

FILE NAME: Johns-Manville (JMA)

DATE: 1969-1979

DOC#: JMA331

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: J-M Correspondence to Other Misc.
Companies

J-M: Correspondence to Other Misc. Companies

11/73, 2/74, 3/74,
9/74, 7/75, 10/75 : General Motors Corporation (7)

12/74: General Motors--Delco Products

11/73, 8/74, 1/75: John Deere Dubuque Works (3)

9/78: John Deere Foundry

9/69, 9/78, 8/79: Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation (3)

7/75: Kaiser Steel Corporation

4/75: L.A. King Corporation

1/75: Oakland Construction Company

12/78: PPG Industries, Inc.

6/77: Peoria Bearing Co.

1/72: Porter Hayden Company

5/74: Pratt & Whitney

11/74, 6/75,
8/75, 9/75: Pratt & Whitney Aircraft (4)

11/79: Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Group

6/73: Proko

3/73, 1/74: Reynolds Metals Company (2)

5/76: Rockwell International

8/75: Shell Chemical Company

11/75: Shell Oil Company

2/69: Southwest Grease & Oil Co., Inc.

11/69: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd.

11/76: Union Carbide

9/72: Union Carbide Corporation

11/69, 12/69,
6/70, 2/72,: W.R. Grace & Co. (5)

3/76, 9/78: Westinghouse Electric Corporation (2)

7/77: Westinghouse Elevator Company

9/79: Young Roofing Co.

13374

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Environmental Affairs Department

November 20, 1973

William H. Krebs, Ph.D.
Industrial Hygiene Department
General Motors Technical Center
12 Mile and Mound Roads
Warren, Michigan 48090

Dear Bill:

Noel Hendry, Vice-President, Johns-Manville Sales Corporation and General Sales Manager, Asbestos Fiber, and I were discussing the usage of asbestos within General Motors. During this discussion I passed on to him the comments you made previously that there is no corporate directive within General Motors relative to the removal of asbestos from your automotive components. Mr. Hendry is still concerned, however, because he realizes that Harrison Radiator has stopped using asbestos fiber as a reinforcement in their plastic components and he understands that General Motors is specifying plastic parts and undercoating materials to be supplied free of asbestos fiber.

Mr. Hendry has been very interested in finding someone on General Motor's Corporate Staff with whom this problem could be discussed. When I mentioned to him that I knew you and that one of your assignments within General Motors was the evaluation of the health hazards posed by your corporation's usage of fiber, he concluded that it would be most advantageous for us to review the situation with you.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether or not we could arrange a meeting between you, Mr. Hendry and myself, sometime shortly after January 1, 1974. If such a meeting is possible, we would like to invite you to come to Denver where we would be very pleased to show you our new Research facilities and our proposed new Corporate Headquarters site.

If it is not possible for you to come to Denver, we, of course, would be glad to come to General Motors Technical Center at Warren, Michigan, and meet with you there.

Very truly yours,



Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Relations

15285

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Environmental Affairs Department

BD

February 8, 1974

W. H. Krebs, Ph.D.
Industrial Hygiene Department
General Motors Corporation
General Motors Technical Center
12 Mile and Mound Road
Warren, Michigan 48090

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your letter of January 21.

Noel Hendry and I will be at your office at 9:30 A.M.
on Wednesday, February 20.

We are looking forward to our meeting.

Very truly yours,



Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Relations

EMF/emr

14587

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Environmental Affairs Department

March 4, 1974

William H. Krebs, Ph.D.
Industrial Hygiene Department
General Motors Corporation
General Motors Technical Center
12 Mile and Mound Road
Warren, Michigan 48090

Dear Bill:

Attached are summaries of two papers presented at the 1973 SAE National Automobile Engineering Meeting held in Detroit on May 16, 1973. The summaries were prepared by Dr. J. W. Axelson, Manager, Asbestos Section, of our Research and Development Center.

The titles of the two papers are:

- (1) "Brake and Clutch Emissions Generated During Vehicle Operation"; Michael G. Jacko, Bendix; Robert T. DuCharme, Bendix; and Joseph H. Somers, EPA.
- (2) "Asbestos Emissions from Brake Dynamometer Tests"; A. E. Anderson, R. L. Gealer, R. C. McCane and J. W. Spys, Scientific Research Staff, Ford Motor Company.

These are the papers I mentioned to you and Mr. Castrof during our meeting in your offices on February 20.

If after reading the summaries, you wish copies of the complete reports, we will be very glad to send them to you.

Very truly yours,



Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Relations

EMF/emr

1001

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Health, Safety & Environment Department

September 13, 1974

William H. Krebs, Ph.D.
Industrial Hygiene Department
General Motors Corporation
General Motors Technical Center
12 Mile and Mound Road
Warren, Michigan 48090

Dear Bill:

In accordance with your request, attached is a copy of the label we put on our roofing product, "Asbestile Cement".

Very truly yours,



Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Affairs
Environmental Relations Section

EMF/emr and has promised to send us a copy.

Attach.

9707

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Health, Safety & Environment Department

C^{BD}

December 31, 1974

Mr. James R. Hare
Delco Products
Division of General Motors Corp.
P.O. Box 1042
Dayton, Ohio 45401

Dear Mr. Hare:

Your request for toxicological information on Johns-Manville products, addressed to our former headquarters in New York, has been referred to me for reply.

Attached are your forms DP-132 for:

JM Groove Packing 1/4" sq. (C-790)
JM 4196 Rope Packing - 3/8".

We are unable to identify the product you refer to as JM Mongul Packing 1/4" sq. (C-233).

If additional information is needed, please contact me directly.

Very truly yours,



Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Affairs

EMF/emr

Encs.

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ED

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Health, Safety & Environment Department

July 14, 1975

Mr. Gordon H. Carlson
Fisher Body Division
General Motors Corporation
Elyria Plant
Box 760
Elyria, Ohio 44035

Dear Mr. Carlson:

At the request of Dave Gilchrist, Secretary ANSI Z.9,
I enclose the following:

1. A copy of the latest draft (#5-May 5, 1975) of
Z9-2 "Fundamentals Governing the Design and
Operation of Local Exhaust Systems for the Control
of Asbestos Fiber Containing Dusts".
2. A copy of Jeremiah Lynch's letter ballot voting
on draft #4.
3. A copy of my letter of May 29, 1975 to Mr. Lynch.
4. A copy of Mr. Lynch's letter of June 30, 1975 to me.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner
Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Affairs

Doc E. J. 1115 - 28

EMF:jh

cc David E. Gilchrist

Dave:

I am hoping to attend the Aug. 5 committee meeting
in Des Plaines. I presently have a schedule conflict
that I cannot resolve until next week.

