

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

MINUTES — GENERAL MEETING

February 3, 1972 - THE MILLS HYATT HOUSE, Charleston, South Carolina

In attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORPORATION

J. W. Christenbury
Wm. Maaskant
H. H. Walter

GARLOCK, INC.

Alex. Kuzmuk
S. G. Dixit

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

N. D. Brown
K. A. Roberts

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

J. K. Whittaker
E. W. Russell

K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

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

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

M. Q. Scowcroft
J. W. Hawkins, Dr. J. L. Goodman
M. W. Oliver
-- -- Puckhaber
R. T. Matthews

UNIROYAL, INC.

E. A. Morris
D. T. Austin, Jr.
B. E. Carden
R. C. Hunt
S. J. Peele, Jr.
-- -- Ellett

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

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

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

C. H. Schoch
Walter H. Smith

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.

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

TURNER BROS. ASBESTOS CO., LTD.

H. J. Corson

TURNER & NEWALL LIMITED

B. Lincoln

NIPPON ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

Y. Sato

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT

Wendell B. Alcorn, Atty.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

H. E. Sunbury, Exec. Secy.

***** Minutes *****

1. President Moody called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m. Those in attendance were asked to stand and give their name and company.

2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. On motion of Mr. Kuzmuk, seconded by K. A. Roberts, it was voted to omit reading of same.

3. Treasurer Kuzmuk presented the Financial Report. Mr. S. J. Peele, Jr., moved that it be accepted. Motion seconded by C. E. Stiefken, so voted unanimously. The report is tached to these minutes.

4. Legal Counsel Wendell B. Alcorn reviewed developments under the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act since it became effective on April 28, 1971. The full text of his remarks is attached.

5. Mr. Paul E. Leclerc, Regional Sales Manager, ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED, in reporting for the FIBRE PRODUCERS stated:- "Due to a very heavy demand for asbestos in 1970 quite a number of orders remained unshipped at the end of that year and resulted in a backlog of orders that were carried into 1971.

Shipments in the first three months of the year 1971 showed an increase of more than 8% over the corresponding period of 1970.

As at June 30, 1971, total shipments by the Q.A.M.A. members in Eastern Canada, were up 11% over 1970. Then came the slow months of July, August, September and October. While November and December showed considerable improvement over the previous four months, total shipments for the year were down 2% as compared to 1970.

The demand for Group 3 fibres was lower during the past year and shipments were down 13.5% for the 12 months.

This brings us into 1972 with fairly good inventories of all grades including Group 3, with the exception of crudes which are in very short supply.

To sum it up, insofar as the members of the ATI are concerned, all grades of Group 3 spinning fibres are available and our friends in British Columbia are in the same position with the possible exception of Grade AAA.

It is hoped that the expected improvement in business conditions in this country (USA) will materialize and the asbestos producers earnestly hope that the textile industry will have a very good year in 1972."

President Moody expressed the appreciation of ATI members to Mr. Leclerc for his comprehensive report.

6. Announcements:- President Moody announced that the new chairman of the Fiber Testing Committee was Mr. C. E. Stiefken (ASARCO)* who has served on that committee for several years as a representative of Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd. The appointment is effective at once.

In anticipation that Chairman Sheckler of the Environmental Health Committee will tender his resignation in the near future, Mr. L. F. Dieringer, Industrial Hygienist, Uniroyal, Inc., was appointed chairman of that committee effective with the next meeting, June 7-8, 1972.

Mr. Norman D. Brown, who has represented Johns-Manville Corporation on the Board of Governors for approximately one and one-half years has resigned due to a change in his job responsibilities. Mr. Malcom S. Lindstrom was elected to the Board of Governors as J/M's new representative.

ASARCO (American Smelting & Refining Company) parent company of Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Limited.)

7. Committee Reports:- The Chairmen of the Committees listed below presented their reports, and a copy of each is attached to these minutes.

