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Memos & Grant Application

4241

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

MELLON INSTITUTE, 4400 FIFTH AVENUE

PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

December 10, 1963

Dr. Kenneth W. Smith
Medical Director
Johns-Manville Corporation
22 East 40th Street
New York, N. Y. 10016

Dear Ken:

I am enclosing a copy of my "letter to the editor" which appeared in the British Medical Journal of November 2, 1963, pages 1130-31.

Also enclosed is a copy of the program for the Symposium on Asbestosis, sent to Lewis Cralley by Dr. Avril, and a copy of my letter to Lewis.

In his letter, Dr. Avril invites Cralley, Enterline, Lainhart, Wright, Vorwald, and me as representing the U.S. Prof. Cournand is listed on the program as heading the group from the U.S.

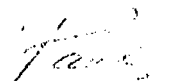
What do you think of my proposed contributions to the Symposium? If I am unable to go, I hope to have someone who is going represent the Foundation and discuss these items at the meeting—if that meets with your approval.

Do you see any harm in communicating with Knox and Beattie in regard to the case of Freed in which no asbestos bodies have been found. I would like to know how they react to this case. May I send them sections so they can convince themselves, also Christopher Wagner and Ian Webster?

As you know, according to Beattie and Knox's theory, the splitting off of fragments from asbestos bodies causes the fibrosis. Since there are no asbestos bodies here, there can be no asbestosis.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,



Paul Gross, M. D.
Research Pathologist

PG:ds
Enclosures

4255
1/12
12/27

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

MELLON INSTITUTE, 4400 FIFTH AVENUE

PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

December 23, 1963

Dr. Kenneth W. Smith
Medical Director
Johns-Manville Corporation
22 East 40th Street
New York, N. Y. 10016

Dear Ken:

Lewis Cralley called me from Cincinnati to tell me that the Public Health Service is not willing to subsidize the expenses for more than one delegate to the Asbestosis Symposium in Caen and Lewis is that delegate.

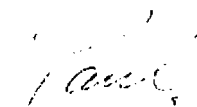
Lewis had talked with Harry Heimann about financing my trip. Heimann suggested that the money be taken from the NIH grant on the asbestosis project. Although Lewis realizes that the grant will provide only 50% of the expenses, he feels that I should go along to counteract the sinister influences in this country which will tend to exert unwholesome pressure in the near future on the basis of unsubstantiated claims.

I have taken the position that I would be glad to go and present a paper on problems in asbestosis as you and I see them, but I shall not "push" to achieve that end.

If the Symposium is clinically oriented, as it well may be, I believe you would be better suited to represent the U.S., particularly since you have an excellent command of the French language. I hope you will be able to go.

With best regards and wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,

Sincerely,



Paul Gross, M. D.
Research Pathologist

PG:ds

4249

CHQ
June 8, 1966

H. H. Jackson

cc: Dr. K. W. Smith

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA
STUDY OF FIBROUS MATERIALS

I received a revised copy of the IHF proposed study and contract forms. It appears that this proposal includes amosite and crocidolite forms of asbestos.

The financial aspects of the IHF study is somewhat confusing. Originally, there were five corporations involved with the request that each corporation pay \$10,000 a year for a three year period and the USPHS would supplement that sum over a three year period. The cost between the April 14th letter and present date has increased to \$20,000 a year per corporation for three years plus \$10,000 for one additional year or as I interpret the contract, the total per corporation would now be \$70,000 for three years instead of \$30,000 for the same period.

The additional research work concerning amosite and crocidolite fibers certainly could not possibly increase the cost over double. ?

I am very much concerned that this new proposal has priced itself right out of existence. I doubt very much that Certain-teed Products, U. S. Butler and Pittsburgh Plate Glass will agree to an expenditure of this size, considering that their interest in amosite and crocidolite is minimal. Unless, this is a joint industry study with at least the five original corporations participating it could very well result in being labelled biased and we would find ourselves in the same position at the Ethyl Corporation and their lead studies. No.

I have forwarded the June 3rd IHF letter, proposal and contracts to Dr. Smith.

C. L. Sheckler

42700 6/11/66

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

MELLON INSTITUTE, 4400 FIFTH AVENUE

145 3rd St. 1st fl.
PITTSBURGH, PA. 15213

REVISED AGREEMENT FOR SPONSORED RESEARCH*

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this first day of June, 1966, by and between JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION hereinafter referred to as "SPONSOR", and INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC., a nonprofit corporation hereinafter referred to as "RESEARCHER".

