

ATI-136

1973

MS 006154

MT-005559

R O S T E R

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

~~P. O. Box 220, Pompton Lakes, N. J. 07442~~AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.
Norristown, Pa.GARLOCK INC.
Rochester, New YorkJOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION
Denver, ColoradoNICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.
Ambler, Pa.H. K. PORTER CO. INC.
Pittsburgh, Pa.RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
Bridgeport, Conn.UNIROYAL, INC.
New York, N. Y.ASBESTOS CORPORATION, LTD.
Thetford Mines, Quebec, CanadaASBESTOS TEXTIL, S. A.
Naucalpan, MexicoBELL ASBESTOS MINES, LTD.
Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada~~BBA GROUP LIMITED~~
~~Cleethorpe, Yorkshire, England~~CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION, LTD.
Toronto, CanadaHILADOS Y TEJIDOS DE ASBESTO, S. A.
Mexico 18, D. F.LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.
Black Lake, Quebec, CanadaMANUFACTURAS MULTIPLES S. A.
Caracas, VenezuelaNIPPON ASBESTOS CO., LTD.
Tokyo, JapanSOCIETE ANONYME FRANCAISE DU FERODO
Paris, FranceTURNER BROTHERS ASBESTOS CO., LTD.
Rochdale, England

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

—FOUNDED 1944—

GENERAL MEETING

MS 006155

MT-005560

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

President - M.Q. Scowcroft
Vice Pres.- Alex.Kuzmuk; Treas.- E.A. Morris
Exec.Sec'y - (Mrs.) Doris M. Fagan
Att'ys - Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

M.Q. Scowcroft, Chairman
Alex. Kuzmuk, M.S. Lindstrom, L.E. Moody
E.A. Morris, M.J. Scanlan, J.K. Whittaker

AIR HYGIENE & MFG. COMMITTEE

B.E. Carden, Chairman
G.H. Armstrong, S.G. Dixit, C.G. Guerin, R.C. Hunt
R.T. Matthew, L.E. Moody, H.H. Walter, I.H. Weaver

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

J.W. Echerd, Chairman
D.T. Austin, Jr., J.W. Hawkins, Wm. Maaskant
P.J. Smith

ASBESTOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

M.S. Lindstrom, Chairman
Alex. Kuzmuk, E.A. Morris, E.W. Russell
M.J. Scanlan, M.Q. Scowcroft

FIBER RESEARCH & TESTING COMMITTEE

C.E. Stiefken, Chairman
G.F.A. Brink, D.E. Childers, E.A. Farrell
R.A. Kuntze, B. Lincoln, W.H. Smith, J.P. Wronski

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

L.F. Dieringer, Chairman
E.C. Bratt, Dr. J.L. Goodman, W.B. Reitze

FIBRE COMMITTEE

M.P. Carson, J.D. Christian, N.W. Hendry
A.S. Johnson, M.J. Messel, Wm. J.W. Smith

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

GENERAL MEETING

At:- The HYATT REGENCY ATLANTA, Atlanta, Ga.

Schedule:

Thursday, February 8, 1973

Registration

Board of Governor's meeting - 4:00 P.M.

Social Hour - 6:30 P.M. (See note)

Friday, February 9, 1973

Board of Governor's Breakfast meeting, 7:30am

Committee meetings - 8:30 A.M. to 12:00 noon

A.T.I. Luncheon - 12:30 P.M.

GENERAL MEETING - 2:00 P.M.

Adjournment - 3:30 P.M.

Note: "Cash Bar"!

The Hyatt Regency Atlanta Hotel is located
at 265 Peachtree Street, NE, Atlanta, Ga.
The phone number is (404) 577-1234.

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Minutes

BOARD OF GOVERNORS' MEETING

Asbestos Textile Institute

FEB 8 1973

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MT-005562

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Board of Governors' Meeting

February 8, 1973 -- Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia

A G E N D A

Call to Order -- 4:00 P.M. - M. Q. Scowcroft, Chairman

Resignations from and Replacements for ATI Board of Governors

Minutes of last meeting -- Secretary

Financial Report -- E. A. Morris, Treasurer

- a. Report of Funds as of January 1, 1973;
- b. Transfer of accounts to banks in Willow Grove, Pa.;
- c. Invoices for Members' Dues mailed January 11, 1973 (are at 50% increase in rates effective for Year 1973 and beyond);
- d. Temporary financing of 3rd Edition, Fiber Test Manual, pending payment from buyers; rough estimates of total cost range from \$12000-\$15000 dependent upon quantity printed & type of binder.

Insurance --

- a. Have \$2000 coverage on Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter to 12/1/73 at annual premium of \$60.00;
- b. Have all-risk office contents coverage for \$2000 to 1/1/76 at \$35.00 for three-year period;
- c. Have \$100,000 Workman's Comp. & Employer's Liability coverage to 1/1/76 at \$51.00 for three-year period;
- d. Waiting to be advised of premium for \$10,000 surety bond on Assistant Treasurer - will fall between \$25 and \$50;
- e. Discussion - abide by By-Laws and have Treasurer bonded - or amend By-Laws to eliminate this clause;
- f. Discussion - Liability Insurance to cover ATI against any claim - Bodily Injury-\$100,000 each person, \$300,000 each occurrence; \$5000 property damage - \$32.00 per year (\$34.00 annually for Bodily Injury-\$300,000).

Approval of revised Constitution & By-Laws dated January 1, 1973.

Disposition of Bausch & Lomb Portable Dust Counter.

Class "E" Membership -- eligible companies & method of approach.

Other Business

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Discussion Period with Committee Chairmen:

- 4:30 P.M. -- M. S. Lindstrom, Asbestos Advisory
- 4:45 P.M. -- B. E. Carden, Air Hygiene & Mfg.
- 5:00 P.M. -- J. W. Echerd, Technical
- 5:15 P.M. -- C. E. Stiefken, Fiber Research & Testing
- 5:30 P.M. -- L. E. Dieringer, Environmental Health

Approval of Dates & Locations of Future Meetings:

- Jun 6-7, 1973 -- Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Va. (Firm)
- Oct 3-5, 1973 -- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Mass. (Firm)
- Feb 6-7, 1974 -- Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, S.C. (Firm)
- Jun 5-6, 1974 -- OPEN
- Sep 25-27, 1974 -- The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia (Firm)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Meeting - Board of Governors
 February 8, 1973
 Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia

IN ATTENDANCE:

M. Q. Scowcroft (Chairman), Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
 E. A. Morris, Uniroyal, Inc.
 L. E. Moody, H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
 J. L. Rainey, Amatex Corporation
 J. K. Whittaker, Nicolet Industries, Inc.
 W. B. Alcorn (Legal Counsel), Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft
 D. M. Fagan (Executive Secretary), Asbestos Textile Institute

ABSENT:

A. Kuzmuk, Garlock Inc.
 M. S. Lindstrom, Johns-Manville Corporation

M I N U T E S

1. The February 8, 1973, Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asbestos Textile Institute was called to order at 4:15 P.M. by Chairman M. Q. Scowcroft.

2. Chairman Scowcroft showed samples of the new ATI stationery and all in attendance expressed favor of the new, more modern look. Credit for the design was given the art department at Raybestos-Manhattan.

3. Chairman Scowcroft welcomed J. L. Rainey who attended the meeting in lieu of M. J. Scanlan as representation for Amatex Corporation.

4. A letter was read by the Chairman from M. S. Lindstrom who tendered his resignation from the ATI, its Board of Governors and as Chairman of the Asbestos Advisory Committee. The action was necessary due to Mr. Lindstrom's promotion within Johns-Manville Corporation. He has accepted a position with J-M's Growth Development and Planning Division in the venture management area. He recommended his vacancy be filled by Thomas P. Jackson who is now handling asbestos textiles for J-M. It was moved by J. K. Whittaker that Mr. Lindstrom's resignation be accepted with regret and that Mr. Jackson be appointed to represent Johns-Manville on the ATI Board of Governors. The motion was seconded by J. L. Rainey and so voted, unanimously.

5. Chairman Scowcroft read a letter from H. K. Porter Company, Inc., requesting that E. C. Bratt replace L. E. Moody on the Board of Governors. Mr. Moody will continue to attend ATI meetings when possible as well as Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee meetings. The motion to accept Mr. Moody's resignation from the Board of Governors with regret and Mr. Bratt's appointment to the Board of Governors was made by J. L. Rainey, seconded by E. A. Morris, and so voted, unanimously.

6. It was advised by Chairman Scowcroft that Mr. Lindstrom would not attend any part of this two-day ATI meeting due to a national sales meeting of Johns-Manville on conflicting dates. Therefore, E. A. Morris accepted, with pleasure, the invitation to present the Asbestos Advisory Report (in place of Mr. Lindstrom, Chairman) at the General Meeting on February 9, 1973.

7. Chairman Scowcroft stated that since the Hyatt Regency Atlanta could not efficiently accommodate the Board of Governors' Breakfast Meeting scheduled for the next morning, the meeting had been deleted from the agenda.

8. Upon presentation, it was moved by L. E. Moody, seconded by J. L. Rainey to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the last meeting. The motion was carried, unanimously.

9. Chairman Scowcroft then gave a brief opening talk stating that all Members of the Board are starting new, everyone has a new assignment and he is looking forward to a good year. He welcomed Doris M. Fagan as Executive Secretary and reported that the transition of office relocation and transfer of records, etc., between Mrs. Fagan and H. E. Sunbury had been unbelievably well done. He extended much-deserved praise to H. E. Sunbury, citing several examples of how Mr. Sunbury had worked toward making the move as easy as possible.

10. The Financial Report as of January 2, 1973 (report attached in its entirety), was presented by E. A. Morris, Treasurer. Mr. Morris then referred to a letter dated January 15, 1973, from H. E. Sunbury, former Assistant Treasurer, concerning the effective transfer of funds which had been made in an orderly fashion. An up-dated report was given indicating receipts and disbursements during January 1973, advising that all dues were paid as of February 7, 1973, and that the balance as of February 7, 1973, in the Savings Account stood at \$21,346.91. Mr. Morris advised the latest figures would be reported at the General Meeting scheduled for the next afternoon. Based on a motion by J. L. Rainey, seconded by J. K. Whittaker, it was unanimously voted to accept the Financial Report as presented by the Treasurer.

11. Following ATI tradition, Treasurer Morris advised the annual audit of ATI financial records would be handled by accountants at Uniroyal.

12. Chairman Scowcroft raised for discussion the subject of temporary financing of the 3rd Edition of the Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual. It was the general feeling of the Board that ATI should not be expected to advance the complete cost of the project. As reported by Chairman Scowcroft, the printing bill alone could be anywhere between \$12,000 and \$15,000. Other financing possibilities were discussed such as advance payments with orders or partial advance financing from the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association. It was decided that additional discussion would be in order with the Fiber Research & Testing Committee prior to reaching a final decision.

13. An explanation of the current status of insurance coverage for ATI was given by Chairman Scowcroft. A policy valued at \$2000 covering the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter is in effect until December 1, 1973. Other policies were taken to accommodate the new location of ATI headquarters and the Institute now has all-risk office contents coverage for \$2000 to January 1, 1976, and Workman's Compensation and Employer's Liability coverage for \$100,000 until January 1, 1976. Concerning a \$10,000 Surety Bond on the Assistant Treasurer, this would be processed as soon as the correct premium was established by the insurance company. The possibility of effecting Liability Insurance was brought up for discussion. After a review of the matter, it was moved by E. A. Morris, seconded by L. E. Moody, that a Liability Insurance policy be taken out, at the annual premium of \$34.00, valuing Bodily Injury at \$300,000 for each person/\$300,000 per occurrence, and \$5000 for property damage. The motion was approved unanimously and the necessary action will be carried out by the Executive Secretary.

14. Chairman Scowcroft stated the By-Laws currently declare in paragraph 5, 4th sentence, that: "The Treasurer shall execute a surety bond conditioned for the faithful discharge of duties, and in such penalty and with such surety as shall be approved by the Board of Governors. The cost of such bond shall be paid out of the treasury of the Institute." Upon discussion of the advice that bonding of the Treasurer has not been done in the past and upon agreement it was not necessary to do so in the future, it was decided to delete the above-stated language.

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Institute's endeavors to dispose of the Bausch & Lomb Portable Dust Counter, i.e., Bausch & Lomb Inc. was not in position to make an offer to purchase the equipment and one ATI member company bid a purchase price of \$750.00. The bid was tendered by Raybestos-Manhattan via I. H. Weaver. E. A. Morris thought it would be well to retain possession of the Dust Counter, at least for another year, in view of the fact that OSHA seems uncertain at this point that the Membrane Filter Method is the proper means of conducting a dust count. It may be that the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter will be the one selected by OSHA as the more effective process. The thought was favorably received by the Board. It was further agreed that as a member of the Institute, R/M is entitled to borrow the equipment. As a result, the Bausch & Lomb Portable Dust Counter will be shipped from its present location at Amatex Corporation, Norristown, Pennsylvania, to Raybestos-Manhattan, c/o I. H. Weaver, at Manheim, Pennsylvania. The matter of disposing of or retaining said equipment will again be discussed at the October 1973 meeting of the ATI Board of Governors.

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16. The newly-established Class "E" Membership in the ATI, which was approved at the Board Meeting held on September 18, 1972, was brought up for discussion. It was reiterated by Chairman Scowcroft that the new classification was added to expand the Institute to include weavers of "asbestos-containing fabrics and tapes, for resale as such, but [who] do not manufacture the asbestos-containing yarns used in same." Chairman Scowcroft suggested ATI send a letter to eligible firms inviting them into the ATI, informing them which ATI committees might be of particular interest, and enclosing a copy of the By-Laws indicating the paragraph that allows their eligibility. Some companies which may be eligible for Class "E" Membership are: Abney Mills, Albany Felt, Asberit, Asbestos Textile (Gatke), Asten-Hill, ~~Asbestos Newtex Centex~~ Huvck Felt, Lockport Felt, Maremont,

17. COMMITTEE REPORTS & DISCUSSION

(a) Air Hygiene & Manufacturing -- report by Chairman B. E. Carden, Uniroyal. Mr. Carden advised the agenda for the Committee meeting to be held the next morning would include a discussion of recent developments in the following areas: recent experiences with OSHA inspections; cleaning to meet OSHA standards; protective clothing, lockers, etc.; noise control; and changes and improvements in manufacturing. In addition, he reported that E. A. Farrell, Lake Asbestos of Quebec, suggested that an authoritative Canadian physician be asked to speak to the Committee sometime in the near future concerning the asbestos and health situation. The two doctors proposed were Dr. George W. Wright, Director of Medical Research, St. Luke's Hospital, and Dr. J. Corbett McDonald, Epidemiologist, Department of Epidemiology and Health, McGill University. Scheduling such a vital topic at committee level would limit the time available to about an hour which is insufficient for a full presentation plus time for meaningful discussion. Mr. Carden, alternatively, suggested the Board consider scheduling such a program for a General Meeting. It was assumed that Lake Asbestos would send the speaker to the ATI meeting at LAQ's expense. However, Mr. Carden will check to be certain of the financial arrangements that would be made.

(b) Technical -- report by Chairman J. W. Echerd, H. K. Porter Company. A special Technical Committee meeting was held in Philadelphia in November 1972 to discuss the Board of Governors' recommendation that the Committee investigate the possibility of measuring the amount of dust that various asbestos textiles would emit under abusive conditions. At that meeting, John W. Hawkins and D. T. Austin, Jr., were appointed to head such an undertaking. As a result, a piling tester and other pertinent equipment were investigated at Celanese but none was felt to be appropriate except for a regular clothes dryer, such as that used at Johns-Manville. With the method used at J-M, sheets of emery are placed between each baffle on the drum and one sheet is fastened to the door. Further study of the tumbler testing method and the piling tester will be made, thereby allowing a comparison between the two testing methods. Thus far, it appears it would be difficult to determine a testing procedure to comply with OSHA requirements for an actual airborne fiber count. It may be possible to obtain a relative figure between treated and untreated textiles or the relative lengths of time they will withstand certain conditions. . . . Concerning recent committee activity involving ASTM Standards, the Standards for Asbestos Cloth and for Asbestos Tapes were revised and no negative votes have been received to date. Four other ASTM Standards which came up this year for Asbestos Yarn, Roving, Lap and Electrical Purposes were submitted to letter ballot with the hope of receiving approval to accept them as they are for the present and then revise them as soon as possible. However, two negative votes were received, primarily due to the lack of a statement of Precision and Accuracy. Work will continue on the Standards, beginning with ASTM 299 on Asbestos Yarn.

(c) Fiber Research & Testing -- report by Chairman C. E. Stiefken, American Smelting and Refining Company. The Committee is in the midst of preparing the revised Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual and is waiting for approval of some QAMA Standards. At the meeting scheduled for the next morning, the Committee will discuss suitable format (indicating ASTM or QAMA form), contents page, preface, page numbering, and so forth. The revised publication may be available by the Fall 1973 meeting. It will possibly contain about 400 pages and the "guesstimated" cost will be around \$4.50 to \$5.00. An actual cost cannot be determined until the printer has studied and quoted on the final draft copy. Chairman Scowcroft requested a Committee recommendation as to financing the 3rd edition to enable the Board to render an appropriate decision on the matter.

(d) Environmental Health -- report by Chairman L. F. Dieringer, Uniroyal, Inc. The next morning's meeting will cover (1) what might be new in OSHA regulations re the health aspect, (2) new developments since the last meeting, (3) a recent talk between Mr. Dieringer and State Department of Health officials re a method of sampling fiber counts which received no correlation at all (the counts sometimes being as much as 100% apart), (4) controversy involving how many fields to count, i.e., 100 fibers or 20 fields as specified, (5) adverse publicity such as the New York Times article on January 21, 1973, and Dr. Stanton's report to OSHA of

his conclusions that it is the fiber, per se, and not its properties (such as metal contaminants) that causes cancer and that the variety of asbestos does not matter, and (6) the regulation by certain States such as South Carolina, Oregon and Montana that have more stringent standards than OSHA's, although the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 only requires that state standards be at least as effective, and as effectively enforced, as OSHA's. One case in point is the hearing testing program which is procedurally detailed by Oregon even though such a procedure is not as clearly defined in OSHA regulations.

18. Chairman Scowcroft reopened the suggestion by Messrs. Farrell and Carden that ATI ask a Canadian doctor to speak at a future gathering. It was agreed that Dr. J. Corbett McDonald be invited to speak at a General Meeting, possibly in June 1973.

19. Also concerning speakers, Chairman Scowcroft advised of an offer from the Asbestos Information Association/North America to supply the Institute with a speaker on the asbestos/health situation and what the AIA/NA is doing in this vital area. The idea was favorably received and we will endeavor to schedule such a program, possibly for the October 1973 ATI General Meeting.

20. Chairman Scowcroft reaffirmed prior approval of following future meeting dates (all are firm):

June 6-7, 1973	-- Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Va.
October 3-5, 1973	-- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Mass.
February 6-7, 1974	-- Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, S.C.
September 25-27, 1974	-- The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia.

In addition, the following dates and locations were tentatively selected for future ATI meetings, dependent upon the result of further investigation and inquiry:

June 5-6, 1974	-- Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia
February 1975	-- Philadelphia or surrounding area
*June 1975	-- Seaview Country Club, Absecon, New Jersey.

21. There being no further business to be brought before the Board of Governors, the meeting was adjourned at approximately 5:45 P.M., subsequent to a move by L. E. Moody, seconded by E. A. Morris, and so voted unanimously.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan
Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

*There is the possibility that QMA will host the June 1975 ATI meeting in Quebec Province. If this turns out to be the case, Seaview will be considered for the October 1975 meeting.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of FundsJanuary 2, 1973Balance On Hand at last report (Sept.1,1972)

General Fund	\$ 3992.64
Reserve Fund	9313.41
Petty Cash Fund	100.00

Total On Hand

\$ 13406.05

Receipts

To Reserve Fund (Interest to 12/31/72)	233.49
To General Fund (Special Assessments)	750.00
To General Fund (Voluntary Contributions)	250.00
To General Fund (Book Sales)	99.48

Total Received

1332.97

Total On Hand & Received

14739.02

Disbursements

Legal Services & Expenses (3rd Qtr,1972)	1284.11
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	938.00
F.I.C.A. Tax (3rd Qtr.,1972)	78.00
N.J.U.& Dis. Tax (3rd Qtr.,1972)	33.75
Secretary's Travel expense	188.14
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00
A.T.I. Meeting expense (Sept.18-20, 1972)	905.61
Printing & Office Supplies	245.53
Telephone (4 mos.)	166.44
Insurance - \$92.00; ASTM Dues-\$25.00	117.00
Revision of Fibre Test Manual	171.45
Accountant (Caruso, Year ending Sept.1972)	300.00
Moving expense (Office equipment to W.G.,Pa.)	111.30
Miscellaneous (Gifts, Flowers,etc.)	176.15
Petty Cash (Vouchers 629-664 inclusive)	129.71

Total Disbursements

5145.19

Balance On Hand as of January 2, 1973 \$ 9593.83

Funds as of January 2, 1973

General Fund	1396.93 (*)
Reserve Fund (with interest to 12/31/72)	8096.90 (**)
Petty Cash Fund	100.00

Total Funds

\$ 9593.83

Assets as of January 2, 1973

Total Funds as listed above	9593.83
Accts Receivable (Member's Dues,1973)	14250.00
Accts " (Book Sales)	18.71
Postage On Hand	.66
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal value)	1.00

Total Assets

\$ 23864.20
noneLiabilitiesNet Worth

\$ 23864.20

(*) \$50.00 transferred to Reserve Fund on 11/18/72

(**)\$1500.00 transferred to General Fund on 12/11/72

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury
H.E. Sunbury

MS 006165

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute

FEB 9 1973

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MT-005571

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

General Meeting

February 9, 1973
Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia

In Attendance

AMATEX CORPORATION

H. H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.

S. G. Dixit
A. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

C. G. Guerin
A. R. Morrill (C.J-M)

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

E. W. Russell

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

D. E. Childers
J. W. Echerd
L. E. Moody

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

G. F. Ducker
J. W. Hawkins
R. T. Matthew
M. Q. Scowcroft

UNIROYAL, INC.