ED

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Health, Safety & Environment Department

July 29, 1975

Fisher Body Division
General Motors Corporation
Columbus Plant
200 Georgesville Road
Columbus, Ohio 43228

Attention: Process Laboratory

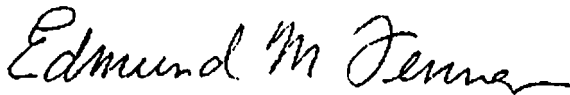
Gentlemen:

Mr. D. W. Cantwell, your Purchasing Agent, has requested that we forward to you a Material Safety Data Sheet for Johns-Manville 352 Insulating Cement (your ref. NS-3-7).

Production of this cement was discontinued in 1971. It was composed entirely of 7M13 chrysotile asbestos fiber. Our Material Safety Data Sheet for this material is enclosed.

Please contact me directly in Denver if you require additional information.

Very truly yours,



Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Affairs

EMF:jh
Encl.

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Health, Safety & Environment Department

October 29, 1975

Mr. R. R. Boyd, Chairman
Chemical Safety Committee
Harrison Radiator Division
General Motors Corporation
Lockport, New York 14094

Dear Mr. Boyd:

Your letter of October 21, 1975 addressed to our Product Information Center has been referred to me for reply.

In accordance with your request, I enclose your completed form for chemical safety data on our product COLORLITH.

Please contact me directly in Denver if you require additional toxicological information.

Very truly yours,



Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Environmental Services

EMF:jh
Encl.

17716
Bd

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

C. E. Wikel - Manager
Environmental Affairs Department

November 8, 1973

Mr. D. E. Gilchrist, Foundry Mechanical Superintendent,
John Deere Dubuque Works
Dubuque, Iowa 52001

Dear Mr. Gilchrist: I am sorry that I cannot be with you at our meeting at our plant in Dubuque, Iowa on December 5, 1973.

As the attached form indicates, I will be unable to attend the meeting of the American National Standards Institute Committee Z9 on December 5, due to a prior commitment.

Since I will be unable to attend and report on the activities of Subcommittee Z9.5, perhaps either you or John Mutchler can make the report for me.

The draft of "Safety Codes for Exhaust Ventilation - Asbestos processing" is virtually complete. However, no further work will be done on the draft nor will the draft be issued at this time. The reason for this is that I have been notified by Gerard Scannell, Director of the Office of Standards in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, that the OSHA standards for asbestos using plants are being reviewed, revised and reissued with increased emphasis on methods of dust control. It would be a waste of time and effort for Subcommittee Z9.5 to complete our draft until these revised standards have been finally promulgated.

Sorry I can't be with you on December 5.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner

Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Relations

cc: Mr. John Mutchler
George Clayton & Associates
25711 Southfield Road
Southfield, Michigan 48075

17263
BD

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Environmental Affairs Department

August 27, 1974

Mr. D. E. Gilchrist
John Deere Dubuque Works
Dubuque, Iowa 52001

Dear Dave:

I received your letter of August 21, with the written ballots concerning the draft of "American National Standard - Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems for the Control of Asbestos Fiber-Containing Dusts". The majority of the comments on the ballots marked "no" were valid and useful. I am in the process of rewriting the standard incorporating many of the Committee members' suggestions.

I expect to have the revised draft completed by late September.

I am not completely familiar with ANSI procedures but I believe that the revised draft should once again be circulated to the Committee members for their vote and comments.

Very truly yours,


Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Relations

EMF/emr

cc: Mr. John E. Mutchler
George D. Clayton & Associates

25711 Southfield Road
Southfield, Michigan 48075

ferences in bond states. The question of when portion of each ballot is placed back in benefits has stirred some debate over the issue of rates. Based on 1973 figures, the average cost of the bond is \$1.00 per \$100,000 of premium. Only \$1.00 of the \$1.00 is paid by the bondholder, the rest is paid by the insurer.

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Health, Safety & Environment Department

15139

BD

C

January 22, 1975

Mr. D. E. Gilchrist
John Deere Dubuque
Dubuque, Iowa 52001

Dear Dave:

Since my letter to you of August 27, 1974 concerning the proposed "American National Standard - Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems for the Control of Asbestos Fiber Containing Dusts", my subcommittee has prepared two more drafts.

The first draft was completed by late September as originally expected. However, the draft was not completely satisfactory and it has been done again as of December 17, 1974

This latest draft contains many of the suggestions made by members of the Z9 Committee.

I am forwarding this final draft to you for Committee vote and comments. I am also sending a copy to John Mutchler.

Please call me if there is any problem circulating the draft.

cc:
Very truly yours,



Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Affairs

EMF/emr

Enc.

cc: Mr. John Mutchler



**Johns-Manville
Sales Corporation**

Ken-Caryl Ranch
Denver, Colorado 80217

Edmund M. Fenner
Vice President
Director, Environmental Services
Health, Safety & Environment Department

September 13, 1978

W. E. Steinhauser, Manager
Purchasing Department
John Deere Foundry
East Moline, IL 61244

Dear Mr. Steinhauser:

I have been asked to reply to your letter of
August 22, 1978 to Valley Foundry Supply Co.
in which you request completion of your Material
Safety Data Sheet for our product No. 106 Asbestos
MILLBOARD.

The completed data sheet is attached.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner

EMF:jh
cc Valley Foundry

bcc R. Finkel - MWRSO

11389

BC

JOHNS-MANVILLE
RESEARCH & ENGINEERING CENTER

P. O. BOX 159 • MANVILLE, N. J. 08835 • TELEPHONE: 722-9000 • AREA CODE 201



September 9, 1969

Mr. L. B. Gibson
Safety Supervisor
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation
Newark Works
P. O. Box 671
Newark, Ohio

Dear Mr. Gibson:

Your letter of August 29, 1969, addressed to our Research Insulation Department, has been referred to me for reply.

Before I can advise you on the cutting of the Johns-Manville asbestos material you are presently using, I will need to know more about the material in question. If you could provide me with our trade name for the material or the purchase order specifications, I will then be able to prepare proper comments.

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists has proposed a new Threshold Limit Value for airborne asbestos fiber dust concentrations: The new TLV is 2 million particles per cubic foot of air when sampled by the impinger method and particle count made by light microscopy at 100X, or 12 fibers per cubic centimeter of air when sampled by the membrane filter technique and fiber counts made under phase contrast light microscopy at 430X.

In our own plants, wherever possible, at any operation that generates asbestos fiber dust, we provide mechanical ventilation equipment to maintain the dust concentrations below the proposed new TLV. In those instances where mechanical dust control cannot be provided, we insist that our employees wear a Bureau of Mines approved respirator.

For your further information, I am including two position papers prepared by Johns-Manville entitled "Asbestos and Human Health" and "Asbestos -- A Family of Minerals". I am also enclosing a booklet prepared by the National Insulation Manufacturers' Association on recommended health safety practices for handling and applying thermal insulation products containing asbestos.

