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INTRA-COMPANY CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. A. J. Pearson - Newark

William A. Lott - Newark

HEALTH HAZARD
KAYLO VS. GPL-100

Ex # P-55
For Id. In Evid
Date: 2/16/52
GERALD DONIS, C.S.R.

September 17, 1963
Mr. J. M. Boynton --- New York
Mr. R. E. Davis --- Newark
Mr. F. M. Edwards --- Toledo
Mr. H. M. Marsh, Jr. --- Newark

I have reviewed the general problem of the dust hazard of insulations and their effect upon humans.

Asbestos (as found in Kaylo) when breathed into the lungs causes asbestosis which often leads to lung cancer. Johns-Manville denies that this is true. I have reviewed three medical articles on the subject. One article describes the case history and autopsy of an insulator who died of lung cancer (he also smoked three packs of cigarettes/day). The second paper describes the effect of asbestos on several hundred mice, which was somewhat inconclusive. The third paper tells of the problem of asbestosis in an asbestos textile plant in North Carolina. The state of North Carolina requires X-rays and examinations for all people working with asbestos and free silica materials.

According to studies on guinea pigs by Miller and Sagers, Aselin dust is inert. Mr. G. M. Phelps of United Clay Mines has written me that he knows of no cases of pneumoconiosis caused by Owen Clay which we use in GPL-100.

According to Drinker, "Animal studies and periodic examination of workers indicate that there is no danger at all of pulmonary damage from either mineral wool or Fiberglas."

There is not enough data on the ingredients of Pflafer's proposed RLR Carbytemp type product to make a statement on its possible toxic effects.

All insulations are dirty and insulators seldom complain except when the dust is particularly irritating to them. Based on presently available data, GPL-100 is not as detrimental to the health as is Kaylo. It might be advisable for Bob Davis to make a quantitative dust comparison between Kaylo and GPL-100 using the same method as in the Kaylo case. This would be helpful to have before we go into GPL-100 production.

Bio

Product Development Laboratory
General Products

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

INTRA-COMPANY CORRESPONDENCE

To Mr. A. J. Pearson - Newark Date September 17, 1963

From William A. Lotz - Newark cc: Mr. J. M. Boyston - New York
Mr. R. E. Davis - Newark

Subject HEALTH HAZARD Mr. F. M. Edwards - Toledo
KAYLO VS. GPL-400 Mr. M. M. Marsh, Jr. - Newark

I have reviewed the general problem of the dust hazard of insulations and their effect upon humans.

Asbestos (as found in Kaylo) when breathed into the lungs causes asbestosis which often leads to lung cancer. Johns-Manville denies that this is true. I have reprints of three medical articles on the subject. One article describes the case history and autopsy of an insulator who died of lung cancer (he also smoked three packs of cigarettes/day). The second paper describes the effect of asbestos on several hundred mice, which was somewhat inconclusive. The third paper tells of the problems of asbestosis in an asbestos textile plant in North Carolina. The state of North Carolina requires X-rays and examinations for all people working with asbestos and free silica materials.

According to studies on guinea pigs by Miller and Sayers, dust is inert. Mr. G. W. Phelps of United Clay Mines has written me that he knows of no cases of pneumoconiosis caused by Owen Clay which was used in GPL-400.

According to Drinker, "Animal studies and periodic examination of workers indicates that there is no danger at all of pulmonary damage from either mineral wool or Fiberglas."

There is not enough data on the ingredients of Pfiefer's proposed Careytemp type product to make a statement on its possible toxic effects.

All insulations are dusty and insulators seldom complain except when the dust is particularly irritating to them. Based on presently available data, GPL-400 is not as detrimental to the health as is Kaylo. It might be advisable for Bob Davis to a fabrication cost comparison between Kaylo and GPL_400 using the same method as Union Carbide. This would be helpful to have before we go into GPL-400.

Bill

Product Development Laboratory
General Products

WAL:

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Date: 2/16/82
GERALD DONIS, C.S.R.