D. T. Austin
B. E. Carden
L. F. Dieringer
R. C. Hunt
E. A. Morris
S. J. Peele, Jr.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

P. E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.

W. H. Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

Dr. R. A. Kuntze
(Ontario Research Foundation)

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

E. A. Farrell
C. E. Stiefken (Asarco)

NIPPON ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD.

Y. Sato

TBA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS LTD.

H. J. Corson, Jr.

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

W. B. Alcorn (Legal Counsel)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

D. H. Fagan (Executive Secretary)

Total attendance during this two-day meeting was 43 people, including 9 women and 34 men.

M I N U T E S

MS 006167

1. President M. Q. Scowcroft called the General Meeting to order at 2:30 P.M., February 9, 1973, with a welcome to all in attendance. He stated each member of the Board of Governors is making every effort to strengthen the organization and some ideas are in the making that

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will be announced in the very near future. He voiced it was an exciting experience to start out with a wonderful new slate, including the new Executive Secretary, Mrs. Doris M. Fagan. He hoped the Board will be innovative but will not try to be too revolutionary. He expressed a desire for the same support and cooperation from all involved with the ATI as has been received in the past.

2. Continuing the already-established tradition, President Scowcroft asked each member in attendance to rise and state his name and company affiliation.

3. Upon presentation, it was moved by A. Kuzmuk, seconded by E. A. Morris, to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the last stated meeting. The motion was so carried.

4. Treasurer Morris presented the Financial Report (see attached) showing total assets and net worth of the ATI as of January 2, 1973. As an up-date to the report, as of February 7, 1973, the Institute had received all dues from the member companies and the total in the savings account as of that date stood at \$21,346.91. S. J. Peele, Jr., moved that the report be accepted. The move was seconded by C. G. Guerin and so voted, unanimously.

6. The Fibre Producers' Report was presented by Paul E. Leclerc, Regional Sales Manager with Asbestos Corporation Ltd. For the year 1972, total shipments of asbestos from the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association were 1,372,677 tons, 2.3% or roughly 31,000 tons over those for 1971. The increase was mostly in Group 7. Group 3 shipments were up only 154 tons. For 1973, Eastern Quebec producers' stocks of Group 3 Spinning Fibre are good and production should be adequate for any increase in demand. Mr. Leclerc then referred to Asbestos Corporation's activities, especially the new finishing mill at Nordenham, Germany, and gave a few remarks about the availability of certain asbestos grades from Cassiar Asbestos Corporation. A copy of the full report as presented by Mr. Leclerc is attached.

7. Committee Reports were presented to the general membership, as listed below:

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing, by Chairman R. E. Carden;
Asbestos Advisory, by Acting Chairman E. A. Morris;
Technical, by Chairman J. W. Echerd;
Fiber Research & Testing, by Chairman C. E. Stiefken;
Environmental Health, by L. F. Dieringer.

In presenting the Asbestos Advisory Committee report, Mr. Morris added his personal note by thanking the members of the Institute for the Certificate of Appreciation he received, in absentia, at the last General Meeting. He expressed it had been both a pleasure and his honor to have served as Chairman of the Asbestos Advisory Committee over the past two years.

Response from the floor concerning Environmental Health included the following comment by S. J. Peele, Jr. Even though it appears the pressure is off on dust count citations, companies would be well advised to get the obvious things corrected at their plants to avoid OSHA citations in other areas. L. F. Dieringer agreed and elaborated on the idea by saying when a citation is received, companies should be sure to request a reasonable abatement period within which to correct the situation. This will diminish the chance for a premature second inspection, the result of which could be a "willful" citation charge.

8. Addressing the Membership, President Scowcroft stated he wished to retain the flexibility of having a speaker at a given ATI meeting when it was deemed meaningful and important. He advised of the probability there will be a speaker at the next two meetings and requested that members suggest to others at their companies that they attend the meetings as the presentations should be pertinent and interesting. Tentatively, Dr. J. Corbett McDonald is being considered as a speaker at the June 1973 meeting and will be contacted through the efforts of E. A. Farrell. A recognized expert on the medical aspects of asbestos and health and representing the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, Dr. McDonald is an Epidemiologist with the Department of Epidemiology and Health, McGill University. Also, ATI has been approached by the Asbestos Information Association/North America who is currently in the process of establishing a program of capable speakers on what the AIA/NA is doing. Possibly ATI will contact AIA/NA for the October 1973 meeting. President Scowcroft praised the AIA/NA stating it is doing an admirable job of keeping the Industry informed. He specifically referred to an article by Robert Sherrill printed in the January 21, 1973, edition of the New York Times. In rebuttal, the AIA/NA wrote a factual, comprehensive Letter to the Editor of the "Times." The newspaper responded it would consider publishing the rebuttal, if it were reduced to 400 words from the original six-page typewritten letter.

9. The next General Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute will be held --

June 6-7, 1973
Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia

Other future General Meetings include October 3-5, 1973, at Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts; February 6-7, 1974, at the Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, South Carolina; June 1974 in the Washington, D.C., area; September 25-27, 1974, at The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia; and February 1975 in the Philadelphia or surrounding area.

Page 4 -- ATI General Meeting -- 2/9/73

P. E. Leclerc expressed preference that the last day of each meeting fall on a Friday so members may extend their stay into the weekend if they so desired. It was agreed this was the general feeling of Institute members and every effort will be made to oblige whenever possible.

10. President Scowcroft advised that the mailing of the Minutes of this General Meeting will include the new ATI Directory.

11. President Scowcroft expressed appreciation to H. E. Sunbury, the former Executive Secretary of the ATI, and to D. M. Fagan for being so detailed with the changeover, resulting in a very smooth transition.

12. As the new Executive Secretary, Mrs. Fagan thanked the members for their confidence in her capabilities. She stated it is and will be a privilege and a pleasure to work with this segment of the Industry -- and an honor for ASBESTOS Magazine. She also expressed the appreciation of the Magazine for ATI member support to the proposed reprinting of "The History of the Asbestos Textile Industry in the United States," by John A. Bettles, Jr., and regretted to advise the response was insufficient to justify printing costs plus other expenses that would necessarily be involved. In answer to a query from the floor, via E. A. Farrell, separate chapters of the "History" are available solely through the purchase of the individual issues of the Magazine in which they appeared.

13. There being no further business to be brought before the membership, the meeting was adjourned at approximately 3:30 P.M. via a move by E. A. Morris, seconded by L. P. Dieringer, and unanimous approval by the attending members.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan
Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

MS 006170

MT-005575

FIBRE PRODUCEPS' REPORT

[Presented at ATI General Meeting, February 9, 1973, at the Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia]

Following is a brief report on the asbestos industry for 1972.

Total shipments from the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association were up 2.3% or 31,000 tons. It should be noted however that the increase was in group 7 which is up 65,000 tons.

Shipments of group 3 were up by 154 tons and group 4 by 3,800 tons. Shipments of groups 5 and 6 were down 37,000 tons. Total shipments from the QAMA were 1,372,677 for the year.

Now looking at 1973 and especially to the group that is of most interest to you, stocks of spinning fibre from the Eastern Quebec producers are good and production should be adequate to take care of any increase in demand this year, which we sincerely hope will materialize.

Present stocks of groups 4, 5, 6 and 7 are good but there has been a stronger demand than usual for asbestos at this time of year and customers are, on the whole, very optimistic as to their total requirements for the year.

It could very well happen that some of these grades might be in short supply before year end.

Talking about my own company, as you know, we have been mining in Northern Quebec and last year we started shipping ore concentrate to our finishing mill in Germany to start the mill production. Unfortunately, the severe storm which hit Europe last fall was particularly felt in the Nordenham area and some of the buildings at our new plant were severely damaged thus delaying the start of our milling operations.

We are at the moment in the early stages of production and at the outset the tonnages that are forthcoming from this plant will be solely for the asbestos cement industry in Europe and this should release extra Thetford fours and fives to the North American market.

It is possible that at some time in the future, if the Asbestos Hill ore is found to contain sufficient long fibre, and if market conditions warrant it at that time, some spinning fibre may eventually be produced at our Nordenham mill. At the moment, however, only one, two or possibly three grades of asbestos-cement fibre in the four or five-group range will be made.

Regarding Cassiar, Mr. W. J. W. Smith has informed me that grades AAA and AA are in short supply and that grade A and other shorter grades are readily available.

Paul E. Leclerc,
Regional Sales Manager
Asbestos Corporation Ltd.

M I N U T E SAIR HYGIENE & MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
February 9, 1973 -- Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia

The following fifteen (15) members and guests attended, representing ten (10) companies:

Amatex Corporation -- H. H. Walter;
Garlock Inc. -- S. G. Dixit;
Johns-Manville Corporation -- C. G. Guerin, A. R. Morrill (C.J-M),
W. B. Reitze;
Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd. -- E. A. Farrell;
Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd. -- Y. Sato;
H. K. Porter Company, Inc. -- L. E. Moody;
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. -- G. F. Ducker, R. T. Matthew, I. H.
Weaver;
TBA Industrial Products Ltd. -- H. J. Corson, Jr.;
Uniroyal, Inc. -- B. E. Carden, L. F. Dieringer, R. C. Hunt.

The meeting included discussions in the following areas: recent experiences with OSHA inspections, cleaning to meet OSHA standards, protective clothing, lockers, etc., noise control, changes and improvements in manufacturing.

OSHA inspectors usually spend two to three days on asbestos plant inspections. The number one item on the inspection list is dust counts, and is closely followed by electrical equipment and associated controls. Also, warning and information signs. Good house-keeping practices and properly marked aisles are also near the top of the OSHA check list.

In all recent inspections, OSHA's dust count is much higher than the company count, and in some cases it is from three (3) to five (5) times higher.

The best effort or degree of accuracy in checking dust counts is a plus or minus 40% and in some cases has checked as much as plus or minus 300%. In view of these differences, some plants have used an outside laboratory to recheck their dust samples. The outside check correlated very closely with the company check.

It was pointed out that weather conditions affect plant dust counts and counts are usually higher in cold, dry weather. Also, dust counts taken from machine to machine show higher counts. For example, a count taken at number 1 machine will be lower than a dust count taken at machine number 3. This is caused by dust generated by machines number 1 and 2, some of which is picked up by the number 3 machine.

Some plants have a daily schedule of cleaning all cards while others clean twice a week. As far as cleaning and housekeeping are concerned, the advice from those who have had inspections is to keep the plant in tip-top shape at all times, as "good" is not good enough for OSHA.

In one recent inspection, protective clothing from head to foot was recommended by the inspector. It is felt that in all plants, workers in some areas will be required to wear some protective clothing.

Companies should be looking closely for ways of lowering plant noise levels. The use of ear plugs is a temporary means of controlling noise. As discussed in this meeting, noise levels can be reduced by slight changes in some machinery and with better fixing and repairs.

One plant eliminated the use of ear plugs in the carding department by making changes in the condenser section. This change reduced the noise level from 92 decibels to 84 decibels.

Respectfully submitted,

Buel E. Carden, Chairman

MS 006173

MT-005578

M I N U T E S

ASBESTOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
February 9, 1973 -- Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia

IN ATTENDANCE:

E. A. Morris, Acting Chairman
M. Q. Scowcroft
A. Kuzmuk
E. W. Russell
W. B. Alcorn (Legal Counsel)

ABSENT:

E. C. Bratt
T. P. Jackson
M. J. Scanlan
D. M. Fagan
(Executive Secretary)

Mr. Jackson was not able to attend due to a conflicting national sales meeting of Johns-Manville Corporation. He replaces M. S. Lindstrom on the Committee, due to reassignments at Johns-Manville.

Mrs. Fagan was attending meetings of the other Committees to familiarize herself with their activities.

E. W. Russell was appointed as Chairman of the Asbestos Advisory Committee for the remaining portion of the two-year term, a responsibility previously held by Mr. Lindstrom who is unable to serve in that capacity due to the afore-mentioned reassignment at Johns-Manville. Good wishes were expressed for Mr. Lindstrom in his new position with J-M.

Of primary interest to the Committee was the progress made by the Technical Committee on the development of a meaningful test to determine the amount of dust generated by a given asbestos cloth when subjected to subsequent fabrication. An up-to-date status report on the development of this test is given in the accompanying Minutes of the Technical Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. Morris,
Acting Chairman

MS 006174

MT-005579

M I N U T E S

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
February 8 & 9, 1973 -- Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia

IN ATTENDANCE: J. W. Hawkins, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
D. T. Austin, Uniroyal, Inc.
W. Maaskant, Amatex Corporation
J. W. Echerd, H. K. Porter Company, Inc.

Methods to determine the dusting characteristics of asbestos products were discussed at a Special Meeting on February 8th. Messrs. Hawkins and Austin reported on the availability of equipment for this test. After reviewing the properties of several abrasion and piling-type testers, the Committee decided that initial evaluation will begin with the "tumbler" method. Mr. Hawkins will request information on Johns-Manville's Tumbler Test. If the process appears adaptable, the Committee will seek permission to run test samples at Celanese's Physical Testing Laboratory in Charlotte, North Carolina.

The Committee reviewed a letter from G. R. Tucker of the General Services Administration stating there will be coordination between GSA and the Department of Defense on the disposition of Military Specification MIL-C-10316C as soon as Federal Specification SS-C-1783 is published. It is expected the Federal Specification will be in print about March 1973.

A letter from Neptune Meter Company requesting information on laps and braiding yarns was presented to the Committee for comments. Mrs. D. M. Fagan was instructed to reply and advise that pertinent ATI member companies would contact them.

ASTM Standards D299, D375, D1061 and D2100 were submitted to letter ballot for reapproval without revision. Negative votes received for each Standard were reviewed. The basic objection of Messrs. T. R. Bainbridge and J. H. Reynolds concerned the lack of statements pertaining to Precision and Accuracy. Work on the revision of D299 was started by the Committee.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. Echerd, Chairman

MS 006175

MT-005580

M I N U T E SFIBER RESEARCH & TESTING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
February 9, 1973 -- Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia

IN ATTENDANCE: C. E. Stiefken, American Smelting & Refining Co.
D. E. Childers, H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
W. H. Smith, Bell Asbestos Mines, Ltd.
R. A. Kuntze, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd.

The Committee Meeting was devoted exclusively to work on the third edition of the Test Manual.

The new manual, titled "Test Manual for Chrysotile Asbestos," will have approximately 400 pages containing 31 tests. It will be in looseleaf form and will cost between \$4.50 and \$5.00, including a flexible binder.

The Quebec Asbestos Mining Association will supply originals of three new tests and sixteen rewritten tests, including all photographs and sketches. The Asbestos Textile Institute will supply master sheets of twelve retained tests, and together these will be submitted in rough draft form to the printer for final cost estimating.

The Asbestos Textile Institute membership is requested to submit to C. E. Stiefken, Chairman of this Committee, its required number of copies of the full manual and any separate individual tests desired.

After discussion, the following Committee decisions were made:

- a) Elimination of the proposed Alpine Dry Screening test. The QAMA does not wish to sponsor this test and the ATI has insufficient background on the test to sponsor it at this time.
- b) It was decided to leave out of the index section the form in which the tests are written.
- c) The manual will be in seven sections, each section divided by a blank card page containing an edge identification tab.
- d) It was decided that where a test was deleted from the old second edition manual, a new test would receive that number, so that no blanks would appear in the test index, and numerical continuity would be retained.
- e) Summary descriptions of all tests would be written in both French and English.
- f) An acknowledgment listing of members of associations contributing to the work of rewriting the manual would be retained.

It was hoped that by the next meeting of the Association in June at Arlington, Virginia, that the printer will have the rough draft, and that by the October meeting the manual will be completed.

Respectfully submitted,
C. E. Stiefken, Chairman

M I N U T E SENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
February 9, 1973 -- Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia

The Environmental Health Committee met for a short time on Friday morning, February 9, 1973. Present were L. F. Dieringer and W. B. Reitze, and at the Committee's invitation, Mr. I. H. Weaver.

Discussion on asbestos centered mainly on problems associated with the method of measurement of airborne asbestos fibers. Controversy surrounds the reproductibility of fiber counts on the same membrane filter samples. Various studies and round-robin fiber counting of samples have shown variations of up to three-hundred percent in fiber counts. The general feeling was that as a result of the controversy, there has been a slow-down in OSHA inspections for airborne asbestos exposures, and that citations are very possible where the ceiling concentration of ten fibers per cubic centimeter was exceeded and respiratory protection not provided.

Other discussion centered around the NIOSH criteria for recommended standards, particularly for noise and heat stress. The proposed noise standard differs from the presently promulgated OSHA standard in that it is recommended that: (1) new installations be designed with noise control for a limit of 85 dBA and that after a time period determined by the Department of Labor; 85 dBA be the limit for all places of employment; (2) medical surveillance in the form of an audiometric testing program be carried out; (3) hearing protection be authorized only as an interim measure until engineering and administrative controls and procedures are implemented. The proposed heat stress standards have many features which will be difficult to administer. It should be remembered that NIOSH, which is a part of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, bases its criteria for recommended standards on a compilation of research and actual experience. Their recommendations are forwarded to the Department of Labor for consideration for incorporation in proposed OSHA standards. The Department of Labor has established standards advisory committees for both noise and heat stress, who held their initial meetings in February. It is difficult at this time to speculate when these standards will be issued.

Respectfully submitted,

L. F. Dieringer, Chairman

MS 006177

MT-005582

Minutes
BOARD OF GOVERNORS' MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute

JUN 6 1973

MS 006178

MT-005583

Board of Governors' Meeting

June 6, 1973 -- Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia

A G E N D A

Call to Order -- 3:30 P.M. -- M. Q. Scowcroft, Chairman

Welcome to new Board Members --

- a. Thomas P. Jackson, Johns-Manville Corporation
- b. Ernest C. Bratt, H. K. Porter Company, Inc.

Financial Report -- E. A. Morris, Treasurer

- a. Report of Funds as of April 30, 1973
- b. Estimated Expenses for May-June 1973

Appointment of Nominating Committee --

- a. New Slate of Officers
- b. Committee Chairmen Replacements

Insurance --

- a. Surety Bond for \$10,000 covering Assistant Treasurer is in effect until January 1, 1974 - annual premium \$25.00
- b. All-Risk Liability coverage is in effect until January 1, 1974 - annual premium \$35.00 - \$300,000 each person; \$300,000 each occurrence; \$5000 property damage

Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter --

- a. Shipped by Amatex to Raybestos-Manhattan, Mannheim, Pennsylvania, c/o I. H. Weaver
- b. Under insurance floater in effect until December 1, 1973, equipment is covered while being transported anywhere in U.S. and Canada.

Constitution & By-Laws --

- a. Amendment deleting clause necessitating Surety Bond on Treasurer - approved by all 7 companies represented on the Board - now in effect
- b. Amendment to By-Laws, paragraph 10 - changing Fiscal Year ending December 31st to a date acceptable to IRS

Class "E" Membership --

- a. Method of approach to invite eligible companies to join ATI
- b. Add to list as given in Minutes of last Board Meeting

Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual, 3rd Edition --

- a. Financing - ATI pre-financed the 2nd Edition

Guest at General Meeting, June 7th --

- a. C. H. Sumwalt, Jr., Secretary/Treasurer, Industrial Safety Equipment Association and member of its Safety Wearing Apparel Product Group

more.....

Page 2 - Agenda - ATI Board of Governors' Meeting
June 6, 1973 - Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia

Next ATI Meeting --

- a. Dr. J. Corbett McDonald has been invited to speak at the General Meeting on Friday morning, October 5th, at Cape Cod - ATI working with Lionel Piuze, LAQ, who is Chairman of QAMA's Hygiene Committee - ATI will underwrite room and board; QAMA will handle cost of transportation

ASTM Matters --

- a. Status of subcommittee under E34 on Naturally-Occurring Inorganic Fibers
- b. Two recommendations for appointments to 1974 ASTM Nominating Committee
- c. ATI vote for 1973 ASTM Officers
- d. ATI vote on proposed amendments to ASTM By-Laws

Other Business --

Discussion Period with Committee Chairmen --

- 4:00 P.M. - Asbestos Advisory, E. W. Russell
- 4:15 P.M. - Fiber Research & Testing, C. E. Stiefken
- 4:30 P.M. - Technical, J. W. Echerd
- 4:45 P.M. - Environmental Health, L. F. Dieringer
- 5:00 P.M. - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing, B. E. Carden

Dates and Locations of Future Meetings --

- Oct 3-5, 1973 - Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Mass. (Firm)
- Feb 7-8, 1974 - Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, S.C. (Firm)
(note change to Thursday and Friday)
- Jun 6-7, 1974 - Twin Bridges Marriott, Washington, D.C. (Tentative)
(note change in place & dates)
- Sep 25-27, 1974 - The Cloister, Sea Island, Ga. (Firm)
- Feb 6-7, 1975 - Holiday Inn-Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pa. (Tentative)
- Jun 1975 - QAMA possibly will host ATI meeting (E. A. Farrell to talk with H. J. Messel, QAMA President)
- Oct 1-3, 1975 - Seaview Country Club, Absecon, New Jersey
(may exchange with QAMA meeting dates if QAMA does not host the June 1975 meeting)

Reminder of Breakfast Meeting the next morning at 7:30 A.M.,
Fairfield Inn

Adjournment -- 5:30 P.M.

