PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT ATI-28

MINUTES of the General Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute held September 12, 1958 at the Commodore Hotel, New York, N. Y.

IN ATTENDANCE:

J. A. Bottos, President
RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.
Mike Scanlan
J. W. Weber

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.
W. J. Atkinson
Mr. Beale
Mr. Hendry
L. R. Hoff
W. S. Hough
J. A. O'Brien
R. A. Schumann
C. C. Simoni
W. D. Torrance
J. L. Tucker

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO.
C. E. Matcheraft
A. E. May
D. F. Queally
A. E. Whitfield
D. W. Widmayer

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
J. A. Brown, Jr.
A. F. Heimsohn
H. S. Meier
M. W. Oliver
J. F. D. Rohrbach
R. B. Smith
S. R. Zimmerman, Jr.

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS CO.
J. T. Griffis
C. J. Harris
W. A. Hill
J. D. McCleer
J. L. Mitchell

TALLMAN-McCLUSKEY FABRICS CO.
A. R. Byrnes
T. C. McCluskey
R. S. Tallman

ASBESTOS CORPORATION, LTD.
Paul LeClerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES, LTD.
H. A. Smith
F. Parker Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION, LTD.
J. D. Christian
T. T. Tigert

JOHNSON'S COMPANY, LTD.
Carl Sindsen

CADWALADER WICKERSHAM & TAFT
H. I. Raddock

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
H. C. Shaw

Guests:
C. E. Carlough, Carolina Asbestos Company
M. E. Whitmer and Mr. Parrel, Lake Asbestos of Quebec
W. G. Neal, Ruberoid Company

1. The meeting was called to order by President Bottos and an address of welcome extended to all of those in attendance. Following the opening remarks, each person in attendance was asked to stand in his place, introduce himself and give his company affiliation.

2. The meeting was opened with the presentation of the minutes of the last meeting for reading however, since all members had received copies and were

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familiar with those transactions it was moved by Mr. Widmayer, seconded by Mr. Griffis and unanimously agreed that the reading be dispensed with at this time.

3. The Treasurer's Report was presented for consideration by T. C. McCluskey, Treasurer. Following consideration of this report, it was moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Whitfield and unanimously agreed that the report be accepted and entered as a part of the minutes of this meeting.

4. Legal Counsel, M. I. Ruddock, was next called upon to address the group with remarks significant for the occasion. Mr. Ruddock reviewed the various activities of the Associations: Fiber Testing, Filtration Properties Testing, Sales Promotion (both Seal of Quality and Display Exhibit), Improved Government Specifications, Fundamental & Practical Research and the Combatting of False Advertising by Competing Products. He pointed out the propriety of these activities under the Anti-Trust laws and emphasized that they constituted a splendid example of what members of an industry, large and small, can legally accomplish through a trade association that they could not do individually.

5. The next segment of the meeting was devoted to reports covering the committee activities for the past year, delivered by the Chairmen of the several active committees.

a) Mr. A. E. May, Chairman of the Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee discussed the many projects and considerations of interest to this group and summarized the undertakings and accomplishments that have been achieved during the past year. The complete report of this committee is attached as a part of the minutes of this meeting.

b) Mr. C. R. Hutchcroft, Chairman of the Fiber Testing Committee was next called upon to present the work of this committee. It was pointed out that this committee has just recently been organized and that the meeting held on September 10th was only the second meeting of this group, therefore, there could not possibly be any statements regarding accomplishments to date except perhaps to note the fact that the committee, under a directive by the Board of Governors, has been established and that a program has been adopted which is designed to carry out the mandate of the Board of Governors.

In order that the work of this committee might be carried out with maximum effectiveness, Mr. Hutchcroft asked that, through action taken in this meeting, this committee be authorized to seek the assistance of the Quebec Asbestos Miners Association and the Asbestos Cement Products Association in carrying out the program to be undertaken and that the efforts of all three groups be coordinated in these endeavors. In response to this request by Mr. Hutchcroft the following resolution was drafted by the legal counsel and unanimously adopted.

> "Resolved, it is the sense of this meeting that full cooperation between the Fiber Testing Committee of A.T.I. and the comparable committees of Q.A.M.A. and A.C.P.A. is highly desirable and that the Fiber Testing Committee is authorized and encouraged to develop whatever methods of liaison between it and the committees of the other two associations which it feels to be most effective."

The formal report by this committee is attached as a part of the minutes of this meeting.

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SUBJECT: Minutes of the Asbestos Textile Institute Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee.

9/58

IN ATTENDANCE:

W. C. Atkinson	Johns-Manville Corporation
H. M. Jackson	Johns-Manville Corporation
A. E. May	Keasbey & Mattison Company
J. L. Mitchell	Southern Asbestos Corporation
M. E. Palm	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
R. B. Smith	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
J. W. Weber	American Asbestos Textile Corp.

The following items were discussed at a round table type of discussion:

1. The report, "An Epidemiological Study of Lung Cancer in Asbestos Miners" which was written by the Industrial Hygiene Foundation and sponsored by Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, was discussed in the committee. The following extracts taken from the "Summary and Conclusions", page 649 of the report are self explanatory:

> "Interest in the question of whether there may be an association between lung cancer and exposure to asbestos has been evident since the report in 1935 by Lynch and Smith in a case in which lung cancer and asbestosis were both present. As additional cases in which the two diseases coexisted were reported, a casual association appears to have been gradually accepted by many authors, although some workers considered the correlation to be inconclusive. The present study was undertaken in an effort to determine whether a casual relationship did, in fact, exist between exposure to asbestos and cancer of the lung."
>
> "Comparison of the experience among the asbestos miners with that of various segments of the unexposed, comparable population shows that the observed number of deaths among the miners is not significantly greater than the expected number. The rate for proved cases among the asbestos miners (25.3 per 100,000) compares well with the rate of 22.5 per 100,000 for the rest of the Province, and 20.8 per 100,000 for adult males throughout the Dominion of Canada. It also compares satisfactorily with rates of 37.2, 25.3 and 28.0 obtained from various sources of adult males in the United States. Finally, in this matter of comparison, it would appear that the world-wide experience of persons exposed to asbestos dust is not worse with respect to lung cancer than that of the unexposed population."

