

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

FRICTION MATERIALS STANDARDS INSTITUTE, INC.

Wednesday and Thursday, June 17 and 18, 1981

at

The Homestead, Hot Springs, Virginia

MEMBERS PRESENT

Abex Corporation  
Bendix Corporation  
Brassbestos Manufacturing Corporation  
Carlisle Corporation  
Certified Brakes, A Lear Siegler Company  
Delco-Moraine Division  
Guardian Corporation  
Muturn Corporation  
P. T. Brake Lining Company, Inc.  
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.  
Reddaway Manufacturing Company, Inc.  
Thiokol Chemical Corporation  
Virginia Friction Products  
S. E. Wellman Corporation  
Wheeling Brake Block Mfg. Co., Inc.

REPRESENTATIVES

Robert E. Nelson  
Francis E. Messier  
William Simon, Treasurer  
William E. Farris, Jr.  
Robert J. Anderson  
Donald L. Enrick  
Norman Morse  
Robert H. Nelson  
Stuart Comins  
David E. Cunningham  
John M. Moore  
John F. Gallagher  
Frederick L. Carreras  
Gordon A. Carrigan, President  
Lee Burgess

OTHERS PRESENT

Abex Corporation  
Bendix Corporation

Certified Brakes, A Lear Siegler Company  
Delco-Moraine Division  
P. T. Brake Lining Company

Reddaway Manufacturing Company, Inc.  
Wheeling Brake Block Company

Asbestos Information Association  
Federation of European Manufacturers  
of Friction Materials (FEMM)

Legal Counsel

Friction Materials Standards Institute

Philip E. Grim, Jr.  
James W. Armstrong  
Thomas Hernon

Robert Minton  
Fred Yost

Adrian Comins  
Sidney Comins  
Steve Doyle  
Ben Rubin

F. William Barton  
George Stratton  
Bob J. Pigg (Guest)

Robert Join (Guest)  
Robert P. Gorman, Counsel  
Edward W. Brislane, Secretary

Mr. Carrigan, President, called the meeting to order at 1:30 PM, June 17, 1981.  
As the first order of business, Mr. Carrigan called for a roll call.

1517  
PLAINTIFF'S  
EXHIBIT

FMSI-20

three-fourths of the Membership of the Institute to elect a new Member.

At the Board of Directors meeting preceding the Membership Meeting, the Board had recommended that the Constitution be amended to permit the affirmative votes of a simple majority of the Members casting ballots be required to elect a new Member. As any such amendment was subject to ratification by the Membership, the Board had recommended this change, subject to review by the Membership at this meeting. Some Members stated that this was not sufficient support to elect a new Member. A suggestion was made that a Member casting a negative vote on an application for Membership be asked to support the vote with reasons for the vote. It was then suggested that input of this nature might be helpful if presented before the Membership voted on an application. A suggestion was made that the Institute advise the Membership on the filing of an application for Membership, and that comments on the qualifications of the applicant could be sought at the time for later consideration of the Board and the Membership.

It was recommended that this subject be returned to the Board of Directors for further consideration. At the subsequent Board meeting, it was resolved that the affirmative votes of two thirds of the Active Members casting ballots within 30 days of the mailing of ballots would be required to elect a new Member. Ballots will be sent to the Membership for ratification of this proposed amendment of the Constitution.

#### HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Mr. J. W. Armstrong, Chairman of the Health and Environmental Affairs Committee presented his committee report. Refer to EXHIBIT 9.

Mr. Armstrong addressed the items referred to the Committee at the 1980 Meetings. These had to do with the approaches to assist members who were having difficulties with health and environmental regulations. He covered steps the Institute had taken to advise on the outside help that is available, and noted the series of information bulletins that were sent to the Membership on EPA matters, hazardous waste disposal, and the like. Mr. Armstrong then discussed the possible exchange of information on citations from regulatory authorities and the corrective action involved. A questionnaire had been sent to the Membership relating to questions in this area.

Mr. Armstrong then reviewed initiatives from the EPA's Office of Toxic Substances, and the comments the Institute sent the EPA as concerns EPA proposals on record-keeping and reporting to that agency. His report covered what appeared to be a new "spirit of cooperation" between EPA and industry, and the new liaison between the EPA rulemakers and representatives from industry. Mr. Armstrong's report concluded with comments on OSHA, and the indication that there is a temporary hold on asbestos regulations that could affect the friction materials industry.

After delivering his report, the Chairman commented that he had requested comments or input from Members who were having specific problems, but that comments or input were not received. After the EPA had made broad proposals on recordkeeping and reports for the asbestos products industry, comments were solicited from the Membership but none were received. The comments sent to EPA were those of the Committee only. A questionnaire had been sent to the Membership on areas where

the Committee might assist the Members, but only six questionnaires were returned. Mr. Armstrong stated that he felt the Committee had responded to what he felt were the needs of the Members, but that there was little input from the Membership when the Committee solicited input.

In response to a question concerning asbestos as a hazardous waste, the Chairman stated that asbestos had been temporarily removed from the RCRA definitions of hazardous waste because it is controlled by the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS). There are indications that asbestos will continue to be controlled by NESHAPS rather than by RCRA. The Research Triangle Institute is studying this question under a contract from the EPA.

Comments were made concerning asbestos dust counts and other observations on asbestos emissions. It was stated that it would probably be in the best interests of the manufacturer that if sampling tests have been made which show that asbestos counts are within regulatory limits, it would be in that manufacturer's best interests to maintain those records. It may be advantageous to have documentation proving that sampling has been done, and that the tests showed compliance with regulations.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously passed, it was:

RESOLVED: To accept the report of the Health and  
Environmental Affairs Committee as written.

#### FEDERATION OF EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS OF FRICTION MATERIALS (FEMF)

Mr. Carrigan introduced Mr. Robert Join, Secretary of the Federation of European Manufacturers of Friction Materials (FEMF), of Paris, France. Mr. Join was asked to update the Membership on activities in Europe.

Mr. Join indicated that there continue to be two main areas of concern in Europe: (1) The approval of replacement brake linings for European vehicles where different from the original equipment linings, and (2) the asbestos health questions in the European Economic Community. Mr. Join indicated that there are ten European countries in the Community, but the Commission cannot pass laws. It can only write directives, and then it is up to the member country to put this directive into effect. The Commission recently drafted a directive on the protection of workers from exposure to asbestos. Mr. Join indicated that this most recent directive was most negative to asbestos, and while this is a draft directive at this time, a statement was made in that draft to the effect that the truly safe approach would be to ban asbestos. As regards exposure to asbestos from friction materials, it was recommended in the draft that asbestos use be stopped unless one could prove that the work environment was totally free from asbestos using electron microscopy. As electron microscopy could detect minute amounts of very fine asbestos, this is a most strict interpretation of an asbestos-free environment. It was stated that European countries are, of course, permitted to promulgate laws and regulations more severe than those proposed by the Commission, and this is now the case in Denmark.

In addition, Mr. Join indicated other Commission recommendations, such as 0.25 fiber crocidolite and 1.0 fiber chrysotile limits for asbestos exposure, additional medical surveillance rules, and questions as to whether garage workers

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