EXHIBIT
AIA-54

W. F.

FEB 12 1974

# NEWS & NOTES

AIA NORTH AMERICA ASBESTOS INFORMATION ASSOCIATION 1660 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 223-4885

Date February 7, 1974

In letter to Barry Castleman, Center for Science in the Public Interest, dated Jan. 31 regarding CSPI call to ban use of asbestos cement pipe in drinking water systems (NEWS AND NOTES, 1/21/74), EPA Administrator Russell E. Train wrote: "While prudence in the public interest supports our current enforcement posture, the medical literature does not support nor refute the thesis that ingested asbestos fibers are harmful. Feeding studies have utilized massive quantities of asbestos far in excess of those that may be present in water and, even then, no incontrovertible data has been obtained. There is no agreement among workers on the methodology to be used to examine samples for fibers and neither is there agreement concerning which fibers are medically important.... Thus, while it is generally accepted that industrial exposure to air-borne asbestos is harmful, this cannot be said with certainty of exposure to ingested asbestos. As a consequence, there does not appear to be evidence to support the action you have requested".

In letter to Editor, Time magazine, following article in Jan. 28 issue, "Death From Dust", AIA/NA stated following:

"The article, 'Death from Dust', January 28, describing conditions at an asbestos insulation plant in Tyler, Texas, should not be viewed as reflective of the situation existing in the vast majority of asbestos manufacturing plants in the United States.

For many years, the industry has recognized the potential serious health hazards of excessive asbestos inhalation and has installed sophisticated control equipment and instituted improved work practices to reduce dust concentrations to acceptable levels so as to provide a safe and healthy working environment for industry employees. In addition, the asbestos industry throughout the world is conducting, sponsoring, or cooperating in extensive medical and technical research to learn even more about the health hazards of asbestos and the means for their control."

- over -

01-0205237

Opinion survey of more than 3,000 adults as representative sample of U. S. population conducted by Environmental Protection Agency revealed sewage treatment, industrial air pollution control, and solid waste improvement, in that order, as prime environmental problems. EPA's Deputy Director John P. Quarles in recent Boston speech advised EPA's work in protecting and improving the environment does not impinge significantly on energy crisis and is not being shaved down by it. "We are, in fact, moving ahead without breaking stride," he said. Proposed EPA budget for 1975 includes request for increase of $215M to total of $731M in operating funds. Most of the increase will be spent on energy research.

Fourteen members of AIA/NA's Technical Committee met in Newark, N. J., Feb. 6. The meeting was also attended by AIA/NA President John Marsh and Executive Director R. H. Mereness. Committee Chairman Ed Fenner, Johns-Manville, reviewed present OSHA asbestos standard and parceled out assignments to Committee members for preparation of suggested revision of standard which will be submitted to OSHA later in year.

Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) filed suit last December in U.S. District Court claiming proposed EPA effluent standards for a toxic substance were inadequate and asked that 25 other substances, including asbestos, be considered. EDF was joined in suit by Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), National Audubon Society, and Businessmen for the Public Interest. No court action on suit has been scheduled. Next public hearing on standards will be April 8.

**Meeting was held Jan. 10 among officials of Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), EPA, HEW, and Mount Sinai School of Medicine to prepare Federal recommendation to governors and mayors of states bordering Lake Superior regarding drinking waters. CEQ and EPA officials recommend asbestos levels in water supplies be reduced and that Federal Government provide financial assistance for development of treatment facilities. It is understood recommendation is under review by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) which must approve financial part of recommendation before further action can be taken.**

Items of Interest enclosed:

- Letter to Editor, Consumer's Research, following article in Jan. 1974 issue entitled "Asbestos- An Ubiquitous Air Pollutant ..." (see NEWS AND NOTES, 1/21/74).

- "The Health of Chrysotile Asbestos Mine and Mill Workers of Quebec", Arch Environ Health/Vol 28, Feb 1974.

- [illegible].

01-0205284

ASBESTOS INFORMATION ASSOCIATION

28 January 1974

The Editor
"Consumers Research"
Bowerstown Road
Washington, New Jersey 07882

Dear Sir:

The article on asbestos by Beatrice Trum Hunter in the January issue of Consumers Research contains some statements and suggestions which should be clarified in the interests of reader information.