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee - K. A. Roberts, Chairman
Asbestos Advisory Committee - E. A. Morris, Chairman
Technical Committee - J. W. Echerd, Chairman
Fiber Testing Committee - C. E. Stiefken, Chairman

8. President Moody informed the members that a plaque had been prepared for presentation to Mr. C. L. Sheckler at this meeting but that Mr. Sheckler could not attend due to other commitments. Mr. Norman D. Brown accepted the award for Mr. Sheckler. The plaque reads:-

Presented to
CLIFFORD L. SHECKLER
of
Johns-Manville Corporation
Chairman -A.T.I.
Environmental Health Committee
1969 - 1971
For his outstanding leadership
in the field of Environmental Health

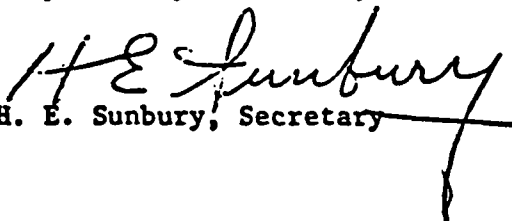
ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
February 3, 1972

9. President Moody announced that the next A.T.I. General Meeting would be held on June 8, 1972 at the Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, Washington, D. C. (This is actually in Arlington, Va., convenient to the National Airport.)

The Fall Meeting will be held September 18-20, 1972 (Monday-Wednesday) at the Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J. (near Atlantic City, N. J.).

10. There being no further business to come before the meeting it was duly adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


H. E. Sunbury, Secretary

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Report of Funds

January 10, 1972

Balance On Hand at last report (Sept. 9, 1971)

General Fund	\$ 788.54
Reserve Fund	12769.46
Petty Cash Fund	91.50

Total On Hand at last report	\$13649.50
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Receipts

To Reserve Fund (Interest to 12/31/71)	\$ 271.22
To General Fund (Book Sales)	98.47

Total received	369.69
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Total On Hand and Received	\$ 14019.19
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Disbursements

Legal Retainer (3 mos. ending 9/30/71)	\$ 750.00
Legal Expenses (3 mos. " 9/30/71)	----
Secretary's salary (4 mos.)	948.00
F.I.C.A. Tax (6 mos.)	156.00
Secretary's travel expense (Oct. ATI mtg)	215.00
Office rent (4 mos.)	300.00
A.T.I. Meeting expense (Oct. 6-8, 1971)	1505.20
Printing & Office Supplies	110.52
Telephone (4 mos.)	193.32
Accountant (D.A. Caruso, one year)	300.00
Dues - IHF and ASTM	50.00
Insurance - B. & L. Dust Counter (One year)	93.00
Stenographic	6.00
Petty Cash (Vouchers 551 - 579 inclusive)	118.05

Total Disbursements	4745.09
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Balance On Hand as of January 10, 1972	\$ 9274.10
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Funds (as of January 10, 1972)

General Fund	\$ 160.84
Reserve Fund (With interest to 12/31/71)	9040.68 (*)
Petty Cash Fund	72.58

Total Funds	\$ 9274.10
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Assets (as of January 10, 1972)

Total Funds as listed above	\$ 9274.10
Accounts Receivable - 1972 Dues	9750.00
" " - Book Sales	47.96
Postage On Hand	11.40
Furniture & Equipment (Nominal Value)	1.00

Total Assets	\$ 19084.46
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Liabilities

Accounts payable	1902.03
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<u>Net Worth</u>	<u>\$ 17182.43</u>
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(*) \$3000.00 transferred to General Fund on 10/1/71

(*) \$1000.00 " " " " " 11/8/71

Respectfully submitted,

H E Sunbury
H. E. Sunbury, Asst. Treasurer

REMARKS OF COUNSEL

Asbestos Textile Institute -- General Meeting -- February 3, 1972
The Mills-Hyatt House, Charleston, S. C.

BACKGROUND

The Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 U.S.C. 655) was signed into law on December 29, 1970, and became effective April 28, 1971. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was established to administer the Act under the Department of Labor.

The expressed purpose of the legislation is "to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources" To implement this purpose, provision is made for the promulgation of mandatory occupational health and safety standards, as well as related research, information, education and training functions. Machinery is also provided to assist and encourage the states to develop satisfactory programs to promote occupational safety and health.