If further information is needed, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Fenner, Director
Environmental Control

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EMF/ams
Enc. (3)



**Johns-Manville
Sales Corporation**

Ken-Caryl Ranch
Denver, Colorado 80217

Edmund M. Fenner
Vice President
Director, Environmental Services
Health, Safety & Environment Department

September 26, 1978

Mr. Rick D. Salzwedel
Safety Representative
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.
Ravenswood Works
P. O. Box 98
Ravenswood, WV 26164

Dear Mr. Salzwedel:

We have received the analysis report from the Microscopy Laboratory at our Research and Development Center on the material forwarded to us with your letter of August 2, 1978. This report states that the asbestos fibers in this material are predominantly heavy and thick bundles of chrysotile asbestos fiber, intimately associated with the matrix material which is Portland cement and asphalt. A very minor amount of the material, certainly less than 1%, is free asbestos fiber in respirable form.

Since the majority of the fiber present in this sample is non-respirable and intimately bound in the matrix material, it is highly unlikely that sufficient fiber of respirable size would become airborne and create a health hazard unless there is heavy traffic over the material which literally grinds fibers free. The only way to be certain of the quantity of airborne respirable fiber present is to monitor the air in the vicinity of personnel traffic using the OSHA prescribed method.

Examination of the sample of siding sent with your letter does not reveal any significant erosion. Therefore, the material on the ground must be eroding from the roof material. I would appreciate receiving a sample, if possible, of the roof sheet for examination.

9250100

Mr. Rick D. Salzwedel
Page 2
September 26, 1978

Please call me if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M Jenner

EMF:jh



Johns-Manville
Sales Corporation

Ken Caryl Ranch
Denver, Colorado 80217

Edmund M. Fenner
Vice President
Director, Environmental Services
Health, Safety & Environment Department

August 10, 1979

Mr. Ralph Fleming
Kaiser Aluminum Chemical Corp.
P. O. Box 98
Ravenswood, WV 26164

Dear Mr. Fleming:

In accordance with our telephone conversation of today,
I enclose the following:

1. 40 CFR Chapter 1, Part 61, National Emission Standards
for Hazardous Air Pollutants - Asbestos.
2. 29 CFR Part 1910.93a - Standard for Exposure to Asbestos
Dust.

I recommend that these two regulations be read very carefully,
particularly the section in the National Emissions Standards
pertinent to waste disposal.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner

EMF:jh
Encl.

1 1090
BD

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Health, Safety & Environment Department

July 28, 1975

Mr. Rex Moore
Kaiser Steel Corp.
P. O. Box 217
Fontana, California 92335

Dear Mr. Moore:

As requested in your conversation with Mr. A. L. Silva
in our Insulations Center, I enclose Material Safety
Data Sheets (OSHA Form 20) for the following Johns-
Manville products:

SUPEREX 1600
SUPEREX 1600 SG
SUPEREX 2000
SUPEREX 2000 SG
JM-23 Insulating Fire Brick

Please contact me directly in Denver if you require
additional information.

Very truly yours, . . .

Edmund M. Fenner

Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Affairs

EMF:jh
Encl.

bcc W. Matthews - LA Carson
A. Silva - 1W
R. S. Clark - 4S
R. J. Rushforth - 4S

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Health, Safety & Environment Department

April 9, 1975

Mr. Robert Tyrrell
Vice President
L. A. King Corp.
1023 West California Ave.
P. O. Box 25275
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73125

Dear Mr. Tyrrell:

George Ensign has asked me to reply to your letter to him of March 25, 1975, relating to your customers' concern with TRANSITE air duct systems.

The article from "The Norman (Okla.) Transcript" that was enclosed with your letter quotes Dr. Irving J. Selikoff "...has expressed concern about the exposure to asbestos from environmental sources such as asbestos-lined air conditioning ducts...". Dr. Selikoff is referring to the use in office buildings of the space between the false ceiling and the lower surface of the floor above as a return air plenum. In many buildings this lower surface was coated with an asbestos containing fireproofing sprayed material. This fireproofing material was friable, and had the potential for asbestos contamination of the return air stream.

Dr. Selikoff, to my knowledge, has never expressed concern with TRANSITE air duct.

Based on our tests with erosion of fiber from TRANSITE water pipe, we believe the erosion of fiber from air duct is minimal, perhaps nil. The important factor is to assure that the interior of the duct is clean before it is put into service.

We recommend that loose material be removed from the field cut surfaces at the duct outlets and that these surfaces be coated with General Electric R.T.V. 108 silicone rubber sealant or the equivalent.

Mr. Robert Tyrrell

Page 2

April 9, 1975

Please contact me directly in Denver if you require additional information.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edmund M. Fenner".

Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Affairs

EMF:jh

bcc H. M. Smith - 3S
G. Ensign - Houston

14651 BD
C

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Health, Safety & Environment Department

January 17, 1975

Mr. Dan Blake
Oakland Construction Company
1978 Southwest Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115

Dear Mr. Blake:

Confirming our telephone conversation, Johns-Manville THERMOCORE has facings of asbestos cement board. It is possible when cutting this board with power saws, either fixed or portable, that unless properly designed dust control systems are used the airborne fiber concentrations in the workplace may exceed the maximum allowed under the OSHA Asbestos Standard.

For your information I enclose a draft of a work practices bulletin that Johns-Manville is preparing for our customers who fabricate asbestos cement sheet products. I must emphasize that this pamphlet is only a draft and that the methods described in it are only suggested procedures.

As I mentioned, the 3M respirator that you are using is approved only for protection against nuisance dusts. For protection against pneumoconiosis and fibrosis producing dusts, respirators approved by the Bureau of Mines under Schedule 21B (reusable respirator) or 21C (disposable respirator) should be used.

Respirator approval by the government is being taken over by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. They have issued approval No. TC-21C-132 for 3M Company Model No. 8710 single use respirator for this service.

Please contact me directly in Denver if you have further questions.

Very truly yours,



Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Affairs

EMF/emr

Enc.



**Johns-Manville
Sales Corporation**

Ken Caryl Ranch
Denver, Colorado 80217

Edmund M. Fenner
Vice President
Director, Environmental Services
Health, Safety & Environment Department

December 28, 1978

Pat Yarmoski
Supervisor, Maintenance Control
PPG Industries, Inc.
P. O. Box 400
Wichita Falls, TX 76307

Dear Mr. Yarmoski:

I have been asked to reply to your November 6, 1978
letter to Jim Reis relative to corrugated TRANSITE.

TRANSITE is an asbestos reinforced cement sheet. If
purchased prior to 1970 the composition probably would
be:

Asbestos Fiber	35%
Silica Flour	25%
Portland Cement	40%

If purchased after 1970 the composition probably would be:

Asbestos Fiber	35%
Portland Cement	65%

The asbestos fibers are firmly bound in the cured cement
base material. Asbestos fibers will be released in
significant quantities only when sufficient mechanical
energy, such as occurs in power sawing, is applied to the
board to literally tear the fibers loose. Normal handling
procedures will not release significant quantities of
fiber.