While it is recognized that the inhalation of excessive quantities of asbestos dust can be a serious occupational health hazard, both the National Academy of Sciences -- in a report prepared for the Federal Environmental Protection Agency -- and the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a division of the World Health Organization, have concluded that the general public is not at risk from inhaling the minuscule amounts of asbestos that have been demonstrated to exist in the ambient air. WHO further concluded that the available evidence does not indicate a hazard from ingesting the infinitesimal quantities of asbestos which have been found in water, food, or drugs. A conference of more than 125 scientists from 13 nations meeting in Durham, North Carolina this past November to discuss possible risk to the general public from ingestion of asbestos reported no specific relatable conclusions.

With regard to so-called neighborhood and household cases of mesothelioma, it may be pointed out that in the huge chrysotile asbestos-producing region of Quebec, not a single case of mesothelioma has ever been discovered, despite intensive investigations, in the household of an asbestos miner or in the neighborhood of an asbestos mine or mill. In the United States, only four "household" mesotheliomas have been discovered. Literature is inconclusive as to the cause or causes of mesotheliomas.

Because of the long latency period of the disease, the exposures which led to the cases reported occurred decades

01-020528

ago at a time when neither the industry nor the medical profession knew very much about asbestos-related disease or the means for its control. Today, sophisticated dust control equipment and handling techniques virtually eliminate excessive dust exposure attributed to asbestos-related disease.

It is not surprising nor should it be alarming that very small quantities of asbestos are to be found in ambient air and water. Asbestos is ubiquitous in our environment. It exists naturally in small, though detectable, amounts in serpentine rock formations throughout the world and is constantly being released into the atmosphere through erosion by wind and water. Asbestos is natural to our environment and -- as analysis of dated ice from the polar caps has revealed -- has been for thousands or even millions of years. Man evolved into his present form in an atmosphere containing a natural background of asbestos, both in the air he breathed and in the water he drank. Today's atmospheric levels of asbestos are considered by the scientific community to be only marginally higher than in the distant past, a fact not to cause fear.

In the case of asbestos-containing filters, research conducted by independent investigators and by the Food and Drug Administration has shown no correlation between the use of asbestos filters and the presence of asbestos fibers in the finished product. In fact, the FDA found that an asbestos filter is an excellent medium for removing asbestos fibers that may have been present in the pre-filtered solution!

On the talc question, the theories of Merliss have been criticized. Animal injection experiments conducted by Dr. William Smith of Fairleigh-Dickinson University using asbestos-containing talc have produced no gastrointestinal tumors in the test animals.

While Ms. Hunter placed considerable emphasis on the asbestos migration study of Cunningham and Pontefract, it is misleading, at the least, that no mention was made of the studies of Swinburn, Smith, Davis, or Bonser and Clayton, all of whom directly fed asbestos in large quantities to test animals without being able to produce a single tumor of any type.

While we can sympathize with Ms. Hunter's concern over asbestos because of its problems in the occupational setting, we do not feel that it is in the best interest of the public to raise fears and speculation unjustified by known facts and contradicted by major national and international health bodies.

