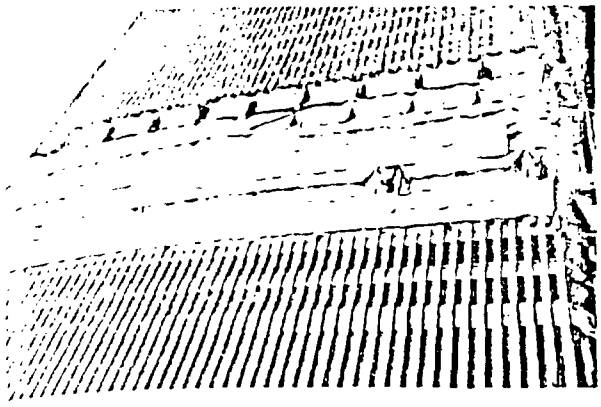


FIGURE 4. Spraying of girders and spandrels with mineral fibers for fireproofing can be conducted with reduced release of mineral dust into the air through containing the operation behind temporary plastic covers, as shown here on the new World Trade Center building in New York City.

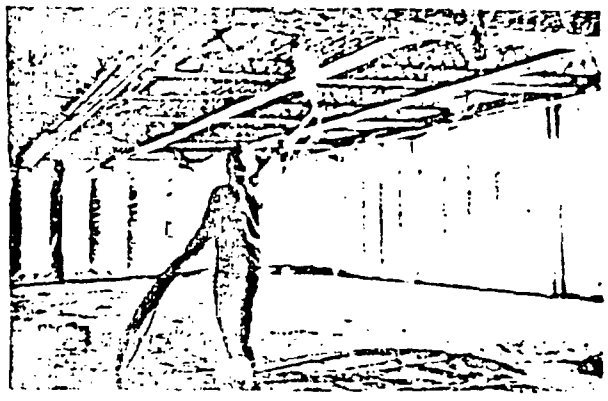


FIGURE 5. An inside view of the spraying of ceiling joists with mineral fiber at the World Trade Center Building. The spray area is sealed from other work areas at the elevator shafts as well as at the windows. The operator wears a respirator.

EXHIBIT
DATE 3-15-73
P.D.A.

exposure in the vicinity of insulating work. And while there is at present no evidence of community risk from asbestos fibers in the ambient air, it is only prudent, especially with our concern for reducing general air pollution, that job-generated dusts and fibers be prevented from drifting into the community air.

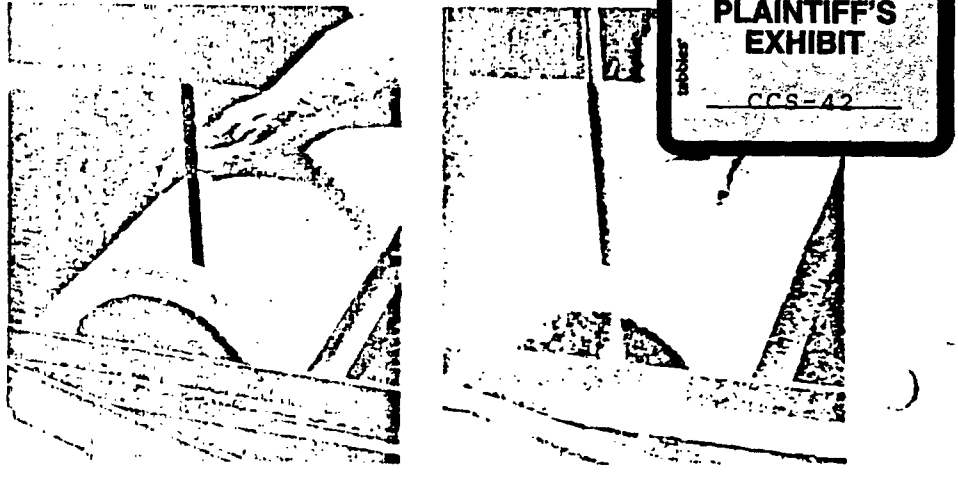
Much of the technology for dust prevention and control was developed and used in many mines and plants; the technique for adapting these to the particular jobs and job-sites of insulation workers continues to present challenges. We are currently required to work toward these related goals simultaneously – the prevention of dust inhalation by workers who are now exposed, the limitation of dusts that are presently unavoidable, and ultimately, the prevention of dust formation.

SAFE PRACTICES BEING DEVELOPED

Immediate protection against dust inhalation was among the more urgent problems. Although various respirators and dust masks had long been provided for those working in heavy concentrations of asbestos and other dusts, we found in actual practice only 4% of union members surveyed said they always used a mask on a dusty job and almost 30% said they never used such protection. We immediately turned our efforts toward developing a new type of respirator – one that would not only be effective against the fibers and dusts generated in insulating work but, more importantly, one that would meet the workers' requirements of comfort, convenience, and good vision.

We have not yet achieved our goal, but we are perfecting a new type disposable mask that is specifically designed to meet the requirements of those who will wear it. The first field use tests in the spring of 1969 revealed some shortcomings that sent us back to the design laboratory. We are confident that the result will be a respirator that will be more acceptable to insulating workers and that may be adapted for many other occupations where breathing masks are required – but too seldom worn. As our colleague, Dr. Cuyler Hammond, has said, it is far better to have a mask that is 100% used, even if not fully effective, than one that is fully effective but never used! We are developing a mask that will be both effective and worn.

What we aim to achieve is a working environment in



PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
CCS-42

FIGURE 6. A newly-developed portable suction attachment for portable power saws on construction sites is nearly 100% effective in collecting dust. In the picture on the left, a section of asbestos pipe covering is being cut with the use of the suction attachment. The picture on the right shows the dust which would be released into the air if the attachment was not used.

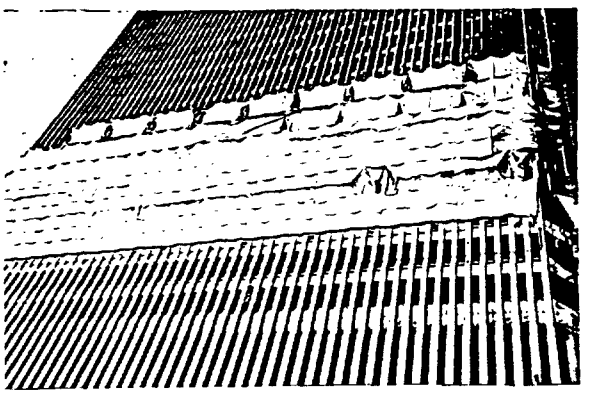


FIGURE 4. Spraying of girders and spandrels with mineral fibers for fire-proofing can be conducted with reduced release of mineral dust into the air through containing the operation behind tarpaulin covers, as shown here on the new World Trade Center building in New York City.



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