WITNESSETH:

RECITAL OF FACTS:

SPONSOR desires the services of the RESEARCHER in the conduct of study, research, development and other work related to and for the purpose of gaining useful knowledge in the following matter:

An investigation of the factors involved in the pathogenicity of asbestos dusts, and of filamentous glass dusts, and the specificity of the so-called asbestos (ferruginous) bodies

hereinafter referred to as the PROJECT. RESEARCHER desires to undertake this PROJECT for the SPONSOR, both parties agreeing to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

* Supersedes Agreement for Sponsored Research dated April 15, 1966.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual promises and covenants herein contained, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Undertaking.

SPONSOR engages RESEARCHER to carry out the PROJECT by conducting study, research, development and other work therein and thereupon, and the RESEARCHER agrees to undertake and carry out the PROJECT using its best efforts in performing such work and devoting to it such time and attention as is reasonably required for the sufficient progress of the PROJECT. The PROJECT will be under the direct supervision of the RESEARCHER'S Research Pathologist.

2. Effective Date, Term and Termination.

This agreement shall become effective on July 1, 1966 and shall terminate on June 30, 1967. At the termination of each contract year, agreements for continued support for subsequent years will be submitted.

3. Progress Reports.

RESEARCHER agrees to make progress reports periodically as indicated, setting forth the findings and progress made in the course of the PROJECT and other information pertinent thereto. The final report will be submitted June 30, 1970.

4. Publication Rights.

It is also agreed that no advertising, promotional, or publicity matter containing any reference to the RESEARCHER or to any of its employees, shall be made use of by the SPONSOR or anyone in the SPONSOR'S behalf, unless and until the same shall have first been submitted to and received the approval in writing of the RESEARCHER. The RESEARCHER reserves exclusive right to publication of material developed in the Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc. Research Laboratory in suitable scientific journals if the results of the research merit publication; however, the RESEARCHER will not publish any findings in association with the name of the SPONSOR unless the SPONSOR gives permission.

5. Charges.

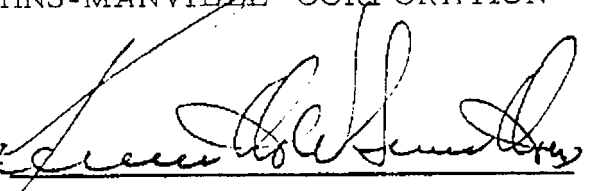
RESEARCHER'S charge for partial support of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc. Laboratory Research in carrying out the PROJECT and partially covering compensation to personnel engaged in carrying on the work, clerical and consultative services will be Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000) for the period extending from July 1, 1966 to June 30, 1967. (Continued support for the period extending from July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1970 will be a maximum of \$20,000 per SPONSOR per year for the second and third years and \$10,000 for the fourth year. It is hoped that additional SPONSORS will support the project in the second, third and fourth years, thereby reducing the total cost per SPONSOR in subsequent years.)

6. Independent Contractor.

It is agreed and understood that the RESEARCHER is acting as an independent contractor in the performance of any and all work hereunder and that the SPONSOR shall not be liable and responsible for the payment of any and all legal claims for damages made by the RESEARCHER'S employees or agents, or by any other person or persons, on account of any property damage or personal injury sustained or suffered by, or the death of, any person or persons arising or growing out of, or in connection with, the performance of this agreement, or any act or omission in connection herewith, and RESEARCHER hereby indemnifies and agrees to hold SPONSOR harmless against any and all such claims.

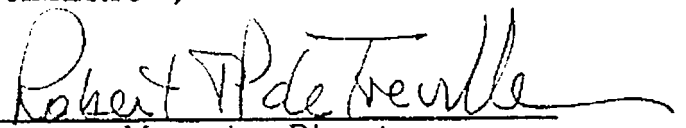
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this agreement on the day and year first above written.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

BY 

SPONSOR

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION
OF AMERICA, INC.

BY 

Managing Director

RESEARCHER

Research and Engineering Center
June 30, 1967

File 259

H. M. Jackson - DHQ

Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc.
Fibrous Dust Study

Attached are comments from Sid Speil and Jim Leineweber on the Industrial Hygiene Foundation prospectus for "An Investigation of: a. The specificity of Asbestos Bodies and b. The Biologic Effects of Trace Substances Associated with Chrysotile Asbestos", dated June 1, 1966. Perhaps we can discuss some of these July 6 when Paul Gross visits the laboratory.

