PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT GF-810

DAVIES, HARDY, LOEB, AUSTIN & IVES
TWO BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10004

March 3, 1969

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: John H. Davies - A.A.A.
Clinton I. Read - A.A.A.
W. B. Evans - Philip Carey
James A. Suddeth - Philip Carey
Clarence M. Brasher - Philip Carey
S. D. Weaver - Cement Asbestos
Harold McNabb - Certain-teed
M. S. Davis, Jr. - Certain-teed
A. E. Alpine - Certain-teed
James D. Morgan - Flintkote
Walter N. Knorr - Flintkote
James A. Main - Flintkote
J. G. Hall - GAF
Harry Messler - GAF
Edward C. Cerny, Jr. - Johns-Manville
Clifford L. Sheckler - Johns-Manville
A. H. Fay - National Gypsum
Frank H. Zimmerman - National Gypsum
J. Steiner - Supradur
K. Fred Netter - Supradur
Kurt Schwarz - Supradur
C. P. Kipp - U.S. Gypsum.
Gerhardt R. Krug - U.S. Gypsum
A. Schmidt - U.S. Gypsum
E. Morrow - U.S. Gypsum
N. D. Lowe - U.S. Gypsum
Ivan Sabourin, Esq. - Quebec Asbestos Mining Assoc
Dr. George W. Wright - St. Luke's Hospital, Clevel

Gentlemen: Re: Health & Safety Council

I enclose my draft minutes of the meeting of Health & Safety Council held in New York on February 18, Please note that the next meeting of the Council is tentatively scheduled for Tuesday, May 20th, at the Biltmore in New

Yours sincerely,

Minutes of the Meeting of the
Health & Safety Council/
Asbestos Cement Products Association
February 18, 1969

A meeting of the members of the Health & Safety Cou of the Asbestos Cement Products Association was held pursuant to notice at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, New York, at 9:30 on February 18, 1969.

The following persons were present:

C. I. Read	Atlantic Asphalt & Asbestos, Inc.
C. M. Brasher	Philip Carey
S. D. Weaver	Cement Asbestos
Harold McNabb	Certain-teed Products Corp.
J. A. Main	The Flintkote Company
W. M. Knorr	The Flintkote Company
Harry Messler	GAF Corporation
E. C. Cerny, Jr.	Johns-Manville Sales Corp.
C. L. Scheckler	Johns-Manville Sales Corp.
F. H. Zimeman	National Gypsum Company
J. Steiner	Supradur
K. Schwarz	Supradur
C. P. Kipp	U. S. Gypsum
A. Schmidt	U. S. Gypsum
E. Morrow	U. S. Gypsum
N. D. Lowe	U. S. Gypsum
Ivan Sabourin, Esq.	Quebec Asbestos Mining Association
Dr. George W. Wright	St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland
Bradley Walls, Esq.	Davies, Hardy, Loeb, Austin & Ives

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The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. James A. Main. The minutes of the last meeting of the Council held on November 14, 1968, which had been previously mailed to all members, were upon motion duly made and seconde unanimously approved.

Mr. Cerny delivered the Treasurer's report and stat that the present balance of the Council is $500.01. Mr. Cern report was accepted. Mr. Cerny also prepared a budget for th calendar year 1969 as follows:

Miscellaneous Expenses, including travel	$ 500.
Administration	1,000.
Legal	2.000.
	$3,500.

Mr. Cerny stated that meeting expenses are to be bo by members on a pro rata basis, printing expenses, if any, ar

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to be borne on a pro rata basis and, therefore, these expen were not included in the budget. Mr. Cerny proposed that e member company of the Council be assessed $350 to provide f the 1969 budget.

On motion duly made and seconded, the budget was unanimously approved as submitted. The Chairman, Mr. Main, then polled each member company for its approval of the $35 assessment. All members polled agreed to the assessment.

