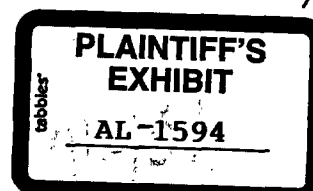


- 1971 -- Bill Lloyd's Coke Oven Study showed 10x's the expected incidence of lung cancer in men who had worked a minimum of 5 years on top of the coke oven. Although coke oven exposures are 6 to 7 times greater than aluminum smelters, we felt because we use coal tar pitch a health study should be carried out in our industry.
- 1972 -- The medical directors of Kaiser, Reynolds, and Alcoa met with Tabershaw/Cooper Associates, a private research firm, and asked for a preliminary proposal for a health study of aluminum reduction workers.
- 1973 -- It was agreed that the Health Committee of the Aluminum Association should have the responsibility of carrying this study to completion. The health committee met with Joe Wagonner of NIOSH in Cincinnati for his advice concerning the details of this study. At his suggestion latency as well as time of exposure was incorporated ^{time since first} ^{duration}
- March 1974 -- Approval of the Aluminum Association for \$84,000 study of 10-12 thousand reduction plants. ^{WORKERS}
- Oct. 1974 -- Tabershaw/Cooper met with health committee - problem first 3 or 4 plants, of proposed 15 plant study, yielded more records than we had contracted to study. Plans for a larger revised study we considered
- Nov. 1974 -- Met with Joe Wagonner of NIOSH again in Cincinnati for his advice regarding revised protocol for study.
- Feb. 1975 -- Presented a Position Paper put together by NIOSH-Industry Liaison Committee to OSHA concerning the differences between the aluminum industry and Coke Oven exposure.
- April 1975 -- Entered into revised contract with Tabershaw/Cooper calling for an expanded study, in all, 23,000 workers in 15 plants which had worked a minimum of 5 years between 1946 and 1973. Total cost: \$150,000.
- 1975 -- Two Morbidity (Health) studies published - NIOSH study by Discher and Breightenstein at University of Washington. This involved 3 aluminum smelters in Washington state and compared the health of the workers with university maintenance workers of comparable duties. British Aluminium at the same time and unaware of the Discher study funded a similar study at its Fort William smelter. The Universities of Glasgow and Dundee carried out this study and compared the workers to the nearby townspeople. Neither study showed any significant health problems.
- Oct. 1975 -- Met with Dr. Jack Finklea, Director of NIOSH, to discuss progress of the study.
- Nov. 1975 -- Committee chairman, Dr. Miles Colwell and several company labor relations directors explained the study to representatives of USWA and AWIU.

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- Nov.
1976 -- Health Committee met with the contractor to receive preliminary results on the study.
- Meetings with USWA and AWIU on preliminary results. Colwell, Irby, Lloyd and Miller worked on joint press release in Pittsburgh.
- Early
1977 -- Alcan Mortality Study released.
- Mar.
1977 -- Final report of Aluminum Association/TCA/Equitable report distributed to companies, USWA, AWIU, and NIOSH.
- Apr.
1977 -- Meeting District Directors, Company labor relations representatives, Dr. Lloyd, Mrs. Miller, and myself. Critique of aluminum study with recommendations for follow-up study.
- June
1977 -- First Tripartite Committee meeting. Representatives from UAWA, AWIU, NIOSH, and three companies. We have now had a total of five of these meetings to follow the study by Drs. Enterline and Rockette of the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Rockette is with us today. Our next Tripartite meeting will be March 7 in Atlanta.
- Nov.
1978 -- USWA Company Chairmen met in Pittsburgh and were briefed by the Medical Directors on progress of the studies.
- 1978 -- NIOSH - Funded a study titled "Control Technology Assessment of the Aluminum Industry"- they will study 10 plants in 1979 and will cover three areas:
(1) Control technology assessment
(2) Engineering control research
(3) Respirator and protective clothing research.
SRI International will carry out the study under a \$254,000 contract.

At our last Tripartite Committee meeting December 1, Dave Brown of NIOSH indicated that he with the approval of his superiors would put together a Current Intelligence Bulletin concerning health hazards in the aluminum industry. He promised the committee an opportunity to review his draft before it is published.

In November 1978 Dr. Sam Milham submitted a paper for publication to the Journal of Occupational Medicine. Its title: "Cancer in Aluminum Reduction Plant Workers."