F. L. Pundsack/ae
F. L. Pundsack

ae
Enc.

cc: S. Speil
J. P. Leineweber
E. M. Fenner -Enc.
Att: C. L. Sheckler (received a copy of the prospectus)

Research & Engineering Center
June 27, 1967

F. L. Pundsack

Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc.
Research Program
Letter of June 3, 1966

J. P. Leineweber and I have reviewed the above proposal as requested.

Phase I

This is an exploratory program and probably well underway. The actual makeup of the list is almost a matter of personal preference. We could suggest many additions, these might be different than those suggested by you. However, you are right in that any materials used in this program should be well characterized after reduction to respirable size. It should include, we feel, serpentine dust, amosite and crocidolite. One point to be noted is that the mineral wool would ordinarily contain so many trace elements that it would be difficult to assess the culprit if there were one.

We cannot agree with the third paragraph on page 5 which states: "The difference in tissue reaction between the synthetic chrysotile dust and that which is known to be fibrogenic as well as carcinogenic will point to the contribution to pathogenicity made by one or more of the various trace substances which may be associated with chrysotile asbestos dust as a result of processing." There are other variables including size, and the so-called "trace elements" may be in the lattice or exist as "removable" impurities.

Phase II

This starts with an assumption which may or may not be valid, i.e., that any carcinogenic effect of synthetic chrysotile would be the same as that of ultra-pure natural chrysotile. It then builds up a series of materials based on synthetic chrysotile. I believe the list of Phase II must include the following:

9. Chrysotile minus impurities which can be removed without destroying the fiber. This material will not be solvent extracted.
10. Sample No. 9 after solvent extraction.
11. Sample No. 10 with the back addition of removed nickel (as ground awaurite) in its original concentration.

June 27, 1967

12. Sample No. 10 with the back addition of ground chromium-containing compounds in original concentration.
13. Brake lining "wear dust."

In the original list, Sample No. 6 should be awaurite instead of "nickel." Sample No. 7 should be chrome-containing impurities from chrysotile rather than "chrome." Sample No. 5 would better be chrysotile and benzopyrene rather than chrysotile plus nickel, chrome, and benzopyrene.

Phase III

In this program two processing techniques which will completely change the nature of the fiber are used; namely, heating the fiber beyond the decomposition point of the hydrocarbon (unless this is maintained below the decomposition point of the fiber), and treatment of the asbestos with aqua regia. In this series of experiments, we would propose fiber samples prepared similarly to Items 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Phase II. The main problem is that we do not know what materials should be added back to the crocidolite and amosite until we have subjected them to an analysis similar to that performed by George Reimschuessel on chrysotile.

Insofar as the medical aspects of the program are concerned, we have no comments. I believe that the round table discussion with Dr. Gross will help to define better the status of the present program and the possibility of modifying the program to include some of the items suggested above.



S. Speil

rs

cc: J. P. Leineweber

4263A

August 23, 1968

Robert T. P. deTreville, M. D.
President
Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc.
4400 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is one copy of the contractual agreement covering sponsorship of research on fibrous dusts in the Industrial Hygiene Foundation's Research Laboratory for Year Three.

You will note that I have signed the attached agreement for Johns-Manville Corporation.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh M. Jackson
Director of Ind'l Relations

Attachment



ESTABLISHED 1919

4263B

(412) 621-1100

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

4400 FIFTH AVENUE

PITTSBURGH, PA. 15213

July 17, 1968

TO: Mr. Hugh M. Jackson Johns-Manville Corporation
Mr. Russell Brittingham Pittsburgh Corning Corporation
Dr. Lee B. Grant PPG Industries

Copies of Progress Report No. 3 on Fibrous Dust Studies are enclosed along with a contractual agreement covering sponsorship of research on fibrous dusts in the Industrial Hygiene Foundation's Research Laboratory for Year Three.

Please sign both copies of the agreement, retaining the original for your files and returning the copy to the Foundation. An invoice covering the third year's work (July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969) is also attached.

