FILE NAME: DuPont (DUP)

DATE: 1985 Jan 11

DOC#: DUP092

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Legal - Deposition of Gerrit W. H. Schepers, M.D.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYNE

MICHAEL A. ARCHIE, Personal Representative of the Estate of EUGENE ARCHIE, Deceased,	Civil Action No. 81-119119-NP
CLEOPHAS ARNOLD,	No. 81-109821-NP
JOE LOUIS BAILEY,	No. 81-110098-NP
JOHNNIE GERMAN and MARY GERMAN, his wife,	No. 81-110448-NP
HUSTON JONES,	No. 81-109825-NP
IRA JONES,	No. 81-109-832-NP
LUELLA PACE, Personal Representative of the Estate of JOHNNIE LEE PACE, Deceased,	No. 81-109827-NP
SOLOMON TURNER and MILDRED TURNER, his wife,	No. 81-109831-NP

Plaintiffs,

-vs-

CELOTEX CORPORATION, et al.,

Defendants.

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The deposition of GERRIT W. H. SCHEPERS, M.D., a witness in the above-entitled cause, taken before Jo Anne M. Kippert, Certified Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public in and for Wayne County, Michigan, at 4000 Town Center, Suite 909, Southfield, Michigan, on the 11th day of January, 1985, commencing at 10:05 o'clock A.M., pursuant to the Michigan General Court Rules.

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involved your beginning to discuss your employment with the DuPont Corporation.

A. Yes.

Q. Could you explain what position you held with them and what your responsibilities were?

A. Yes.

MR. FARRELL: Can we get a year?

A. I spent five years with the DuPont Company in the capacity as chief of their pathology, and as consultant on internal medicine for the medical department.

Q. (BY MR. JENNINGS): Doctor, what were the precise years?

A. This was between 1958 and 1963. In the area of pathology, my duties were to investigate company products, new products to determine whether they would have an adverse biological action so that the company would be guided as to the risks to human beings if these products were marketed. So we tested all the products before they were marketed and wrote technical reports to the different departments of the DuPont Company on what the biological propensities are of the different

products.

Another area involving toxicology concerned the examination of the tissues and the body fluids and of employees of the company and customers of the company. In some cases, these examinations of employees were on a routine basis because we were watching for specific disease manifestations which were anticipated. Like, for instance, examining the urine samples on a regular basis of all the employees in the betanaphylene factory section, b-e-t-a-n-a-p-h-y-l-e-n-e, which was known through experimental work to cause cancer of the bladder. And our job was to find proof of the development of cancer by examining the urine for cells, and as soon as these cells were identified and grading of three or four was assigned to the type of cell, then the next step was to get the employee together with the urologist to have the urinary bladder examined to find the cancer and to treat it when found. And then we followed up on that patient for the rest of his life to see whether the cancer was under control. That's an example.

Customers would

occasionally make a complaint that ill health had been experienced or a death had occurred as a result of exposure to a company product, and then under those circumstances I examined the tissues and reported to the company management and the attorneys what abnormalities had been found and to what extent these were attributable to the company's products and to what extent not.

And then in the medical field, I advised the company doctors on diagnostic interpretation of x-rays, particularly those of the chest and the interpretation of electrocardiograms of patients of working staff of the company.

Q. Doctor, during these years from 1958 through 1963 when you were with the DuPont Company, did you have any involvement at that time with issues involving dust-induced disease or asbestos-related disease?

A. Yes. The company made quite a number of products which were of a particulate nature, in other words, little dust particles could result from them and workers or customers could breathe these materials. So we had many studies to determine the specific effects of all these

materials. The company also was interested in making competative products, competitive with asbestos as an insulating material. And for that purpose, since asbestos had been used for many decades successfully, commercially successfully in this country and overseas, the company tried to make an artificial product that would have the commercial physical and chemical properties of asbestos but not the toxic or injurious effects of asbestos. And so for that purpose, these experimental products had to be studied and compared with what asbestos is likely to do.

Q. In going over your professional career, you mentioned you spent a year in Michigan before you went with the DuPont Corporation, but I don't believe you discussed what you studied in Michigan. Could you outline what the nature of your research or study was during that time?

A. Yes. The year spent in Michigan was in the capacity of a fellowship that I held here at the University of Michigan. I believe I was called a research associate or something of that sort. And the purpose was to review pathology, general pathology and familiarize myself with the criteria