy duty applications, light duty (passenger car and light truck) applications, and other applications such as industrial and construction shops which tailor friction materials to order.

A question arose as to how such a manual would be distributed to the field. It was suggested that marketing groups of the various members would have to see that work practice manuals were distributed to the user. It was pointed out that there might be a few areas of special emphasis such as those working with clutch facings and those working with roll lining. It was stated that while a manual would have to address the worst possible conditions, it could help foster a trend towards less machining in the user's shops.

Mr. Armstrong commented about the two distinct approaches taken by the Asbestos Cement Pipe Association. One booklet, the Work Practices Booklet, indicated that there is a problem and here's what we should do about it. The other booklet discussed the risk of exposures to water carried in A/C Pipe and indicated that the facts force a conclusion that there is not a problem with A/C Pipe with non-agreesive waters. Should the Institute similarly address two areas and indicated that we have a work practices booklet and also a booklet to indicate that exposure to asbestos in friction materials is not a real problem in the brake shop? The question of the type of pamphlets or booklets to be published by the Institute would have to be worked out by the task force. The Secretary was directed to contact Mr. Marsh to set up a meeting to go over Raybestos plans as regards a work practices manual. Mr. Wagner and Mr. Weaver will join the Secretary in any contact with Mr. Marsh.