Your continued interest in IHF's research program is greatly appreciated. If there should be any questions concerning the attached, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Robert T. P. deTreville, M. D.
President

deT:sjc

Enclosures

cc: Mr. C. L. Sheckler

4263C



(412) 621-1100

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.
4400 FIFTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA. 15213

AGREEMENT FOR SPONSORED RESEARCH

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SPONSOR desires the services of the RESEARCHER in the conduct of study, research, development and other work related to and for the purpose of gaining useful knowledge in the following matter:

An investigation of the factors involved in the pathogenicity of asbestos dusts, and of filamentous glass dusts, and the specificity of the so-called asbestos (ferruginous) bodies

hereinafter referred to as the PROJECT. RESEARCHER desires to undertake this PROJECT for the SPONSOR, both parties agreeing to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual promises and covenants herein contained, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Undertaking.

SPONSOR engages RESEARCHER to carry out the PROJECT by conducting study, research, development and other work therein and thereupon, and the RESEARCHER agrees to undertake and carry out the PROJECT using its best efforts in performing such work and devoting to it such time and attention as is reasonably required for the sufficient progress of the PROJECT. The PROJECT will be under the direct supervision of the RESEARCHER'S Research Pathologist.

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5. Charges.

RESEARCHER'S charge for partial support of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc. Laboratory Research in carrying out the PROJECT and partially covering compensation to personnel engaged in carrying on the work, clerical and consultative services will be Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000) for the period extending from July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969. (Continued support for the fourth year (July 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970) will be at the rate of \$10,000).

6. Independent Contractor.

It is agreed and understood that the RESEARCHER is acting as an independent contractor in the performance of any and all work hereunder and that the SPONSOR shall not be liable and responsible for the payment of any and all legal claims for damages made by the RESEARCHER'S employees or agents, or by any other person or persons, on account of any property damage or personal injury sustained or suffered by, or the death of, any person or persons arising or growing out of, or in connection with, the performance of this agreement, or any act or omission in connection herewith, and RESEARCHER hereby indemnifies and agrees to hold SPONSOR harmless against any and all such claims.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this agreement on the day and year first above written.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

BY W. E. D. - 11/1/1968 - 11/1/1968

SPONSOR

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION
OF AMERICA, INC.

BY Robert Wade Treville
President

RESEARCHER

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BD
11.

REPORT OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS

— IHF Research Laboratory —

On January 1, 1968, the IHF Research Laboratory, established in the 1940's through Mellon Institute, became a newly-created Industrial Hygiene Research Unit within the Department of Occupational Health, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh. The Foundation's experimental toxicological and epidemiological research programs continue to be directed by Paul Gross, M. D., Research Professor of Pathology of Industrial Diseases, under the joint administrative supervision of Robert T. P. deTreville, M. D., Sc. D., IHF President, and David Minard, M. D., Ph. D., Chairman of the Department of Occupational Health and IHF Advisory Fellow.

Emphysema Study. In continuing studies of factors that may predispose to the development of emphysema in exposed populations, the tissues of animals exposed in the 1966-67 Emphysema Research Project are being subjected to highly specialized analytical (biochemical and gravimetric) procedures, developed by Herrn Dr. med. W. J. Einbrodt at Max-Planck Gesellschaft, Gottingen, West Germany, and performed in IHF's Laboratory by Jiri Tuma, Ph. D., Biochemist and Toxicologist, with special interest in pulmonary clearance and tissue reaction to industrial dusts and gases.

Publications based on these studies have included: "Enzymatically Produced Pulmonary Emphysema. A Preliminary Report." Gross, P., Babyak, M. A., Tolker, E. B., and Kaschak, M. J. *Occ. Med.* 6:481-484, Dec. 1964. "Experimental Emphysema: Its Production with Papain in Normal and Silicotic Rats." Gross, P., Pfitzer, E. A., Tolker, E. B., Babyak, M. A., and Kaschak, M. *Arch. Environ. Health* 11:50-58, July 1965. "Experimental Emphysema: Effect of Chronic Nitrogen Dioxide Exposure and of Papain on Normal and Pneumoconiotic Lungs." Gross, P., deTreville, R. T. P., Babyak, M. A., and Kaschak, M. *Arch. Environ. Health* 16:51-58, Jan. 1968. "Alveolar Proteinosis: Its Experimental Production in Rodents." Gross, P. and deTreville, R. T. P. *Arch. Path.* 86:255-261, Sept. 1968. Dr. Gross will present a summary of his findings at an International Conference on Pneumoconiosis in Johannesburg, South Africa in April 1969.