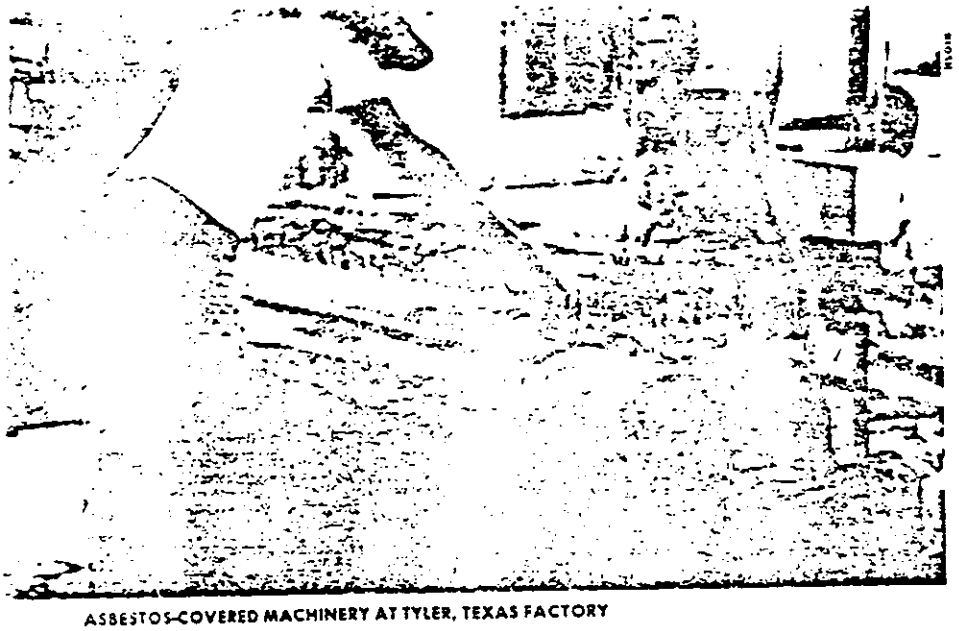
01-0205204

The asbestos industry is well aware of the risk to health of excessive dust and has made available to employees effective dust-eliminating or protective equipment, and it continues intensive research into the asbestos-health relationship.

Sincerely,

R. H. Mereness
Executive Director

01-020538



ASBESTOS-COVERED MACHINERY AT TYLER, TEXAS FACTORY

## Death from Dust

When the Pittsburgh Corning Corporation closed its asbestos insulation plant in Tyler, Texas, two years ago, it did an unusually thorough job of cleaning up after itself. Some 60 workers spent a week scraping asbestos waste from machinery and depositing it in a nearby dump. Then another crew took over. Ceilings and walls were steam cleaned. Every piece of equipment in sight was scrubbed down; some machinery was disassembled and shipped to P.C.C.'s home office in Pittsburgh. What was left was cut up and buried. When the crew finished, all that remained of the plant were two dilapidated wooden buildings that had once seen service as Army barracks during World War II.

P.C.C.'s scorched-earth policy has left few visible reminders of the factory's 17 years in Tyler. But the scars from the plant's presence will not soon disappear. While producing insulation for the boilers and pipes of naval ships, workers in the plant were exposed to enormous quantities of asbestos dust, which, once inhaled, never leaves the lungs. Now, based on previous experience with asbestos-caused diseases, medical experts estimate that as many as 300 of the 869 employed at the plant since 1954 will die of asbestosis (a permanent and often progressive scarring of lung tissue from inhaled asbestos fibers), lung cancer or cancers of the colon, rectum or stomach.

Their deaths should come as no surprise to either company or Government officials. Doctors have long suspected that asbestos dust is hazardous; there has been ample documentation of increased incidence of lung disease and cancers among people exposed to the mineral. As early as 1961, Dr. Irving Selikoff, 59, of New York's Mount Sinai Hospital, and Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond, 61, of the American Cancer Society, confirmed the deadly relationship in studies of workers at a Paterson, N.J., asbestos plant. They documented their work in scientific papers and meetings. They also showed that even small quantities of asbestos fiber could be lethal. Selikoff studied a woman who died of mesothelioma, a cancer of the membrane that covers the lungs and lines the chest and abdomen. The woman's only contact with asbestos came when she washed the clothing of her husband, who worked in an asbestos plant.

After the work by Selikoff and others, P.C.C. officials ordered a study of the asbestos-dust hazard at Tyler in 1963. The report seriously underestimated the hazard. A 1966 dust survey found asbestos levels above recommended thresholds in many areas of the plant, and a 1967 survey by the U.S. Public Health Service's Division of Occupational Health confirmed that the levels were high, but did not warn of the health hazard. After a Labor Department study two years later reported the same conditions, respirators were issued to workers in the plant's dustiest areas. But, according to workers, at no time did P.C.C. officials tell them that they were exposed to a health hazard. "I even had one tell me that stuff, asbestos, is good for you," says J.C. Yandle, 48, a former employee. "He said you could eat it."