MS 006180

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Meeting - Board of Governors
June 6, 1973
Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia

IN ATTENDANCE:

M. Q. Scowcroft (Chairman), Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
A. Kuzmuk, Garlock Inc.
E. A. Morris, Uniroyal, Inc.
E. C. Bratt, H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
T. P. Jackson, Johns-Manville Corporation
M. J. Scanlan, Amatex Corporation
J. K. Whittaker, Nicolet Industries, Inc.
E. J. Leff (Legal Counsel), Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft
D. M. Fagan, Executive Secretary, Asbestos Textile Institute

M I N U T E S

1. The June 6, 1973, Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asbestos Textile Institute was called to order at 3:30 P.M. by Chairman M. Q. Scowcroft. All member companies were represented.
2. Chairman Scowcroft welcomed E. J. Leff, of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, who attended the Meeting as Legal Counsel to the ATI, in the absence of W. B. Alcorn, who was involved in a litigation case.
3. Also welcomed by Chairman Scowcroft were two new Members of the Board; namely, T. P. Jackson of Johns-Manville Corporation and E. C. Bratt of H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
4. Chairman Scowcroft advised the Agenda for the Meeting would be followed insofar as calling for committee reports at the times designated. Any unfinished business the Board may wish to discuss would be taken up after receiving the reports of the Committee Chairmen.
5. The Financial Report was presented by E. A. Morris, Treasurer, who advised that receipts since the last Statement included \$14,250.00 from Members' dues, \$115.29 from book sales, and an insurance credit of \$37.00. After disbursements for the period under review of \$2,686.21, total available funds as of April 30, 1973, were \$21,316.92. Total net worth of the ATI as of April 30th was \$21,323.92. It was moved by A. Kuzmuk, seconded by T. P. Jackson, and unanimously approved, to accept the Financial Report as presented by the Treasurer. A copy of the Report, in its entirety, is attached hereto.
6. The Nominating Committee, as appointed by Chairman Scowcroft, consists of J. K. Whittaker, Chairman, M. J. Scanlan and E. C. Bratt. The Committee is to produce a Slate of Officers for pre-

sentation at the Annual Meeting of the ATI on October 5, 1973. The Executive Secretary was directed to prepare a list of which companies accepted the most responsibility as Committee Chairmen over the past ten years and also a list of the Committee Chairmen who should be replaced for the ensuing year as their normal duration of service had been reached. The lists are to be submitted to the Chairman of the Nominating Committee for Committee information and consideration.

7. The status was given of ATI insurance coverage on the following policies, not finalized as of the last Meeting:

- a) \$10,000 Surety Bond covering the Assistant Treasurer is in effect until January 1, 1974; annual premium \$25.00;
- b) All-Risk Liability policy is in effect to January 1, 1974; annual premium \$35.00; valued at \$300,000 each person, \$300,000 each occurrence and \$5,000 property damage.

8. The Bausch & Lomb Portable Dust Counter was discussed. To bring the Members current, it was advised that:

- a) The equipment was shipped by Amatex Corporation to Manheim, Pennsylvania, c/o I. H. Weaver, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.;
- b) Under an insurance floater effective to December 1, 1973, the equipment is covered while being transported anywhere in the United States and Canada;
- c) The equipment was purchased, new, in 1967 for the total cost of \$4,814.00; it is currently insured for \$2,000.00;
- d) The subject of retaining or disposing of the equipment will be brought before the Board at the October 1973 Meeting.

MS 006182

MT-005587

10. Class "E" Membership -- For the benefit of the new Board Members, Chairman Scowcroft explained the newly-established Associate Membership category as set forth in paragraph 2(c), Article III, of the Constitution of the ATI and as unanimously approved by the Members of the Board of Governors who were in attendance at the Meeting on September 18, 1972. After some discussion as to whether or not to hold the matter in abeyance, it was the majority's decision that we proceed with issuing invitations to those companies that are eligible to become Associate Members of the ATI under the Class "E" category. In the interest of time, the matter was tabled until after the scheduled Committee Reports were presented by the respective Chairmen.

11. COMMITTEE REPORTS & DISCUSSION

a) Asbestos Advisory - report by Chairman E. W. Russell, Nicolet Industries, Inc. The Committee is up-to-date on its projects and has requested suggestions as to what new endeavors it could undertake that would be meaningful to the ATI. (It was discussed and decided by the Board, later in the Meeting, that a suitable project for the Committee would be to determine the best method to utilize in extending membership to those companies that are eligible under the new "E" classification for Associate Membership; namely, those who are weavers of asbestos-containing fabrics and tapes, for resale as such, who do not manufacture the asbestos-containing yarns used in same. As will be noted from the Asbestos Advisory Committee report as presented to the Membership at the General Meeting on June 7, 1973, an appropriate message will appear in the July 1973 issue of ASBESTOS magazine.)

b) Fiber Research & Testing - report by C. E. Stiefken, American Smelting and Refining Company. The 26-page introduction and all 31 tests (10-12 of which are in ASTM format) of the 3rd Edition of the "Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual" are completed. Draft has been prepared and is enroute from the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association. Upon receipt, it will be edited by Chairman Stiefken and submitted to the Committee for final approval. Rough draft will be presented to the printer for cost estimate, after which final copy will be prepared for printing. The 3rd Edition will contain approximately 325-350 pages, will be housed in a loose-leaf binder and is expected, at this point, to cost between \$4.50 and \$5.00 per copy. The press run will probably be 3500 copies of the entire Manual plus extra copies of individual tests. Chairman Stiefken requests that all ATI member companies advise how many copies they will require. Chairman Stiefken and the Executive Secretary will discuss the most effective procedure to follow to obtain this information. Also, the Executive Secretary will secure the necessary copyright forms from the U.S. and the Canadian Copyright Offices.

c) Technical - J. W. Echerd, H. K. Porter Company, Inc. ASTM Standards for Yarn, Roving and Lap are up for review. The Committee will discuss testing to derive proper Precision and Accuracy State-

ments and toward putting the Standards to Letter Ballot. . . The U.S. Navy has requested that ASTM D-315 Specification for Asbestos Tapes be changed to conform with Federal Specification HMT-1782 to enable its utilization as a purchasing specification. The request will be reviewed by the Committee. . . The Committee will continue with its search for a suitable test to determine the amount of dust given off by various treated and untreated asbestos textiles. Johns-Manville will be contacted to see if its tumbler is available for ATI testing purposes. If not, the Committee will look into the feasibility of building its own, similar machine. The Committee has a copy of the J-M procedure which consists of a 55-gallon drum with a 2x2 angle that turns at 34 RPM's. The product drops with each turn and is spun for 15 minutes and the taking of air samples determines the amount of airborne dust. Weight loss of the specimen under test can also be determined. . . Chairman Echerd advised that the Committee could use more members, especially representation from Johns-Manville.

d) Environmental Health - L. F. Dieringer, Uniroyal, Inc. W. B. Reitze was attending the National Symposium on Occupational Safety and Health, sponsored by several professional societies, and will report on it at the General Meeting if he has anything substantial to relate to the Membership. . . Chairman Scowcroft interjected that a \$2.9-million Federal grant had been awarded the Mount Sinai School of Medicine to research into the health effects of asbestos. The School is to be the site of the 7th Environmental Health Sciences Research Center in the U.S. and the five-year program will be under the direction of Dr. Irving J. Selikoff. Committee Chairman Dieringer stated that Dr. Selikoff spoke before the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) at its recent meeting in Boston, Massachusetts. Dr. Selikoff talked of criteria standards, reiterating a desire to see the asbestos dust emission limit dropped, citing various insulation studies in effect around the Country, and stating a retrospect study may be made in England of TBA Industrial Products Ltd., a Turner & Newall company. . . At the ACGIH meeting in Boston it was recommended that the Noise Threshold Limit be reduced to 85 dBA per 8-hour period. Also, there is considerable conflict as to whether or not the WBGT Index should be accepted as a proper means to indicate heat stress. . . Chairman Dieringer received a copy of the Annuals of Occupational Hygiene magazine, a publication of the British Occupational Hygiene Society. It stated that after review, the Asbestos Subcommittee saw no reason to change the Chrysotile Standard and in light of present information, Amosite should be treated as equal to Chrysotile insofar as health effects are concerned. The publication also gave a two-part summary of the Conference held in Lyon, France, last October, answering questions concerning cancer and stating what should be done in the future in the way of studies re pathology, epidemiology, physics and chemistry of asbestos-related diseases. . . In answer to a query from the Board, Chairman Dieringer clarified that the new EPA standards that must be adhered to by July 3, 1973, include all existing manufacturers of asbestos-containing products that are potential sources of dust emissions. This includes those pertinent manufacturers who are customers of primary asbestos textile producers.

e) Air Hygiene & Manufacturing - B. E. Carden, Uniroyal, Inc. At the Committee meeting scheduled for the next day, the agenda for discussion will be: improvement in and special checking of dust fiber counts; changes and improvements in manufacturing; and recent experiences with OSHA inspections. The Committee usually has no problem finding topics to discuss, but the Chairman will endeavor to obtain advance information from Committee members as to what they would like to talk about at future meetings. Chairman Carden stated it would be interesting and informative to have photographs at the meetings, when especially pertinent.

12. Chairman Scowcroft announced the following guests of the ATI would be attending the Social Hour that evening and the Luncheon and General Meeting the next day: a) Matthew M. Swetonic, Executive Secretary, Asbestos Information Association/North America (Guest Speaker for the General Meeting); b) Charles N. Sumwalt, Jr., Secretary/Treasurer, Industrial Safety Equipment Association and member of its Safety Wearing Apparel Product Group; c) Marchello Catanio Adorno, of Asberit S.A., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; d) Robert A. Clifton, Division of Nonmetallic Materials, U.S. Bureau of Mines.

13. Dr. J. Corbett McDonald will be Guest Speaker at the Annual Meeting of the ATI to be held at Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts, October 5, 1973. Dr. McDonald is with the Epidemiology Department at McGill University and is medical consultant for the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association.

14. Chairman Scowcroft advised he had heard nothing further concerning the Subcommittee under ASTM E-34 on Naturally-Occurring Inorganic Fibers. . . The following three ASTM matters will be turned over to the ATI Technical Committee for proper handling: request for two recommendations for appointments to the 1974 ASTM Nominating Committee; the ATI vote for 1973 ASTM Officers; and the ATI vote on proposed amendments to ASTM By-Laws.

15. The following dates and places (some firm and some tentative) are scheduled for future ATI Meetings:

Oct	3-5,	1973	- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Mass. (Firm)
Feb	7-8,	1974	- Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, S.C. (Firm)
Jun	6-7,	1974	- Twin Bridges Marriott, Washington, D.C. (Firm)
Sep	25-27,	1974	- The Cloister, Sea Island, Ga. (Firm)
Feb	6-7,	1975	- Holiday Inn-Independence Mall, Philadelphia,
*Jun		1975	- OPEN/QAMA may host the meeting Pa. (Firm)
*Oct	1-3,	1975	- Ponte Vedra Club, Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla.
*Feb	5-6,	1976	- Marriott, New Orleans, La.

16. Chairman Scowcroft reminded the Members of the Board of Governors' Breakfast Meeting scheduled the next morning at 7:30 A.M.

17. There being no further business to bring before the Board, the Meeting was adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

MS 006185

*Tentative

MT-005590

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan
Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Disbursements Voucher for Period February 1 thru April 30, 1973

Ck #	Date	Amount	Payee	For
--	1/25/73	\$ 7.93	1st Pa. Bank & Trust	Supply of checks (advice not received until 2/5/73)
1010	2/ 5/73	57.29	Brett Bus. Machines	Mimeograph maintenance
1011	2/20/73	55.70	Bell of Pa.	January 1973 phone bill
1012	2/28/73	127.00	Doris M. Fagan	Net Wages - February 1973
1013	3/28/73	127.00	Doris M. Fagan	Net Wages - March 1973
1014	3/23/73	4.40	Klapproth	Jiffy mailing bags
1015	3/30/73	29.46	Bell of Pa.	February 1973 phone bill
1016	3/30/73	30.00	Bux-Mont	600 blue covers for Minutes
1017	3/30/73	26.82	J. L. Tucker	Test Manual services Dec 1972-Feb 1973
1018	4/10/73	21.12	Bell of Pa.	March 1973 phone bill
1019	4/ 6/73	807.48	Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft	Legal Services - 4th Qtr 1972
1020	4/10/73	32.01	Brett Bus. Machines	Mimeo. supplies
1021	4/10/73	175.19	Doris M. Fagan	Expenses - ATI 2/73 meet- ing
1022	4/10/73	135.00	ASBESTOS Magazine	Office Space Rental 2nd Qtr 1973
1023	4/11/73	162.02	Internal Revenue Svc	Fed/FICA taxes - 1st Qtr 1973
1024	4/11/73	5.25	Pa. Unem. Comp. Fund	Tax due - 1st Qtr 1973
1025	4/11/73	12.09	Pa. Dept. of Revenue	Pa. Income Tax-1st Qtr 73
1026	--	--	--	Check voided
1027	4/11/73	45.28	U.S. Postal Service	Postage to mail Minutes of 2/73 ATI Meeting, plus Directories
1028	4/17/73	19.82	Brett Bus. Machines	Mimeo. ink & stencils
1029	4/27/73	59.00	Donahue Bros.	Insurance/Surety-\$21.00 Liability-\$27.00 Fire-\$11.00
1030	4/30/73	127.00	Doris M. Fagan	Net Wages - April 1973
		<u>\$2067.46</u>		

more.....

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<u>General Fund</u> (Checking Account) -- On Hand 2/1/73	\$ 1,622.87
Transfer of total Funds from N.J. Bank 4/10/73	353.93
Transfer of Funds from Savings Account 4/10/73	1,500.00
	<u>\$ 3,476.80</u>

Receipts for Period 2/1/73-4/30/73 --

Book Sales - \$15.72	
Insurance Credits <u>\$37.00</u>	
	<u>52.72</u>
	\$ 3,529.52
Total Disbursements	<u>\$ 2,067.46</u>
Balance April 30, 1973	\$ 1,462.06

Reserve Fund (Savings Account) --

Balance 2/1/73	\$17,971.91
Receipts from 1973 Dues Payments. <u>3,375.00</u>	
	\$21,346.91
Transfer of Funds to General Fund 4/10/73	<u>1,500.00</u>
Balance April 30, 1973	<u>19,846.91</u>
	21,303.97

<u>Petty Cash</u> -- Balance 4/30/73	<u>7.95</u>
--	-------------

TOTAL FUNDS AS OF APRIL 30, 1973	\$ 21,316.92
Plus Accounts Receivable (Book Sales)	6.00
Furniture/Equipment (nominal value)	<u>1.00</u>
TOTAL NET WORTH AS OF APRIL 30, 1973	<u><u>\$ 21,323.92</u></u>

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Attachment -- Estimated Expenses

MT-005592

Balance on Hand January 2, 1973 --

General Fund	\$ 1,396.93	
Reserve Fund	8,096.90	
Petty Cash Fund	<u>100.00</u>	
Total on Hand		\$ 9,593.83

Receipts

To Reserve Fund --		
Interest adjustment to 12/31/72	\$.01	
Dues for Year 1973	14,250.00	
To General Fund --		
Book Sales	115.29	
Insurance Credits	<u>37.00</u>	
Total Receipts		\$ 14,402.30
		<u>\$ 23,996.13</u>

Disbursements

Rental of Office Space (6 months)	\$ 270.00	
Telephone (4 months)	135.97	
N.J. Employment Tax (4th Qtr 1972)	33.75	
Federal Income Tax (4th Qtr 1972)	78.00	
Federal Unemployment Tax (Year 1972)	15.00	
Federal Income/FICA Taxes (1st Qtr 1973)	162.62	
Pa. Unemployment Tax (1st Qtr 1973)	5.25	
Pa. Income Tax (1st Qtr 1973)	12.09	
Secretary's Net Wages (4 months)	508.00	
Insurance for New Office quarters	145.00	
Postage, Printing, Office Supplies, etc.	218.99	
Revision of Fibre Test Manual	26.32	
Legal Services & Expenses (4th Qtr 1972)	807.48	
Secretary's Travel Expense (2/72 meeting)	175.19	
Petty Cash Vouchers #01-16	<u>22.05</u>	
Total Disbursements		\$ 2,686.21
		<u>\$ 21,309.92</u>
Miscalculation from last Statement		<u>7.00</u>
BALANCE ON HAND APRIL 30, 1973		<u>\$ 21,316.92</u>

Funds as of April 30, 1973 --

General Fund	\$ 1,462.96
Reserve Fund	19,846.91
Petty Cash Fund	<u>7.95</u>

TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS \$ 21,316.92

Assets as of April 30, 1973 --

Total Funds as listed above	\$ 21,316.92	
Accounts Receivable (Book Sales)	6.00	
Furniture & Equipment (nominal value)	<u>1.00</u>	

TOTAL ASSETS \$ 21,323.92

TOTAL LIABILITIES --

TOTAL NET WORTH \$ 21,323.92

Doris M. Fagan
Respectfully submitted,
Doris M. Fagan

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MT-005593

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE **ATI-136**

FOUNDED 1944



CONSTITUTION and BY - LAWS

June 8, 1972

MS 006189

FOUNDED 1944



R E S O L U T I O N

Effective

June 5, 1975

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, the following Resolution was adopted by unanimous vote of the Board of Governors:

WHEREFORE, the Board of Governors of the ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE, an unincorporated trade association, (hereinafter referred to as "Association") has determined that the Association's affairs should henceforth better be conducted in the form of a corporation; and

WHEREFORE, the Association is currently named as a defendant in two lawsuits pending before the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Tyler Division; and

THEREFORE, the Board of Governors deems it appropriate for the Association to continue the defense of the aforesaid lawsuits;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the usual business of the Association, except the defense of the two aforesaid lawsuits, be transferred to and henceforth continued by the ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE, INC., as of the date of its incorporation pursuant to the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Association continue in existence for the sole purpose of defending its rights and interests in the aforesaid lawsuits; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that upon final termination of the role of the Association as a defendant in the aforesaid lawsuits, steps shall be taken immediately to dissolve the Association, leaving the ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE, INC., as the sole surviving entity;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all acts of the Incorporators of the ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE, INC., and of the Executive Secretary and Legal Counsel of the Association done in connection with the process of incorporation be, and the same are hereby authorized, ratified, approved and confirmed.

MS 006190

CONSTITUTION and BY-LAWS
of the
ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

As adopted at meeting held November 16, 1944
with Amendments, to June 6, 1973

C O N S T I T U T I O N

ARTICLE I - NAME

SECTION 1. The name of this organization shall be the Asbestos Textile Institute.

ARTICLE II - PURPOSES

SECTION 1. The Institute is formed as a voluntary, non-profit, unincorporated organization to render service to the various manufacturers and the consuming trade in connection with asbestos textile materials as manufactured by its Members.

SECTION 2. The purpose of the Institute shall be:

1) To promote ethical business standards in the Industry and fair trade practices in dealings between manufacturers and the trade and in representations to the public;

2) To lawfully promote the following activities --

a) The development of standards through research, practical tests, and other available means, the application of which by individual manufacturers, will insure a proper measure of quality in each of the industry's products;

b) The development through research and other means of new uses and markets for the Industry's products, resulting in an increased consumption and a grading up of the Industry's products through the sale of better quality asbestos textile materials;

3) To lawfully promote and foster such Industry policies and programs as will tend --

a) To cultivate the good will of engineers, distributors, manufacturers, and the consuming public, and to improve their acceptance of the Industry's products;

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b) To develop more creative selling by the Industry's salesmen, and to instill among such salesmen an attitude of courageous aggressiveness in combating attacks upon the Industry, its Members, and its products;

c) To promote Industry welfare through cooperative research, improved manufacturing, selling and distribution methods;

d) To cooperate in maintaining open, free, unrestrained and equitable competition in a manner consistent with the laws of the United States;

4) To act as a clearing house in the collection and dissemination of lawful information and statistics in respect to production, orders, shipments, stocks on hand, costs, credits, freight rates, employment, and such other matters as may be of value to the different manufacturers and the trade. No Member shall be required to furnish or receive any such information.

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1--REGULAR MEMBERS. All individuals, partnerships and corporations located in the United States engaged in the manufacture of textiles out of raw asbestos fiber shall be eligible for Regular Membership in this Institute.

SECTION 2--ASSOCIATE MEMBERS. All individuals, partnerships and corporations which are (a) located outside the United States and are engaged in the manufacture of textiles out of raw asbestos fiber or (b) which are substantially engaged in the mining and milling of raw asbestos spinning fiber, wherever located, or (c) those weavers of asbestos-containing fabrics and tapes, for resale as such, who do not manufacture the asbestos-containing yarns used in same, shall be eligible for Associate Membership in this Institute.

Associate Members shall not be entitled to any vote in meetings of the Institute nor shall they be entitled to representation on the Board of Governors. In all other respects they shall enjoy the same rights as Regular Members.

SECTION 3. Membership in the Institute may be terminated by a majority vote of the entire Board of Governors upon the failure of a Member to pay any installment of fees, dues and/or assessments within thirty days after the time designated for such payment by the Board of Governors.

SECTION 4. Any Regular or Associate Member may resign from the Institute at any time upon payment of his dues and/or assessments for the current quarter and for the three ensuing quarterly

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periods, such payment to be on the basis of dues and/or assessments in effect at the time of resignation.

SECTION 5. In the event of any Member terminating his membership in the Institute or of such membership being terminated by a majority vote of the entire Board of Governors, such Member shall have no equity in the fund or assets of the Institute.

ARTICLE IV - MEETINGS OF THE INSTITUTE

SECTION 1. The time and place of holding meetings of the Institute shall be determined by the Board of Governors of the Institute, who shall have authority to call such meetings as may be desirable to conduct the Institute business. A meeting of the Institute shall also be called by the President upon request of a majority of the Members. Reasonable notice of all meetings shall be given to the Members.

SECTION 2. The Institute shall hold an annual meeting in December 1946 for the purpose of electing members of the Board of Governors for the fiscal year 1947 and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting and thereafter the annual meeting of the Institute for the aforesaid purposes shall be the third meeting of the year, the date of such meeting to be fixed by the Board of Governors.

SECTION 3. In all proceedings of the Institute and all meetings thereof, each Regular Member shall be entitled to only one vote. Subsidiaries or divisions of parent Members shall not be entitled to vote. At all meetings of the Institute there shall be present not less than a majority of all Regular Members, represented in person by their duly authorized representatives who are entitled to vote in order to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Except for approving a budget submitted or authorizing the expenditures of money for special purposes which must be approved by all Regular Members of the Institute, action binding on the Institute may be taken by a majority vote of those attending a meeting at which a quorum is present. A majority of all Members present at any meeting of the Institute, although less than a quorum, may adjourn such meeting without further notice until a quorum shall be in attendance. In the event of a tie vote the President of the Asbestos Textile Institute is authorized to cast an additional and deciding vote on any issue presented for decision.