(Sponsors: American Iron and Steel Institute and Bituminous Coal Research, Inc.)

Fibrous Dust Study. A study of pulmonary effects of fibrous dusts is being conducted in a concurrent four-phase program. Progress in Phase I dealing with the development of ferruginous bodies has been reported in papers presented at the Foundation's 31st and 32nd Annual Meetings, "The Pulmonary Reaction to Man's Environment," by Dr. Paul Gross and "Asbestos Bodies and Bioeffects—A Detective Story," by Dr. John M. G. Davis of the University of Cambridge, England, respectively. Publications resulting from this study were "Ferruginous

Bodies in Human Lungs, Prevalence at Random Autopsies," by Drs. H. M. D. Utidjian,* Paul Gross, and R. T. P. deTreville (Arch. Environ. Health 17: 327-333, Sept. 1968) and "Pulmonary Ferruginous Bodies, Development in Response to Filamentous Dusts and a Method of Isolation and Concentration," by Drs. Gross, deTreville, Lewis J. Cralley,** and Davis (Arch. Path. 85: 539-546, May 1968).

Phase II involves experimental studies on rats and hamsters injected intratracheally and intrapleurally with synthetic chrysotile to which nickel, chromium, manganese and cobalt had been adsorbed. These experimental animals are under observation for long-term pathogenic effects of the injected materials.

Phase III involves a study of the comparative bioeffects of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite as naturally occurring and when associated trace metals and hydrocarbons have been removed and its crystalline structure has been modified by heat.

At a Seminar on Fibrous Dusts held November 22, 1968 at Mellon Institute of Carnegie-Mellon University, Dr. Gross reported that attempts to modify pathogenicity of natural asbestos, as judged by fibrous tissue reaction, have been unsuccessful so far. Proceedings of the Seminar are now in preparation and will appear in 1969 as bulletins in the IHF Medical Series.

Phase IV concerns investigation, by electron microprobe and electron microscope, of ferruginous bodies from human lungs as well as from the lungs of hamsters. Preliminary results reported at the IHF Fibrous Dust Seminar showed that, from studies of the 28 ferruginous bodies isolated from lungs of as many city dwellers (Pittsburgh), all of the central cores were shown not to be chrysotile asbestos when subjected to electron diffraction. A manuscript and editorial based on these findings have been requested by the AMA Archives of Environmental Health, and a summary to be presented by Dr. Gross at the International Pneumoconiosis Symposium will appear in the proceedings of the meeting. Based on these results, sponsored by the National Institutes of Health in Mellon Institute of Carnegie-Mellon University, a more extensive follow-up study will be undertaken, provided that support now being requested from industry becomes available.

(Sponsors: National Institutes of Health, U. S. Public Health Service Division of Occupational Health, Johns-Manville Corporation, PPG Industries, Pittsburgh Corning Corporation, and Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.)

* Formerly IHF Fellow in Occupational Medicine, now Assistant Professor, Department of Epidemiology, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh.

** Scientist Director, Associate Chief of Occupational Health Program, Field Studies, U. S. Public Health Service National Center for Urban & Industrial Health.

Aluminum Dust Study. Experimental laboratory animals, rats and hamsters, have been exposed to British and United States produced metallic aluminum powder via intratracheal injections and inhalation exposure chambers. The animals will be observed for the major portion of their life span and then gross and histopathological examinations of tissues will be made. An effort will be made to understand the bases for differences observed in relative pathogenicity of the materials tested. Results of progress will be reported periodically by Dr. Gross at future meetings of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Threshold Limits Committee, of which he is a member, and in IHF meetings and publications.

(Sponsors: Aluminum Company of America, Reynolds Metals Company, Silberline Manufacturing Company, Inc., U.S. Bronze Powders, Inc., and Valley Metallurgical Processing Company, Inc.)

Fibrous Glass Study. Investigation of the long-term pulmonary effects of coated and uncoated filamentous glass dusts is in progress. Rats and hamsters have been exposed to heavy chamber dust concentrations; to date, there has been no indication in either species that the dust, with or without binder, is other than "inert". Dr. Gross reported these findings at the IHF Fibrous Dust Seminar mentioned above.