Measurements we have made indicate that power sawing will
release fibers in excess of the OSHA allowable, but
drilling holes in a vertical surface and cutting with a
hand saw or slow speed saber saw generally should not.

14549BD

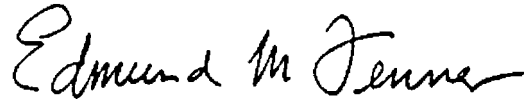
BD

Pat Yarmoski
Page 2
December 28, 1978

To protect employees that are doing occasional repair work on corrugated TRANSITE siding involving the use of power tools, it is best that employees who might be exposed to airborne fibers wear respirators approved for protection against asbestos.

Please contact me directly in Denver if this information is insufficient for your needs.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Edmund M. Jenner". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Edmund M. Jenner".

EMF:jh

bcc J. V. Magee

10752



**Johns-Manville
Sales Corporation**

Ken Carl Branch
Denver, Colorado 80217

Edmund M. Fenner
Vice President
Director, Environmental Services
Health, Safety & Environment Department

June 16, 1977

Mr. T. J. Porritt, President
Peoria Bearing Co.
1515 N. E. Adams Street
Peoria, IL 61601

Dear Mr. Porritt:

Your letter of May 26, 1977 addressed to our sales office in Manville, New Jersey has been referred to me for reply.

The information your customer, Caterpillar, requested is shown on the attached sheet.

Please contact me directly in Denver if this information is insufficient for your needs.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner

EMF:jb
Encl.

cc - G. E. Beyerwalter - MWR50

0070100

Question No.

Product	1	2	3	4	5
THUNDER-PAC 1000	95%	None	Handling & fabricating will release fibers.	NA	Yes
C6 Rajah Packing	50%	Rubber Coating	Should not exceed OSHA allowable limits.	NA	No
1 1/2" Dia. Asbestos Rope	95%	None	Handling & fabricating will release fibers.	NA	Yes
Manhole Gaskets	40%	Rubber Impregnant	Should not exceed OSHA allowable limits.	NA	No

In all cases the asbestos fiber used is chrysotile.



Johns-Manville

At Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217
(303) 770-1000

6710
(21) *Egging*
Due *done.*

January 28, 1972

Mr. C. W. Holtermann, Vice President
Porter Hayden Company
P.O. Box 476
Edison, N.J. 08817

Dear Mr. Holtermann:

C. L. Sheckler, in his letter to you of January 10, 1972, requests that I provide you with information relating to our evaluation of vacuum cleaners.

In the heavy duty field the two best units that we have found are both manufactured by:

The U.S. Hoffman Machinery Corp.
103 4th Ave.
New York, N.Y.

These units require 220/440 volt, 3-phase power and are available in 5, 7½ and 10 HP motors. The only difference is their size and dust capacity.

Unfortunately, I believe Hoffman has recently changed the designation of these machines. The last designations we had were:

A - for the larger unit
Special Johns-Manville HV-37
B - for the smaller unit
Hoffco-Vac HV 155.

In the smaller vacuum cleaner using 110 volt, single phase power, there is only one we consider satisfactory, since it is provided with internal filtration. Other models we have evaluated had better cleaning performance but were provided with an external bag that would have to be cleaned and replaced. This unit is manufactured by:

Breuer Electrical Manufacturing Co.
Chicago, Illinois 60640,

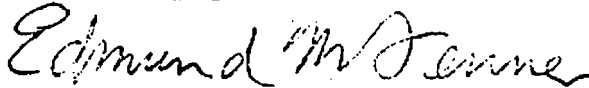
and is designated as their Model 310 revised to operate with a drum cover attachment on 30 or 55 gallon drums.

Mr. C. W. Holtermann
Page 2
January 28, 1972

All the vacuum cleaners I have described have the feature whereby the dust catching pan or barrel may be lined with a plastic bag and this bag tied and thrown away when full, thus eliminating the necessity for manual emptying of the dust catching device.

I suggest that before you purchase any vacuum cleaner, you have them evaluate it in your plant to determine its effectiveness for your particular operation.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edmund M. Fenner".

Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Environmental Control

EMF/ems

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Environmental Affairs Department

May 20, 1974

Mr. Thomas Butler
Pratt & Whitney
P.O. Box 2691
West Palm Beach, Fla. 33402

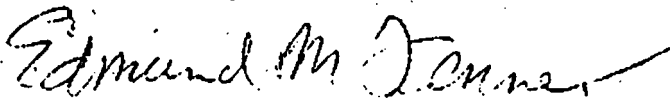
Dear Mr. Butler:

In accordance with our telephone conversation of Friday, May 17, I enclose the following information on dust control:

- (1) Engineering Information Bulletin - Dust Control for Portable Tools.
- (2) Sketches showing suggested designs for dust control hoods on table saws, radial arm saws and dry stone saws.
- (3) Information on manufacturers who make vacuum cleaners and inexpensive dust collectors that could be adapted for dust control on portable tools.

I hope this information will be of value to you. Please contact us again if additional information is required.

Very truly yours,


Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Relations

EMF/emr

Attachs.

11559A/B
Dust Control
for Small Tools

THOMAS BUTLER (305-844-7311)

PRATT & WHITNEY
PO BOX 2691
WEST PALM BEACH
FLORIDA, 33402

Dust collection

Info on portable sensor
fixed sensor

Suction source

9611

BD

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Health, Safety & Environment Department

November 22, 1974

Mr. Charles J. DeSimone
Senior Industrial Hygienist
HASE, "C" Bldg. B
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft
East Hartford, CONN 06108

Dear Mr. DeSimone:

In accordance with the request in your letter of October 29, 1974, I am enclosing a U.S. Department of Labor Material Safety Data Sheet for our F-100 FLEXIBLE MIN-K.

If additional information is required, please contact me directly.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner
Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Affairs

Costs are highly variable. In our experience with an EMF/emr control system that was installed in our plant, it costs \$1 million per foot Enc. air per minute and would cost up to \$10,000,000 to duplicate.

It would be more than an average size system in our plant. It would be a very large system--worth the cost.

These costs are highly variable.

I hope this will help answer your question.

10012000

C

Johns-Manville Corporation

13492
BD

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Health, Safety & Environment Department

June 13, 1975

Mr. Walter Merl
Pratt and Whitney Aircraft
400 Main Street
East Hartford, Conn. 06118

Dear Mr. Merl:

Our Product Information Center has asked me to write you concerning our product MARINITE and its compliance with the OSHA asbestos standard.

The only stipulation in this standard that relates specifically to the product is labeling. OSHA requires a caution label on any asbestos-containing product that could during "any reasonably foreseeable use" generate airborne concentrations of asbestos fiber in excess of their exposure limits.