**Silent Violence.** It was not until a 1970 law created the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)—and gave the Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) the authority to enforce compliance with asbestos standards—that things began to happen. In 1971 a NIOSH team visited Tyler, confirmed the danger of the dust levels, and emphasized the extraordinary hazard. The team pointed out many examples of poor hygiene practices: the company lunchroom was close to the production area and workers were using compressed-air hoses to blow dust off each other (and thus spreading it about), and the company was selling burlap bags contaminated with asbestos. NIOSH promptly notified OSHA, which inspected the plant, fined P.C.C. $210, and gave it four months to come up to standards. When a reinspection showed that the company still had not installed necessary dust-control equipment, OSHA fined it $7,990 and promised further action. Forced to make a decision, P.C.C. opted to close the plant. It cited economic as well as environmental reasons.

The closing should help protect citizens of Tyler from any further risk of contracting asbestosis. But it will do little to help those already exposed to the asbestos dust. Asbestosis and related cancers may not develop until 30 years after exposure to the particles, but once they do, they are painful and often fatal. "He hurt with every breath he took, because his lungs were torn and scarred on the inside from breathing asbestos fibers," said Mrs. Robert Thomas of her husband, who died five months ago.

Steve Wodka, 24, of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, which represented the Tyler plant's labor force, charges P.C.C. with negligence, a form of "silent violence." One group of former employees is suing P.C.C. for $100 million in damages; some individuals are also bringing $1 million suits against the Government for failing to protect them. But neither the suits nor any belated medical care that the workers may now receive are likely to alter the odds against their survival. Now that they have been exposed to asbestos, the deck is stacked.

## Prescription By Computer

Properly programmed, the computer can plot the trajectory of a rocket, keep track of a store's inventory, correlate census data and help predict weather more accurately. But can it be trusted to make the kinds of life-and-death decisions that doctors do? The answer may be yes, according to a team of scientists from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Tufts–New England Medical Center in Boston. The researchers report in the *American Journal of Medicine* that they have taught a computer to exercise virtually the same clinical judgment that a physician must use in choosing a form of treatment. In the process, they have learned more about how doctors make such decisions.

When the researchers began trying to write a decision-making computer program three years ago, says Dr. William Schwartz, chairman of the department of medicine at Tufts University



01-0205238



...evelation gets vote
...s year's big story

DRINKING WATER

DRINKING WATER SOLD IN PACKAGES

DULUTH NEWS-TRIBUNE
DULUTH, MINN.
(M) 52,000 (S) 75,000
DEC 30 1973

Filtered water
due next month

Temporary supplies of city water purified of most asbestos fibers it allegedly contains when pumped from Lake Superior are expected to be available at two Duluth fire halls within a month.

...residents apprehensive about drinking the water — or ... to their children — ... from home taps ... will have to wait at least ... more years before the water is filtered.

...rson, city Water ... and Gas Department director ... said today he expects to ... ultra-filtration units installed at public outlets in the ... firehalls by the end of January. They are to be placed at the West Duluth station, 601 N. Central Ave., and the East End station, 1902 E. 2nd St.

Each unit will supply filtered city water at a rate of six gallons per minute and be available without charge t...

See FILTER, Page 2.

DULUTH HERALD
Friday, June 15, 1973
Price 10¢

# Asbestos Related Minerals Found In Lake Superior

A tight lid of secrecy was that it be investigated. She said Wisconsin and Michigan and clamped today on federal and she had not heard there had state officials investigating been a follow-up. discovery of an asbestos-like mineral in Lake Superior.

She said suspicion had ...

Wraps were put on ... by U.S. Judge ...

...ater since the EPA announced the presence of particles last June. Agency and water quality laboratory officials fear the fibers can be harmful to health.

Peterson said the firehall ...ter systems will cost about ...00 each and their total cost of installation and operation over a two-year period will ...

01-0205789

# Asbestos rated area's top 1973 story

There are no ifs, ands or buts about it — the top news story of 1973 in the Head of the lakes area lies in the complex situation originating from the mid-summer announcement of the discovery of asbestos fibers in Lake Superior water and the resulting controversy over their potential as public health hazard.

No other news story in many years has attracted the national attention afforded the Lake Superior problems.

Nor has any single event in memory held as much at stake for current residents of the Tri-State region and their descendants.

The enormity of the situation is ...

while others took advantage of ... supplies from wells termed equally safe from invasion of the minute asbestos particles.

