PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT 01393.00
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PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT WV-009H2
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August 15, 1966

Mr. Arthur Haskins
Machinery Superintendent
Bath Iron Works
700 Washington Street
Bath, Maine

Dear Mr. Haskins:

On this date in a telephone conversation with Mr. Stan Roberts of your organization, I was requested to write to you advising as to the health experience of our Pittsburgh Corning employees in the manufacture of UNIBESTOS. Although I am the medical director of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, I am the medical consultant to Pittsburgh Corning and, therefore, was requested by Mr. Byrl M. Stout, Vice President-of Manufacturing of Pittsburgh Corning, to talk with Mr. Roberts on this matter.

I advised Mr. Roberts that we had been manufacturing this product, UNIBESTOS, for approximately four years. The product is manufactured in two plants—one located in Tyler, Texas and the other at Port Allegany, Pennsylvania. The manufacturing process at each is essentially the same. However, the Port Allegany Plant is a new plant and the employees have had only three years of exposure to UNIBESTOS dust. On the otherhand, the Tyler Plant had been in operation for seven years prior to our purchasing it. Therefore, the employees have had approximately eleven years of exposure to UNIBESTOS dust. The dust from UNIBESTOS comes from the Amosite asbestos material and the diatomaceous earth used in its manufacture. Repeated dust studies by both the Industrial Hygiene Foundation and the State Health Departments have shown dust exposures to be within safe limits for these materials. A pre-employment and annual periodic chest X-ray of all employees in the UNIBESTOS manufacture have failed to reveal any evidence of a dust related pulmonary disease. The industrial hygiene measures utilized to

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maintain a healthful working environment have included local ventilation at the point of dust generation (i.e., batch loading operation and sawing operation). When an employee is required to be exposed to dust concentrations above a safe level, he must wear a "Bureau of Mines Approved" dust respirator during the period of exposure.

As you know, asbestos is not a chemical entity but a name for a group of materials which have similar physical characteristics. The majority of the asbestos used in the world is chrysotile which has been implicated as a producer of asbestosis in persons exposed to harmful concentrations of the dust for 15 or more years. Our product contains Amosite asbestos which has thus far not been incriminated as a producer of asbestosis. Studies sponsored by the United States Public Health Service and the Industrial Hygiene Foundation are presently underway which hopefully will give a clearer understanding of the asbestosis producing characteristics of the various asbestos materials.

Sincerely,

Lee B. Grant, M.D.
Medical Director

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cc: Mr. Stan Roberts
Path Iron Works

Mr. Byrl L. Stout
Pittsburgh Corning

Mr. R. A. Spardy, Sales Division
Pittsburgh Corning

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