MARINITE is a labeled product because if it is machined, particularly sawn, on fabricating equipment without proper dust control, fiber in excess of the allowable limits could be released. However, our customers are successfully fabricating MARINITE using equipment with standard exhaust ventilation systems; fabricating without exceeding the OSHA exposure limits.

Please contact me directly in Denver if I have not answered your question.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner
Director, Technical Affairs

BCC: Ann Padovani, 1W/4

11088
BJ

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Health, Safety & Environment Department

August 4, 1975

Mr. Charles J. DeSimone
Senior Industrial Hygienist
HASE, "C" Building
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft
East Hartford, Connecticut 06108

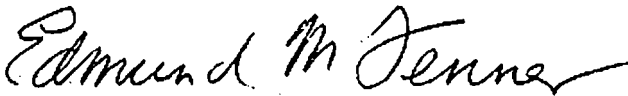
Dear Mr. DeSimone:

In response to the request in your letter of July 11, 1975, enclosed are Material Safety Data Sheets (OSHA Form 20) and technical brochures on the following Johns-Manville products:

METAL-ON (THERMO-12 Pipe Insulation)
MICROLITE Fiber Glass Duct Liner
FIBERCHROME Refractory Fiber Felt

Please contact me directly in Denver if you require additional information on these products.

Very truly yours,


Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Affairs

EMF:jh

Encl.

11285

BT

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Health, Safety & Environment Department

September 23, 1975

Mr. Charles J. DeSimone
Senior Industrial Hygienist
HASE, "C" Bldg. B
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft
East Hartford, Connecticut 06108

Dear Mr. DeSimone:

Your letter of September 12, 1975 addressed to our Sales Office in Manville, New Jersey has been referred to me for reply.

In accordance with your request, I enclose a Material Safety Data Sheet for our product PLASTISEAL F. Please note that the major component of this product is called Q-Seal and is purchased by us from Zophar Mills Inc. A copy of their Material Safety Data Sheet is also enclosed.

Please contact me directly in Denver if you require additional information.

Very truly yours,



Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Environmental Services

EMF:jh
Encl.

bcc R. J. Rushforth - 4W



**Johns-Manville
Sales Corporation**

Ken-Caryl Ranch
Denver, Colorado 80217

Edmund M. Fenner
Vice President
Director, Environmental Services
Health, Safety & Environment Department

November 27, 1979

Mr. Owen H. Kriege
Assistant Manager
Materials Engineering & Research Laboratory
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Group
Commercial Products Division
Plant M
Middletown, CT 06457

Dear Mr. Kriege:

We have reviewed your list of Johns-Manville products purchased by Pratt & Whitney Aircraft that accompanied your letter of November 12, 1979. Attached to this letter is data relative to the asbestos fiber content of those products we have been able to identify.

Certain of the products in this listing apparently are made specially for Pratt & Whitney and we are unable to identify them here. Therefore we have sent the list of unidentified products to our manufacturing locations requesting information as to asbestos content. This additional information will be forwarded to you as soon as it is received.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner

EMF:jh
Attach.

Johns-Manville Products Purchased by Pratt & Whitney

Asbestos Fiber Content

Pratt & Whitney No.

1 through 27

Percent of Asbestos

All MIN-K products have been manufactured without asbestos fiber since 1974. Prior to that time, asbestos content was as follows:

500 Series	5%
1301	5%
200	5%
Flexible	10-15%

31	11%
33	75%
35	95%
38	50%
39	None
40	25%
42	25%
43	30%
44	55%
45	100%
46	25%
50	35%
51	25%
53	None
55	None
58	None
65	85%
67	None
68	None
69	None
70	None
71	None
75	40%
77	80%
79	None
80	None
81	None
82	None
85	None
84	None
86	None
87	25%
89	65%
94	25%

14951
BT

C

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Environmental Affairs Department

June 14, 1973

Mr. R. Wright
Vice-President
Proko
1910 Wall Street
Dallas, Texas 75215

Dear Mr. Wright:

Your inquiry to Johns-Manville concerning the application of the National Emission Standards for Asbestos to your operation has been referred to me for reply.

It is my interpretation that these standards are applicable to your industry. Therefore, you must complete and file their four page source report. I strongly recommend that you contact your local regional office of the EPA, which is located at 1600 Patterson Street in Dallas, for assistance in completing the report.

Our contact with the various regional offices of the EPA have shown them very willing to help.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner

Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Environmental Affairs

EMF/emr



Johns-Manville

Johns-Manville

Greenwood Plaza

Denver, Colorado 80217

(303) 770-1000

Denver, Colorado 80217

Environmental Affairs Department

Environmental Affairs Department

March 5, 1973

March 5, 1973

Mr. C. W. Biederman

Reynolds Metals Company

P.O. Box 520

Arkadelphia, Arkansas 71923

Assistant General Director

Dear Mr. Biederman: ^{Business Association}

100 Rhode Island Ave., N.W.

In accordance with your request of today, I enclose a memorandum I had previously written that describes the monitoring and analysis equipment used in the membrane filter/personal air sampler method of evaluating asbestos fiber dust levels. I will be available to attend the training of the new equipment at your facility.

A more complete description of the equipment and the procedure may be found in a pamphlet entitled "Sampling and Evaluating Airborne Asbestos Dust", dated January 1973 and published by:

The Division of Training

National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health

U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare

Health Services & Mental Health Administration

Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner

Edmund M. Fenner, Director

Technical Relations

EMF/emr

Enc.

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X

C BD

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BT

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Environmental Affairs Department

January 7, 1974

J. M. MacMillan, M.D.
Reynolds Metals Company
P.O. Box 27003
Richmond, VA 23261

Dear Dr. MacMillan:

On December 3, 1973, I wrote to you inquiring if there were any pre-programs yet available for the meeting of the American Academy of Occupational Medicine to be held in San Francisco, March 13-15, 1974.

Since members of our Industrial Health and Corporate Medical Staff are still interested in attending this meeting, I would appreciate any advance information you could send us.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner

Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Relations

EMF/emr

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Health, Safety & Environment Department

May 17, 1976

Mr. John Martinski
Rockwell International
4300 5th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43216

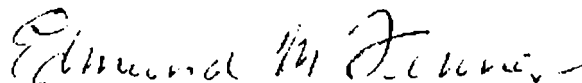
Dear Mr. Martinski:

In accordance with our telephone conversation of today,
I enclose a draft copy of our proposed work practices
entitled:

"Recommended Work Practices - Shop and
Field Fabrication of Asbestos Sheet
Products"

Please contact me again if you have questions concerning
the fabrication of asbestos-containing products.

Very truly yours,



Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Environmental Services
Vice President, Johns-Manville
Sales Corporation

EMF:jh
Encl.