While the issue of the source of ... fibers and their effect on humans ingested with drinking water is ... determined in the courtroom ... Duluth residents continued ... Lake Superior water.

Attempts are being made to obtain federal funds for a pilot study ... feasibility of a regional water ... plant to remove the fibers from ... but it appears it may ... years before any such pilot program ...

DULUTH HERALD
DULUTH, MINN.
(E) 29,000

Peterson s...
The filter... dissolved in ... chlorine and fluoride, however, Peterson noted.

T... EPA officer Duluth water ... Lake Superior source ... fluorescent ...

Asbestos Information Association trial exhibit AIA-54: Asbestos Information Association/North America News & Not...
ACL Doc 20961 · Page 8 of 10
asbestosclaims.law/library/20961/8
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law

*Financial Courier*
*Montreal, Que.*
*December 31, 1973*

# CANADIAN ASBESTOS SHIPMENTS 10.2% ABOVE '72

## Volume Of 1,529,664 Tons In First 10 Months 1973 Compares With 1,387,242 Tons In Like Period Last Year -- Quebec Producers' Shipments Up 11.3% To 1,245,162 Tons

Asbestos producers in Canada shipped 1,529,664 tons of asbestos in the first 10 months of 1973, an increase of 10.2% over 1,387,242 tons in comparable period last year. Deliveries from plants in Quebec were up 11.3% to 1,245,162 tons while those from Ontario, British Columbia, Newfoundland and the Yukon advanced 5.7% to 284,502 tons.

Overall shipments in October were 171,132 tons, an increase of 2.4% over 167,099 tons in the tenth month of 1972. Deliveries from Quebec plants rose 5% to 144,087 tons, and shipments from Ontario, British Columbia, Newfoundland and the Yukon dipped 9.8% to 27,045 tons.

### CANADIAN PRODUCERS' SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS

(Tons)

| | 1973 | 1972 | Change | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 136,731 | 104,248 | +31.2% | 99,563 | 84,169 | 91,418 |
| February | 141,265 | 114,873 | +23.0% | 98,311 | 90,209 | 83,768 |
| March | 153,240 | 138,647 | +10.5% | 131,891 | 121,164 | 118,514 |
| April | 151,422 | 127,548 | +18.7% | 120,958 | 122,354 | 116,223 |
| May | 167,412 | 138,281 | +21.1% | 145,006 | 138,131 | 145,156 |
| June | 154,489 | 171,183 | - 9.8% | 164,770 | 135,335 | 124,811 |
| July | 149,191 | 133,896 | +11.4% | 132,365 | 164,799 | 126,370 |
| August | 145,800 | 153,408 | - 5.0% | 129,637 | 140,961 | 139,196 |
| September | 246,292 | 138,059 | +78.3% | 136,367 | 160,331 | 147,336 |
| October | 171,132 | 167,099 | + 2.4% | 139,406 | 170,032 | 154,791 |
| 10 Months | 1,529,664 | 1,387,242 | +10.2% | 1,298,274 | 1,335,505 | 1,247,183 |

01-025343

*Montreal Star, Que.*
*190,349*
*January 18, 1974*

# Miner's widow gets $33,646

By RAY DOUCET

The widow [illegible] an asbestos miner [illegible] died from [illegible] infection in 1971 [illegible] been awarded $33,646 by the [illegible] Commission, the Quebec Federation of Labor (FTQ) revealed yesterday.

The woman, [illegible] who did not want to be named, was awarded the compensation more than 17 years after her husband was fired from [illegible] totally incapacitated to work, after he was operated on [illegible] for cancer of tuberculosis," [illegible] The man died in [illegible] showed the man [illegible] asbestosis [illegible] from [illegible] Compensation Commission dismissed his [illegible] claims directly [illegible] services.

[illegible] was rejected despite [illegible] that the man was suf-

*The Northern Miner*
*Toronto, Ontario*
*January 10, 1974*

## Asbestos Output Higher

Canadian producers' shipments of asbestos increased to 168,427 tons in November from 153,108 tons in November 1972.

## CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION 1960-1973

(1973 figures preliminary)

In the non-metallics asbestos output in 1973 was 1,974,000 tons (1,687,051 tons) and $241,001,000 ($206,088,535).