SECTION 4. At all meetings of the Institute and at all meetings of the Board of Governors legal counsel shall be present.

SECTION 5. Regular Members and Associate Members may be represented at all proceedings of the Institute and at all meetings thereof only in the person of their duly authorized representatives.

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who shall be either officers or employees of such Regular Members or Associate Members. The authorization for a representative of a Regular Member must contain specific authority for such representative to vote and bind the Member before such representative will be deemed entitled to vote.

ARTICLE V - DISSOLUTION

SECTION 1. The Institute may be dissolved by the vote or written consent of two-thirds of the entire Board of Governors of the Institute, after two weeks written notice to all Members of the Institute of the proposed dissolution.

SECTION 2. In the event of dissolution of the Institute each Regular and Associate Member thereof at the time of such dissolution shall be entitled to a refund from the net assets of the Institute pro-rated according to such Member's total contributions to the Institute during the preceding three years.

ARTICLE VI - AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. This Constitution may be amended only (1) by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Board of Governors of the Institute, and after written notice stating the substance of the proposed change shall have been served on each Member of the Board of Governors at least two weeks before the meeting of the Institute at which the vote shall be taken; or (2) by the written assent of all Regular Members in which such two weeks notice is waived.

B Y - L A W S

SECTION 1--INSTITUTE MEETINGS. At all meetings of the Institute, a Regular Member shall be represented for voting purposes by the chief executive officer of such Regular Member, or in his absence, by another officer or employee thereof who has been duly designated and authorized to act as an alternate representative, and whose name has been filed with the President of the Institute.

In the absence of the chief executive officer or such duly designated alternate, a Regular Member may be represented for voting purposes by an officer or employee of such Regular Member appointed, in writing, to vote at and attend the designated meeting by the chief executive officer or, in default of such appointment, by the duly designated alternate representative. No representative of any Regular Member of the Institute shall be allowed to vote at meetings unless such representative has authority to commit such Member in accordance with his vote.

Regular and Associate Members shall attend and be represented at any meeting of the Institute for all non-voting purposes in the person of officers or employees of such members.

Regular meetings of the Institute shall be held three times per year. The dates and locations are to be approved by the Board of Governors. Adequate notice by the Executive Secretary is to be sent to all member company personnel duly registered on the Asbestos Textile Institute roster.

SECTION 2--BOARD OF GOVERNORS. The general affairs of the Institute shall be managed and directed by a Board of Governors consisting of the same number of members as there are Regular Member companies of the Institute at that time. The members of the Board of Governors shall be elected by a majority vote of the Regular Members of the Institute, with one representative of each Regular Member company being included on the Board of Governors. The members of the Board of Governors shall be elected to serve one year and until their successors are elected.

In the event of any vacancy occurring on the Board of Governors, such vacancy shall be filled by a new member of the Board of Governors to be elected at the next regular meeting of the Institute and to serve the unexpired term created by such vacancy.

The Board of Governors shall elect annually a President, a Vice President and a Treasurer from the members of the Institute, and an Executive Secretary and Assistant Treasurer who need not be members of the Institute. Vacancies occurring in any one of said offices shall be filled by said Board of Governors. The Board shall not elect the same individual to serve as President for more than two successive annual terms, but an individual shall not be disqualified from serving again as President after an interval of one year from the termination of the period for which he was previously elected. The Board of Governors shall have power to make appropriations from the Institute funds for the carrying on of the work of the Institute subject to the provision that it shall authorize no expenditures the aggregate of which exceeds the approved budget of the Institute.

SECTION 3--PRESIDENT. The duties of the President shall be to direct the activities of the Institute in intervals between the meetings of the Board of Governors and to preside at all meetings of the Institute and of the Board of Governors. He shall have authority to appoint such committees as may be required to conduct the business of the Institute and shall be a member ex-officio of such committees and of the Board of Governors.

The President shall have power to make leases for the Institute offices, to employ or authorize the employment of such personnel (except as otherwise provided for in these By-Laws) as may be needed to carry on the work of the Institute, and purchase or authorize the purchasing of supplies and equipment, provided the expenses for such purchases shall not exceed the appropriations fixed by the Members.

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SECTION 4--VICE PRESIDENT. The Vice President shall perform the duties of the President in his absence or during his illness or disability.

SECTION 5--TREASURER. The Treasurer shall receive and receipt for all moneys collected by the Institute or its officers and shall disburse the same upon the presentation of proper vouchers issued and countersigned by the Institute's Executive Secretary. He shall keep a correct record of an account for all moneys coming into his hands and of all disbursements, and shall make reports thereof to the Institute and to the Board of Governors when and as often as may be required. He shall deposit the funds of the Institute in a National or State bank or trust company, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors.

The Treasurer shall prepare a budget covering the estimated annual expense of operating the Institute, which shall be approved by the Board of Governors and be subject to the ratification or modification by unanimous action of the Members of the Institute. The budget thus established may be modified at any subsequent meeting of the Institute by unanimous vote of its Members.

All of the duties as outlined in this clause may be delegated by the Treasurer to the Assistant Treasurer.

SECTION 6--INITIATION FEES, DUES AND ASSESSMENTS. Each Regular Member of the Institute shall pay an initiation fee of \$500.00 at the time it joins the Institute.

Additional funds required for expenditures authorized by the Members and by the Board of Governors shall be collected by assessments from each Member on the following basis:

General Assessments (Annual Dues). Annual operating funds of the Asbestos Textile Institute shall be obtained by direct assessments of all classes of Members on the following scale --

Class A - Those Regular Members whose production facilities are in the U.S.A. and whose annual Asbestos Textile sales are at \$1,000,000 and upwards;

Class B - Those Regular Members whose production facilities are in the U.S.A. whose annual Asbestos Textile sales are less than \$1,000,000;

Class C - Those Associate Members who are miners of asbestos fiber, asbestos textile grade, regardless of location of mine(s) and/or office;

Class D - Those Associate Members located outside the United States and who are engaged in the manufacture of textiles out of raw asbestos fiber;

Class E - Those Associate Members who weave asbestos-containing fabrics and tapes, for resale as such, but do not manufacture the asbestos-containing yarns used in same.

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Effective January 1, 1973, the rates of Annual Dues payments will be: Class A--\$1500.00; Class B--\$750.00; Class C--\$750.00; Class D--\$375.00; Class E--\$375.00.

Special assessments on Regular Members, if and when deemed necessary by a majority vote of the entire Board of Governors, shall be a uniform percentage of the amount of Annual Dues then in effect for each such Member.

Associate Members shall not pay any initiation fee nor be liable for any special assessment.

SECTION 7--EXECUTIVE SECRETARY. The Executive Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Governors and of the meetings of the Institute and shall perform all the regular duties of a secretary and such other duties as may be designated from time to time by the Board of Governors. The Executive Secretary shall receive such compensation as may be determined by the Board of Governors from time to time.

SECTION 8--ASSISTANT TREASURER. The Assistant Treasurer shall perform the duties of Treasurer in the absence or disability of the Treasurer and shall perform such duties as may be delegated to him by the Treasurer or by the Board of Governors. The Assistant Treasurer shall execute a surety bond conditioned for the faithful discharge of his, or her, duties and in such penalty and with such surety as shall be approved by the Board of Governors. The cost of such bond shall be paid out of the treasury of the Institute.

SECTION 9--THE FISCAL YEAR. The Fiscal Year of the Institute shall end on August 31st.

SECTION 10--AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS. The By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Board of Governors at any meeting thereof and without prior notice.

- end -

MS 006197

MT-005602

CHART NUMBER IIDR. I. J. SELIKOFF -- PREDICTIONS

	<u>NO. OF WORKERS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF COHORT</u>	<u>TOTAL DEATHS FROM ASBESTOSIS, LUNG CANCER & MESOTHELIOMA</u>
ARTICLE IN WALL STREET JOURNAL - 6/8/72 - "STUDIES BY DR. SELIKOFF... LEAD HIM TO PREDICT..."	250,000	ALL WORKERS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED IN THE ASBESTOS INDUSTRY	85,000*
ARTICLE IN THE NEW YORK TIMES - 6/13/72 - (5 DAYS LATER) - "IF OUR EXPER- IENCES...ARE A GUIDE..."	500,000	ALL WORKERS CURRENTLY & PREVIOUSLY EMPLOYED IN THE ASBESTOS INDUSTRY	170,000
TESTIMONY AT TOXIC SUBSTANCES HEARING - 2/21/73 - "OUR STUDIES INDICATE..."	1,000,000	ALL WORKERS CURRENTLY, PREVIOUSLY & WHO WILL BE EMPLOYED IN ASBESTOS INDUSTRY IN THIS CENTURY	340,000
AP STORY ON TOXIC SUBSTANCES HEARING	1,000,000	(AS ABOVE)	1,000,000 (MIS-QUOTE)

* ACTUAL QUOTED PREDICTION WAS 95,000,
BUT THIS INCLUDED DEATHS FROM GI CANCER,
WHICH I HAVE SUBTRACTED FROM THE TOTAL.

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Presented to the ATI at Arlington, Virginia - 6/7/73

of Dr. Selikoff's most recent estimate. In addition, our figures show that 20 of the 25,000 deaths -- or 80% -- will occur among those in the insulation trades.

While these estimates should be reassuring to those in the mining and manufacturing areas of the industry, we should not forget that 5,000 of our workmen are still going to die of asbestos-related disease and that, all things considered, there is absolutely nothing that we can do to prevent it. The only thing we can do is to clean up our plants to assure that those entering the industry in the future will not have the same experience.

Within the past year and a half, the main thrust of Association effort has shifted to the government affairs front. The principal agencies in Washington with which we have been dealing are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the Environmental Protection Agency; the Food and Drug Administration; the Bureau of Mines; and, to a lesser degree, the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, and the National Institutes of Health, both of which are mainly involved in research efforts.

In addition, a few weeks ago we were contacted by the Federal Trade Commission, which had received a petition from the Center for Science in the Public Interest requesting an investigation of consumer uses of asbestos for the purpose of determining whether certain products ought to be labeled as hazardous and whether warnings should be required on all advertisements for those products. On the basis of a preliminary meeting with an investigator from the FTC it would appear that we have little to worry about in this particular area.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has been of enormous concern to the industry over the past 18 months. As most of you already know, the Association expended tremendous efforts during the six month period leading to the promulgation of last June's OSHA standards on asbestos. I think it is a gauge of the effectiveness of the total industry involvement in this most crucial matter that of eleven main requirements in the standards, the industry position was accepted totally by OSHA on nine of the eleven, about fifty per cent on a tenth, and totally rejected on only one.

OSHA is now planning to redo the standard package and we are working closely with them on this project. The first step will be the formation of a 15 man advisory committee to review the current standards and any additional medical and technical data that has become available in the year since the standards were promulgated.

Working in cooperation with nine other trade associations we have selected four individuals as industry-wide recommendations to OSHA for the four so-called "employer" spots on the advisory committee.

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In discussing the formation of the advisory committee with John O'Neill of the OSHA Standards Development Section, we were asked to add a couple of names to the list so that OSHA would have more of a selection to choose from. This we have agreed to do.

The committee will be given up to nine months to complete its deliberations and prepare for OSHA a revised standard package. This will be followed by public hearings, approximately a year from now. We do not expect to see a new standard promulgated before the Fall of 1974.

It is of course impossible to determine at this time what the new standards will look like, however, I would venture to say that they will certainly not be less strict than the ones we have today, although they will probably be less confusing and leave less room for employer interpretation. Something will unquestionably be done to improve the current difficulties with the monitoring requirements.

The main function of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health is to conduct research and to prepare so-called Criteria Packages, which are essentially recommendations to OSHA for standards on various materials, chemicals and activities. Such a package on asbestos was prepared by NIOSH at the time of the OSHA proceedings last year. NIOSH will not be preparing a new or revised criteria package for the upcoming review of the asbestos standards.

I do not believe it would be unfair to say that of all the agencies in Washington dealing with asbestos, Dr. Selikoff has had his greatest influence on the young idealistic scientists and doctors at NIOSH. Consequently, industry influence is weakest in this agency. It was NIOSH, after all, that made the original recommendation for a two fiber standard in the United States asbestos industry.

Next to OSHA, the Environmental Protection Agency has the greatest potential of any federal agency for adversely affecting the future of the asbestos industry in this country. Not only is the EPA responsible for developing and enforcing air and water pollution standards, but the Toxic Substances Control Act, now pending in Congress, will also become an EPA function after passage.

For this reason, I am pleased to be able to say that the asbestos industry has an excellent relationship with the EPA. No finer proof of this exists than the fact that there was not a single major industry recommendation made to the EPA at the public hearings on the proposed asbestos emission regulations that was not accepted either in toto or in principle in the final standards, which were published in early April of this year.

We are presently working with the EPA on the development of waste water effluent standards for asbestos manufacturing plants. We

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certainly hope that these standards will turn out to be as reasonable as the air pollution regulations. The proposed effluent standards are scheduled to be published in the Federal Register sometime this Summer, to be followed by public hearings, with the final standards being promulgated in the Fall, perhaps as early as October.

We are also planning, in the near future, to meet in Washington with representatives from the standards development and enforcement branches of the EPA to discuss with them questions of interpretation and compliance policy with regard to the new air pollution regulations.

We have already resolved one interpretation question that is of special interest to the asbestos textile industry. Approximately two weeks ago I was asked by a member company of the Association to find out whether the EPA was planning to require the manufacturers of asbestos safety clothing to register as potential emission sources under the law.

In discussing the situation over the phone with EPA compliance officials, I argued that the producers of asbestos safety clothing were not manufacturers as defined in the regulations but were instead only fabricators of an asbestos product, and as such, should not have to register as potential emission sources.

After our phone conversation ended, a brief meeting was held among the EPA compliance people. I was then called back and informed that they agreed with me that the safety clothing producers should not be required to register.

While this rather minor problem took approximately an hour and a half and two or three phone calls to resolve, it is indicative of the type of day-to-day services that the Association provides for its member companies.

Over the past year the Food and Drug Administration has shown an increased interest in asbestos as a possible hazardous contaminant in various foods, beverages and drugs. Late in 1972 they set up an asbestos task force to review the situation and to propose regulations and guidelines where appropriate.

Thus far they have concentrated their efforts in two areas -- on the use of asbestos-contaminated talc in food packaging and in cosmetics, and secondly, on the use of asbestos cellulose filter pads in the beverage and drug industries.

In our first meeting with the FDA task force last November on the filter problem, they demonstrated and admitted to an appalling ignorance about the health hazards of asbestos. Since then, they have gotten one heck of a lot smarter, due at least in part to the tremendous amount of data and information which the Association

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has been supplying to them. As a consequence, the FDA is today less panicky about asbestos and therefore less likely to propose foolish, unsupportable regulations. Spokesmen from the FDA have, in fact, defended the filter industry against environmentalist attacks in the press and elsewhere in recent months. This is, quite obviously, a healthy sign.

Our activities in the area of Congressional relations have been quite minimal to date, although we are preparing for the upcoming struggle in Congress over workmen's compensation reform, at which time asbestos is unquestionably going to be racked over the coals by Dr. Selikoff and by representatives of organized labor.

Unfortunately, the Association has neither the manpower nor the time to embark on a full-scale legislative information program. We have met on occasion with the legislative and legal assistants to various Senators who have attacked asbestos, however much more needs to be done in this area and I am afraid individual member companies are going to have to be the prime ball carriers and not the Association.

For essentially the same reason, our government activities at the state and local level have declined to essentially zero over the past year and a half. This has not been too serious a deficiency as most of the authority of the cities and states in asbestos control has been usurped by various Federal regulatory agencies. Nonetheless, more individual company activity is required at these levels of government.

In conclusion, I think we can all be justifiably pleased with what we have been able to accomplish in the past few years in resolving the cornucopia of interrelated problems that constitute the asbestos-health situation.

Our plants are cleaner and our workmen better protected. The general public has been shown to be in no danger from asbestos, if it ever was. While we have been regulated extensively, for the most part the standards that have been developed have not been as bad as we feared they might be, and in some cases they turned out far better than we ever dared hope. In addition, while we are still taking our lumps in the public press, the net effect of all this adverse publicity has been shown to be surprisingly small.

We have sweated a lot and we have groaned a lot, but we are still standing and we are still viable. I sense today within the industry a greater feeling of confidence in the future than at any time in the past few years. But we must not rest contented.

We must remember that Dr. Selikoff has to date been far less successful than our industry has in influencing the decisions of the various governmental regulatory agencies. This will make him try

FIBRE PRODUCERS' REPORT

[Presented at ATI General Meeting, June 7, 1973, at Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia]

There has been an increasing demand throughout the world in 1973 for a number of fibre grades, notably in 4 Group and 7 Group. After the fall-off in 1972 in 5 and 6 Group fibres, this market has begun to recover, although not to the same extent as the previously-mentioned 4 and 7 Groups.

Of main interest to members of the A.T.I. are the spinning fibre Group 3 grades. Crudes and ultra-long spinnings continue to be in short supply, but the medium and short spinnings in the 3F to 3Z range are in fair supply from most producers. No shortage is foreseen in these grades during 1973, although individual producers may be tight in some specific gradings.

There are no indications at present that there will be a marked change during 1974 in spinnings; however, in short fibres, the current oversupply of 6D fibres may be closer to balance next year.

One or two new mines in Canada are scheduled to come into production in 1975, but there is no likelihood that they will produce any spinning fibres. The same is true of new sources in Australasia.

Walter H. Smith
Technical & Sales Representative
Dell Asbestos Mines, Ltd.

MS 006203

MT-005608

M I N U T E SAIR HYGIENE & MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
June 7, 1973 - - Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia

The Committee met with sixteen members and guests in attendance, representative of ten companies, as follows:

Amatex Corporation

H. H. Walter, Norristown, Pennsylvania

Asberit S.A.

M. Cattaneo (Adorno), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft

E. J. Leff, New York City

Canadian Johns-Manville Company Ltd.

J. P. Power, Asbestos, Quebec

Garlock Inc.

S. G. Dixit, Palmyra, New York

Johns-Manville Corporation

C. G. Guerin, Manville, New Jersey

W. B. Reitze, Denver, Colorado

Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd.

E. A. Farrell, New York City

R. L. Lefebvre, Black Lake, Quebec

H. K. Porter Company, Inc.

E. C. Bratt, Charlotte, North Carolina

L. E. Moody, Charlotte, North Carolina

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

R. T. Matthew, North Charleston, South Carolina

I. H. Weaver, Manheim, Pennsylvania

Uniroyal, Inc.

W. D. Bittinger, Winnsboro, South Carolina

B. E. Carden, Hogansville, Georgia

L. F. Dieringer, Middlebury, Connecticut

MS 006204

The meeting included discussions in the following areas: dust (fiber) counts improvements, special checking, etc.; and recent experiences with OSHA inspections.

When taking dust counts, one company now is using a method of placing the filter intake valve near the person's mouth and nose

and in some cases will use two units with the second on the employee's shoulder.

Also, it was pointed out, again, that the height of the person being checked has some bearing on the dust count. Dust on fiber samples, when checked by different people, shows a difference or a variation of as much as 5 to 1 and an average of 40% variation, plus or minus, with more variation on higher counts.

Spacing of equipment using a larger area and using a second unit to recirculate the air has shown some reduction in dust counts. When stripping cards, use hoods placed as low as possible over the area and strip with a brush attached to a vacuum. Some plants utilize the Abington system when stripping cards.

One plant reported the use of a light spray (T-E-X) on mixes using roughly 2%, while another plant sprays carrier only with a mixture of water and ban-set. Both plants report some reduction in dust as a result of using the sprays.

In a recent plant inspection by OSHA, one company received several fines for the following items:

- 1) Some employees with no respirators;
- 2) Company had not provided protective clothing in required areas;
- 3) Citations resulting in two \$700.00 fines for exceeding five (5) fibers in one area and a time-weighted average of over ten (10) fibers in another area.

In some recent cases the OSHA Agency has reduced dust counts by 25% before actually issuing a citation. Some plants are using rental uniforms and lockers both furnished by the rental uniform people. The uniforms, two per employee each week, averages about \$2.50 weekly.

In most cases the rental uniform is a short-sleeved shirt and pants only, and this has been acceptable.

Respectfully submitted,

Buel F. Carden, Chairman

MS 006205

MT-005610

M I N U T E S

ASBESTOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
June 7, 1973 -- Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia

IN ATTENDANCE:

E. W. Russell, Chairman
T. P. Jackson
A. Kuzmuk
M. J. Scanlan
M. Q. Scowcroft
D. M. Fagan, ATI Executive Secretary
E. J. Leff, ATI Legal Counsel

The Board of Governors of the Asbestos Textile Institute took action at its September 1972 meeting to change the Institute's Constitution and By-Laws. The change permitted weavers of asbestos-containing fabrics and tapes, for resale as such, who do not manufacture the asbestos yarns used in same, to be eligible for Associate Membership. In light of this action, the Asbestos Advisory Committee was requested to determine a method of extending membership.

After considering several alternatives, the Committee accepted the offer of M. Q. Scowcroft to prepare a news release for insertion in the July 1973 issue of ASBESTOS magazine. The release will state the By-Law change and will publicly extend membership to those qualified and interested. T. P. Jackson of Johns-Manville Corporation will serve as Membership Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. Russell, Chairman

MS 006206

MT-005611

MINUTES TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
June 6 & 7, 1973 - - Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia

IN ATTENDANCE: J. W. Hawkins, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
W. Maaskant, Amatex Corporation
P. O. Nicodemus, General Electric Company/ASTM
C. G. Guerin, Johns-Manville Corporation
J. W. Echerd (Chairman), H. K. Porter Company, Inc.

Carl G. Guerin, of Johns-Manville Corporation, was welcomed as a new member of the ATI Technical Committee, replacing Irvin Barnett.

