PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
ATI-133

Report of Air Hygiene
Committee, October 9, 1952

IN ATTENDANCE:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.
E. C. Cutler

ASTEN-HILL MFG. CO.
J. G. Schoepf
D. R. Holmes

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.
H. M. Jackson, Acting Chairman

SMALL & PARKER LTD.
G. E. Taylor

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS CO.
J. D. Beatty
G. S. Fabel

UNION ASBESTOS & RUBBER CO.
E. T. Johnson

The agenda for this meeting was based upon the questionnaire previously forwarded by Chairman Luttenberger. The following items cover the discussions.

Item 1. Workmen's Compensation laws of the several states represented was discussed with particular reference to features concerning partial and permanent disability benefits. While there was, of course, considerable variation in details of coverage, several trends were noted which are of concern to the Institute.

A. In general compensation trends and benefits are being increased.
B. Occupational disease coverage is being incorporated into more State Laws, and coverages already established are being broadened to include all diseases which may have occupational relationship.
C. The suspect relation of Asbestos to cancer is a matter receiving the attention of Compensation Commissions and is of great importance to Institute members.

Item 2. It was notable in our discussion of methods of handling partial disability cases that each company makes every effort to place the individual in exposure free work environment on a job that he can handle, and/or makes effort to rehabilitate him for other work.

Item 3. The experience of most of the companies indicates that the oiling of fibres resulted in definite improvement in dust control. The improvement was not consistent, however, since there are several factors which affect the application and results. Since there are so many variables in equipment, materials, and plant conditions, it was felt that no uniform industry application could be made.

Item 4. Experience with glass fibre to date indicates that variable individual reactions may be anticipated. Although

the fact that there is no pneumoconiosis hazard involved, some individuals do have an allergic type reaction. One member company is making use of an allergy test in preselection examinations.

Item 5. A discussion of air sampling programs and techniques revealed that most plants were requesting the service of State Agencies. It was obvious that there was considerable variation in techniques of both sampling and sample analysis and that the evaluation of results could not be considered comparable. Since air sampling can provide an index of atmospheric contamination, the effectiveness of ventilation, and dust controls, it is desirable that uniform methods and techniques be established. The Committee proposed that an investigation be undertaken to determine the feasibility, values, and the cost of an Industry Air Hygiene Survey Program. The Board of Governors have approved this proposal, and the Committee will initiate action.

Item 6. It was the concensus that future Committee meetings should include papers on specific applications of dust control, medical practices, and industrial hygiene techniques. Although the wide variations in plant layout, equipment, and materials makes uniform industry-wide application difficult, the solution found by one member company may well contribute to the development of successful control by another.

B. W. Luttenberger, Chairman
Per H. L. Jackson