

**ASBESTOS INFORMATION ASSOCIATION/
NORTH AMERICA**

Minutes of Board of Directors Meeting

May 10, 1973

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held pursuant to notice on May 10, 1973 at 9:30 A.M. at the Williams Club, New York, New York. The following Directors were present:

George Barge
J. L. Rainey
S. D. Weaver
A. E. Alpine (Proxy)
Martin Sendacki (Proxy)
A. R. Hooker
Paul I. Weiner, Esq.
F. J. Solon, Jr.
A. H. Fay
J. K. Whittaker
C. G. Morgan
E. C. Bratt
Kurt Schwarz
William Thurber

Atlas Asbestos Company
Amatex Corporation
Cement Asbestos Products Co.
Certain-teen Products Corp.
Congoleum Industries, Inc.
Flinthote Company
GAF Corporation
Johns-Manville Corporation
National Gypsum Company
Nicolet Industries, Inc.
North American Asbestos Corp.
H. K. Porter Company, Inc.
Supradur Manufacturing Corp.
Union Carbide Corporation

Also present were Richard Carter, Johns-Manville; Frank Zimmerman, National Gypsum Company; W. N. Johnson and Patrick Morgan, Union Carbide Corporation; M. M. Swetonic, Executive Secretary, AIA/NA; Katherine Kinsella, AIA/NA; Joseph Burns, Esq., Counsel, Burns, Van Kirk, Greene & Kafer; David Mallino, Government Research Company; Mike Isser and Cliff Forbes, Cunningham and Walsh.

Mr. Marsh, the President, presided and Miss Kinsella acted as Secretary and kept the Minutes. The Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting held on February 15, 1973 were, on motion duly made and seconded, unanimously approved as reproduced and distributed.



FINANCIAL REPORT

Mr. Marsh explained the AIA/MA financial report for the first four months of the year. Mr. Swetonic mentioned a sizable percentage of recent office expenditures went toward supplies that would last the remainder of the year. On motion duly made and seconded, AIA/MA's Financial Report, dated May 10, 1973, was unanimously approved.

Mr. Fay was asked to head a committee to nominate a slate of officers for the AIA for next year. New officers will be elected at the annual meeting in September.

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

a. OSHA

1. IUD-OSHA Law Suit

Mr. Burns reported on the oral argument held April 4 in Washington on the IUD-OSHA suit. A written report was also distributed to the Board. Mr. Burns stated we can expect a much quicker response from the Court if they decide in our favor than if they decide unfavorably.

2. New OSHA Advisory Committee

Mr. Swetonic stated that John O'Neill of the OSHA Standards section told he and Mr. Marsh that it is unlikely any progress will be made in the formation of the Advisory Committee until the law suit is settled.

3. Stender Press Briefing

David Mallino attended a recent Press Briefing to introduce the new OSHA chief, John Stender, to the press.

Mr. Mallino reported:

1. As of today OSHA has not changed at all under Stender's supervision.
2. Union officials are already unhappy with Stender's policy decisions.
3. Stender does not have any occupational health experience so we won't be able to gauge his influence on OSHA for the next three or four months at least.
4. The big issue with OSHA will be the 14 carcinogens. OSHA will become immersed in this for the next six or seven months.

4. OSHA Compliance Manuals

Mr. Swetonic stated that there will be five basic manuals. He stated that he has drafts for four of the manuals and is waiting for the completion of the fifth, which deals with the medical requirements of the OSHA standards.

b. Environmental Protection Agency

1. Compliance & Interpretation: Difficulties & Questions

Mr. Swetonic stated that arrangements were being made for a meeting in Washington with EPA standard setting and compliance officials to review any questions of interpretation or compliance that the industry was having with the new EPA air pollution regulations. A discussion then took place regarding the EPA standards.

Mr. Marsh asked everyone to contact Mr. Swetonic if they had any compliance or interpretation problems, or if they wished to send a representative to the proposed meeting.

2. EPA Control Practices Manual

Mr. Swetonic passed around a copy of a new book put out by the EPA called "Control Techniques for Asbestos Air Pollutants," showing how to comply with the standards.

3. Petitions on Spraying

Mr. Swetonic recommended that the AIA/NA petition each city and state which has a universal ban on asbestos spraying to change their standards to conform with the EPA regulations.

Mr. Mallino reported that the Environmental Defense Fund has filed a petition challenging the EPA asbestos standard.

The main points of the petition are:

- a. The one percent permissible level for asbestos content in spraying materials should be eliminated.
- b. The term "friable" should be eliminated from the demolition requirements.
- c. The EPA standard relies too heavily on the OSHA standard.

c. Food and Drug Administration

1. Meeting on Asbestos Filters

Mr. Swetonic reported on a meeting held May 1 in Washington with the FDA on asbestos filters. Dr. Steve Holmes of Turner Brothers Asbestos in England attended the meeting at AIA request.

Mr. George Vogel, President of the National Association of Filter Manufacturers, arranged the meeting. He also attended along with another representative of the NAFM.

With regard to the use of asbestos filters in food and beverage processing, the FDA has taken the position that they will only consider animal ingestion experiments in deciding whether to ban the filters or not. The animal ingestion results so far are entirely favorable. As far as the use of filters in drugs, the FDA has no intention of banning the filters now, but may require the use of after filters.