A special meeting of the Committee was held on June 6th to review the ASTM Standards for Yarn, Roving, and Lap. The Committee's proposed statements on precision and accuracy were approved by the Editorial Committee of ASTM D-13 as being editorial. However, the statements were rejected by the ASTM Standards Editor who specified they must be put to letter ballot after assigning a schedule for inter-laboratory testing. The samples of yarn, roving and lap will be analyzed by Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Amatex Corporation, General Electric Company, Garlock Inc. and H. K. Porter Company, Inc. Testing should be completed prior to the Spring 1974 meeting.

The Johns-Manville tumbler-test procedure was discussed as a means to determine the relative dustiness of various asbestos products. J. W. Hawkins will determine if this equipment is available for ATI evaluation. The feasibility of building a similar tester also will be considered.

ASTM Subcommittee D13.14 has been requested by the U.S. Navy to change D-315 Asbestos Tapes to conform with Federal Specification FH-T-1782 so it may be used for direct procurement purposes. Revision would require the addition of a quality assurance provision, a section on packaging and an obsolete table on tape styles. The ATI Technical Committee feels that this information should not be included in a "Material Specification." P. O. Nicodemus will review the objectionable items with ASTM before replying to the Navy.

A draft of proposed Military Specification MIL-I-3053E--"Insulation, Electrical, Asbestos-Fiber, Treated and Untreated" was submitted for approval. The Chairman was instructed to request an extension for comments until after the October 1973 Committee meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Echerd, Chairman

MS 006207

MT-005612

MINUTESFIBER RESEARCH & TESTING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
June 7, 1973 -- Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia

IN ATTENDANCE:

W. C. Streib, Johns-Manville Corporation
W. H. Smith, Dell Asbestos Mines Ltd.
D. E. Childers, H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
C. E. Stiefken (Chairman), American Smelting & Refining Co.

The meeting was totally devoted to discussions of the progress of the 3rd Edition of the Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual.

It was noted that the ACPA (Asbestos Cement Products Association) has become defunct and all references to that organization have been removed from the new manual.

It was decided that for future test deletions, a substitute page would be inserted into the manual, containing the previous test number with an explanation of the reason for deletion. It would be indicated that the test could be obtained from ATI, if required.

Since ACPA is defunct, the ATI has, for the record, agreed to sponsor an original ACPA test -- Strength in Asbestos Cement Products, F-3.

Test G-9, T&H Magnetic Rating, has been approved for sponsorship by the ATI.

The Test Manual has been assembled in rough form, requiring some editorial changes. This draft will now be reviewed by the ATI Fiber Research & Testing Committee. When approved, the draft will be submitted to the printer for a reasonably-accurate cost estimate. All original typing, sketches and photographs will then be assembled for printing, hopefully by the end of this summer.

It will be helpful for the membership to submit copy requirements to Doris Fagan as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. Stiefken, Chairman

MS 006208

MT-005613

MINUTESENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

June 7, 1973 -- Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, Virginia

No formal meeting of the Committee was held, and the three members sat in on the discussions of the Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee.

As of meeting time, the following is the status of various proposed OSHA occupational health standards which are of interest to member companies:

- 1) Noise -- A Department of Labor Standards Advisory Committee is meeting periodically to consider this standard. At its meeting in Boston on May 21, 1973, the American Conference of Governmental Hygienists (ACGIH) recommended the adoption of a notice of intent to change the Noise Threshold Limit Values to 85 dBA for an 8-hour-a-day, time-weighted exposure. At the OSHA Standards Advisory Committee meeting in Washington, D.C., on May 30, 1973, Dr. V. H. Milyard, Committee Chairman, stated that the level of exposure to noise for employees will probably remain at 90 dBA.
- 2) Heat Stress - ACGIH also recommended at its Boston meeting the adoption of the Heat Stress Threshold Limit Values which were published as a notice of intent in 1972. It differs slightly from those recommended by NIOSH in its criteria package in that permissible work-rest regimens are specified. The status of the proposed standards is clouded by recent criticism that the WBGT index is not an adequate indicator of heat stress. Proposals have been made that sweat rates and heart rates are more indicative of heat stress.

Recent articles of interest from the Annals of Occupational Hygiene, Volume 16, 1973, house organ for the British Occupational Hygiene Society, are:

- 1) Pages 1-5, Hygiene Standards for Airborne Amosite Asbestos Dust - "The subcommittee (on asbestos) has reviewed the information on human exposure to airborne Amosite dust and animal experiments. The subcommittee believes it has insufficient knowledge of the relationship between airborne Amosite dust exposure and the risk of asbestosis to permit an accurate statement of the degree of protection afforded by a specified hygiene standard. Nevertheless, on the basis of comparisons between the affects of Amosite and Chrysotile dust on men and animals, it is recommended that the standards on Amosite should be no less stringent than those for Chrysotile."
- 2) Page 7, Review of the Hygiene Standard for Chrysotile Asbestos Dust - Based on information of Quebec mortality and

morbidity data, no new reported adverse comments and initiation of new studies not available for a number of years, the subcommittee on asbestos stated, "It is therefore recommended that no changes be made at the present time, but that the standard be kept under review."

3) Pages 9-17, Biological Effects of Cancer - Report of the Advisory Committee on Asbestos Cancers to the Director of the International Agency for Research on Cancer - Report divided into two parts, the first a question-and-answer section devoted to the latest thinking on the relation of asbestos exposure and cancer, and the second to recommendations for future research in epidemiology, pathology and physics and chemistry of asbestos-related cancer.

Respectfully submitted,

L. F. Dieringer, Chairman

MS 006210

MT-005615

Page 2 - Remarks of Counsel - ATI General Meeting - 6/7/73

Trade associations as well as other commercial groups can run afoul of the law by assuming power in their private activities which properly belongs to the government.

The early price-fixing cases reflect the view that private parties should not be permitted to regulate so sensitive a feature of the economy as prices. Similarly, any joint action which excludes certain companies from important commercial benefits is viewed by the courts as the imposition of a punishment - which is a power reserved to the courts.

In Fashion Originators' Guild, Inc. v. Federal Trade Commission, 312 U.S. 457 (1941), for example, a combination of manufacturers of women's garments and manufacturers of textiles tried to prevent the copying of their fashionable clothes by so-called "style pirates". The fashionable clothes group refused to sell their products to manufacturers or retailers of garments who dealt with the competing "style pirates". The Supreme Court rejected the defense that such a practice was justified by the necessity of ridding the business of unscrupulous garment designers. The Court said:

"... the combination is in reality an extra-governmental agency, which prescribes rules for the regulation and restraint of interstate commerce, and provides extra-judicial tribunals for determination and punishment of violations, and thus 'trenches upon the power of the national legislature and violates the statute' [i.e., the Sherman Act]." 312 U.S. at 465.

So long as private companies retain their competitive individuality, however, and restrict their joint efforts to constructive objectives which reasonably serve that individuality, there is little danger of antitrust difficulties.

Eugene J. Leff, Attorney

CADWALLADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

MS 006211

MT-005616

**Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute
SEP 20 1972**

MS 006212

MT-005617

MINUTES - - GENERAL MEETING

September 18 - 20, 1972 - SEAVIEW COUNTRY CLUB, Absecon, N.J.

Attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

Wm. Maaskant
M.J. Scanlan
H.H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.

S.G. Dixit
Alex. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

M.J. Cowan
C.G. Guerin
M.S. Lindstrom
J.P. Power (Canadian J/M Co.)
W.B. Reitze
C.L. Sheckler
J.L. Tucker (Retired)

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

E.W. Russell
J.K. Whittaker

H.K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

E.C. Bratt
D.E. Childers
J.W. Echerd
L.E. Moody

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

J.W. Hawkins
R.A. Jann
R.T. Matthew
M.Q. Scowcroft
J.P. Wronski

UNIROYAL, INC.

D.T. Austin, Jr.
B.E. Carden
B.D. Bittinger
L.F. Dieringer
W.C. Hitchcock
S.J. Peele, Jr.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

G.F.A. Brink
P.E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

Marcel Dorais
Walter H. Smith
Wm.J.W. Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORP. LTD.

Dr. R.A. Kuntze (Ont. Research Fdn)

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LIMITED

E.A. Farrell

MANUFACTURERS MULTIPLES, S.A.

Rafael E. Arnal

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO., Ltd.

Y. Sato

TURNER BROTHERS ASBESTOS CO., LTD.

H.J. Corson, Jr.

ASTM COMMITTEE D13.14

P.O. Nicodemus
P.J. Smith

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

W.B. Alcorn (Legal counsel)

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H.E. Sunbury (Exec. Secretary)

Guests: Frank T. Gatke

(Asbestos Textile Company)

Note: Total attendance at this meeting was 65 persons - which included 21 wives and 44 men!

***** Minutes *****

1. President Moody called the meeting to order at 8:45 A.M. Those in attendance were asked to stand and give their name and company.

MS 006213

(continued)

MT-005618

2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. On motion by S.J. Peele, Jr., seconded by M.S. Lindstrom, it was voted unanimously to omit the reading of same.

3. Treasurer Kuzmuk presented the Financial Report as of Sept. 1, 1972, stating that the Annual Audit of the Institute's books had been made as of that date under the supervision of Mr. R.E. Jeffery, Controller, GARLOCK INC., and found to be in order. Mr. E.C. Bratt moved that the report be accepted - seconded by Mr. C.G. Guerin - and so voted unanimously. The report is attached.

5. The Fibre Producer's Report was given by Mr. Edward A. Farrell, Sales Manager for Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Limited. His review of the usage of Canadian Spinning Fibre by various countries during the year 1971, and current and anticipated developments in the asbestos mining industry, together with the present supply/demand situation for asbestos fibers of all grades, was most interesting. A brief resume' of his remarks is attached.

6. President Moody announced that the Board of Governors had elected new officers for the coming year:-

President - M.Q. Scowcroft - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Vice President - Alex. Kuzmuk - Garlock Inc.

Treasurer - E.A. Morris - Uniroyal, Inc.

Also, the election of Mr. M.J. Scanlan, American Asbestos Textile Corporation to serve on the Board of Governors replacing Mr. J.W. Christenbury who resigned last June.

A new chairman for the Asbestos Advisory Committee - Mr. M.S. Lindstrom, of Johns-Manville Corporation - was appointed as successor to Mr. E.A. Morris who has completed the normal two-year term. Mr. Morris, who was unable to attend this meeting due to illness in his family was presented a Certificate of Appreciation "in absentia".

7. Mr. Moody announced with regret that Mr. H.E. Sunbury, Exec. Sec'y of the Institute for the past nine years, had submitted his resignation to be effective by the end of this year. A committee was appointed by the Board of Governors to make recommendations at an early date for his replacement.

8. Committee Reports:- The Chairmen of the committees listed below presented their reports. A copy of each is attached.

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - B.E. Carden, Chairman

Asbestos Advisory Committee - M.S. Lindstrom, Acting Chairman

Technical Committee - J.W. Echerd, Chairman

Fiber Testing Committee - G.F.A. Brink, Acting Chairman

MS 006214

(continued)

MT-005619

Committee reports, continued:-

Environmental Health Committee - L.F. Dieringer, Chairman, was unable to stay for the General Session, and Mr. E.C. Bratt gave the report for him. Mr. Bratt said that every effort possible would be made to convince OSHA that the 5 fiber standard presently in effect should be permitted to continue in lieu of the proposed 2 fiber standard four years hence.

9. President Moody referred to Fiber Testing Committee Report given by acting chairman Brink in which Mr. Brink had suggested that the name of the committee be changed to "Fiber Research and Testing Committee" in order to broaden the scope of activities for future years. Mr. Moody said that the Board of Governors had approved the suggestion, and the committee name would be changed accordingly.

10. Mr. Moody announced that the Board of Governors were planning to change the Institute's BY-LAWS to permit weavers of asbestos-containing fabrics and tapes, for resale as such, who do not manufacture the asbestos yarns used in same, to be eligible for Associate Membership.

11. President Moody thanked the members of the Institute for the beautiful ATMOS clock that was presented to him the previous evening in appreciation of his outstanding leadership during the past two years. He expressed his sincere gratitude for the help and cooperation from members in connection with his duties as president.

12. President Moody introduced incoming president M.Q. Scowcroft and asked him to take over the meeting. Mr. Scowcroft said that as Vice President of the Institute during the past two years it had been a privilege to serve under Mr. Moody's capable leadership and that he would try to live up to the high standard set by his predecessor!

13. The next A.T.I. General Meeting will be held on -

February 8 - 9, 1973 (Thursday & Friday)

at the HYATT REGENCY ATLANTA, Atlanta, Ga.

14. The meeting recessed at 9:45 A.M.

MT-005620

15. Luncheon was served at 11:30 A.M.

During the luncheon the Secretary was presented with a clock by members of the Institute in appreciation of his service during the nine years that have elapsed since he took office on July 1, 1963. He expressed his most sincere gratitude for the gift, and for the splendid cooperation given him by the Board of Governors, Committee Chairmen, and Members of the Institute in respect to his duties as Exec. Secretary & Asst. Treasurer. Had faith that the Institute would continue to supply a vital need in the Asbestos Textile Industry in the years to come as it had since its founding back in 1944!

16. Meeting adjourned at approximately 12:45 P.M.

MS 006215

Respectfully submitted,

H.E. Sunbury
H.E. Sunbury, Secretary

Balance on Hand April 30, 1973 --

General Fund	\$ 1,462.06
Reserve Fund	19,846.91
Petty Cash Fund	<u>7.95</u>

Total on Hand April 30, 1973	\$ 21,316.92
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Receipts

To Reserve Fund	\$.00
To General Fund (all Book Sales)	<u>97.01</u>

Total Receipts	\$ 97.01
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\$ 21,413.93

Disbursements

Rental of Office Space (3 months)	\$ 135.00
Telephone (4 months)	128.45
Federal Income/FICA Taxes (2nd Qtr 73)	162.62
Pa. Unemployment Tax (2nd Qtr 73)	5.25
Pa. Income Tax (2nd Qtr 73)	12.09
Secretary's Net Wages (4 months)	500.00
Postage	131.35
Printing Services	103.11
Office Supplies & Miscellaneous Items	77.37
Revision of Fibre Test Manual	42.18
Legal Services/Expenses (1st/2nd Qtr 73)	2,824.29
Secretary's Travel Expense (6/73 meeting)	78.97
Expenses to ATI (2/73 meeting)	326.98
Expenses to ATI (6/73 meeting)	554.89
Advertisement in July 1973 ASBESTOS	129.24
Petty Cash Vouchers #17-34	<u>69.98</u>

Total Disbursements	\$ 5,295.37
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BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1973	\$ 16,118.56
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Funds as of August 31, 1973 --

General Fund	\$ 2,683.68
Reserve Fund	13,346.91
Petty Cash Fund	<u>87.97</u>

TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS AUGUST 31, 1973	\$ 16,118.56
---	--------------

Assets as of August 31, 1973 --

Total Funds as listed above	\$ 16,118.56
Accounts Receivable (Book Sales)	25.23
Furniture and Equipment (Nominal Value)	<u>1.00</u>

TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 16,144.79
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TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>0.00</u>
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TOTAL NET WORTH AUGUST 31, 1973	\$ 16,144.79
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NOTE: During the period 5/1/73 thru 8/31/73 --
 \$ 150.00 was drawn from General Fund for Petty Cash;
 \$5500.00 was drawn from Reserve for General Fund.

MS 006216

MT-005621

Doris M. Fagan
 Respectfully submitted,
 Doris M. Fagan,
 Executive Secretary, ATI

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds for Fiscal Year/September 1, 1972, thru August 31, 1973

Balance on Hand September 1, 1972 --

General Fund	\$ 3,992.64
Reserve Fund	9,313.41
Petty Cash Fund	<u>100.00</u>

Total on Hand at 9/1/72 \$ 13,406.05

Receipts

To Reserve Fund - Interest to 12/31/72	\$ 233.50
Dues for Year 1973	14,250.00
To General Fund - Special Assessments	750.00
Voluntary Contributions	250.00
Book Sales	311.78
Insurance Credits	<u>37.00</u>

Total Receipts \$ 15,832.28

\$ 29,238.33

Disbursements

Rental of Office Space	\$ 705.00
Telephone	430.86
Secretary's Net Wages	1,954.00
N.J. Unemployment & Disability Tax	67.50
Pa. Unemployment Tax	10.50
Federal Unemployment Tax	15.00
Pa. Income Tax	24.18
Federal Income & FICA Taxes	481.24
Printing & Office Supplies (9/1/72-1/2/73)	245.53
Postage (1/2/73-8/31/73)	199.49
Printing Services (1/2/73-8/31/73)	138.11
Office Supplies & Misc. (1/2/73-8/31/73)	205.57
Revision of Fibre Test Manual	240.45
Legal Services & Expenses	4,915.88
Secretary's Travel Expense	442.30
ATI Meeting Expense	1,787.48
ASTM Dues	25.00
Insurance	237.00
Accountant (Caruso/Year ended Sep 1972)	300.00
Moving Expenses from N.J. to Pa.	111.30
Gifts, Flowers, etc.	162.40
Advertisement in July 1973 ASBESTOS	129.24
Petty Cash Vouchers #629-664 & #01-34	<u>291.74</u>

Total Disbursements \$ 13,119.77

BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1973 . . \$ 16,118.56

more.....

MS 006217

MT-005622

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Page 2

Report of Funds for Fiscal Year/September 1, 1972, thru August 31, 1973

Balance on Hand August 31, 1973 \$ 16,118.56

Funds as of August 31, 1973 --

General Fund	\$ 2,683.68
Reserve Fund	13,346.91
Petty Cash Fund	<u>87.97</u>

TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS AUGUST 31, 1973 . . \$ 16,118.56

Assets as of August 31, 1973 --

Total Funds as listed above	\$ 16,118.56
Accounts Receivable (Book Sales)	25.23
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	<u>1.00</u>

TOTAL ASSETS \$ 16,144.79

TOTAL LIABILITIESTOTAL NET WORTH \$ 16,144.79Doris M. Fagan

Respectfully submitted,
Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary, ATI

MS 006218

MT-005623

ROSTER

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
P. O. Box 471 (131 North York Road)
Willow Grove, Pennsylvania 19090
Telephone: (215) 659-5007

AMATEX CORPORATION
Norristown, Pennsylvania

GARLOCK INC.
Rochester, New York

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION
Denver, Colorado

NICOLLET INDUSTRIES, INC.
Ambler, Pennsylvania

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
Bridgeport, Connecticut

UNIROYAL, INC.
New York, New York

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.
Thetford Mines, Quebec

ASBESTOS TEXTIL S.A.
Naucalpan, Mexico

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.
Thetford Mines, Quebec

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.
Toronto, Ontario

HILADOS Y TEJIDOS DE ASBESTO S.A.
Mexico, D.F.

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.
Black Lake, Quebec

MANUFACTURAS MULTIPLES S.A.
Caracas, Venezuela

NIPPON ASBESTOS COMPANY LTD.
Tokyo, Japan

SOCIETE ANONYME FRANCAISE DU FLUORODO
Paris, France

TBA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS LTD.



ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

—FOUNDED 1944—

GENERAL MEETING

MS 006219

MT-005624

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

President -- M. Q. Scowcroft
 Vice President -- Alex. Kuzmuk
 Treasurer -- E. A. Morris
 Executive Secretary -- Doris M. Fagan

Attorneys -- Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft

ANNUAL MEETING

October 3-5, 1973

Wychmere Harbor Club -- Harwichport, Massachusetts
 (on Snow Inn Road, on the South Shore of Cape Cod)
 Telephone -- (617) 432-1000

Board of Governors

M. Q. Scowcroft, Chairman
 E. C. Bratt, T. P. Jackson, Alex. Kuzmuk,
 E. A. Morris, M. J. Scanlan, J. K. Whittaker

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee

B. E. Carden, Chairman
 G. M. Armstrong, S. G. Dixit,
 R. C. Hunt, R. T. Matthew,
 L. E. Moody, H. H. Walter, I. H. Weaver

Technical Committee

J. W. Echerd, Chairman
 D. T. Austin, Jr., C. G. Guerin,
 J. W. Hawkins, W. Maaskant, P. J. Smith

Asbestos Advisory Committee

E. W. Russell, Chairman
 T. P. Jackson, Alex. Kuzmuk,
 E. A. Morris, M. J. Scanlan, M. Q. Scowcroft

Fiber Research & Testing Committee

C. E. Stiefken, Chairman
 G. F. A. Brink, D. E. Childers,
 E. A. Farrell, R. A. Kuntze; B. Lincoln,
 W. H. Smith, W. C. Streib, J. P. Wronski

Environmental Health Committee

L. F. Dieringer, Chairman
 E. C. Bratt, Dr. J. L. Goodman, W. B. Reitze

Fibre Producers Committee

M. P. Carson, J. D. Christian, N. W. Hendry,
 A. S. Johnson, M. J. Messel, Wm. J. W. Smith

SCHEDULE

Wednesday, October 3rd

*Registration check-in time - after 3:00 P.M.
 Technical Committee Meeting 1:30 P.M.
 Board of Governors' Meeting 3:30 P.M.
 **Reception and Social Hour 6:30 P.M.
 **Dinner in main dining room 7:30 P.M.

Thursday, October 4th

Board of Governors' Breakfast Meeting 7:30 A.M.
 Committee Meetings 8:30 A.M.
 Luncheon and the Afternoon - You're on your Own!
 **Social Hour 6:30 P.M.
 Dinner and the Evening - You're on your Own!

***Friday, October 5th

Annual Meeting 8:30 A.M.
 Guest Speaker. . . Alison D. McDonald, M.D.
 Associate Professor, Department of
 Epidemiology and Health, McGill University
 **Grand Finale Luncheon 11:30 A.M.

*Flight service available from Boston & Providence
 to Hyannis; car rentals and taxi service (\$6.00)
 obtainable at Hyannis Airport.

**All members and their wives - cordially invited!

***Check-out time is 12:00 Noon -

Staying the weekend? Advance Notice Please!