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Health, Safety & Environment Department

August 29, 1975

BD
017188

Mr. Jerry Ransdell
Shell Chemical Co.
P. O. Box 2633
Deer Park, Texas 77536

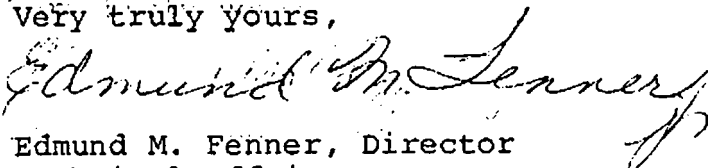
Dear Mr. Ransdell:

Your recent request for a Material Safety Data Sheet has been referred to me for reply.

In accordance with your request, I enclose a Material Safety Data Sheet (OSHA Form 20) for our product THERMO-12.

Please contact me directly in Denver if you require additional information.

Very truly yours,


Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Technical Affairs

EMF:jh
Encl.

bcc R. Harrod - Houston

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BP

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Health, Safety & Environment Department

November 6, 1975

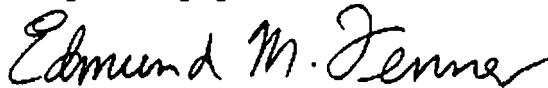
Mr. David Atwood
Shell Oil Co.
P. O. Box 2063
One Shell Plaza
Houston, TX 77001

Dear Mr. Atwood:

I enclose one copy of a recently completed document
"Recommended Work Practices - Shop and Field
Fabrication of Asbestos Sheet Products."

This actually is a draft document. The final has
not been completed. I would appreciate any comments
and criticisms you would care to make.

Very truly yours,



Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Environmental Services

EMF:jh
Encl.

11475

X

C

**JOHNS-MANVILLE
RESEARCH & ENGINEERING CENTER**

P. O. BOX 159 • MANVILLE, N. J. 08835 • TELEPHONE: 722-9000 • AREA CODE 201



BT

February 5, 1969

Mr. William A. DeMay
Personnel Manager
Southwest Grease & Oil Co., Inc.
Battenfeld Division
3148 Roanoke Road
Kansas City, Missouri 64111

Dear Mr. DeMay:

Your letter of January 22, 1969, directed to our Kansas City office, has been referred to me for reply.

The health hazard to workers exposed to asbestos fiber can be controlled. The best method is mechanical dust control equipment that will maintain the airborne concentration of asbestos fiber below the Threshold Limit Value. Threshold Limit Values are set for toxic materials by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. TLV's refer to airborne concentration of substances and represent conditions under which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed, day after day, without adverse effect. The proposed TLV for asbestos fiber is 2 million particles per cubic foot (2MPPCF) or 12 fibers per cc (12 f/cc).

The methods for determining airborne asbestos fiber concentrations have been established by the United States Public Health Service. Detailed information as to sampling and analysis techniques may be obtained from Mr. Howard Ayer, whose address is:

Field Studies
Occupational Health Program
United States Public Health Service
1014 Broadway
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Telephone Number: 513-684-2691.

Without seeing your operation, I cannot recommend a type or manufacturer of mechanical dust control equipment. I suggest you consult a dust control equipment manufacturer or system designer in your area who could recommend the best system for your process.

11100

Mr. William A. DeMay

-2-

February 5, 1969

If atmospheric contamination cannot be maintained below the TLV, then any of your workers exposed should wear a respirator approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for protection against toxic dusts not significantly more toxic than lead. Respirators of this type are manufactured by American Optical Company, Mine Safety Appliance Company, Willson Products, and others.

I am enclosing a paper that has been prepared by Johns-Manville on this subject entitled "Asbestos and Human Health".

If this information is insufficient or inadequate for your purposes, please contact me for further clarification.

Very truly yours,

B. M. Fenner, Director
Environmental Control

EMF/ems

Attach.

bcc: H. M. Ball - GHQ
F. J. Solon, Jr. - GHQ
W. P. Raines - GHQ
T. M. Jackson - DHQ (3)
H. C. Donovan
File
C

11395

BD

JOHNS-MANVILLE
RESEARCH & ENGINEERING CENTER

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November 18, 1969

Dr. Stephen Holmes
Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd.
P. O. Box #40
Rochdale, Lancashire,
England

Dear Dr. Holmes:

I have just finished re-reading "A Dust Survey Carried Out in Buildings Incorporating Asbestos-Based Materials in Their Construction", written by J. C. Byrom, A. A. Hodgson and yourself, and published in the Annals of Occupational Hygiene, Volume 12, pp. 141-145.

My re-reading prompted me to write this letter to inquire if you had ever done any sample evaluation by electron microscopy, either in this survey or others. If you have done electron microscope analysis, I would very much appreciate knowing the method you used regardless of whether your final result was expressed in micrograms per cubic meter or fibers per cubic centimeter.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edmund M. Fenner".

Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Environmental Control

EMF/ems

3001100



**Johns-Manville
Sales Corporation**

Kenn Caryl Ranch
Denver, Colorado 80217

Edmund M. Fenner
Vice President
Director, Environmental Services
Health, Safety & Environment Department

November 23, 1976

Mr. C. W. Bott
Industrial Hygiene Dept.
Union Carbide
Technical Center - Building 701-103
So. Charleston, WV 25303

Dear Mr. Bott:

Enclosed is a pamphlet prepared by Johns-Manville entitled, "Recommended Work Practices - Shop and Field Fabrication of Asbestos Sheet Products." This pamphlet includes the design for hoods on portable power tools that I mentioned during my presentation on Friday, November 19 to the NIOSH Industrial Hygiene Engineering School.

I enclose additional materials that Johns-Manville has prepared on asbestos that may be of interest and value.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner

EMF:jh
Encl.

AL 102691890

Johns-Manville

At Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217
(303) 770-1000

220

220

September 15, 1972

Mr. John L. Meyers
Union Carbide Corporation
Calidria Asbestos
4625 Royal Ave.
P.O. Box 579

Dear John:

Matt Swetonic has told me that you have agreed to serve on the AIA Environmental Control Subcommittee. I appreciate very much your taking on this responsibility.

Now, with eight members on the committee, we can spread the work a little further than we could with the original three-man committee.

At the present time there are four jobs facing us:

- (1) Review of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standard for "Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems for the Control of Asbestos Dusts". This Standard is being written by Joe Goldfield, our Manager of Air Engineering, and me. The draft of this Standard cannot be completed until the EPA has issued its regulations for the control of airborne emissions from asbestos-using processes. I am informed that the EPA Standards will not be ready before mid-October. Therefore, the draft of the ANSI Standards probably will not be forwarded to you for review before November 15, 1972.
- (2) Review and comment on the EPA Standards mentioned in paragraph (1) when they are finally issued.
- (3) Assist the four-man industry committee appointed by the AIA to serve on the fifteen-man Department of Labor ad hoc Committee to investigate alternate methods for evaluating airborne concentrations of asbestos fiber. The four-man AIA committee is:

E. M. Fenner - Johns-Manville
E. J. Bulava - Johns-Manville
W. Passuliotis - GAF
I. Weaver - Raybestos-Manhattan.

Mr. John Meyers
Page 2
September 15, 1972

- (4) Work with AIA's Environmental Control Consultant, Cliff Sheckler, on the preparation of a work practices manual for use by our industry customers.