Mr. Main spoke briefly on the background of the c in the asbestos industry with health and safety practices. noted that the Asbestosis Research Council in England has a developed four Recommended Codes of Practice entitled: (1) Handling, Working, and Fixing of Asbestos and Asbestos Cemer Products in the Building and Construction Industries; (2) Precautions to be taken when Cutting, Drilling or Machining Asbestos Cement and Asbestos-based Boards in the Shipbuilding Industry; (3) For Handling Consignments of Asbestos Fiber British Ports; (4) For Handling Asbestos Fibers used in th Insulation. Copies of these Codes were distributed to the members in attendance. Mr. Main also referred to the techni note prepared by the Asbestosis Research Council entitled "T Measurement of Airborne Asbestos Dust by the Membrane Filter Method". Copies of this technical note were distributed to members in attendance. Mr. Main also referred to the memora on Dust Sampling and Counting dated December 9, 1968 prepare M. Lachance, Dust Control Engineer of the Quebec Asbestos Mi Association. Copies of this memorandum were also distribute

Mr. Main noted that there had been developments su sequent to the meeting of the Council held on November 14, 1 In particular, he referred to the speech by Dr. Selikoff at Dallas meeting of the American Association for the Advancemc of Science; the study program of the Institute for Occupatio and Environmental Health in Montreal supported by CAMI and t studies of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation.

Mr. Scheckler reported that no progress had been on the proposed safety manual since the last meeting of the Council because so many developments had occurred that addi tional time was required to assess them. Mr. Scheckler note that the American Congress of Governmental Industrial Hygien had reduced permissible particles in its 1969 industrial sta from 5 million to 2 million particles per cubic foot of air stated that Johns-Manville's goal is 1 million particles per cubic foot.

Mr. Scheckler observed that the proposed British re tions are becoming more stringent; that the U. S. Department the Navy is strongly advocating the wearing of respirators by all men doing asbestos work. He stated that new types of

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respirators are needed because the best respirators avail
may be satisfactory for particulate matter, but they are n
satisfactory for asbestos fibers. Mr. Scheckler describe
the meeting the membrane filter method being developed by
to evaluate the amount of dust their men breathe. A meeti
of the Subcommittee on the proposed pamphlet will be conve
following this meeting.

The members of the Subcommittee on the pamphlet
Recommended Health Safety Practices for Handling and Apply
Asbestos Cement Products are:

A. E. Alpine	Certain-teed
Harry Messler	GAF
F. H. Zimmerman	National Gypsum
C. L. Scheckler	Johns-Manville

Some discussion was held on the purposes and prop
of issuing the proposed booklet. It was noted that as to a
cement siding, there is very little problem in the field, a
that the end use of the materials should guide the purposes
the booklet.

In particular, it was noted that a differentiatio
must be made in the two groups that are to be reached by su
booklets. One group can be envisioned as consumers and the
other group can broadly be called asbestos workers.

Mr. Cerny remarked that the proposed booklet was
originally contemplated for use among fabricators and was
expected to outline health/safety measures for workers and
necessarily for consumers. Mr. Cerny stated that one purpo
of issuing such booklets on health/safety measures would be
limitation of liability of the manufacturers. He stated th
there has been a tendency for employees to sue their fabric
employers as well as the manufacturing suppliers. In such
there is no restriction to the recovery limits of Workmen's
Compensation and other manufacturers are often impleaded as
third-party defendants. Mr. Cerny stated that any booklets
prepared and issued by the Council should be backed with a
strong public relations effort that would secure write-ups
interviews and other releases for trade press magazines. Pu
relations efforts should also keep insurance carriers advis
of what the industry is doing.

Following Mr. Cerny's remarks, the Council authori
Mr. Main to appoint a Subcommittee on Litigation, Legislatio
and Insurance. Mr. Main will advise the appointees to that
Subcommittee directly and will report at the next meeting of
the Council.

Mr. Zimmerman reported that there had been no meet

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of the Subcommittee on In Plant Environmental Control and this Subcommittee would meet following the remarks of Dr. The In Plant Environmental Control Subcommittee was autho at the November 14th meeting of the Council and is to hav representative from each member of the Council. Mr. Main reported the following appointments by members of represe tives to the In Plant Environmental Control Subcommittee:

C. I. Read	Atlantic Asphalt & Asbestos
A. E. Alpine	Certain-teed
W. N. Knorr	The Flintkote Company
Harry Messler	GAF Corporation
C. L. Scheckler	Johns-Manville
F. H. Zimmerman	National Gypsum
K. Schwarz	Supradur
G. R. Krug	U. S. Gypsum

Mr. Weaver of Cement Asbestos and Mr. Brasher of Philip Ca advised Mr. Main that appointments of representatives to t In Plant Subcommittee from their respective companies woul made shortly.