# violations on 4 wreckers

CHICAGO, ILL. - The Midwest Office of the United States Environmental Protection Agency has taken action to eliminate asbestos emissions at demolition sites in Chicago, Illinois, and Detroit, Michigan.

The announcement was made by EPA Midwest Regional Administrator Francis T. Mayo. Mayo said the EPA issued orders for violations of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants to two Chicago and two Detroit wrecking firms.

"Asbestos is an extremely hazardous air pollutant since inhalation of asbestos fibers has been linked to respiratory disorders and mesothelioma, a form of cancer," Mayo pointed out.

The companies issued orders were Speedway Wrecking Company and Keystone Wrecking Company of Chicago and Adamo Wrecking Company and Cuyahoga Wrecking Company of Detroit. Demolition operations conducted by these firms were visited in October of this year by EPA inspectors.

The violations cited consist of a failure to comply with regulations which require the wetting and removal of all asbestos material prior to commencement of demolition of the building.

EPA inspectors said the Speedway Wrecking Company was cited for violating Federal regulations while demolishing an eight-story brick and concrete building off the corner of Superior and Hudson in Chicago. The Keystone Wrecking Company was cited for violating Federal regulations while wrecking a three-story brick building adjoining the Regal Theatre at 4741 S. Martin Luther King Dr.

The Detroit firms were cited for violations at the following locations: Adamo Wrecking Company, a four-story brick apartment building at 1701-1707 Seward; Cuyahoga Wrecking Company, a Chrysler Corporation factory at 12025 E. Vernor.

Structures subject to the regulations include institutional, commercial or industrial buildings, and apartment buildings having more than four dwelling units. Such buildings often contain asbestos in the form of boiler, pipe or beam insulation.

Jack O. McDonald, Regional Enforcement Director for EPA said: "These actions are the first steps of an EPA enforcement program to control asbestos emissions from demolition operations."

4,658 Net
JOURNAL Jan '74
NO. 3,100

# In 40 County Buildings

By Laurinda Keys

A potential health hazard involving the installation of asbestos materials exists in 40 county buildings, the chief administrative officer has reported.

Among those facilities are the Los Angeles Municipal Traffic Courts Building, the Beverly Hills Municipal Courts Building, the South Bay County Building, the Northeast District Superior Courts Building, the West Covina Courts and Health Building, and the district attorney's quarters in Montebello.

The asbestos materials emanate from loose acoustical insulation in the ceiling and other areas of the buildings [illegible] supervisors. Arthur [illegible] administrative officer, Occupational Health [illegible] saying that prolonged exposure to asbestos fibers [illegible] immediate threat to health, but it does pose the possibility of a serious [illegible] development of a respiratory [illegible] later in life.

Wills, along with the county engineer, Mechanical Department and the Occupational Health Service, is recommending that corrective action be undertaken immediately on the Long Beach County Building.

The action in that building would involve: tamping firm all loose asbestos and applying a sealer to the entire asbestos ceiling; spraying the entire ceiling with a non-asbestos material; and application of the sealer to the insulation and fireproofing of structural beams [illegible]

45-4 JOURNAL OF COMMERCE & INDEPENDENT REVIEW
DAILY
Los Angeles



Dr. Mancuso

# Dust hazards

Backed by scores of letters from IAM members, one of the nation's top occupational health experts has broadened his research to a variety of hazards in metalworking.

Dr. Thomas Mancuso, research professor at the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public Health, began by establishing a link between railroad machinist and certain types of cancer caused by working around asbestos. He is still working on that hazard.

## Many hazards

But IAM members who have related the dangers of their jobs to Dr. Mancuso have caused him to investigate a wide range of other hazards—solvents, fumes, dusts and mists. Here is one example of working conditions as experienced by a retired IAM member from Newark, N.J., a victim of acute emphysema, related his experience to Dr. Mancuso this way:

"During my 50 years on the railroad, I worked inside in the roadhouse. My work entailed repairs on the air brake mechanism of locomotives. While we made those repairs, other repairs were being made on boilers which required removal of asbestos, creating an enormous amount of dust.