DEADLINE FOR RESERVATIONS - Monday, September 24

MT-005625

MS 006220

ANNUAL MEETING

October 5, 1973

Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

ABOUT THE SPEAKER

Alison D. McDonald, M.D., is Associate Professor, Department of Epidemiology and Health, McGill University - - and on a part-time basis is Consultant Epidemiologist, Hopital Riviere-des-Prairies.

British born and a citizen of Canada, Dr. McDonald studied at the Medical School of the Royal Free Hospital, University of London; the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; and the Harvard School of Public Health. Her academic qualifications are M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H., M.D. (Hygiene), and Certification in Public Health.

The latest responsibilities during her 23 years of experience prior to becoming associated with McGill, were: Industrial Medical Officer with the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes; and Research Associate and Senior Lecturer, Paediatric Research Unit, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Univ.

He author of no less than 26 papers, Dr. McDonald also has co-authored 19 publications, including:

Epidemiology of primary malignant mesothelial tumours in Canada;

Mortality in the chrysotile asbestos mines and mills of Quebec;

Malignant mesothelial tumours: Histological type and asbestos exposure;

Health of chrysotile asbestos mine and mill workers of Quebec;

Epidemiologic surveillance of mesothelioma in Canada.

are especially pleased to welcome Dr. Alison D. McDonald to the podium. The provocative title of her presentation is. . .

A G E N D A

Call to Order--President M.Q.Scowcroft - 8:30 A.M.

Introductions

Minutes of the last meeting - Secretary

Financial Report - E. A. Morris, Treasurer

Legal Counsel Report - E. J. Leff, Attorney

Fibre Producers' Report - E. A. Farrell, Sales Manager, Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd.

Committee Reports:

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing - B. E. Carden

Asbestos Advisory - E. W. Russell

Technical - J. W. Echerd

Fiber Research & Testing - C. E. Stiefken

Environmental Health - L. F. Dieringer

Announcements

Other Business

Date and Location of next ATI General Meeting --
Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, South Carolina,
Thursday and Friday, February 7-8, 1974

Guest Speaker --

Alison D. McDonald, M.D., Associate Professor,
Department of Epidemiology and Health,
McGill University, Montreal, Quebec

Adjourn for Luncheon

11:30 A.M.

MS 006221

MT-005626

Minutes

BOARD OF GOVERNORS' MEETING

Asbestos Textile Institute

OCT 3 1973

MS 006222

MT-005627

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Board of Governors' Meeting

October 3, 1973 -- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

A G E N D A

Call to Order -- 3:30 P.M. -- M. Q. Scowcroft, Chairman

Welcome to Eugene J. Leff, now representing Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft as ATI Legal Counsel

Welcome to E. Wray Russell, sitting in for J. K. Whittaker, Nicolet Industries, Inc.

Minutes of last meeting - Executive Secretary

Financial Report - E. A. Morris, Treasurer

- a. Report of Funds since last meeting (5/1-8/31/73)
- b. Report of Funds for Fiscal Year 9/1/72-8/31/73
- c. Auditor's Report for Fiscal Year to 8/31/73
- d. Proposed Budget for ensuing Fiscal Year to 8/31/74

Application for Exemption from Federal Income Tax -

IRS interviewer recommended approval on 8/27/73 and submitted same to the IRS Review Board for final consideration

Social -

- a. Acknowledgment received from D. T. Austin for planter sent him during recent hospital stay
- b. Floral arrangement sent to Mrs. Fabel extending sympathy on the passing of George S. Fabel (Sunday, 9/23/73)

Report from Nominating Committee - J. K. Whittaker, Chairman

- a. Presentation and election of Slate of Officers for ensuing year
- b. Proposal and appointment of Committee Chairmen for ensuing year

Bausch & Lomb Portable Dust Counter -

- a. Transferred to R/M's Corporate Research Laboratory, Stratford, Connecticut, c/o John Magenheimer
- b. Discussion -- To retain or dispose of the equipment which consists of Model 40-2 Portable Dust Counter, VOM-5 Recorder, Count Chart, Recorder Carrying Case, Chart Paper, Dust Cover and instructions. (Purchased new in 1967 for \$4814 - currently insured for \$2000 to 12/1/73 - annual premium \$60.00)

Class D Associate Membership -

(open to firms located outside the U.S. that are engaged in the manufacture of textiles out of raw asbestos fiber)

- a. Consider application from Asberit S.A., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- b. Discuss eligibility for membership of Asahi Asbestos Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (is both a weaver and a manufacturer) - Discuss the possibility of extending an invitation to join the ATI

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MT-005628

Class E Associate Membership - T. P. Jackson, Membership Chairman
(open to weavers of asbestos-containing fabrics and tapes, for resale as such, who do not manufacture the asbestos-containing yarns used in same)

- a. Report on response to item in ASBESTOS
- b. Discuss possible follow-up measures

Publicity -

Offer from Clemson University to feature the Asbestos Textile Institute in "Textile Marketing Letter"

ASTM Matters -

- a. Letter Ballot for proposed revisions to ASTM Specifications for Asbestos Yarns, Roving, and Lap
- b. October 1973 meeting of ASTM Committee D-13 on Textile Materials

Asbestos Information Association/North America -

- a. Matthew M. Swetonic now with the Environmental Affairs Department of Hill & Knowlton, New York City
- b. AIA/NA headquarters to be relocated to 1660 L Street N.W., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036
- c. New Executive Secretary is Robert H. Mereness

American National Metric Council -

Discussion - whether or not to become a Charter Subscriber to ANMC, newly-formed under the auspices of the American National Standards Institute

National Safety Council -

Discussion - acceptance or rejection of proposal from NSC to join in unified effort to combat the problem of the high rate of injury and illness in The Stone, Clay & Glass Industry

Other Business

Discussion Period with Committee Chairmen -

- 4:00 P.M. - Fiber Research & Testing, C. E. Stiefken
- 4:15 P.M. - Technical, J. W. Echerd
- 4:30 P.M. - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing, B. E. Carden
- 4:45 P.M. - Environmental Health, L. F. Dieringer
- 5:00 P.M. - Asbestos Advisory, E. W. Russell

Future Guest Speakers -

- a. Featured speaker at February 1974 General Meeting will be Chain Robbins, newly-appointed Senior Adviser to John Stender to head the new Office of Occupational Health, OSHA. He will be accompanied by Lewis J. Cox, the new Special Assistant for Industry Liaison, OSHA.
- b. Open for Suggestion -- programs for future ATI meetings

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Dates and Locations of Future Meetings (All Firm except June 1974)

Feb 7- 8, 1974 - Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, South Carolina
Jun 6- 7, 1974 - Twin Bridges Marriott, Washington, C. C.
Sep 25-27, 1974 - The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia
Feb 6- 7, 1975 - Holiday Inn-Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jun 1975 - OPEN - QAMA may host the meeting
Oct 1- 3, 1975 - Ponte Vedra Club, Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida
Feb 5- 6, 1976 - New Orleans Marriott Hotel, New Orleans, La.

NOTE: June 3-4 and October 7-8, 1976 - Open for Suggestions

Reminder -

ATI Board of Governors' Breakfast Meeting - October 4 - 7:30 A.M.

Adjournment -- 5:30 P.M.

REMINDER OF COMING CONFERENCES --

Conference of the Purchasing Executive's Role in OSHA Compliance,
sponsored by the International Safety Academy,
to be held at The Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, October 16

Textile Section, 1973 National Safety Congress & Exposition, to be
held at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, October 29-November 1

- end -

MS 006225

MT-005630

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Meeting - Board of Governors

October 3, 1973

Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

IN ATTENDANCE:

M. Q. Scowcroft (Chairman), Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
 A. Kuzmuk, Garlock Inc.
 E. A. Morris, Uniroyal, Inc.
 M. J. Scanlan, Amatex Corporation
 E. W. Russell, Nicolet Industries, Inc.
 E. C. Bratt, H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
 E. J. Leff (Legal Counsel), Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft
 D. M. Fagan, Executive Secretary, Asbestos Textile Institute

M I N U T E S

1. The October 3, 1973, Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asbestos Textile Institute was called to order at 3:30 P.M. by Chairman M. Q. Scowcroft.

2. Chairman Scowcroft welcomed E. W. Russell, representing Nicolet Industries, Inc., for J. K. Whittaker who was unable to attend due to other pressing business.

3. It was advised by Chairman Scowcroft that T. P. Jackson, Johns-Manville Corporation, was not in attendance because of illness in his family.

5. Following a call by the Chairman for the reading of the Minutes of the last Board of Governors' Meeting, it was moved by E. A. Morris, seconded by M. J. Scanlan, and unanimously so voted, to dispense with the reading of said Minutes.

6. The Financial Report was presented by E. A. Morris, Treasurer, i.e.:

a. The annual audit of the ATI financial accounts has been completed and the records have been found to be in good order. The Auditor's Report is attached to these Minutes;

b. At the request of Treasurer Morris, the Executive Secretary was directed to draft a letter, under the ATI Chairman's signature,

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thanking J. H. Warmoth, CPA with Uniroyal, Inc., who executed the audit. He further requested that a copy of the letter be sent to W. M. Davis, Mr. Warmoth's superior.

c. Treasurer Morris presented a Report of Funds for the period from April 30, 1973, to August 31, 1973, showing total receipts of \$97.01, total disbursements of \$5295.37, total available funds at August 31, 1973, of \$16,118.56, and total net worth at August 31, 1973, of \$16,144.79. The complete Report is attached hereto. It was moved by E. W. Russell, seconded by M. J. Scanlan, and unanimously carried, that the Report of Funds be approved as presented.

7. Assistant Treasurer D. M. Fagan gave an up-date on the status of the Institute's application to the Internal Revenue Service for an exemption from Federal income taxation. The Philadelphia District Office has accepted the request and has passed it on to the Review Board together with its recommendation that the ATI be granted the exemption.

8. Chairman Scowcroft advised the ATI received an acknowledgment from D. T. (Tex) Austin for the planter sent him during his recent hospital stay.

9. Chairman Scowcroft reported the death of George S. Fabel on September 23, 1973, saying the ATI was deeply saddened by the news and that our sympathies were extended to Mrs. (Frances) Fabel via letter and a floral arrangement.

10. The Report of the Nominating Committee was rendered by E. W. Russell in the absence of the Chairman, J. K. Whittaker. The Committee recommended that the current officers be re-elected to serve for a second term (1973-74): i.e., President--Milton Q. Scowcroft, Vice-President--Alex. Kuzmuk, and Treasurer--Edward A. Morris. As moved by M. J. Scanlan, seconded by E. C. Bratt, and so voted, the recommendation of the Nominating Committee was accepted and approved.

11. Further, as per the Nominating Committee's suggestion, Chairman Scowcroft appointed the following members to serve for a second year as Committee Chairmen: B. E. Carden--Air Hygiene & Manufacturing, L. F. Dieringer--Environmental Health, and E. W. Russell--Asbestos Advisory. In addition, C. E. Stiefken, although eligible for replacement, will be asked to continue to chair the Fiber Research & Testing Committee until completion of the 3rd Edition of the Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual.

12. It was reported by Chairman Scowcroft that the Bausch & Lomb Portable Dust Counter has been transferred, within Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., from Manheim, Pennsylvania, to the Corporate Research Laboratory at Stratford, Connecticut, c/o John Magenheimer. . . As decided at the February 1973 Board of Governors' Meeting, it was again discussed whether to retain or dispose of the equipment (Model 40-2),

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purchased new in 1967 for \$4814.00. E. A. Morris expressed the feeling that the ATI should retain possession of the equipment; one reason being there is some conjecture as to what method will be used to determine airborne asbestos dusts. It was agreed to keep the equipment, renew the insurance coverage to December 1, 1974, and table the matter until the June 1974 meeting for discussion, and the October 1974 meeting for final decision.

13. Chairman Scowcroft presented the Application for Class D Associate Membership from Asberit S.A., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, which was accompanied by payment for dues covering the last third of the calendar year 1973. It was moved by E. C. Bratt, seconded by E. A. Morris, and so approved, to accept Asberit for membership in the Institute.

14. Also discussed was the possibility of inviting Asahi Asbestos Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan, as a Class D Associate Member, since it was learned through correspondence between Asahi and the Institute that the company is both a weaver and a manufacturer of asbestos textiles. It was decided to check further into the matter and if the firm was found eligible for membership, it would receive a letter of invitation and a Membership Application, plus a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Institute.

15. Reference was made to ATI's Letter to the Editor that appeared in the July 1973 issue of ASBESTOS Magazine, making known to the Industry the newly-established Class E Associate Membership. To date there was one response, but the firm was ineligible. Various follow-up measures were discussed and each member present received a blank Application form and a copy of the afore-mentioned "Letter" for possible use on an individual basis. Further, it was proposed by E. C. Bratt that T. P. Jackson, Membership Chairman, contact some of the companies that are deemed eligible for the Class E category. Chairman Scowcroft will so advise Mr. Jackson.

16. The Executive Secretary read a letter from E. L. Powers, Editor of Textile Marketing Letter, published by Clemson University's College of Industrial Management and Textile Science. Mr. Powers expressed the desire to feature the ATI in a coming issue and asked for descriptive material. After discussion, it was decided it would be good public relations to receive the publicity and, therefore, a favored reply would be sent to Mr. Powers, together with a copy of the history of the Institute, as written by J. A. Bettles and that appeared in the ASBESTOS Magazine, to give him substantial background information on the ATI.

17. D. M. Fagan advised that ATI had submitted its affirmative vote on proposed revisions to ASTM Specifications D299 on Asbestos Yarn, D375 on Asbestos Roving and D1061 on Asbestos Lap. She also reminded the Board of the coming meeting of ASTM Committee D-13 on Textile Materials, to be held at the Belmont Plaza Hotel, New York City, October 15-19, 1973.

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18. Chairman Scowcroft informed the Board of the relocation of the Asbestos Information Association/North America, from New York City to Washington, D. C., at Suite 610, 1660 L Street, N.W. -- Telephone (202) 223-4885. He further advised that Matthew M. Swetonic had left the Association and now is with Hill & Knowlton, New York City, in its Environmental Affairs Department. H&K is an international public relations firm and in the past has served as public relations counsel for the Asbestos Information Committee, London, England. The new Executive Director of the AIA/NA is Robert H. Mereness, a former public relations consultant in the D. C. area.

19. Brought up for discussion was the advisability of the ATI becoming a Charter Subscriber to the American National Metric Council, newly-established under the auspices of the American National Standards Institute to serve as coordinating and information center for metric activities in the U.S. It was agreed that it would not be especially beneficial for the ATI to join as a group, but that probably individual companies will consider active participation in the ANMC.

20. Chairman Scowcroft stated that the National Safety Council had alerted us to a recent report from the U. S. Department of Labor which states that during the last half of 1971, the Stone, Clay & Glass Industry (under SIC Code 32, which includes all asbestos products) had a rate of 21 injury and illness cases per one-hundred employees. This rate is the number of disabling injuries per million manhours of exposure and is considerably higher than the national average. The Council is proposing a unified industry approach to the problem under the leadership of all associations that fall in the category. Under the umbrella of the Council, invitations had been issued to 30 pertinent associations, including the ATI, to attend a meeting tentatively set for November 15th in Washington, D.C., for the purpose of developing an active on-going organization. Following discussion, it was moved by E. A. Morris, seconded by A. Kuzmuk, and so carried, that the Executive Secretary represent the ATI at the initial meeting, after which it can be determined if it would benefit the ATI to participate.

21. COMMITTEE REPORTS & DISCUSSION

a) Fiber Research & Testing - report by Chairman C. E. Stiefken, American Smelting and Refining Company. The work copy of the 3rd Edition of the Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual is completed and final copy is in the process of being typed. It has 31 tests, 11 of which, at present, are in ASTM format. Final typed copy will be available by December for presentation to the printer, enabling a firm price quotation. The Quebec Asbestos Mining Association is handling the typing of the Introduction and the new and revised tests. This constitutes about 200 pages of a total of 375-400 pages for the entire Manual. From a questionnaire sent to ATI member companies, it appears the maximum number of orders will be 2022. This amount may reduce if the price per manual is higher than originally anticipated. Mr. Stiefken will get prices from both U.S. and Canadian print shops. Two tentative prices from Canada set the price at

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\$8.03 and \$8.82 per manual, on a 1500 press run. Although the cost seems high, it must be borne in mind that since this 3rd Edition will be in a five-ring, loose-leaf binder, this is the last time that an entire manual will have to be printed. Future additions, revisions or deletions will be done on an individual test basis, for easy insertion in or removal from the new binder format.

b) Technical - report by J. W. Echerd, H. K. Porter Company, Inc. To determine, via a tumbling test method, the amount of airborne dust that may emit from asbestos textiles during usage, the Committee recommended that \$500.00 be set aside in the ATI Budget for the Fiscal Year 1973-74 to set up a test similar to Johns-Manville's drum test. Chairman Echerd asked the Board to decide where to house the equipment, citing suggestions such as at an ATI member company location at ASTM Headquarters in Philadelphia. The equipment basically will consist of a 55-gallon drum and two tumblers. . . . Other matters discussed were that the Committee had begun a Round Robin test of ASTM Specifications 299 for Yarns, 375 for Roving and 1071 for Lap; is reviewing Military Specification I-3053E on Insulation, Electrical, Asbestos Fibre, Treated and Untreated; and is checking Military Specification SSC1783 on Cloth, Asbestos, which is similar to the comparable ASTM Specification.

c) Air Hygiene & Manufacturing - B. E. Carden, Uniroyal, Inc. A good program had been lined up for the Committee meeting the next morning in that W. D. Bittinger (Uniroyal) had been scheduled to talk about his recent visit to two plants in Germany and another in Italy. He had slides showing the taking of dust counts. Unfortunately, however, the talk had to be cancelled as Mr. Bittinger was not able, at the last minute, to give the presentation. It is hoped the program can be rescheduled for the next meeting. . . . Mr. Carden discussed the recent NIOSH visit expressing that the three inspectors seemed very knowledgeable on the subject. He said that other visits possibly will be made -- to Porter, Raybestos-Manhattan and Johns-Manville facilities. He further stated the understanding that two plants will be revisited for the taking of dust counts. . . . He then discussed dust counts in asbestos manufacturing, methods of taking the counts and of checking them out. . . . He also mentioned a recent OSHA inspection at a Uniroyal facility.

d) Environmental Health - L. F. Dieringer, Uniroyal, Inc. Chairman Dieringer reviewed the current status of some of OSHA's proposed health standards. There is some indication that a 15-man Standards Advisory Committee will be established to review the present Asbestos Standard, with the idea of perhaps re-doing it. . . . A revision in the Noise Standard is expected, retaining the 80 dBA limit for 8-hours-per-day exposure but requiring hearing tests where noise exposure exceeds 85 dBA. Of great importance is the fact that the Standard will include practical and economic consideration concerning engineering control. . . . Although the Heat Stress Standard is still under consideration, it may not materialize due to its many controversial provisions.

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MS 006230

MT-005635

e) Asbestos Advisory - E. W. Russell, Nicolet Industries, Inc. The Committee has no current projects but would welcome any suggestion as to what it could initiate or undertake that would be meaningful to the ATI.

22. Chairman Scowcroft alerted the Board to the Guest Speaker scheduled for ATI's next meeting in February 1974. It will be Mr. Chain Robbins, recently appointed by John Stender as his Senior Advisor and as head of the new Office of Occupational Health, just established by OSHA. Mr. Robbins will be accompanied by Lewis J. Cox, Special Assistant for Industry Liaison, OSHA.

23. Chairman Scowcroft stated he would welcome suggestions from the Board for possible good programs for future meetings. He reminded the Board that at the last Fall Meeting, G. F. A. Brink (then Chairman of the Fiber Research & Testing Committee) asked the Board to consider scheduling an exhibit of ores and fibers at an ATI meeting, and suggested that an annual review of developments in the state-of-the-art of fiber testing be presented as a technical paper. It was agreed by all present that the two suggestions were worthy of consideration and should be reviewed by the Fiber Research and Testing Committee.

24. The following dates and sites of future ATI meetings are FIRM:

Feb	7-8,	1974	-- Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, South Carolina
Jun	6-7,	1974	-- Twin Bridges Marriott, Washington, D. C.
Sep	25-27,	1974	-- The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia
Feb	6-7,	1975	-- Holiday Inn--Independence Mall, Phila., Pa.
Oct	1-3,	1975	-- Ponte Vedra Club, Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida
Feb	5-6,	1976	-- New Orleans Marriott Hotel, New Orleans, La.

It was decided to table discussion for meetings to be held June 1975 and June and October 1976 and to finalize the locations at the next Board meeting.

25. Following a reminder to the Board of the Breakfast Meeting the next morning at 7:30 A.M., a move for adjournment was made by E. C. Bratt, seconded by E. A. Morris. It was so moved and the meeting was adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan

Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

MS 006231

MT-005636

Minutes
GENERAL MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institute
OCT 5 1973

MS 006232

MT-005637

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Annual Meeting

October 5, 1973

Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

In Attendance

AMATEX CORPORATION

W. Maaskant
J. L. Rainey
M. J. Scanlan
H. H. Walter

GARLOCK INC.

S. G. Dixit
A. Kuzmuk

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

C. G. Guerin
A. Morrill (C.J-M)
J. P. Power (C.J-M)

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

E. W. Russell

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

E. C. Bratt
D. E. Childers
J. W. Echerd
L. E. Moody

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

M. N. Brooks
S. G. Ledbetter
R. T. Matthew
W. A. Mitchell
M. W. Oliver
M. Q. Scowcroft
I. H. Weaver

UNIROYAL, INC.

D. T. Austin
B. E. Carden
L. F. Dieringer
W. C. Hitchcock
E. A. Morris
S. J. Peele
H. E. Sunbury (retired)

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

G. F. A. Brink
P. E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.

M. Dorais
W. J. W. Smith
W. H. Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

R. A. Kuntze
(Ontario Research Foundation)

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.

E. A. Farrell
C. E. Stiefken (Asarco)

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

Y. Sato

TBA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS LTD.

H. J. Corson

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS

P. O. Nicodemus

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

E. J. Leff

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

D. M. Fagan

GUESTS OF THE A.T.I.