Mr. Marsh brought out that we now have very good contacts with the FDA, something we have never had before.

d. Federal Trade Commission

1. Center for Science in the Public Interest Petition on Asbestos

Mr. Svetonic reported that the AIA had been contacted by the FTC with regard to a petition filed by the Center for Science in the Public Interest recommending the labeling as hazardous of a variety of asbestos products. Mr. Mallino suggested that the AIA make a formal request using the Freedom of Information Act as a criteria to see the petition.

e. Bureau of Mines

1. Talc Symposium

Mr. Carter reported on a symposium held recently by the Bureau of Mines on the mining of talc and talc containing tremolite. Dr. Arthur Langer of Mount Sinai reported at the symposium that he is doing a study of the mortality of a small

group of talc workers in the United States. So far he has been unable to discover any greater than normal incidence of disease.

Mr. Carter stated that at the present time the Bureau of Mines has no intention of changing its definition of tremolite as an asbestosform material.

f. Workmen's Compensation Reform

Mr. Mallino discussed the implications of recent workmen's compensation reform bills introduced into congress, namely the Taft Bill, and the Williams-Javits Bill.

Mr. Mallino also stated that Dr. Selikoff and the asbestos workers are working together on a white lung bill.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY

a. Newsweek Interview

Messrs. Marsh and Swetonic reported on a dinner meeting held in Washington on April 16 with Newsweek Associate Editor, Jim Bishop. Nothing so far has appeared in Newsweek with regard to asbestos.

b. Public Awareness Study

Mr. Isser distributed and discussed the completed demographic survey showing the extent and nature of the public's awareness of asbestos as a health problem.

c. Cunningham and Walsh Activities

Mr. Isser distributed copies of the recently completed AIA/NA Information File, which was sent to nearly 3,000 representatives of the trade and consumer media. Mr. Isser also distributed C&W's Status Report showing the public relations projects undertaken to date.

d. AIA/MA Position Booklets

Mr. Swatonic stated that the AIA/MA Position Booklets would be completed and ready for distribution in about two to three weeks.

MEDICAL AFFAIRS

a. Klenk-Borrow Study

Mr. Solon stated that Johns-Manville Corporation was contributing \$10,000 to further research into William Klenk's electromotive theory of carcinogenic activity in asbestos. The Board of Directors approved a grant of \$5,000 for this study. The Board agreed to an additional assessment to raise the funds for this grant if necessary.

b. Dr. Selikoff Activities

Mr. Solon reported on a recent speech by Dr. Selikoff at Toronto and offered to loan tape recordings of the speech to the member companies for their information.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was, on motion duly made and seconded, adjourned.

Katherine Kinsella
Acting Secretary for the Meeting

11/16/78

JH

SOME COMMENTS ON THE NIOSH WOLLASTONITE STUDY

To summarize, since 1952 there have been 145 workers with one or more years of work experience at the mine or mill. They obtained some information on 126 (87%) of the 145, but only 81 participated in the study in person in 1976 and are included in the analysis presented (i.e. the analyses were done on 81). Seventy-six of the 81 in the analyses were members of the current work force in 1976.

Some Good Things About the Study

- They went after separated employees to gather information for inclusion in the study.
- While the cohort is very small, they did gather whatever mortality data they could (only 4 deaths).
- They did not look for just prevalence of symptoms or disease, they also looked to see if whatever positive findings that were there were related to measures of dose (i.e. they looked for dose-response).
- They utilized available data and generated some new data to characterize the fiber dimensions and estimate exposures, in fiber years.
- They analyzed their findings statistically.
- Smoking habits were collected and considered.

In short, the study was done using very reasonable procedures, and the data are reasonably qualified.

While good things can be said about the study, the conclusions could easily be misinterpreted if the findings are not put in perspective. In other words, this study is a good example of one that doesn't prove the negative. The numbers are terribly small, which of course the researchers could do nothing about; and great care should be taken in interpreting nonsignificant statistical findings. By that I mean that the numbers were so small that one could not expect statistical significance unless the exposures were terribly effective in disease production. Perhaps that can best be illustrated by presenting an unfair comparison (see attached table). Consider the 1968 BOHS study of the Turner Brothers plant which used the Knox cohort of 290. The Knox cohort with 10+ years of exposure, ranging beyond 25 years, reported a prevalence of basal rates of 16 or 5.5%. In the ten to 25 years of exposure subcohort of the Knox group, there were a total of 211 employees, six of whom, or 2.8%, had

basal rates. Of the 81 workers in the current Wollastonite study with one to 25 years of exposure, there were 5, or 6.2%, with crepitations. There were 131 with 15 to 25 years of exposure in the Knox cohort. Of those, five or 3.8% had rates reported. The Wollastonite worker cohort had 28 workers in the 15 to 25 year exposure category, four of whom or 14.3% were reported to have had crepitations. I don't need to emphasize that the comparison was unfair, but I do think it helps to put it in a better perspective.

UNFAIR COMPARISON

<u>Cohort</u>			<u>Basal Rates/Creptitations</u>	
<u>Definition</u>		<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
BOHS	10+	290	16	5.5
NIOSH	1-25	81	5	6.2
BOHS	10-25	211	6	2.8
BOHS	15-25	131	5	3.8
NIOSH	15-25	28	4	14.3

Since 1952, 145 workers with ≥ 1 year
in mine or mill.

- some info on 126 (87%), but
only 81 studied in person in 1976
are included in the analysis.
- Did go after separated employees: good

Cohort too small for mortality study, but
did look at it — good.

Testing statistically ok. — ~~but~~
shouldn't put much cred in it —
sample size not sufficient to
detect

Small rounded capacities with only one retained

Looked for dose-response for those ≥ 1 year
that were there — good —

BOHS 1968

+10 years

No.

290

paid

16

5.5%

+10 to 25

No.

211

paid

6

2.8%