I don't see any need for us to meet as a committee more than once a year. I believe the majority of business can be transacted by letter or telephone.

Thanks again.

Very truly yours,



Edmund M. Fenner, Chairman
Environmental Control Subcommittee of AIA

EMF/emr

11360

JOHNS-MANVILLE
RESEARCH & ENGINEERING CENTER

P. O. BOX 159 • MANVILLE, N. J. 08835 • TELEPHONE: 722-9000 • AREA CODE 201



November 18, 1969

Mr. Peter Kostic
Safety Administrator
Dewey & Almy Chemical Div.
W. R. Grace & Co.
62 Whittemore Ave.
Cambridge, Mass. 02140

Dear Pete:

As mentioned in Volume 1, No. 3 of the "Industrial Hygiene Progress Reports", we experimented with two types of shipping bags for dust free mixing of asbestos insulation cement. The second bag probably will be our standard.

The first bag tested is illustrated in the Progress Report. It was developed by M. B. McBrien of Waterloo-Kitchener Insulation, Limited, and is manufactured by Union Carbide. This bag, after filling, must be either heat sealed or sewn, and because of the nature of the material, heat sealing is not satisfactory. Water is introduced into the mix through the capped opening labeled "Water Inlet" in bags as pictured with Mr. O'Brien. This bag was eliminated because our present filling stations are designed for valve type bags, and do not have sewing equipment.

The second bag is a Bemis Stress-Safe, heavy duty polyethylene bag, 22-in. by 36-in., made of .008 transparent film and having a 6-in. tuck-in valve. This bag is suitable for our filling equipment and has performed well in job site tests. When adding water, the workman inserts a hose into the bag through the opened valve, and firmly holds the hose in place by clutching it through the plastic of the valve.

I will be glad to send you a sample of each bag.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Environmental Control

EMF/ems

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JOHNS-MANVILLE
RESEARCH & ENGINEERING CENTER

P. O. BOX 159 • MANVILLE, N. J. 08835 • TELEPHONE: 722-9000 • AREA CODE 201



November 11, 1969

Mr. Peter Kostic
Safety Administrator
Dewey & Almy Chemical Div.
W. R. Grace & Co.
62 Whittemore Ave.
Cambridge, Mass. 02140

Dear Pete:

I attach one copy of our Drawing #26328-1 that shows variations on a basic method for dust control on the Moody Fluffer. I am also sending the drawing with a copy of this letter to Mr. Schneider.

The basic principle utilizes a settling box to control the windage and dust generated by the fluffer. Note that the large dual settling box is not required if the Moody discharges into a pneumatic conveying system.

Scheme 1 shows the Moody equipped with a powered feed conveyor and dust hood for control of dust created during the bag opening operation. Scheme 2 utilizes the standard method of feeding the unit.

We have never built either of the combinations shown. We have successfully equipped one Moody with a small single settling box for control of dust. We have built Scheme 1 type hoods for other fiber opening applications.

Our Asbestos Fiber Engineering Department advises that dust generation also can be minimized by reducing the rotational speed of the unit to about 550 rpm.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Environmental Control

EMF/ems

Attach.

cc: Mr. R. E. Schneider (w/attach.)

015684

JOHNS-MANVILLE
RESEARCH & ENGINEERING CENTER

P. O. BOX 159 • MANVILLE, N. J. 08835 • TELEPHONE: 722-9000 • AREA CODE 201



December 2, 1969

Mr. Peter Kostic
Safety Administrator
Dewey and Almy Chemical Division
W. R. Grace and Co.
62 Whittemore Ave.
Cambridge, Mass. 02140

Dear Pete:

Under separate cover I am sending you one sample of each of the two bags we investigated, as requested in your letter of November 25.

Bag #1 is the Canadian developed bag with the cappable water inlet.

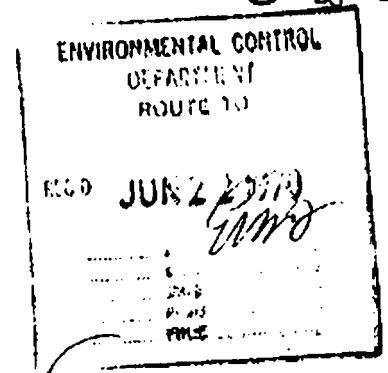
Bag #2 is the one that Johns-Manville is presently using for field evaluation.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Environmental Control

EMF/ems

bcc: N. W. Hendry - Asbestos 1500
J. F. Reis - Boston Sales
E. M. Fenner
File
Chrono



June 19, 1970

Mr. Peter Kostic
Safety Administrator
Industrial Chemicals Group
W. R. Grace & Company
62 Whitmore Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 01240

Dear Pete:

Thank you very much for the information you gave me in our phone conversation of June 17, 1970. As I indicated to you, there has been some new data developed by Dr. J. C. McDonald, Department of Epidemiology and Health, McGill University. The article is entitled, "Research on Asbestos and Health: A Progress Report to Employers and Employees of the Quebec Asbestos Mining Industry".

I feel that Dr. McDonald's contribution is of considerable value and certainly reinforces my thinking that asbestos, with the proper environmental health safety precautions exercised, presents no hazard to either the people working with it or to the public in general. It is evident that the problem that develops with asbestos is one that is characteristic of all diseases coming from exposure to dust and is based on a time-dose relationship. It is also interesting to know that he comes to a semi-conclusion that there are other unknown factors involved in the creation of cancerous conditions, other than the mere presence of asbestos fiber.

Thanks again for supplying me with the official position of the W. R. Grace Company, particularly with respect to your Zonolite Division. If I run across any further information on the general subject, you may be assured that I'll pass it on to you.

Very truly yours,

H. G. Donovan
Product Marketing Manager

attachment

AFD
Purd
104

HJW
Chad
Top

February 29, 1972

Mr. R. L. Briggs
Manager of Purchasing
W. R. Grace & Co.
Polyfibrone Division
Northwest Industrial Park
North Avenue
Burlington, Mass. 01803

Dear Mr. Briggs:

Recently you requested toxicological information concerning
Johns-Manville Paperbestos #5.

Enclosed please find a U. S. Department of Labor Material Safety
Data Sheet providing the requested information.

If you require additional information, and I can be of any
further assistance, please contact me.

