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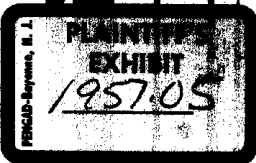
Navalis Insulation Co. Ltd.

Asbestosis Statistics

From 1949 to date

1. There have been 18 cases certified by the Medical Board.
14 of them were Boiler Coverers and 4 were Spray Operators.
2. As to the 14 Boiler Coverers:-
 - (a) Their period of employment in the Industry ranges from 20 to 44 years.
 - (b) All of them therefore have been employed at least since 1937, and the dates of their first employment go back to 1913. In fact, all but 3 were employed for substantial periods before 1932 when the Asbestos Regulations came into operation.
 - (c) 5 of the 14 employees were allowed by the Medical Board to continue working. 4 are still working, and one has retired on a pension.
 - (d) Only 5 of these 14 Boiler Coverers were primarily engaged on marine work. They were Griffiths, Beatty and Smythe, since 1925, 1918 and 1917 respectively, and two others, namely Galbraith and Pearson, since 1918 and 1941 respectively, both of whom have been allowed by the Medical Board to continue working.
3. As to the 4 Spray cases:-
 - (a) Two of the 4 cases had had 18 and 20 years employment respectively up to the date of certification, and were first employed in 1938 and 1937. These two cases (Carnegie and Laughlan) have been allowed by the Medical Board to continue working, and are still doing so.
 - (b) As to the other two cases, the two men concerned (Goyle and Whitelaw) each had had 9 years service up to the date of certification and were first employed in 1944 and 1945.

Contd.



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NOTES

- (a) In addition to the arguments which we may feel can be based on the statistics set out on the previous page, we should consider what further facts and arguments are available to us.
- (b) For instance, as regards Spray operators, there is the fact that N.I.Co. have carried out Spray contracts on more than 1,000 ships since 1941, and that the number of certified asbestosis cases among Spray operators (4 only) is extraordinarily small.

Incidentally, were all these 4 Spray operators engaged on marine work to a substantial degree? This is probably the position in the case of Carnegie, Coyle and Laughlan, all employed in the Glasgow area, but possibly not in the case of Whitelaw who was employed in the Manchester area.

- (c) As regards the boiler coverers, if the statement on the previous page is correct and only 5 were primarily engaged on marine work, the asbestosis risk again seems extraordinarily small, and the cases which have occurred are amongst employees with long service ranging back to 1918. Is it possible for N.I.Co. to ascertain how many of the 14 boiler coverers shown in the schedule were not engaged on marine work at all, or only to a very slight degree?
- (d) The more we can confine our statistics and arguments to men engaged in shipyards the better, as the question now under consideration only concerns men to whom the Shipbuilding Regulations apply.
- (e) In the past our main argument always has been that there is no asbestosis risk in handling or applying the finished goods, i.e. the manufactured insulation products. As regards the 18 certified cases, when the Spray operators and the employees with very long service, including service before 1932, are eliminated from the list, very few cases remain; it is necessary to consider whether in general it can not still be said that this argument remains valid.