CN100050798

CONFIDENTIAL May 27, 1971

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH TASK FORCE

[redacted]

JUN 8 1971

H. G. DONOVAN
ASB. FIBRE DIVN.

H. M. Pall
T. H. Davison, M.D.
E. M. Penner
H. M. Jackson
J. B. Jobe
K. V. Lindell
A. B. Marchant
F. L. Pundsack
Ivan Sabourin
C. L. Sheckler
F. J. Solon, Jr.
A. C. Smith
R. R. Standel
M. M. Swetonic
Carl Thompson
W. L. VanDerbeek
C. W. Wright, M.D.

CC: W. R. Goodwin
~~W. P. Gibbons~~
~~R. P. Knapp~~
N. W. Hendry
J. R. M. Hutcheson
D. [illegible]
A. A. Cross — The Cape Asbestos Co.
J. L. Goodman — Raybestos-Manhattan
Dr. S. Holmes — Turner Brothers Asbestos Co.
W. R. [illegible] — J-M Great Britain
P. [illegible] Palmar — Institute of Occupational & Environmental Health (Quebec)
[illegible] Howe — Turner & Newall

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
JM-2109

ASBESTOS/HEALTH

[illegible]tached are documents on this subject accumulated [illegible] [illegible]r April 29 mailing.

MEDICAL PAPERS OF INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE
(Evaluation Sheets Only)*

"Talc Pneumoconiosis: Significance of Sublight Microscopic Mineral Particles," AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, March, 1971, A. Miller, A. S. Teirstein, et al.

"Asbestos and Mesotheliomas," ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH December, 1970 - M. C. Godwin and J. Jagatic.

"Diffuse Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma and Asbestos Exposure," THORAX (British), January, 1971. R. M. Rawcliffe and F. Whitwell.

"[illegible]iology of Mesothelioma on Walcheren [illegible]," [illegible] JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE, January 1971 [illegible]ius

[illegible]ords of the Massachusetts General Hospital: [illegible] - 1971," NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, [illegible] 1971 - B. Castleman and M. L. Janower, et al.

"Effects of Poly I:C on Plumonary Carcinomas," Presented before the American Association for Cancer Research, Chicago, Ill. April 8, 1971 - W. E. Smith, E. L. Cutler and D. D. Hubert

"An Experimental Model for Study of Cocarcinogenesis in the Respiratory Tract," Proceedings: Symposium on Morphology of Experimental Respiratory Carcinogenesis, Oak Ridge, Tenn., December 1970 - W. E. Smith, L. Miller and J. Churg.

"Tests for Threshold Levels of Carcinogenicity of Asbestos," Presented at the Second International Conference on Biological Effects of Asbestos, Dresden, Germany, April, 1968 - W. E. Smith, D. D. Hubert, et al.

"Epidemiology of M[illegible] Mesothelioma in Hamburg: A Preliminary [illegible], [illegible]ONMENTAL RESEARCH, December 1970 [illegible]

[illegible] attached to sets addressed to [illegible] who have asked to see the [illegible] important papers.

II. MEDICAL PAPERS OF SOME INTEREST
(Evaluation Sheets Only)

"Incidence of Pulmonary Ferruginous B[redacted]
ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH, December 19[redacted]
Goni, et al.

"Unusual Ferruginous Bodies: Their F[redacted]
fibrous Particles and From Carbonaceous Fibrous Particles,"
ARCHIVES OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, May 1971 - P. Gross,
J. Tuma, et al.

III. MEDICAL PAPERS OF MINOR INTEREST

A list describing each paper.

IV. SPRAYED ASBESTOS

1. On May 10, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation held the last in a series of three hearings on a proposed ban of asbestos-containing spray insulations in the State. The May 10 hearing was held in Albany, previous hearings having been held in New York City on May 4 and in Rochester on May 6. Among those who presented testimony at the Albany hearing were F. L. Pundsack, representing the AIA/MA and C.L. Sheckler, representing the National Insulation Manufacturers Association and the Asbestos Cement Products Association. The testimony presented by both Dr. Pundsack and Mr. Sheckler was, with minor modifications, the same as that presented at similar hearings in NYC, Boston, Chicago and elsewhere, and distributed in earlier mailings. Attached is a copy of a round-up story on the three hearings from the Albany TIMES-UNION of May 11.

2. On May 20, the environmental committee of the Chicago City Council, after having held three days of hearings over the past three months, voted unanimously to recommend to the full City Council an ordinance that would ban

the use of asbestos-containing spray insulations in the city of Chicago. Attached is an article on the subject from the CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, quoting Raines speaking for the AIA/NA, and a copy of the proposed ordinance. P. L. Pundsack, Dr. [illegible] and Dr. Selikoff, among others, testified in opposition to a ban and in favor of [illegible] the course of the Chicago hearings. The [illegible] was reported on in earlier mailings. The [illegible] City Council approved the ordinance by a 42-0 vote on Friday, May 21.