Alison D. McDonald, M.D., D.P.H.
McGill University

John H. Marsh, Asbestos Informa-
tion Association/North America

Robert A. Clifton
U.S. Bureau of Mines

Total attendance during the three-day meeting was 68 people, including 24 wives, and representing 19 companies or associations.

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M I N U T E S

1. The 1973 Annual Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute was called to order by President M. Q. Scowcroft at 8:30 A.M., October 5, 1973.
2. President Scowcroft welcomed the members in attendance and introduced the following as guests at the meeting: Alison D. McDonald, M.D., D.P.H., Associate Professor, Department of Epidemiology and Health, McGill University; Robert A. Clifton, Division of Non-metallic Minerals, U.S. Bureau of Mines; John H. Marsh, President of the Asbestos Information Association/North America and newly-appointed Director of Environmental Affairs for Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.; and Paul O. Nicodemus, General Electric Company, the liaison between the ATI and ASTM.
3. Following past procedure, each person in attendance stated his name and company affiliation. The entire list of delegates is given on page 1 of these Minutes.
4. Upon President Scowcroft's calling for the reading of the Minutes of the last stated meeting, it was moved by A. Kuzmuk, seconded by E. A. Morris, and so carried, to dispense with the reading of same.
5. Treasurer E. A. Morris presented the Report of Funds of the Institute as of August 31, 1973. Net worth of the ATI as of the end of the Fiscal Year was \$16,144.79. The full Report is attached to these Minutes. S. J. Peele moved the Report be accepted. The motion was seconded by E. W. Russell and so voted, unanimously.
6. The President expressed genuine pleasure on the success of the meeting and on such a fine attendance of 68 in toto, including approximately 24 wives.
7. The President asked the members to mark their calendars and to plan to attend the following future meetings, as scheduled by the ATI:
 - Feb 7-8, 1974 - Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, South Carolina;
 - Jun 6-7, 1974 - Twin Bridges Marriott, Washington, D.C.;
 - Sep 25-27, 1974 - The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia;
 - Feb 6-7, 1975 - Holiday Inn-Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pa;
 - Oct 1-3, 1975 - Ponte Vedra Club, Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida
 - Feb 5-6, 1976 - New Orleans Marriott, New Orleans, Louisiana.
8. Subsequent to advising the membership that the Institute had graciously accepted the generous invitation by the five ATI mining companies to visit Canada for the June 1975 General Meeting, President Scowcroft called William J. W. Smith, of Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., to the podium. On behalf of Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., Cassiar

Asbestos Corporation Ltd., and Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd., Mr. Smith cordially invited the ATI to join them in June 1975 in Quebec City. Included will be a one-day side trip to Thetford to visit the mines. The meeting will be held on a Thursday and a Friday and fishing arrangements will be made for Monday, Tuesday and part of Wednesday at some spot just north of Quebec City. The miners will want to know sometime in 1974 how many men are interested in the fishing trip

9. It was announced by President Scowcroft that the guest speaker at the February 1974 meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, will be Mr. Chain Robbins, newly-appointed Senior Adviser to John Stender and head of the new office of Occupational Health, OSHA. He will be accompanied by Lewis J. Cox, who recently was named special Assistant for Industry Liaison, OSHA.

11. The Fiber Producers' Report was presented by E. A. Farrell, Sales Manager, Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd. Mr. Farrell stated that in 1972 the United States again was the largest importer of textile spinning fiber from Canada -- 13,700 tons. The United Kingdom and Yugoslavia followed. Yugoslavia is a new large consumer of spinning fiber. Canada shipped 29,000 tons of spinning fiber throughout the world, compared with 30,000 to 22 countries in 1971. The supply of Quebec spinning fiber is good but long grades from Cassiar are in short supply. The complete report is attached hereto... Mr. Farrell compared an AIA/NA report on the breakdown of asbestos usage in the U.S. vs a similar report from Industrial Minerals magazine giving world figures. In the U.S., textile fiber consumed 3% of the total tonnage, floor tile consumed 18% and asbestos-cement products, 25%. A different distribution, based on world consumption, was given by IM and included a percentage of 10% for floor tile and 70% for asbestos-cement products (a really big difference from the AIA/NA figures). Following a comment from the floor by R. A. Clifton, U.S. Bureau of Mines, it was agreed the 70% world usage of the asbestos-cement products category is quite high, although it could partly be attributed to the increase in construction in the developing countries. It was also stated that the 70% figure was the same as that given last year by IM, leaving one to ponder if new percentage figures had been compiled for the latest IM report.

12. The following reports of ATI activities at Committee level were presented by the respective Chairmen to the general membership. A copy of each Report is attached hereto, i.e.:

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing - B. E. Carden, Chairman;
Asbestos Advisory - E. W. Russell, Chairman;
Technical - J. W. Echerd, Chairman;

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MT-005640

Fiber Research & Testing - C. E. Stiefken, Chairman;
Environmental Health - L. F. Dieringer, Chairman.

R. A. Clifton added to Mr. Carden's report by stating that at present it does not appear that the Environmental Protection Agency has any great concern over any asbestos that may be in the water effluent from manufacturing plants. Also, there is no proof that asbestos in water is harmful.

13. The following announcements were made by President Scowcroft:

- a. The ATI was deeply saddened by the demise of George S. Fabel, on Sunday, September 23, 1973;
- b. Re-elected as Officers of the ATI for the ensuing year were M. Q. Scowcroft, President; A. Kuzmuk, Vice-President; and E. A. Morris, Treasurer.
- c. Asberit S.A., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was unanimously approved by the Board of Governors as a new Class D Associate Member.
- d. The Asbestos Information Association/North America has relocated to Suite 610, 1660 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (Telephone: 202 223 4885). Its new Executive Director is Robert H. Mereness, formerly a public relations consultant in the Washington, D.C., area. Matthew M. Swetonic, the previous Executive Secretary, has joined Hill & Knowlton's Environmental Affairs Department in New York City. He will serve in a consulting capacity to the AIA/NA for a year or so.

14. President Scowcroft introduced, as the featured speaker, Alison D. McDonald, M.D., D.P.H., Associate Professor, Department of Epidemiology and Health, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec. He stated that Dr. McDonald has an educational and medically-professional background that makes one stand in awe. She is of British nationality and a Canadian citizen. Formal education includes the University of London Medical School, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, and a graduate student and Research Assistant, Department of Epidemiology, Harvard University. She holds seven advance degrees and is author or co-author of 45 papers.

15. The full text of Dr. McDonald's comprehensive and well-executed presentation, entitled "Chrysotile -- How Reassuring the Mining Experience," is attached to these Minutes.

16. There being no further business to be brought before the membership, E. A. Morris moved for adjournment. The motion was seconded by A. Kuzmuk and unanimously approved by the attending members, and the meeting was adjourned at 10:30 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris M. Fagan

Doris M. Fagan,
Executive Secretary

AIR HYGIENE & MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

October 4, 1973 -- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

The Committee met with fourteen members and guests present and ten companies represented, as follows:

Amatex Corporation
H. H. Walter

Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd.
Y. Sato

Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.
A. Morrill
J. P. Power

H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
E. C. Bratt
L. E. Moody

Garlock Inc.
S. G. Dixit

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
R. T. Matthew
I. H. Weaver

Johns-Manville Products Corp.
C. G. Guerin

TBA Industrial Products Ltd.
H. J. Corson

Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd.
E. A. Farrell

Uniroyal, Inc.
B. E. Carden
L. F. Dieringer

The Committee had another good meeting and discussions included visits to four asbestos textile plants by the National Institutes for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH); plant inspections by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); and noise controls.

The main purpose of the NIOSH visit was to observe and discuss engineering controls and work practices directed at reducing the levels of asbestos fibers to which the workers are exposed in textile operations; also, to check fiber counts previously taken in all operations plus any data relating to a particular control or practice that produces a definite reduction in fiber counts.

While touring the plants, the NIOSH people made sketches of the various ventilation systems associated with the textile operations in all departments. The NIOSH group planned to take some air velocity measurements at major exhaust hoods and make some limited personal air sampling. However, this was not done at the Hogansville, Georgia, facility.

It is the Committee's understanding that the NIOSH people have selected two of the four plants visited to conduct approximately 600 dust counts derived from eight one-hour studies on fifteen people per day for one week. Additional one-week studies will be made in October following the initial week's visit.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, NIOSH has the responsibility of conducting research for new occupational safety and health standards. NIOSH's recommendations are transmitted to

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the U.S. Department of Labor which has the responsibility for the final setting, promulgation and enforcement of the standards.

While we cannot be sure, it is generally felt that NIOSH is conducting the above-mentioned studies for use by the soon-to-be-constituted 15-member Review Board, when reviewing the existing Asbestos Standard. Hopefully, the result will be a more realistic Standard.

From one recent OSHA inspection, machine guarding, exposed horizontal shafting and signs for electrical equipment were the only items listed for correction. This plant was given a period from one week to 30 days to make the proper corrections and received only two very light penalties.

Only dust counts were made during an inspection at another plant. While it is generally felt that the initial impact from OSHA is behind us, we cannot afford to "let up" from doing everything possible to comply with the standards. However, OSHA is aware of the vast amount of improvement that is being accomplished by all plants toward the safety and health of their employees.

Present noise levels above 90 decibels require the use of protective ear plugs. However, there is some indication the 90 decibel-level may be lowered to 85. This is an area where OSHA may take a closer look in the future. It is felt that more work will be necessary to reduce noise levels and to eliminate the use of ear plugs.

In one plant, an employee who is not wearing ear plugs in a work area with noise over 90 decibels is given an oral warning; the second time, a 3-day send-out; the third time, a week send-out; and the fourth time, a discharge.

Respectfully submitted,

Buel E. Carden, Chairman

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MT-005643

M I N U T E SASBESTOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
October 4, 1973 -- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

IN ATTENDANCE:

Amatex Corporation - M. J. Scanlan
Garlock Inc. - A. Kuzmuk
Nicolet Industries, Inc. - E. W. Russell
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. - M. Q. Scowcroft
Uniroyal, Inc. - W. C. Hitchcock, E. A. Morris and S. J. Peele
Asbestos Textile Institute - D. M. Fagan

There was considerable discussion by the Committee concerning the economic philosophy that exists today; that is, one of shortages and increased demands for all materials in the economy, the trend toward world demand and the ability to buy the materials and how these conditions affect the asbestos textile industry.

The publicity that asbestos receives is always a topic of discussion by the Committee. There was a general consensus of opinion that in spite of the adverse publicity directed at asbestos, the demand for asbestos textile products is continuing to increase. However, the industry must continue to make progress wherever possible, not just to avoid further criticism, but to continually improve upon its products and to reduce industrial health and safety hazards for its employees.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. Russell, Chairman

MS 006239

MT-005644

M I N U T E STECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
October 3-4, 1973 -- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

IN ATTENDANCE:

Amatex Corporation - W. Maaskant
General Electric Co./ASTM - P. O. Nicodemus
H. K. Porter Company, Inc. - J. W. Echerd
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. - S. G. Ledbetter and W. A. Mitchell
Uniroyal, Inc. - D. T. Austin, Jr.

The Secretary of ASTM Subcommittee D13.14 reported that our proposed revisions to ASTM Standards for Asbestos Yarn (D299), Asbestos Roving (D375) and Asbestos Lap (D1061) have been approved by Letter Ballot. A Round Robin Test to determine Precision and Accuracy of these Standards is in process. Three of the five participating laboratories have completed the tests. All inter-laboratory testing is expected to be completed by January 1, 1974.

Revision of ASTM Standards for Asbestos Cloth (D1571), Asbestos Tape (D315) and Asbestos Tubular Sleeving (D628) will be undertaken next. The Precision and Accuracy of each Standard will be determined by a Round Robin Test.

ASTM Committee D-13 is scheduled to meet in New York City October 15-19, 1973. Subcommittee D13.14 will be represented by Messrs. P. O. Nicodemus and W. Maaskant on alternate days.

The Johns-Manville Tumbler Test procedure will be pursued as a means to determine the relative dustiness of various asbestos products. Five-hundred dollars (\$500.00) has been budgeted for the project. A location for the Tester will be determined at a later date. J. W. Hawkins, of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc., will investigate and recommend possible sites.

The Shaker Test was discussed as an alternate to the Tumbler Test method. No action was taken.

Proposed revisions to MIL-I-3053E, Insulation, Electrical, Asbestos-Fiber, Treated and Untreated, were reviewed. Committee recommendations will be submitted to the Military Custodian by the Committee Chairman prior to October 15, 1973.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Echerd, Chairman

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MT-005645

MINUTESFIBER RESEARCH & TESTING COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
October 4, 1973 -- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

IN ATTENDANCE: American Smelting & Refining Co. - C. E. Stiefken
Asbestos Corporation Ltd. - G. F. A. Brink
Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd. - W. H. Smith
Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd. - R. A. Kuntze
H. K. Porter Company, Inc. - D. E. Childers

Work is progressing on the Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual, 3rd Edition. Final typing of the new and revised tests, including the introduction (roughly 200 pages) is in process. This will be completed in early December after which we will submit the entire manuscript to U.S. printers for estimates.

Total estimated printed pages will be 375-400, or 200 sheets.
Total tests will be 31, of which 11 will be in ASTM format.

Some current printing estimates are as follows:

	<u>Canadian/as of 10/73</u>	<u>U.S./as of 7/73</u>
Printing & Assembling	\$3.69 per manual	\$3.17 per manual
Binders (includes 5-ring binder, printing via silk screen process, printed front cover & edge)	\$2.43	\$2.00
Spacers	<u>\$1.91</u>	<u>\$1.50</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$8.03</u>	<u>\$6.67</u>

Total manual orders placed at present are slightly over 2000. We anticipate an over-run of about 300 copies. It was recommended that any future modifications to the manual be under the control of ATI (in the interest of continuity).

Future work of this Committee will include the assistance to any other Institute Committee in the form of research projects.

We again are asking for more representation among fiber consumers on the Fiber Research and Testing Committee, as we are heavily over-balanced in the direction of fiber producers.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. Stiefken, Chairman

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MT-005646

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

October 4, 1973 -- Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Massachusetts

No formal meeting of the Committee was held and the two members present (E. C. Bratt and L. F. Dieringer) sat in on the discussions of the Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee.

As of meeting time, the following is the status of various proposed OSHA health standards which are of interest to member companies:

- 1) Asbestos - A Department of Labor Standards Advisory Committee has not been selected to consider revision to the present Standard. There is some indication that the DOL will by-pass use of this Committee and publish a proposed revised Standard in the Federal Register and then follow with the usual hearing and enactment process;
- 2) Noise - A revised standard is expected to be issued in the near future. It appears that the present 90 dBA limit for daily eight-hour exposure will be retained, that hearing testing will be required where exposure exceeds 85 dBA, and that the definition of engineering control will be changed to include practical and economic considerations. This indicated latter change is important and it gets away from the strict present concept that if the noise can be engineered out, it must be, without considering other factors;
- 3) Heat Stress - The Standards Advisory Committee is still considering a standard on heat stress. There are indications that because of the many controversies over the various provisions of the standard, it may be allowed to die on the vine.

Of interest is a recent law suit in which an industrial worker's law suit against six firms which manufactured the asbestos-containing products he installed, was upheld by a Circuit Court of Appeals. The case, Borel v. Fiberboard Paper Products Corporation, resulted from a suit involving a worker who died from lung cancer which the court said resulted from his work with asbestos over a 33-year period. The worker's complaint was based on the failure of the manufacturers of asbestos with which he worked to warn that their product could be dangerous to the ultimate user. The judge, in the court opinions, said that since the dangers of asbestos were known to the medical community since 1924, the manufacturers had a duty to inform purchasers and ultimate users of the product's inherent dangers, which they had not done.

Recent articles of interest are:

- 1) "Improved Techniques of Identification and Determination of Airborne Asbestos," L. Bartosiewicz, American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 34, page 252, June 1973;
- 2) "Asbestos," National Safety News 108, page 54, August 1973.

Respectfully submitted,
L. F. Dieringer, Chairman

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predatory pricing. Therefore, the District Court in the Telex case held the conviction that it was not penalizing excellence as such, or even bigness.

Although the standards governing the illegality of monopolies are, in my opinion, fair and economically beneficial, their application to any particular company is a mystery to all outside observers because of the factual complexity of such cases.

The number of dollars involved in the I.B.M. judgment is almost equaled by the number of documents, let alone testimony of witnesses, which are involved in this type of litigation. We all can take comfort in the fact that even though we do not have \$352-1/2 million to lose, neither must we endure a suit based on monopolization.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Eugene J. Leff, Attorney
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

MS 006246

MT-005651

CHRYSOTILE -- HOW REASSURING THE MINING EXPERIENCE?

By: Alison D. McDonald, M.D., D.P.H.
Department of Epidemiology and Health
McGill University, Montreal, Quebec

Presented to the Asbestos Textile Institute at its Annual Meeting held October 5, 1973, at Wychmere Harbor Club, Harwichport, Mass.

What are the health risks associated with working with asbestos? In quantitative and qualitative terms -- What is the relationship between amount and type of exposure and amount and type of disease? Although a great deal of research has been done on the subject, the picture is still fairly incomplete because the main evidence has to come from observations on man -- on people who are known to have been exposed to the mineral. Other investigations, such as animal experiments, do a lot to add to the picture but the evidence basically depends on what disease occurs in man and with what exposures. It is complicated, as you realize, by the different varieties of fibers, and because each fiber type may affect health differently. But I will try to give you some picture of the present state of knowledge, which is, on the one hand, complicated, and on the other, uncertain.

*Slide 1 shows the main types and quantities of asbestos produced and the time period over which they have been produced. It also shows the different uses for the mineral.

The first hazard to be observed was asbestosis. In quantitative terms -- What is the risk of contracting asbestosis? How much dust exposure, and over how long a period of time, is necessary before there is a risk of getting asbestosis?

The matter is still rather poorly assessed, except in the study we have been doing in Quebec where we do now have, for chrysotile mining, a fairly good picture of the amount of exposure which will give rise to asbestosis. It appears that all types of fibers and all types of processes (all industrial groups) are at risk of asbestosis.

The problem really lies in lung cancer. There are two main cancers that are associated with asbestos -- lung cancer, which is really indistinguishable from the lung cancer that smoking can give you; and mesothelioma, which is a very rare tumor that involves the surface of the lung and the lining of the abdominal cavity. A very definite connection has been observed between asbestos exposure and mesothelioma.

*The only slides available for reproducing in this written account are shown as Tables 2 through 9.

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MT-005652

TABLE I
Main Industrial Groups and Fiber Exposure

	<u>Chrysotile</u>	<u>Crocidolite</u>	<u>Amosite</u>	<u>Antho- phyllite</u>	<u>Mixes</u>
Mining	±	++?	?	±	N/A
Manu- facture	++?	Not Known	++	Not Known	++
Insu- lation	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known		++

Table I. I'm proposing to look at this in three main industrial groups: mining, manufacture and insulation -- and at the fiber types concerned, i.e., chrysotile, the three main amphiboles, and mixed fiber exposures. Unfortunately, the latter group is the most common.

When we started our studies in Quebec, it was known that very substantial risks of lung cancer and mesothelioma were found in the manufacturing processes and in people working with insulation. This is particularly true for mesothelioma which is very rare and only occurs in one out of a million population -- and yet a substantial number of cases are found with certain asbestos exposures.

Substantial health risks in terms of mesothelioma and lung cancer have been well documented for mixed fiber exposures. When we began our studies in Quebec, there was little evidence of a serious problem in the Chrysotile mining industry.

It was, therefore, very important to look at groups of people who were exposed to only one type of fiber. So we started investigating all persons who had ever been employed in the Quebec chrysotile-producing industry. The main objective, apart from studying pure Chrysotile exposure, was to determine the dose response relationship; that is to say, to try to get some precise information about what exposures could be sustained without a significant risk to health, and at what level was there a significant amount of disease.

As you know, the two main asbestos mining areas in Quebec are Asbestos and Thetford Mines. Slide 2 is a photograph of Canadian Johns-Manville's Jeffrey Mine at Asbestos. Slide 3 is a picture of Smith Street, in Thetford, which is indicative of the extensive environmental exposure to people, locally.

Slide 4. In starting our survey, we obtained personnel records of all of the people who ever had worked in the mines and mills. We documented all of their jobs, recorded as well as possible the amount of dust to which they had been exposed, and allowed for the time during which they had been exposed to these levels. We then divided all of these people into groups, according to the amount of dust exposure.

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TABLE II
Dust Exposure Levels and Numbers in each Analysis

Dust Exposure (mpcf - years)	-10	10-	100-	200-	400-	800+	
<u>Number of Men in Each Analysis</u>							<u>Total</u>
Mortality Study	2810	3329	1124	1007	837	585	9692
Radiographic Study	1537	1522	1133	912	718	707	6529
Lung Function and Respiratory Symptoms	91	455	159	134	109	67	1015
Smokers	69	381	144	117	96	59	866
Non-Smokers	22	74	15	17	13	8	149

The above Table II/Slide 5 shows the extent of the study. Looking at the top line, we have six groups, ranging from a total of less than 10 million particles per cubic foot x years through 800 plus. If you take a lifetime of 50 years of employment, the last group on the right would be equivalent to exposure to an average of at least 15 million particles per cubic foot. This is a very heavily exposed group and, of course, such exposures have only happened in the past and do not occur at the present time. Dr. Graham Gibbs, of the Department of Epidemiology and Health, has been studying the correlation between fiber counts and particle counts and we do not find sufficient correlation between the two to give our findings in terms of fiber counts. For this reason and because all epidemiological information is in terms of particle counts, we consider that these should continue to be used until fiber counts have been done for a long period of time. We do not have any direct information about fiber levels in terms of risks of disease.

One of the three major studies we undertook was of all men born between 1891 and 1920, to study causes of death and what their death rates were in various dust categories. We did an x-ray study in order to determine which dust groups showed an increased incidence of x-ray changes and at what level the increase started. This, of course, was important evidence of disease. Laboratory equipment was moved down to the mining areas and 1000 men were submitted to detailed lung function studies, again to see what the relationship was between the amount of chrysotile dust to which the men had been exposed and changes in their lung function. Slides 6 & 7 show the apparatus that was used to test their lung functions.