Mr. Main introduced to the Council Dr. George W. Director of Medical Research, St. Luke's Hospital, Clevela Ohio. Dr. Wright addressed the meeting on "A Current Asse of Asbestos as an Environmental Health Problem".

(For the benefit of the members in attendance wh requested it, there follows a brief summary of the highlig of Dr. Wright's talk. Dr. Wright has reviewed and approve this summary.)

Dr. Wright remarked that his appearance before th Council was appropriate because information available to hi indicates that one-fourth of the asbestos used in the Unit States goes into asbestos cement products. He stated that although studies had been made on the biological effects of asbestos fiber when such fiber is not bonded (i.e. textile, milling, mining and insulation operations) examination and of the effects of such fiber when incorporated in asbestos products would appear to be warranted, considering the volu of asbestos used in these products.

By way of historical background, Dr. Wright indic that British Government statistics in the 1930's provided information showing that 80% of male workers in the asbesto textile trades over a period of twenty years or more had asbestosis. Dr. Wright noted that 95% of particles which p through human air passages is expelled. By analogy, asbest fibers probably do the same. Of the fibers remaining in the lung, the human body coats some of these with protein and i Because fiber glass and graphite particles are also subjecte

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to similar phenomenon, these coated particles are referred as "ferruginous bodies".

After substantial exposure for twenty years to as dust, 75% of the workers so exposed will develop scars dete by X-rays. Some workers develop these scars sooner than ot The formation of scars constitutes the disease known as asbestosis. As these scars develop, the pipes through whic blood flows through the lungs are destroyed. Death can ultimately result. The figures in Great Britain as of 1930 proved that the mortality rate or length of life of textile workers in Britain is shorter. Since then, the life span of such asbestos textile workers has improved because the numbe of fibers in the air has been reduced.

Dr. Wright explained that many lessons had been le from studies involving silica. As a result of counts made o silica particles, and experience that silica particles measu 5 microns or under in diameter were those that stayed in the lungs, limits were established of maximum concentration of silica particles in industrial settings as early as 1938. A that time, maximum concentrations were 5 million particles p cubic foot.

Dr. Wright outlined the Lynch studies published in 1935 which associated bronchogenic cancer with asbestosis. These studies were fortified by further studies made in Manchester, England in 1950 by Dr. Doll. Dr. Doll's studies identified 11 cases of bronchogenic cancer among 113 workers in an asbestos textile factory.

Subsequent studies in Canada done by the Industrial Hygiene Foundation did not duplicate the Manchester results.

Subsequently, studies were done by Drs. Selikoff and Hammond among insulation workers. These studies claimed that the incidence of lung cancer is 12 times higher among insulation workers than among non-insulation workers. Dr. Wright noted that in those studies no bronchogenic cancer was found among non-smokers.

Dr. Wright explained in brief outline some theories of carcinogens and indicated that there are some who are exploring the concept of co-carcinogens - that is to say, that asbestos fibers and cigaret smoking may act together to become cancer inducing agents. It is known, for example, that bronchial cancer occurs 8 times more frequently among smokers than non-smokers and 90 times more among smokers who are also insulation workers than among non-smokers who are not insulation workers.

In passing, Dr. Wright suggested that it might be

possible for employers to limit employment in insulation only to non-smoking workers. Dr. Wright explained that t policing of such employment conditions could pose many pr problems.

Dr. Wright also explained the findings of certai studies made among workers in South Africa where a cancer growth was noted to appear on the outer surfaces of the lu These studies indicated that these cancers, or mesothelion occurred among South Africans exposed to crocidolite. He noted, however, that there were differences between statis compiled in the Transvaal and in the northwest Cape. He a stated that cases of mesothelioma occurred among workers a well as among people who live near crocidolite workings (s called "neighborhood cases").

Finally, Dr. Wright sketched some developments t made in studies of gastrointestinal cancer which may indic the development of cancer following the swallowing of asbes particles or fibers by asbestos workers. Dr. Wright expla that considerable research needs to be done in this field.

In response to a question concerning proper pract of industrial hygiene and the detection of fibrosis and of bronchogenic cancer, Dr. Wright stated that employers shoul conduct X-rays of all workers exposed to asbestos every two years commencing before the fifth year of employment in suc exposures. Dr. Wright also explained some of the difficult involved in running tests on sputum samples; stating that s samples were required from each worker in order to achieve true reading with regard to cancer.

After a few general questions posed by members of the Council, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Bradley Walls

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