The pipecovering before that time was called this 85 percent magnesia. I know I am going kind of fast, but my time is limited.

Back in the '30s, '40s, and even '50s, I will just abbreviate it, because you are going to hear a lot about it, this was a fluffy-type of covering. You bump it and dust would come off.

This was a hard baked product.

Same document in the same place they found their documents.

I am going to summarize it. We basically asked here in 1952, December, what is the deal with this Kaylo?

The general conclusion, they wrote back, experience in the factories and field and animal -- and research findings have proven that normal handling of Kaylo products is safe from a health standpoint.

You didn't hear that in the opening this morning.

You are going to see some of that.

What they talked about is this study up in

Saranac that was done for Owens-Illinois, and Ms. Tostanoski will talk about it, but what they did is they exposed animals to outrageous levels of this dust.

Now, you are going to hear something called the TLVs because this was the law in the states. Even up to the 1970s, even after we stopped making it.

It was thought that if you kept exposure, this stands for five million particles per cubic foot, people would not get sick from asbestos.

It was a law in Maryland. It was the law in Ohio where our company is from. It is the law in New Jersey. You have to keep the levels below.

In 1968 it was like that and then they lowered it and lowered it. You could still use asbestos, but it was a very small amount.

What they did up in Saranac was they exposed animals to 200 times that. They kept animals 24 hours a day in cages and the guinea pigs got a form of mild asbestosis over their life span and some of the rats didn't.

What they didn't tell you is that no one got cancer. Not one of their animals got cancer, and the study was published. Nothing was hidden from anybody.

Keep that in mind throughout the trial.

That is basically what happened with Owens-Corning.

Again, there is other documents, and, again, I am not going to go through all of them right now.

1966 Owens-Corning has been making the stuff since '58, has been selling it since '53, and here are some more internal memos that you are going to see.

August of 1966. You can't see it. Paragraph number 3.

The Berlin plant, and Kaylo was made in a place called Berlin, New Jersey. That is where they manufactured it.

Owens-Corning had about 15 or 16 plants around the country that made fiberglass and the one plant made the Kaylo.

1966, here is what is going on, talking

about our actual knowledge.

The Berlin plant was checked many years ago by a company industrial hygienist and adequate dust collection systems were installed at all cutting and grinding stations.

The dust count, going back to that TLV thing, at these equipment positions have been maintained and meets the checks made periodically by the State of New Jersey industrial hygienists with their Bureau of Public Health.

In 20 years, this goes to our knowledge, there has never been a case of asbestosis or silicosis among all of the employees of the Berlin plant.

So that is what is happening in 1966. No one has ever gotten sick.

These are the people who aren't end users who work with an occasional piece. These people aren't bystanders like Mr. Vandergucht who may have worked around some pipecovering.

These are people who actually manufacture it 24 hours a day. They bring in raw asbestos.