The Secretary of Labor is authorized to set three types of standards: interim, permanent and emergency. Whenever the compliance division of OSHA concludes that an employer (defined as a person "engaged in a business affecting commerce who has employees") has violated a standard, a citation is issued and the employer is notified of any proposed penalty. If the employer objects to the citation or the proposed penalty, the Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Commission conducts a review and issues an order, which is subject to judicial review by a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

OSHA, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is proceeding to develop and carry out occupational safety and health research. HEW has responsibilities under the Act, and these are being met by the newly formed National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). NIOSH is responsible for most occupational safety and health research, evaluation of hazards, toxicity determinations and manpower training and development. Also, it is undertaking special industry-wide studies of chronic or low-level exposure to hazardous substances as well as research into psychological, motivational and behavioral factors involved in occupational safety and health programs.

INCREASED EMPHASIS ON HEALTH

OSHA's increased concern with occupational health problems is prompted by the fact that about 60% of the complaints received by it have alleged health hazards. As part of its emphasis on health, OSHA issued an emergency standard limiting the exposure of employees to asbestos dust, effective December 7, 1971. The standard was adopted pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Act following studies by NIOSH and recommendations by the American Conference on Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

It has been determined by both NIOSH and ACGIH that the former asbestos standard constituted a grave danger to employees exposed to an 8-hour time weighted average concentration and, thus, an emergency standard was required. The old standard for exposure to asbestos dust was promulgated under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act on May 20, 1969. It called for no more than 12 fibers per milliliter greater than five microns in length or two million particles per cubic foot of air. OSHA termed this 12-fiber level of exposure "a grave danger to employees exposed to this 8-hour time weighted average concentration."

NIOSH agreed with ACGIH that the new standard would provide a substantial base for a protection of workers in contact with asbestos dust. It limits the 8-hour time weighted average airborne concentration of asbestos dust to which employees are exposed to no more than five fibers per milliliter greater than five microns in length. Concentrations above five fibers per milliliter, but not to exceed ten fibers, are permissible up to a total of 15 minutes per hour up to five hours in an 8-hour day.

An emergency temporary asbestos standard of two fibers per milliliter had been requested by the AFL-CIO in a letter to the Department of Labor. The union cited as evidence of the need for a revised standard a study conducted by Dr. Irvin J. Selikoff and the staff of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine (in cooperation with the AFL-CIO and the Ad Hoc Committee on the Asbestos Hazard of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department).

The five-fiber emergency standard was criticized by Lorin H. Kerr, M. D., chief of the Department of Occupational Health for the United Mine Workers of America. He stated that the standard "is appreciably higher than the non-hazardous level" called for in recent medical publications. Dr. Raymond Murphy of the department of physiology at Harvard, who has studied the effects of asbestos dust exposure on industrial workers, agrees with the union physician. Dr. Murphy concludes that even a level of two fibers per milliliter, or one-thousandth of a liter, may be hazardous to health. Dr. Murphy and his colleagues found that lung disease developed in workers who sanded asbestos floor tiles and were chronically exposed to about 1.3 fibers per milliliter.

Also, in a letter to Assistant Labor Secretary George Guenther, Dr. Kerr advised that the UMW is "equally concerned that this emergency standard is restricted in its applicability to construction workers," to the exclusion of coal miners (who are covered by the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act). Recent studies indicate that some strip miners may be exposed to dangerous levels of asbestos dust.

On January 11, 1972, OSHA announced that, pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Act, a rule-making proceeding was being initiated to consider amending the regulations under the Act (29 CFR Part 1910). Interested persons are invited to submit data, views and arguments concerning the permanent adoption of the emergency standard and additional proposed rules on subsidiary issues. The views must be submitted by February 11. In addition, oral data, views and arguments will be received by a hearing examiner on March 14.

As proposed January 11, the temporary standard shall apply to "every employee . . . in every employment and place of employment... [covered by § 1910.12, 1910.13, 1910.14, 1910.15, or 1910.16 of this Subpart B (of 29 CFR Part 1910)] , in lieu or any different standard on exposure to asbestos dust which would otherwise be applicable (by virtue of any of those sections)."

The promulgation of the temporary emergency standard is in line with the increasing concern of OSHA with occupational health problems. Assistant Secretary Guenther recently suggested that more trade associations establish industry-wide committees on job safety and health. Their functions should be to analyze standards in order to determine which are specifically relevant to the particular industry, to recommend that trade association members participate in standards-making activities, to suggest new standards and to advise members of the trade on technical matters.