3. In late April, workmen involved in the construction of a new high-rise bank building in Vancouver, B.C., walked off the job after refusing to work any longer in a building where asbestos spraying was not being controlled to their satisfaction. The strike was settled after two days, but it generated considerable publicity in the Vancouver press. Attached are two stories from the VANCOUVER SUN on the strike.

Dr. Selikoff, in a letter to the President of the [illegible] - attached - has reversed his previous stand [illegible] favors a ban on asbestos spraying in NYC.

V. MANVILLE NEWS SERIES

As reported in previous mailings, the MANVILLE NEWS is running a multi-part series on the health effects of asbestos. Attached are two recent sections dealing primarily with a mesothelioma case at Manville Plant.

VI. ASBESTOS INFORMATION ASSOCIATION/NORTH AMERICA

The AIA/NA press briefing, held March 2 in New York City, is still producing articles in the press, mostly favorable to the industry. Attached is a copy of such an article from the April 19 issue of DESIGN NEWS.

VII. ASBESTOS IN WOMEN'S COATS

The controversy generated by Dr. Selikoff and the International Ladies Garment Workers [redacted] health hazards associated with the [redacted] of a line of women's and children's [redacted] from an imported asbestos-containi[redacted] going on. J-M has been contacted [redacted] Trade Commission and the Federal Fo[redacted] with regard to this situation. J-M will conduct tests approved by the Food and Drug Administration to determine what quantity, if any, of respirable sized fibers are released from these coats during normal wear. A report on the genesis of this problem was distributed in a special mailing on May 4. Attached are two additional news stories on the situation.

VIII. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH REPORTER

On April 15, the prototype issue of a new publication, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REPORTER, appeared with an article on the IIHRP stating that "research into the dangers of insulation materials in air conditioning ducts is their number one priority." A second, separate item in the publication quoted Albert Hutchinson with regard to the hazards of fibrous glass in duct linings and other applications. C. L. Sheckler and M. M. Swetonic have been in contact with Mrs. Sandy Bloom, editor of the publication, concerning the errors contained in the two items. Information on the actual purposes of the IIHRP (i.e. that it was to confine its scope to asbestos period), on the jurisdictional dispute between the asbestos workers and sheetmetal workers unions, and on the health effects of fibrous glass have been sent to Mrs. Bloom for her consideration in preparing a more accurate story on the IIHRP and on fibrous glass. A copy of the prototype issue of the OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH REPORTER is attached.

IX. OTHER ITEMS

1. The Asbestos Research Council in Great Britain has recently published "Asbestos Based Friction Materials and Asbestos Reinforced Resinous Moulded Materials,"

the eighth publication in the Council's Control and Safety Guide series. Because sufficient copies of the guide are not available, it is not included in this mailing. Xerox copies can be provided for those who request them.

2. The ARC has also recently completed its Thirteenth Annual Report of research sponsored by the Council. Xerox copies can be made available to those who request them.

3. A series of articles and rebuttals by the British Asbestos Information Committee regarding supposed hazards to do-it-yourself enthusiasts from working with blue asbestos.

[redacted]

W. P. Raines

asbestos manufacture and applications seem more dangerous than mining and milling certainly of chrysotile. This may be related to fiber size, but also possibly to co-carcinogens in the industrial environment."

In a review of the geographical pethology of mesothelial tumors, Dr. Newhouse noted the heavy concentration of cases in shipyard cities and ports and in the neighborhood of asbestos factories. Similar comments have been made by McDonald. In a study of 600 cases in the United Kingdom, Newhouse reported 70% had a history of occupational or neighborhood exposure; one-half of them in shipyards. Newhouse reported that the incidence of mesotheliomas would increase until 1980 or 85 when a peak would be reached. She estimated that 35,000 cases would occur by the year 2000. Dr. Selikoff took issue with this projection, stating that he believes she had not given sufficient weight to protective measures already taken by the industry. He estimated the number of cases would be considerably less than the number suggested by Newhouse.

In a paper on workers in an asbestos textile factory, Newhouse reported some evidence indicating there is a dose/response relationship for mesotheliomas. This seems to be supported by McDonald's work and is a significant comment.

Several papers, including one by Graham Gibbs, were given on the methodology of asbestos fiber counting. Gibbs reported considerable variations in counts even among experienced technicians and, of course, raised questions in my mind concerning the use of the membrane filter method for evaluating compliance with government regulations. In a subsequent conversation, however, Gibbs explained that given proper controls, the method could be reasonably accurate and adequate for the purpose. He will prepare another paper on the subject which I will make available to AIA.

The most significant paper was given by Dr. Kinlen of Oxford University. This paper was an update of the Knox Study of Rochdale textile workers and was the study on which the British Occupational Standard was based. It is referenced in the proposed revision to the OSHA Asbestos Standard. The paper was difficult to follow, but I have obtained a copy of the text and have sent it on to Hans Weill for comments and interpretation. A copy is attached for your information.

A representative of the Central Electricity Generating Board reviewed procedures for control of asbestos dust within generating stations. The Board has completely eliminated the use of asbestos in new stations and now is only concerned with the procedures for protecting workers during removal operations. There is no longer a market for