Another aspect of this study involves dust recovery and analysis from human lungs. Dr. Jiri Tuma, Biochemist-Toxicologist, who recently joined the Foundation's staff, will employ the technique of Dr. W. J. Einbrodt of Max-Planck Gesellschaft, Göttingen, West Germany, in preparing specimens for analysis. Both the Foundation's Industrial Hygiene Engineer, John A. Jurgiel, and Dr. Morton Corn of the University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Public Health, Department of Occupational Health, who is an Advisory Fellow to the Foundation, will assist Drs. Gross and Tuma in the separation, identification and quantitation of dusts recovered.

As an extension of the Foundation's Emphysema Study and to determine the effects of fibrous glass dust on existing emphysema, rats made emphysematous by administering papain are being exposed to high concentrations of fibrous glass dust. Histopathological and biochemical studies will be used to seek any adverse effects which may occur, or conversely, to document their absence.

Epidemiological investigations conducted by IHF with University of Pittsburgh Professor Antonio Ciocco's assistance were summarized in the paper presented at the Foundation's 33rd Annual Meeting by Dr. Jon L. Konzen, Medical Director of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, entitled "Health of Fibrous Glass Workers." There was a predictable decrement in ventilatory ability with age in all employees, but no evidence of any adverse health effect of heavy versus light dust exposure in the random samples of 225 employees studied. A complete medical investigation of health status, including pulmonary function evaluation in a well equipped hospital cardio-pulmonary department on 30 individuals in the oldest age category (i. e., over 50 years) having had the greatest and least exposure to dust from fibrous glass manufacturing and processing during long-term employment in the oldest and largest plant producing fibrous glass.

A report of the findings of all IHF studies on fibrous glass will be presented to the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Threshold Limits Committee in 1969 to guide this standards-setting group in deciding upon a threshold limit for fibrous glass by Dr. Gross who is a member of the Committee.

(Sponsors: Certain-teed Products Corporation, Johns-Manville Corporation, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, PPG Industries)

Range-Finding Toxicity Studies. The Research Laboratory staff performs toxicological research on a wide variety of industrial compounds from the Foundation's membership. Member companies only may request such studies through IHF Headquarters.

— IHF Field Studies —

Mental Health Project. IHF is undertaking a study of continuing education needs in occupational mental health through the American Institutes for Research with financial support provided by the National Institute of Mental Health. A questionnaire sent to thousands of nurses in industry reveals that these health service employees have deep concern for the people with whom they work and are willing to devote eight extra hours a week, or more, to improving their skills by attending workshops and seminars.

Further studies are now being made of ways in which industry may assist its health personnel provide more effective preventive services in helping employees maintain their emotional balance and mental health.

Health Facilities Survey. In IHF's expanded sphere of service to members, a survey of selected plants of a member was conducted to review the existing employee health programs, personnel and facilities with the goal of establishing minimum standards for the particular industry. The findings of the survey were reviewed and summarized in a report with suggestions for a minimum program and facilities. The report was presented to both management and labor and accepted by both to form the basis for their establishing minimum standards for health services to be binding on the industry represented.

Central Data Repository. Biostatistical data of all types of interest to industrial management in evaluating sick absence, dispensary visits, group health insurance costs were discussed at the Foundation's 1968 Biostatistical Workshop, July 29-30. Proceedings will appear early in 1969 as a new Medical Series Bulletin. An IHF Threshold Limit Values Workshop was held February 1-2, 1968 at the Kettering Laboratory, University of Cincinnati, and another is tentatively scheduled for May 6, 1969. IHF is industry's Repository of Anonymous Occupational Health Data for assisting the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in setting and validating threshold limit values.



71937
(412) 621-1100

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

4400 FIFTH AVENUE

PITTSBURGH, PA. 15213

April 19, 1968

Mr. Robert A. McLaughlin
Vice President
Fiberglass Division
PPG Industries
One Gateway Center
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222

Dear Mr. McLaughlin:

This is to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the signed sponsorship agreement covering IHF's research on Bioeffects of Fibrous Glass. This support of PPG Industries to the Foundation's research programs is greatly appreciated.

We will endeavor to continue to be of service to your company in every area of environmental and occupational health in which our help is requested.

Invoices will be sent after receipt of all agreements.

Sincerely,

Harry M. Bowman
Associate Managing Director

HMB:ejd

cc: Fibrous Glass sponsors

(Johns-Manville Corporation - Mr. Clinton B. Burnett)