On January 4, 1972, OSHA announced a "Target Health Hazards" program whose purpose is to reduce the health hazards posed by exposure to five toxic substances" -- asbestos, cotton dust, silica, lead and carbon monoxide. Mr. Guenther described it as the health counterpart to the safety-oriented Target Industries Program.

In announcing the Target Health Hazards program, Mr. Guenther noted that asbestos produce asbestosis and asbestos fibers in the lungs may lead to cancer. Urgent action to curtail this health hazard is indicated by the fact that in the fields of insulation, manufacturing of products using asbestos, shipbuilding, construction and other industries, there are more than 200,000 employees who face risks from asbestos exposure.

OSHA conducted an "Executive-briefing Special Session" on the Target Health Hazards program in Washington on January 26, which Mr. Sheckler of Johns-Manville attended. The briefing was aimed at informing employers of the details of the program. Yesterday, February 2, a general orientation meeting was scheduled for management, labor, government and professionals.

On the state level, the Illinois Pollution Control Board, in January 1972, passed controls on asbestos which prohibit the manufacturing or the processing of asbestos-containing products without a permit after June 30, 1972. Such material applied in construction or repair must be coated with a sealant and installed to safeguard against emissions. Emission from plants manufacturing such products will be limited to two fibers per cubic centimeter of air. Emission regulation is also applied to demolition projects, and all transported asbestos material must be enclosed. A ban was placed on the spraying of such materials or fibers as well as on visible emissions of nonasbestos fibers in open areas during construction, alteration and repair of structures as of March 31, 1972. The City of Chicago passed a similar, but less stringent, ban.

CONCLUSION

Since the Federal Act became effective, the emphasis by OSHA has shifted in at least two significant ways. During the early stages, the so-called "general duty clause" was the basis for many compliance actions. This clause is Section 5(a)(1) of the Act. It states"

"Each employer shall furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees."

As evidenced by OSHA's enforcement actions, the general duty clause was not mere window dressing. However, as standards for safety and health have been promulgated and adopted by OSHA, use of the general duty clause has given way to the enforcement of these specific standards themselves.

The second major shift in emphasis has been from the initial accent on safety, as evidenced by the Target Industries Program, to a concentration on occupational health hazards. This has resulted from statistics compiled by OSHA which show that most complaints concern health rather than safety hazards.

But it would be erroneous to think that either the general duty clause of OSHA's concern with safety conditions can be ignored with impunity by employers. Instead, the conclusion must be that now OSHA is equally concerned with health hazards as with safety problems and is moving forward to develop, adopt and continually improve standards for occupational health and safety, all in coordination with NIOSH.

Wendell B. Alcorn, Atty.
Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft

MINUTES
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute
February 3, 1972 - The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, S.C.

In Attendance:

J.W. Hawkins-----Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
William Maaskant-----American Asbestos Textile Corp.
D.T. Austin-----Uniroyal, Inc.
J.W. Echerd-----H.K. Porter Company, Inc.

The ASTM Asbestos Textile Standards approved in 1967 are up for revision this year. These include D1571, D315 and D1918.

Most of the Technical Committee's time was used in work on ASTM Specification D1571 and review of proposed Revision "C" of MIL-C-82249. The following recommendations were made:

D1571, Woven Asbestos Cloth

1. That we investigate increasing the relative humidity requirement from 50 to 65 to agree with Specification D1776 for Standard Conditions.
2. That we issue a statement on Precision and Accuracy similar to that we used in Standard D628.

MIL-C-82249; Cloth, Coated, Asbestos, Herringbone Twill, Aluminized.
Proposed Rev. "C".

1. That the committee chairman write Mr. C.J. Zemme requesting the reference to cotton be eliminated in Item 1.1 and that "cotton fibers" be replaced by "nontoxic organic fibers" in Item 3.2.1.

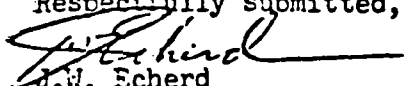
MIL-I-24244, Insulation Materials, Thermal, with Special Corrosion and Chloride Requirements - the committee recommends that producers of material sold against MIL-I-24244 specify the material conforms to specification when shipped. Contamination in route may alter the chemical composition before it reaches its destination.