"The ventilation was limited to a few windows at ground level. At times we had to leave the building to get fresh air. The fumes and smoke were almost unbearable. No masks or other safety equipment were issued for our safety.

"After diesel repairs were made and the engines started up for inspection in the roundhouse, they created a great deal of smoke and gas fumes. Sometimes the engines were kept running for two or three hours while the inspections were made."

Dr. Mancuso's reply made these points:

"We know that asbestos will produce fibrosis and emphysema. . . . It is quite obvious that you were exposed to substantial amounts of asbestos in past years. . . . Your doctor should evaluate your chest x-rays to see whether they indicate a certain stage in asbestosis. It may also be possible that the diesel fumes may have aggravated the condition."

Another retired machinist from Florence, Colo., who suffers from emphysema, describes the roundhouse conditions under which he worked.

"Used portions of asbestos were taken from boilers in solid blocks and pounded with a hammer manually to reduce it to powder for reuse. This was economy for the railroads. The dust inhaled from this process resulted in chest pains for workers that were comparable to a severe cold."

In response to a question about a possible compensation claim, Dr. Mancuso points out that "asbestos produces asbestosis, which in turn causes emphysema. The question that needs to be determined is whether your emphysema could be related to the asbestos to which you were exposed.

"If you can prove your asbestos exposure over the years and if chest x-rays indicate findings similar to asbestosis, you could have the basis for a compensation claim of emphysema. . . . I think there would be workmen's compensation claim benefits if the substances which produce emphysema existed in the roundhouse. This could be either asbestos or silica dust from the fire brick that results in silicosis. Both asbestosis and silicosis subsequently cause emphysema."

## Problems invited

Dr. Mancuso is interested in hearing about health problems of IAM members in all industries. If you have problems with your lungs, throat or skin that you think are caused by your job, write Dr. Thomas Mancuso, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, 130 DeSoto St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15261.

47-6 THE MACHINIST
WKLY. 810,000

JAN 10 1974

CLIPPED BY BACON

01-02052

# Asbestos and Talc Main Discussion Points At C-D-I-C Meeting; NIOSH Report

[redacted] Jan. 2 — The 513th me[redacted] C-D-I-C Society for Paint [redacted] held at the Imperial House Motel, Dayton, with 42 members and guests present.

Andrew N[redacted] vice president, introduced [redacted] Stanley of Pfizer, Inc., who talked on "Detection and In[redacted]" Stanley is a [redacted] member of the Physical Testing Group at Pfizer in Easton, Pa.

Stanley's talk was concerned with the detection methods and investigative procedures used for asbestos and asbestiform materials. He said that the cancer inducing health hazards of the exposure to asbestos and asbestiform minerals found associated with talc have been publicized by mass media and [redacted] publications and research. Because Pfizer's position as a supplier of talc, a reliable method of detection and identification had to be developed. The techniques had to be simple but also positive and unambiguous.

### Describes Talc

He described talc as a naturally occurring hydrous magnesium silicate with a general formula similar to serpentine and asbestiform minerals that have been shown by the government and other investigators to have possible cancerous implications. Talc was described as being derived from minerals containing various amounts of tremolite, chlorite and a group of crysolite minerals called amphiboles. The chemical formulas of all these are similar because all of them are hydrous magnesium silicate with a layered structure.

Stanley said that although talc itself has never been shown to produce the irreversible health problems its chemical near neighbors have, the exact causes of the undesirable side reactions of the human body when exposed to the asbestiform minerals is not completely clear at this time. His investigations reviewed the methods and methodology for determining asbestos, tremolite, and asbestiform minerals in talc. The three most likely candidates were:

1. Light microscopy,
2. X-ray diffraction, and
3. Transmission electron microscopy.

### Examines Minerals

In his procedure, samples of pure talc and tremolite were obtained from deposits already owned. Samples of pure and very carefully prepared as-

[redacted]stif[redacted] obtained from the U.K. [redacted]ese were prepared for inspection in [redacted]e laboratory. He found that certain [redacted]neral and mineral species shown to [redacted] free of asbestiform minerals by x-[redacted]y diffration and light microscopy [redacted]re found to contain certain high percentages (five or more) of the asbestiform minerals when viewed under the [redacted]ansmission electron microscope. A [redacted]w technique was then needed and [redacted]s turned out to be electron diffraction. Slides were shown of the minerals [redacted]amined by this method.