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TABLE III
Age-Corrected Mortality by Cause Per 1000 Men
Born 1891-1920 -- Deaths to December 1969
Dust Group

mpcf - years	-10	10-	100-	200-	400-	800+
All Causes	365	355	354	313	323	395
Respiratory Cancers, including malignant pleural mesothelioma	10.3	13.1	13.4	15.5	21.4	32.1
Abdominal Cancers	18.0	13.6	18.7	11.6	26.3	28.7
Pneumoconiosis	1.6	1.5	0.8	4.9	4.9	23.6

Table III/Slide 8 shows the main results of the mortality study. Of all causes of disease, it was only in the highest dust group (800+) that there was a considerable excess of deaths. For respiratory cancers, which includes malignant pleural mesothelioma of which there were very few cases in the industry, a rise is clearly present in the 400 to 800+ dust groups with an exposure (to an average concentration of 8 mpcf over 50 years). The rise probably does begin a little earlier. The highest dust group, which as we said was very heavily exposed, has about 3 times as much respiratory cancer as do the people with minimal exposure (the less than 10 group). The latter group includes people such as those working in clerical jobs and who have virtually no exposure to asbestos. But having information for both groups gave us a population with which to compare the people who were substantially exposed to dust.

There was also some indication that abdominal cancers were related to dust exposure. You will see a higher amount of abdominal cancers in the 400 to 800 and the 800+ groups. The same experience has been observed in other studies. It is by no means certain that this is directly due to asbestos since there are other possible explanations. You will see that the rise in asbestosis occurs at around the 200 dust level, indicating an equivalent of an average of 5 mpcf over 50 years.

Table IV/Slide 9. What is thought to be significant disease is irregular small opacities of grade 2/1. For those cases we observed that a significant increase occurred in the 100 to 200 dust group. We conclude, that for a lifetime exposure, an average of 2 mpcf gives rise to radiological change indicative of significant disease in 1% of persons.

Slide 10. In lung function tests in cigarette smokers and non-smokers, the first change occurred in the capacity to breath in and this started with low levels of dust exposure. But a 10% deficit in breathing capacity occurred at about the same level as the radiological changes that I just talked about -- at the level of about 2 mpcf on average over a lifetime.

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TABLE IV

Radiographic Changes - Prevalent Rates (%) Standardized for Age and Years in Industry -- Males Aged 36-65 at time of Radiograph

mpcf - years	Dust Group						Average
	-10	10-	100-	200-	400-	800+	
Thetford Mines							
Irregular Small							
Opacities - - - 1/0	1.8	3.3	6.3	8.7	12.0	17.2	7.6
2/1	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.9	2.4	9.2	2.0
Pleural Thickening-							
Grade 1	2.4	4.6	6.5	5.8	8.3	10.5	6.4
Grade 2	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.1
Asbestos							
Irregular Small							
Opacities - - - 1/0	6.4	3.7	6.3	5.0	6.8	7.0	5.1
2/1	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	3.9	0.8
Pleural Thickening-							
Grade 1	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.0	4.7	5.8	3.2
Grade 2	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.7

TABLE V

Age-Corrected Prevalence Rates (%) for Bronchitis and Breathlessness by Dust Exposure & Cumulative Smoking Habits

mpcf - years	Dust Index					
	-10	10-	100-	200-	400-	800+
Bronchitis						
Never Smoked	10	19	19	46	21	49
Up to 100 Cigar-						
ette Years	18	0	12	0	46	0
100-499	41	28	21	33	42	43
500-999	32	38	44	28	47	58
1000	100	47	45	55	54	35
Breathlessness						
Never Smoked	0	14	24	31	13	44
Up to 100 Cigar-						
ette Years	0	12	39	21	41	43
100-499	16	14	8	20	42	18
500-999	9	19	21	19	14	39
1000	0	23	27	31	34	46

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Chrysotile -- How Reassuring the Mining Experience?

Table V/Slide 11. Lastly, the workers were asked to fill in a questionnaire about smoking. From the answers, we found that there was a relationship between breathlessness and dust exposure not apparently affected by smoking. But if you look at bronchitis and along the line for the "never smoked" and the two groups of smokers, you will note there wasn't any change in bronchitis which increased asbestos dust exposure. Now, if you look at the columns vertically you will see that smoking does a lot of damage in terms of bronchitis

TABLE VI

Distribution of Cases of Mesothelioma by Year of Death and Province
(1960-1970)

	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Other Provinces</u>	<u>Canada</u>
1960	0	6	9	15
1961	1	6	3	10
1962	4	4	5	13
1963	9	3	7	19
1964	6	8	3	17
1965	7	7	5	19
1966	8	14	9	31
1967	6	13	6	25
1968	7	18	7	32
1969	12	7	6	25
1970	9	16	5	30
	<u>69</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>236</u>
Annual Incidence Per Million Popu- lation 1966-1970	1.2	2.3	0.9	1.4
Reviewed by Pathology Panel	57	80	47	194
Accepted as Mesothelioma	71%	42%	57%	55%

Table VI/Slide 12. The other study we did was to survey all mesotheliomas in Canada. At the outset, I should say we had just 5 mesotheliomas out of 3270 deaths in the mining industry. Although this may seem to you to be a small number, there should be no cases of mesothelioma in a general population. One of the problems about mesothelioma is the diagnosis. There is by no means agreement among pathologists about the diagnosis of mesothelioma; so our finding of 5, having searched pretty thoroughly for mesotheliomas, may well be an over-estimate, especially because they were particularly looked for in people with known asbestos dust exposure. Having found very few in the industry, we did a concurrent study -- locating all the mesotheliomas we could in Canada. We obtained from all pathologists reports about all known cases and feel we got fairly full ascertainment. The ascertainment wasn't done until 1967-68. If you look at the graph at the top (Table VI) you will see a gradual rise in the annual number of mesotheliomas across Canada up to 1966. This is

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Chrysotile -- How Reassuring the Mining Experience?

probably due to poor memory and lack of knowledge about mesotheliomas in these earlier years. We are continuing this surveillance, and between 1966 and 1970 there doesn't appear to have been any change. This is rather a short period of time and we obviously need to know whether this "no change" situation will continue. As you know, the big concern is the lengthy latent period for mesothelioma to develop and the widely expressed fear that we are now going to reap results from exposures which occurred 20-30 years ago and that the rate of mesotheliomas may rise.

We now feel quite happy that a fairly good base line has been established for this surveillance and we shall be able to know within the next few years what is happening in Canada. If you look at the bottom line (Table VI), we looked to see whether mesothelioma occurred more in one part of Canada than in other sections of the country. There was, in fact, more in Quebec -- over 2 per million population, compared with just over one in Ontario and slightly less than one in the rest of Canada. But we must revert to the question of the diagnosis. When the mesotheliomas were submitted to pathologists, a much lower proportion was accepted as mesothelioma by the pathologists' panel -- not only in Quebec but in all of Canada. It looks as though, for cases that are accepted by the panel as mesotheliomas, there is little or no difference in the various parts of Canada.

TABLE VII

Distribution by Age of Cases and Matched Controls

(The number in parentheses designates those successfully investigated, epidemiologically)

Age (Years)	Men		Women	
	Cases	Controls	Cases	Controls
20-29	0 (-)	0 (-)	2 (2)	0 (-)
30-39	3 (2)	2 (2)	4 (4)	4 (4)
40-49	6 (5)	6 (6)	4 (4)	5 (5)
50-59	12 (12)	12 (11)	6 (6)	5 (5)
60-69	8 (8)	10 (10)	6 (6)	8 (8)
70-79	7 (7)	5 (5)	7 (7)	8 (8)
80-89	2 (2)	3 (3)	3 (3)	2 (2)
90-99	1 (1)	1 (1)		
Total	39 (37)	39 (38)	32 (32)	32 (32)
Mean	58.7	59.2	58.9	59.0
Standard Deviation	12.9	13.2	18.2	15.2

Table VII/Slide 13. There are two objectives in this mesothelioma study -- to continue to watch the incidence and to examine to what extent the mesotheliomas are caused by asbestos. Here you see that more than 2/3 of the cases are in males, as is expected, and

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that the high rate occurred at the ages in which you would expect to find the results of occupational exposure -- ages 50-70.

TABLE VIII
Average Daily Number of Cigarettes Smoked
(Figures in parentheses represent percentages)

Cigarettes per day	Men		Women	
	Cases	Controls	Cases	Controls
Nil	7 (19.4)	8 (21.1)	14 (45.2)	22 (68.8)
10 or less	6 (16.7)	4 (10.5)	5 (16.1)	5 (15.6)
11-29	18 (50.0)	17 (44.7)	8 (25.8)	3 (9.4)
30 or more	5 (13.9)	9 (23.7)	4 (12.9)	2 (6.3)
Totals	36*	38	31*	32

*Excludes 1 man and 1 woman whose smoking histories were not recorded

Table VIII/Slide 14. We compared the cases that we found with other cases of cancer from the same hospital, by inquiries to their relatives about their occupational histories. We then categorized the occupational histories as having either definite, probable, possible or unlikely exposure to asbestos. For both males and females, the mesothelioma series and the control series represent what happened to the people who did not get mesothelioma but perhaps had a similar type of death. You will note that only 20% of the male mesotheliomas in Canada had a definite or probable history of exposure to asbestos. There was no evidence that possible exposures were associated with mesothelioma because the controls included a similar number. For women who were found to have mesotheliomas, asbestos appeared to be almost non-existent as a causative factor. We simply do not know, as yet, what factors cause these mesotheliomas.

Table IX/Slide 15. When we analyzed the occupations that involved asbestos exposure, we again had cases and controls. You can see that in mining and milling there was an excess in the cases compared with the controls. However, we found the manufacture of asbestos products and insulation work in Canada appeared to be the main causes of mesothelioma. We found none of these occupations in the controls. Mining and milling of chrysotile was associated with mesothelioma, but compared with the other occupations (insulation & manufacture), it was unimportant. In view of the extensive neighborhood exposure, especially at Thetford, we inquired whether any people had mesothelioma who were not employed in asbestos production but who were living in the area. We found no such cases.

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TABLE IX

Types of Occupation in which there was
Definite or Probable Asbestos Exposure

	Men				Women			
	<u>Occupational</u>		<u>Domestic</u>		<u>Occupational</u>		<u>Domestic</u>	
	Cases	Controls	Cases	Controls	Cases	Controls	Cases	Controls
Mining & Milling	1	--	1 father	--	--	--	1 father	--
Asbestos Products Manufacture	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insulation Work	2	--	--	--	--	--	3 1 father 2 husbands	--
Other Occupations	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	1 husband

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Table IX: If you will look at the top line, you will note that we did find some indication of domestic exposure. There were a few people who had been exposed to a father or a husband working with asbestos. The diagnosis of mesothelioma may be more likely to be made in such a situation, but nevertheless, this risk is probably real and, especially for children. But there is no indication that the general population is at any risk.

So we found that the mesothelioma study backed up what we found in the mining industry, namely that there is a small excess of mesotheliomas in mining but it was manufacture and insulation that were mainly associated with mesothelioma in Canada rather than the mining and milling of chrysotile.

This has been borne out in other studies of chrysotile mines in Cyprus, Northern Italy and the USSR. Although the information is somewhat incomplete, they indicate a similar experience to that found in Quebec with regard to lung cancer and, in fact, practically no mesotheliomas. The evidence, insofar as the chrysotile-producing industry goes, is good in that the risks are low, and probably controllable.

Now, referring back to Table I -- I'm going to put a + for chrysotile mining. For anthophyllite mining in Finland, the picture is similar in that they find no mesotheliomas in that country. There does appear to be some lung cancer associated with mining but it isn't the high rate that appears in manufacturing and in insulation work.

Our information about crocidolite and amosite mining is fragmentary because it doesn't depend on surveys of people working in the mines. It depends, rather, on a surveillance of all types of cases which come from the mines and surrounding areas.

It does appear, however, that there have been a substantial number of mesotheliomas around crocidolite mines in the Northwest Cape. So, I'll put a ? for crocidolite mining (Table I) because the evidence isn't too secure, especially in regards to rates; i.e., how many cases in relation to how many workers and residents.

Regarding the amosite mines in the Transvaal, there is a very minute + (Table I). There does appear to be some lung cancer but practically no mesothelioma -- which is very different from the Northwest Cape area.

The relationship between mesothelioma and chrysotile has been confirmed in studies by the electron microscope -- studies in which fiber types in the lungs of cases of mesothelioma have been identified by Dr. Fred Pooley, of Cardiff in South Wales. In these studies, practically all of the fibers detected were of the amphi-

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bole variety. So far it has not been possible to distinguish crocidolite from amosite fibers, but chrysotile can be detected. All the cases thus far examined have substantial amounts of amphibole fibers and relatively few chrysotile fibers.

There are reports that persons exposed to chrysotile only in the manufacture of asbestos, have had similar rates of mesothelioma and lung cancer to those found in persons exposed to a mixture of fibers. The evidence isn't any too sure, in fact it's pretty doubtful, that these men were exposed only to chrysotile. So, we must put a ? (Table I) against the risk of cancer in the manufacture of asbestos products using only chrysotile.

Some additional comments to the data in Table I: Dr. Selikoff reports a high rate of mesothelioma and lung cancer in persons exposed only to amosite. Information on the manufacture of anthophyllite is unknown because single types of fiber have not been used in the process. Mixed mining is not applicable. And, we lack satisfactory information about manufacturing with pure crocidolite or with pure anthophyllite.

As you know, there are differences in the nature of each fiber type but experimental work has produced some possible explanations of the varying effects. Chrysotile is a long, thin and curly fiber and there is some evidence that it easily gets held up in the larger airways and, therefore, does not penetrate so well as other fiber types which can enter the smaller airways and reach the pleural surface.

In comparing crocidolite and amosite fibers, both are straight, rather than curly. However, when mined they apparently have quite different diameters; crocidolite having the narrower diameter and amosite being much wider in diameter. This fits in quite well with the findings from studies in the Northwest Cape. There are a lot of mesotheliomas in the Northwest Cape where the diameter of the fibers is small; whereas in the Transvaal area, where amosite is mined, and the fibers are broad, there appear to be practically no mesotheliomas. This doesn't fit with the story of the manufacture of amosite, and, frankly, I really do not know the reason.

Fiber differences could be an explanation; but on the other hand, the big differences between chrysotile mining and the manufacture of asbestos products and insulation certainly cannot be laughed off. Some of the possibilities for the differences between chrysotile mining and manufacture and insulation are

- 1) It is possible that during manufacture the fibers may be broken up into much smaller pieces and, therefore, lose their capacity to be caught up in the bigger airways, thereby penetrating further into the lungs.

- 2) It is possible that the culprits are crocidolite and/or amosite.
- 3) It also is possible that in the process of manufacturing and insulation, that other carcinogens are involved.

Smoking has been raised as a possible additional factor in causing cancer of the lung; but for mesothelioma it has been pretty clearly shown that smoking is not an added factor. If there is something else that increases the risk of mesotheliomas, it is not smoking.

So I have to conclude that the chrysotile mining experience cannot really be said to be reassuring. It is certainly possible that if one were able to show that the manufacture of pure chrysotile gave cancer rates, similar to those in mining and milling, the picture would certainly be brighter.

But, it isn't brighter at the moment!

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MS 006258

MT-005663

Chrysotile Asbestos Fiber Chrysotile Technical Bulletin

Asbestos-Cement Pipe

Asbestos-cement pipe is used to convey potable water under pressure, and for non-pressure applications such as drainage of storm water, sewage, and other types of liquid wastes. Other uses include electrical conduit and vent pipe. Pipe fittings can also be manufactured from asbestos cement. Standard pipe sizes range from 2-inches to 36-inches in diameter but asbestos-cement pipe can be made in diameters up to 80-inches.

Purpose of Asbestos

The selling points more or less common to all asbestos-cement products are strength, resiliency, flexibility, durability, inertness, and fire resistance. Asbestos plays a major role in all of these characteristics. In pipe, asbestos imparts a flexural strength which allows a certain amount of deflection without failure. The laminar structure of the pipe which results from the basic method of manufacturing also contributes to greater strength. Because of the nature of the raw materials used to manufacture asbestos-cement pipe it resists corrosion and most chemical action and is not subject to electrolysis.

Formulations

Formulations for asbestos-cement pipe are determined by the type of curing used in the operation and by the quality and types of raw materials used. In the United States, curing of the product is accomplished in a short time in an autoclave. The autoclave process makes use of silica to react with free lime as it is formed and thus speeds up the rate of hydration of the cement. In other countries, where curing is carried out under moist conditions at ordinary temperatures, silica is not required.

Representative formulation ranges are shown:

Autoclave Cure	Normal Cure
Asbestos — 15-25%	Asbestos — 15-25%
Cement — 42-53%	Cement — 75-85%
Silica — 34-40%	

Manufacturing Process

The asbestos is opened by passing it dry through an impact mill like a hammer mill or wet (damp) in a rod mill or Koller-gang. The fiber is dry blended with the cement (and silica) and fed with water to a wet mixer or directly to the vats. Most machines use two vats which contain a rotating screened cylinder mold partially submerged in the

asbestos-cement slurry. As the cylinder emerges from the slurry a layer of asbestos-cement stays on the surface and is transferred to a felt traveling along the top of the vats. At this point a couch roll presses additional water out of the layer of materials. After the felt has picked up the material from both cylinder molds, it passes over suction boxes to remove more water and then under a mandrel where the asbestos-cement leaves the felt. A number of layers are wrapped on the mandrel to give the desired pipe wall thickness. While still on line the pipe is given a short set and then the mandrel is removed. After additional air curing the pipe is autoclaved at 125-150 psi saturated steam for about 16 hours. Normal cure takes place in the presence of moisture at room temperature for a minimum of two weeks.

The final operations include machining the ends of the pipe for the connectors and hydraulically testing every piece of pressure pipe. Couplings are usually installed on one end of the pipe.

Small fittings can be made by injection molding or by machining pieces of pipe. Unusual fittings are made by cutting pipe and bonding pieces together.

Recommended Fiber Grades

4T30	5K30
S4T30	5R28
SS4T30	

Experience has shown that the crudy grades of Group 4 Canadian Chrysotile with good drainage properties are best suited for an asbestos-cement pipe. Maximum product properties can be achieved if the fibers are low in fines content. From a cost standpoint the use of some Group 5 fiber can prove to be economical. The addition of Crocidolite asbestos also contributes to improved properties and processing of the pipe.

CAUTION

Contains Asbestos Fibers — Avoid Creating Dust —
Breathing Asbestos Dust May Cause Serious Bodily
Harm

The physical (or chemical) properties of Johns-Manville Chrysotile Asbestos Fiber represent typical average values obtained in accordance with accepted test methods and are subject to normal manufacturing variations. They are supplied as a technical service and are subject to change without notice. Check the Johns-Manville district office to assure current information.

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MT-005664

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October 5, 1989

Stephen B. MacDonald, Esq.
CADES SCHUTTE FLEMING & WRIGHT
P.O. Box 939
Honolulu, HI 96808

VIA FAX (808) 531-5738

RE: Daniel Hoopii vs. Raymark, et al.
Civil No. 88-0052 (1), Second Circuit
Court, State of Hawaii

Dear Mr. MacDonald:

In response to your letter dated October 3, 1989 directed to Helen Marsh, I am submitting the following information:

1. Transite Pipe manufactured by Johns-Manville was composed of approximately 10 to 21% asbestos fiber, 42 to 53% cement, 34 to 40% silica, 2 to 20% scrap, and water. The asbestos fiber used in the pipe was a blend of chrysotile and crocidolite. The percentage of chrysotile and crocidolite used depended upon the type of pipe manufactured. The different fiber blends generally consisted of 10 to 15% crocidolite with the remaining 90 to 85% of the total fiber content consisting of chrysotile fiber. Pressure or water pipe had more crocidolite than sewer pipe. Air Duct, Conduit, Corduct, and Building Sewer pipes contained only chrysotile fiber. As a general rule, the greater the pressure strength required in the pipe, the more crocidolite used.

2. Johns-Manville manufactured two types of No. 352 cement. One was designated as "0352 Cement" and contained 25 to 40% chrysotile asbestos fiber. The second was designated as "352 Cement" and consisted of 100% chrysotile asbestos fiber. Johns-Manville never manufactured an insulating cement containing crocidolite asbestos fiber.

Except for workers involved in the manufacture of Transite Pipe, there have only been a handful of cases brought alleging disease

SCHEDULE DJohns-Manville Pipe Division Managers

General
Production
General Sales
Merchandise
Comptroller

R. F. Orth
T. R. Turnbull
J. H. Goodwin
G. R. R. Wahl
S. S. Childs

Direct Sales
Dealer Sales
Industrial Pipe
Market Plannings
Sales Engineering
Market Analysis
Services

L. F. Frazza
J. R. Allen, Jr.
C. A. Bailey
S. H. Painter, Jr.
A. J. Maahs
R. H. Young
A. B. Lincoln

District

New York
Philadelphia
Cleveland
Chicago
Houston
Denver
Los Angeles
Seattle

District Manager

J. G. Walker
T. J. Roberts
P. A. Harlamert
W. H. Keller
W. H. Waring
J. W. Davis
H. B. Heyn
C. J. Rossio

Plant

Denison
Manville
Marrero
Stockton
Watson
Waukegan

Plant Manager

J. E. Hesse
W. L. VanDerbeek
J. W. Miles
A. H. Schilling
A. Harris
J. L. Miller

MS 006261

Dated: October 16, 1957

MT-005666

Stephen B. MacDonald, Esq.
October 5, 1989
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as a result of exposure to Transite Pipe. It is unlikely that this plaintiff's Transite Pipe exposure contributed to his disease.

If we can be of further assistance, please advise.

Sincerely,


Leslie Berry
Paralegal

Enclosures

cc: Jane Taylor, Esq. (via FAX)

MS 006262

MT-005667