It was reported that the following items were approved by subcommittee A4 of ASTM committee D-13.

1. Proposed revision of "Magnetic Rating of Asbestos Fibers and Textile Products" dated December 3, 1971 (D1118).
2. Proposed revision Section 14 on Precision and Accuracy "Asbestos Content of Asbestos Textile Materials". (D1918).
3. Deletion of Standard "Heat Aging of Asbestos Textiles". (D1573).

The Spring Meeting of Committee D-13, Subcommittee A-4 will be held at the Belmont Plaza Hotel, New York, N.Y. on March 22, 1972. Our Task Group on Revision of Standards will meet at 9:30 A.M. The General Meeting is scheduled for 1:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,


J.W. Echerd
Chairman

Minutes

ASBESTOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

February 3, 1972 - The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, S.C.

The Asbestos Advisory Committee met with all member companies in attendance.

From time to time, the Institute receives requests from various outside concerns for pictures, graphs, and charts such as those which appear in our Handbook of Asbestos Textiles. The problem in fulfilling these requests is obvious -- you always run the risk of not getting the photographic plates or "cuts", back! To alleviate this situation the Committee has asked the Secretary to procure and maintain a catalog of glossy prints which can be used to fill these requests from qualified sources.

The Asbestos Advisory Committee spent a great deal of time last year in the preparation of our brochure on the recommended procedures for the safe handling of asbestos textiles. Up until November 1971 the number of requests for this brochure was nominal. However, after a press notice regarding its availability appeared in two trade journals, the requests have multiplied significantly with copies being sent to shipyards, various heavy industries, the U.S. Navy, colleges, insurance companies, and -- the Mount Sinai School of Medicine.

At our meeting last October our Committee requested that Mr. Sheckler, Chairman of our Environmental Health Committee, contact Dr. Lewis Cralley in order to determine the status of his report regarding the HEW study of in-plant potential health hazards to asbestos textile workers when exposed to an environment which contained certain quantities of asbestos dust. In December Mr. Sheckler reported that:- "Dr. Lewis Cralley appears to out of the picture as far as the asbestos health study or activities are concerned. In fact, he appears to be out of that total area of responsibility. Dr. Wagner and Dr. Johnson have taken over the work. Both are young and appear to share the Selikoff opinions and approach." Commenting on the thought that Dr. Cralley might serve ATI as a "consultant," Mr. Sheckler said:- "In that Lewis Cralley is apparently not a part of the present team, his services as a consultant to ATI might be of little value and possibly ineffective."

On December 7, 1971, the Department of Labor issued an Emergency Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust, the details of which were discussed in detail in our Legal Counsel's Report earlier today. This new proposed standard will be further reviewed on the 14th of March in Washington, D.C. The Asbestos Advisory Committee has asked Mr. Scowcroft to contact the AIA and determine just what type of presentation they plan to make, and to offer what assistance we can in the preparation of this presentation. Further, we are requesting that Mr. Sheckler attend the March 14th meeting as the ATI's representative and make a report to the Secretary regarding the outcome for dissemination to ATI members.

Respectfully submitted,

E.A. Morris, Chairman

MINUTES

Fiber Testing Committee

Asbestos Textile Institute

February 3, 1972 - The Mills Hyatt House - Charleston, S. C.

In Attendance:

C. E. Stiefken, Chairman American Smelting & Refining Co., (Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.)
D. E. Childers H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
G.F.A. Brink Asbestos Corporation Limited
Walter H. Smith Bell Asbestos Mines Limited
Bernard Lincoln Turner & Newall, Ltd.
H. E. Sunbury A.T.I.

Mr. Sunbury, Secretary of A.T.I., opened the meeting, and announced that Mr. Stiefken had been appointed as the new chairman of the Fiber Testing Committee at the meeting of the Board of Governors on the previous day. He succeeds Mr. D. E. Childers who has served as chairman during 1970 and 1971. Mr. Stiefken, is an employee of the American Smelting & Refining Company (ASARCO) and has represented their subsidiary, Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd., on this committee for several years.

Taking over as Chairman Mr. Stiefken called attention to the fact that only one Regular Member of A.T.I. had a representative serving on the Fiber Testing Committee (Mr. Childers) at the present time and that this created an imbalance which should be corrected promptly. The Secretary agreed to bring this matter to the attention of the Board of Governors.