### Tells About Screening

In review, his work showed that properly prepared samples of talc can be step-scanned by x-ray diffractometer down to levels of roughly 0.25 per cent and crysolite to 0.5 per cent. The transmission electron microscope can be used in detection of tremolite and asbestiform minerals. The transmission electron microscope is the most sensitive method while light microscopy is helpful only in screening of large particles in high concentrations. Numerous samples of talc have been screened; Stanley has found five groups of Montana talc to be free of tremolite asbestiform minerals while finding the commercial talcs to contain tremolite at all concentrations. He believes his technique will allow the detection of tremolite and the asbestiform minerals under any circumstances at a concentration down to 0.1 per cent or possibly lower.

### NIOSH Speaker

After dinner the educational speaker was introduced by Dick Blizzard, chairman of the Educational Committee. The speaker was Jeffrey Lee, special assistant to the director, Division of Technical Services, NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health), Cincinnati. His subject was "NIOSH — Overview and Toxic Paint Materials."

Lee explained that NIOSH is a Federal agency responsible for formulating new or improved occupational safety and health standards. NIOSH is the principal Federal agency engaged in research, education and training in an effort to eliminate on-the-job hazards to health and safety of the American workforce. The Institute's main research laboratories are in Cincinnati, where they focus on hazards such as asbestos, beryllium, carbon monoxide, lead, mercury, noise, heat stress and others. He described the hazards with lead and industrial solvents particular to the paint industry.

[redacted]uary 7, 1974

61 I AMERICAN PAINT JOURNAL WASH. 6,700

Asbestos Information Association
North America
1660 L Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Washington Post
Jan. 29, 1974

# The Spirituous Truth

By Tom Zito

[redacted] a year [redacted] on your [redacted] search may tell you [redacted] contains [redacted] rhizin, [redacted]

The [redacted] is proposing [redacted] that will [redacted] industry to [redacted] ingredients [redacted] "distilled spirits" [redacted] scotch, rye, [redacted]

The [redacted] that the labels [redacted] the too far. Consumer [redacted] est groups, on [redacted] hand, feel that the [redacted] regulations don't [redacted] enough information [redacted] labels. And, [redacted] rules don't require [redacted] for wine and beer, [redacted]

where additives sometimes abound.

While the Food and Drug Administration had been pressing for regulations, government action on labeling was sparked last year when Michael Jacobson, a co-director of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, published a booklet "The Chemical Additives in Booze." In addition to discussing the use of cobalt salts in beer production which reportedly led to the deaths of more than 35 persons in 1966, and the use of a preservative in certain wines that generates a cancer-causing agent called urethan, Jacobson questioned the regular use in liquor of

tos and cellulose fibers and glues."

The pending government regulations specifically exclude "incidental additives . . . such as an inert filter," the source of the asbestos fibers referred to in the circular.

"We've got a petition in to the FDA on just such a matter," said Barry Castleman of the Center for Science in the Public Interest. "Although there hasn't been enough testing done on the question of asbestos ingestion as opposed to asbestos inhalation, we do know that one study of asbestos workers showed that they had a

coloring and flavoring agents, like glycerol, whose physiological effects have not been adequately tested.

Even earlier, however, government had been aware of "foreign substances" in bottled alcoholic beverages. In an unpublished "Industry Circular" dated Oct. 18, 1972, and sent to liquor industry representatives by the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms the bureau noted, "We are becoming increasingly concerned about the reported finding of foreign substances in bottled alcoholic beverages. Among the materials found have

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two- to three-fold higher incidence of gastrointestinal cancer. And there's no safe level of cancer-causing substances. One asbestos fiber could potentially cause a t[redacted]

mor. There just hasn't been enough research done yet."

The regulations still [redacted] to be discussed at meetings one on Feb. 6 with consumer interest groups, and another two days later with representatives of the liquor industry. Warren McConnell, a spokesman for the bureau, said that the meetings will be closed to the public and press, "to allow a free flow of information, with no one holding anything back."