

FILE NAME: American Cyanamid (AMCY)

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J. Railroad Companies

The railroad industry trade group, Association of American Railroads, convened annual meetings of its Medical and Surgical Section annually, starting in 1921. The proceedings of these meetings show that they were attended by doctors from the major railroads throughout the United States. The proceedings from 1935 specifically note that asbestosis was a concern to railroad industry doctors, and that education of the workers, hygiene measures, medical evaluations with chest X-ray, air sampling, and respiratory protection were advisable. Similar points were recorded in the medical section proceedings for the years 1937 and 1951-1953. The 1958 proceedings noted that asbestos dust inhalation could also cause cancer of the lungs. Historic documents of railroads operating in Illinois in 1937 record the development of a detailed list of procedures to be followed in the handling of asbestos insulation used on steam locomotives. Railway claims agents also wrote about asbestosis in the 1930s. This awareness of asbestos hazards is recorded in my book on the public health history of asbestos (Asbestos: Medical and Legal Aspects 5th Ed. Aspen, NY, 2005, pp. 646-650).

K. American Cyanamid Company n/k/a Wyeth Holdings Corporation

In my opinion, to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, based on my knowledge of **American Cyanamid** and my review of the materials that have been provided, American Cyanamid certainly by 1948 had knowledge of asbestos hazards, knew how to prevent workers from developing asbestos diseases and take home exposures. Further, American Cyanamid was aware at least by 1964 at the latest of the association between asbestos exposure and mesothelioma. The information available to American Cyanamid was available to companies using asbestos and asbestos products. A list of the documents I reviewed specific to American Cyanamid is attached as an Attachment "3" to this report. Further, American Cyanamid:

- Was a fortune 500 company in the chemical and pharmaceutical business;
- Had 50 plus plants in the United States and a number of plants outside of the United States;
- Used asbestos filter material and asbestos finished products at their plants. American Cyanamid manufactured and distributed asbestos-containing products starting in 1963, as noted in their answers to interrogatories;
- Was a member of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation (IHF) from 1943-1954;
- Dr. D.O. Hamblin, American Cyanamid's medical director, was associated with the IHF since 1943;
- Dr. Hamblin controlled the activities of American Cyanamid's Industrial Hygiene Department;
- Mr. Bradley, as industrial hygienist of American Cyanamid, actively participated in the IHF and published reports of annual meetings of the IHF;
- In 1947, Dr. Hamblin, based on his expertise, was invited by the NY University College of Medicine, Department of Preventative Medicine, to be a member of the newly formed Advisory Committee for the Institute of Industrial and Social Medicine. The committee was being formed, in part, due to the request of Dr. Anthony Lanza, who had just accepted a professorship of Industrial Medicine at the university.
- The Industrial Hygiene Department of American Cyanamid operated under the direction of William Bradley (1944 to 1960). According to Mr. Bradley, American Cyanamid had one of the largest industrial hygiene groups in the industry; the industrial hygienists had experience in toxicology, chemistry and engineering. Mr. Bradley conducted asbestos animal studies prior to 1944; he was one of the founders of the Michigan Industrial Hygiene Society in 1937. By the mid-1940s, leading industrial

hygienists were aware of the fact that asbestos was among the air contaminants for which some states had set maximum allowable concentrations and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists was recommending such limits. American Cyanamid industrial hygienist William Andresen knew that ACGIH guidelines recommending a maximum concentration for asbestos and other air contaminant exposures were not expressed as being "fine lines between safe and unsafe."

- William Bradley, as an employee of American Cyanamid, made a presentation in the early 1950s in which he addressed asbestosis and means for its prevention. (Industrial Hygiene Considerations in the Manufacture of Reinforced Plastics, 1953)
- American Cyanamid had corporate industrial hygienists (i.e. William Bradley, John Pendergrass, William Andresen, James Rook, J. Brennan Gisclard) and industrial sometimes hygienists at the plant level. Every year the TLVs were distributed to all industrial hygienists.
- American Cyanamid had such a sophisticated IH department, that it offered its services in an advisory capacity to other companies.
- American Cyanamid industrial hygienist John Pendergrass attended a presentation by Dr. Selikoff in 1964 regarding asbestos exposure and cancer (Pendergrass deposition including pp. 20, 80, 85-86).
- American Cyanamid had a department devoted to scientific and medical research. American Cyanamid kept abreast of scientific data and research through medical journals maintained in the corporate library and plant libraries including the Journal of American Industrial Hygiene Association, Journal of Occupational Health and JAMA. (Pendergrass deposition)

The applicable work place safety and sanitation laws required American Cyanamid to protect its Fort Worth, Texas plant protect employees from asbestos exposure include:

1958 Texas Occupational Health Regulation—Maximum Permissible
Concentrations of Atmospheric Contaminants in Places of Employment
1972 OSHA asbestos standards

- American Cyanamid Fort Worth plant workers do not recall any surveillance or preventative methods used at the plant by American Cyanamid in a manner that would have prevented Mr. Murphy's asbestos exposure. Cyanamid did not provide respiratory protection from asbestos for the Fort Worth plant employees and did not inform the plant employees concerning asbestos hazards or asbestos safety issue. There was no industrial hygienist on staff at the Fort Worth plant. American Cyanamid corporate representative Boyle was not aware of any dust measurements or other measures taken specifically at the Fort Worth plant by American Cyanamid to comply with the 1958 Texas occupational health regulation or the 1972 OSHA regulation. (Dr. Longo report).

- American Cyanamid was a member or had employees that were members of the following trade associations in at least the following time frames (American Cyanamid discovery answers Murphy, Directories of Industrial Hygiene):

Industrial Hygiene Foundation 1943 – 1954; 1967-1968

National Safety Council 1946 to 1980

AIHA 1944 to 1980

ACGIH 1962; 1969-72; 1976-1980