The meeting was devoted exclusively to discussion of the setting up of a 3rd Edition of the manual "Testing Procedures for Chrysotile Asbestos Fibre". Included in the discussion were revisions of tests adopted recently by the Q.A.M.A.

The new edition of the manual, from present indications, will probably be considerably larger. The present thought is to have it in loose-leaf form. While no cost estimates have yet been obtained there is every reason to believe that the new edition will cost substantially more than the 1966 edition, which was \$1.89 per copy.

The function of the A.T.I. Fiber Testing Committee in this endeavor will be to take the lead in assembling the newer tests, and revisions of older tests, into a comprehensive manual. This committee will have the final approval and will therefore have to review every test procedure.

We anticipate a task force meeting of the committee with representatives of the QAMA Technical Committee will be advisable to expedite the work. This should be held in the near future at a mutually convenient place - possibly Sherbrooke or Montreal.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. Stiefken, Chairman

MINUTES

Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committee

Asbestos Textile Institute

February 3, 1972 - The Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, S. C.

In attendance:

K. A. Roberts, Chm.	Johns-Manville Corp.
L. E. Moody	H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
E. C. Bratt	H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
R. T. Matthew	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
J. E. Day, Jr.	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Dr. J. L. Goodwin	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
H. H. Walter	American Asbestos Textile Corp.
E. A. Farrell	Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.
S. G. Dixit	Garlock, Inc.
R. C. Hunt	Uniroyal, Inc.
B. E. Carden	Uniroyal, Inc.
J. K. Whittaker	Nicolet Industries, Inc.
Y. Sato	Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd.
H. J. Corson	Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd.

* * * * * Minutes * * * * *

1. Waste Disposal Procedures - The most generally practical method of disposing of non-usable asbestos waste is to bag it, using plastic bags, and tie. The use of baling equipment was discussed, but same is felt to be unacceptable due to the fact that the final compressed unit is not wrapped thus leaving the asbestos fibers exposed.

2. Vacuum Cleaning Procedures, and Equipment used to Comply with the Ban on Dry Sweeping. - All member companies reported that they were working on programs to eliminate dry sweeping.

Two companies reported that they have discussed the use of sweeping compounds and items such as "Endust" with the OSHA inspector. In both cases the inspectors indicated that using these sweeping aids would be acceptable.

There was considerable discussion of the types of vacuum equipment in use. Reference was made to the following:

- Abington (central system)
- Atlas (55 gallon drum type)
- Batson Litter Gitter
- Billy Goat
- Clark(wet & dry)
- Huffman
- Nilfish
- Tennent Walkie-sweeper (10 to 40 gallon shop-vac type)

The company reporting on the shop-vac type of cleaners indicated that a portion of filter bag sewn to fit the external exhaust port on these vacuums gives added insurance against dust leaks should one of the internal filters fail.

3. Dust Collection Equipment - There was no new technology in dust collection reported on; however, two companies did discuss their experience with recent installations of negative pressure and pulse-type collectors. Two methods of automatic bagging of fly or fiber were discussed. Photos of the installations were reviewed.
4. Wet Processing Techniques - All companies are using some form of wet processing. The area of most general use is in weaving. Considerable experimentation in wet twisting is being carried out. At least three companies indicated that they were working on wet carding techniques."
5. OSHA - Recent Inspections - Only one company reported any OSHA inspections since the last meeting. General impression was that the inspectors were well trained and willing to help with interpretations of rules. They specifically stated that in situations of question you should ask them, or call the Regional Office if necessary, rather than take someone else's advice on interpretation.
6. Noise Control & Protective Equipment - In weaving some companies are experimenting with acoustical fiberglass panels to box in the ends of looms. Only moderate success to date. Major problem is that sound is bounced toward operator. Experiments with "Sound-Mat LF" and Plexiglas enclosure are promising for reducing braider noise.
7. Protective Clothing - One company is using disposable spin-bonded Olefin garments. This material sheds asbestos well.
8. Respirators - One new model was exhibited. Unit had replaceable cartridge housing and was approved by the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Respectfully submitted,

K. A. Roberts, Chairman