Very truly yours,

C. L. Sheckler
Manager, Accident Prevention
and Health Administration

CLS:law/R
Encl.

cc: N. W. Hendry - AFD Asbestos
H. G. Donovan - Research
E. M. Venner - Denver



Emm

Johns-Manville Corporation

Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Health, Safety & Environment Department

March 19, 1976

Mr. W. T. Brennan
Plant Engineer
Westinghouse Electric Corp.
Sharon, PA 16146

Dear Mr. Brennan:

W. C. Roth, Marketing Manager in our Electrical Insulation Department, has requested that I write you concerning possible use by Westinghouse Electric Corporation of Johns-Manville QUINTEX electrical insulation in dry-type transformer manufacturing. The decision to write this letter developed in a conversation between your Mr. Harry Sheppard and W. C. Roth.

QUINTEX paper is made from specially purified chrysotile asbestos fiber and a latex binder. We can understand, in considering the use of QUINTEX, your concern about the applicability of the OSHA standard for exposure to asbestos dust. To familiarize you with this standard, I enclose a copy of pages 11320 through 11322 from the Federal Register, Volume 37, No. 110 - Wednesday, June 7, 1972. It describes the standard in its entirety. The three segments in the standard of greatest concern are:

1. Medical Surveillance
 2. Monitoring
 3. Exposure Limits
1. The OSHA standard requires that annual medical examinations be given to all employees in an occupation exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fiber. This requirement can be met at a reasonable cost, particularly in a plant where some form of medical examination presently is being offered to employees.
 2. The OSHA standard requires that initial monitoring to determine airborne concentrations of asbestos dust be performed in asbestos-using operations. If initial monitoring determines that fiber levels are below the

Mr. W. T. Brennan
Page 2
March 19, 1976

prescribed exposure limits then repeat monitoring is performed with "such frequency and pattern as to represent with reasonable accuracy the levels of exposure of employees." The frequency and pattern of repeat monitoring is left to the discretion of the employer. The initial monitoring tests can be performed at a nominal cost either by your own industrial hygienists or one of the consulting firms in the Pittsburgh area that offer this service.

3. The present exposure limit specified by the OSHA standard is 5 fibers greater than 5 micrometers in length per cubic centimeter of air as an 8-hour time-weighted average concentration. Effective July 1, 1976, this exposure limit becomes 2 fibers greater than 5 micrometers in length per cubic centimeter of air. Tests that we have performed at our Tilton plant using QUINTEX I indicate a ready compliance with these limits during winding, unwinding, slitting and shearing operations. Actual fiber counts we obtained during our plant tests are as follows:

<u>Operation</u>	<u>TWA Fiber Counts</u>
Winding & Unwinding	0.1 f/cc
Shear Slitting	0.1 f/cc
Shearing (QUINTEXBORD ST)	1.1 f/cc

These operations were performed without mechanical exhaust ventilation systems on the equipment.

To provide additional information on test work we have done, I enclose a paper excerpted from a presentation I made at the 11th Electrical/Electronics Insulation Conference.

It is obvious from these data that the asbestos in QUINTEX is firmly bound so that in processing operations normal to dry-type transformer manufacturing, worker exposure to asbestos fiber is well below the prescribed OSHA exposure limits.

Mr. W. T. Brennan
Page 3
March 19, 1976

I recognize that what I have discussed in this letter are basic facts and undoubtedly there will be amplification and additional information required before you and your associates can reach a decision. We suggest that, at the earliest opportunity, your representatives meet with us, as our guests, at our plant in Tilton, New Hampshire. This facility is devoted entirely to the production of Johns-Manville electrical insulation papers, boards and composites. These products are primarily based on chrysotile asbestos fiber. A visit to this facility is essential since it will give your group an opportunity to see the handling of QUINTEX and companion products first hand and to consult with our manufacturing personnel. In addition, we will be prepared to answer other questions on the subject.

I appreciate this opportunity to write you and hope to meet with you soon in Tilton.

Very truly yours,



Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Environmental Services

EMF:jh
Encl.

cc George E. Laverty
Safety Engineer - Westinghouse

Harry Sheppard
Westinghouse

Fred Britt
Westinghouse

bcc W. C. Roth - 4S4
E. G. Willcox - 4S4
E. F. Cramer - 4S4
A. B. Moore - 4S4
J. J. Barna - R&D
M. C. Hutchins - TIL
R. D. Welch - Oakbrook
C. B. Yuill - RDI, Claysville
PA



**Johns-Manville
Sales Corporation**

Ken-Caryl Ranch
Denver, Colorado 80217

Edmund M. Fenner
Vice President
Director, Environmental Services
Health, Safety & Environment Department

11125

September 28, 1978

Mr. E. H. Ruehl
Westinghouse Electric Corp.
1945 Craig Road
Creve Coeur, MO 63141

Dear Mr. Ruehl:

Ms. Janice Barrier, Industrial Hygienist in the St. Louis office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, has asked me to forward to you a Material Safety Data Sheet (Form OSHA-20) for our product Asbestos EBONY.

This data sheet is enclosed.

Very truly yours,

EMF:jh
Encl.



**Johns-Manville
Sales Corporation**

11066

11

Ken-Caryl Ranch
Denver, Colorado 80217

Edmund M. Fenner
Vice President
Director, Environmental Services
Health, Safety & Environment Department

July 27, 1977

Mr. Leon Eriv
Materials & Process Engineer
Westinghouse Elevator Company
Medium Speed Elevator Division
Box 190
Dover, New Jersey 07801

Dear Mr. Eriv:

Your letter of July 19, 1977 inquiring as to the percentage of asbestos in Johns-Manville TRANSITE has been referred to me for reply.

This product contains, by weight, approximately 40% chrysotile asbestos fiber.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner

EMF:jh

Johns-Manville
Sales Corporation

006148

Ken-Caryl Ranch
Denver, Colorado 80217

Edmund M. Fenner
Vice President
Director, Environmental Services
Health, Safety & Environment Department

September 6, 1979

Mr. John Boren
Young Roofing Co.
623 Bergma St.
Louisville, KY 40203

Dear Mr. Boren:

I have been informed by Jim Wolfe, your local Johns-Manville sales representative, through Bill Diedrich in our Building Systems Division headquarters that the DuPont Company is concerned about the use of Asbestile Cement on their buildings.

Asbestile Cement, as I am sure you know, is primarily a cut back asphalt reinforced with limestone, Portland Cement and asbestos fiber; the asbestos fiber content is only 10%. This product we classify as an encapsulated material, meaning that during application, airborne fibers in excess of the OSHA prescribed exposure limits will not be created.

If DuPont's concern is fiber release during weathering rather than during application, we have not attempted to measure the amount of fiber released during weathering because we believe the rate would be so low that an accurate measurement would be impossible.

Please contact me directly in Denver if you believe these comments will not satisfy DuPont.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner

EMF:jh

cc W. Diedrich - 2-10
J. Wolfe - NCRSO