FILE NAME: WR Grace (WRG)

DATE: March 1, 1970

DOC#: WRG083

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: 1970 Newspaper article on danger of asbestos. With cover letter sent to sales personnel by C Wendel.

Culver Stallion

ZONOLITE

CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS DIVISION

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO: All Sales Personnel-Pacific Region DATE: March 12, 1970

FROM: C. Wendel, Los Angeles SUBJECT:

CC: R. Vining, Cambridge
R. Sterrett, Cambridge
J. Beveridge, Cambridge
T. Egan, Cambridge

USin Seattle newspaper 3/12/70

You will be interested in the attached article taken from the Seattle Times of Sunday, March 1, 1970.

PACIFIC REGION

GRACE

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT 226
ALL-STATE LEGAL SUPPLY CO.

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Professor at U.W. Meeting Notes Danger of Spraying Asbestos for Insulation

By AL DIEFFENBACH
Times Medical Editor

Careless spraying of asbestos insulating material is an air-pollution problem that has become a serious health hazard, a Mount Sinai School of Medicine professor said here Friday.

Regulations should be stringent, rapidly prepared and quickly enforced," Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, New York, a professor of medicine and environmental medicine, said.

Here to speak at the eighth annual symposium on Respiratory Diseases, Dr. Selikoff said one out of every four or five asbestos workers dies of lung cancer. The very fine mineral fibers are found almost invariably in the lungs of persons autopsied in New York City, he said.

ONCE THE FIBERS get into the lungs, there is no way to remove them and they cannot be dissolved, he said.

Dust counts taken during asbestos-spraying jobs show "on the order of 20 times the normal amount" of dust in the air, he said.

Dr. Selikoff said entire buildings sometimes are "contaminated for life" because asbestos fibers are left loose after pipes and beams are sprayed with the insulating material in the areas between floors and ceilings.

These areas of "dead space" often are used as return air ducts for a building's circulation system, he said. "When asbestos fibers are being sucked from these areas into the circulation system of a building, I think I would have to call this one of the most reprehensible habits we have found," he said.

He said he has become increasingly concerned about the introduction of new materials and techniques before their effects have been accurately measured.

The present controversy about possible harmful effects of birth-control pills is one instance, Dr. Selikoff said. Another is the use of enzymes in detergents, he added.

He said there have been a "very significant" number of asthma cases — some with serious illness and others with permanent ill-effects — among workers in detergent-packaging factories.

THE ENZYMES form about 1 per cent of a detergent mixture. About 10,000,000 pounds of the enzyme was used in 1969, Dr. Selikoff said, but about 10 times that much will be used this year.

Workers now are protected from the hazards of inhaling the detergent dust and its "very active, biologically" enzyme cargo, he said, but asked:

"What happens to th 60,000,000 women exposed t a low level, intermittent dos of possible enzyme inhal tion?"

He said there is litt knowledge on the subjec except that the ill effec could be either allergic rea tion to inhaling the sul stance or a direct effect o the linings of the bronchia tubes.

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