Discussion of the report in the Committee centered on the following items:

1. All of the known and suspected deaths due to lung cancer were from the group of those that smoked.

2. The number of lung cancer deaths by exposure category:

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Exposure Category	Number of Persons	Number of Deaths Proved	Total
I	2,031	4	4
II	2,150	3	4
III	1,772	2	4
Unknown	5	0	0
TOTALS	5,958	9	12

The exposure categories were established by a group of doctors and operators who made group I a minimum exposure, group II moderate, and group III heavy.

The committee members plan on giving copies of this study to their plant physicians and officials.

II. Discussion on Dust

a. One member company reports that a compensation award was made to a worker in a non-toxic area because visible dust was present. This company has established the policy that all areas in which the fiber counts are over 1 million particles per cubic foot must be eliminated as well as areas in which the dust count is over 5 m.p.p.c.f.

b. One of the committee members reported that one half of their indirect labor is on the incentive pay plan, also they have a clean-up crew whose duty is to clean all production machinery throughout the plant.

c. Mr. Mitchell brought photographs of the card, loom and tape loom hoods. The hoods on the cards and looms have been in use for some time and are very satisfactory. The dust counts in the areas of the hooded machines are well below the minimum allowable of 5 m.p.p.c.f. The tape loom hood is an experimental hood on which more work will be done.

d. One member of the committee reported that they have installed scrapper conveyors under their cards that move the droppings to a suction nozzle located at one end of the conveyor.

III. Compensation Cases

An award was made to a worker who had not worked in a dusty area for eight years, who was now employed in a dust free area but walked through a fiber preparation department and worked with material containing asbestos, one hour a week. The worker was operated upon and cancerous turnover of the spine was found. An award was given to the worker based on asbestosis.

Awards have been made to former coal miners who became sick in their present employment. The present employer is liable even though the sickness was contracted in the previous occupation.

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The above cases emphasize the necessity of thorough pre-employment and periodical medical examinations.

It was agreed that the following subjects would be discussed at the next meeting:

a. Dust control in fiber preparation
b. Dust control at the card condensers
c. Dust control at the cards and looms

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. Hay,
Chairman

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In Attendance:

W. C. Atkinson	Johns-Manville Corp., Manville, N. J.
P. D. Cannon	Johns-Manville Corp., Manville, N. J.
H. N. Jackson	Johns-Manville Corp., New York City
A. E. May	Keasbey & Mattison Co.
Mitchell	Southern Asbestos Co.
Palm	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pa.
Smith	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., North Charleston, S. C.



Guest: Mr. Maurice LaChance - Thetford Industrial Clinic
Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada

The following items were discussed:

1. Dust Sampling

Mr. Hugh Jackson reported on the progress of the tests that Johns-Manville Corporation is conducting to establish a correlation between the Standard and Midget Greenberg-Smith Impingers. In the past, the two impingers have been used interchangeably. The tests to date made by J-M indicate that counts made with the Midget Impinger are running slightly higher than counts made with the Standard Impinger. The tests are made in the plant, in areas in which the dust count will range from 3 to 5 m.p.p.c.ft. Three technicians are counting the slides in an effort to reduce any errors in counting technique.

Mr. LaChance reported that a few years ago similar comparisons were made by J-M in Canada and the Q.A.M.A. and that the results checked within 2 - 3%. These tests were conducted in areas having relatively high dust counts.

Mr. Jackson stated that the U. S. Rubber Company is cooperating in the testing program and that any additional participants would be welcome. Mr. LaChance stated that he would be glad to participate.

2. Continuous Dust Sampling

Mr. Jackson reported on the results of tests made with a continuous sampling and recording instrument in cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service. It has been found that the workers actions greatly influence the dust counts and that after a short time a correlation could be established between the dust count and the worker.

Mr. Palm reported that they have recently taken dust counts in areas in which the windows are open and find that the counts are higher than those taken in the same area with the windows closed. This was discussed by the group and the following points were brought out:

1. Dust hoods are not as effective when windows are open because of increased cross drafts.
2. When windows are open the humidity is usually higher which causes a slight reduction in dust collector capacity.
3. Open windows create drafts which pick up dust that has settled on horizontal surfaces such as roof trusses, machines, etc.

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3. Industrial Hea...

Mr. Mitchell asked if it was possible to distinguish between rock dust and asbestos fiber dust when counting particles. At the present time, rock dust is not considered harmful. When counting dust particles with the aid of the microscope, it is not possible to differentiate between various kinds of dust.

Mr. Jackson reviewed how the allowable limit of 5 million p.p.c.f. was established. The 5 million p.p.c.f. is a carry over from the quartz industry and seems to be confirmed by clinical experience. The break point of particle size of 10 microns was established at Saranac and has been adopted by many authorities who believe that particles over 10 microns are not harmful to humans.

4. Dust Collection and Suppression

Mr. Atkinson advised the following:

(a) The Skinner electric valves shown on Print #A-3320-2a titled "Proposed Wet Warp Weaving Sprocket and Chain Spray" are not necessary. He also advises that the spray nozzle is installed back of the harness and that a pan which is the full width of the loom is placed under the warp.
(b) Throttle valves should be installed on both lines and the line labeled "air" should be changed to "water" and vice versa.
(c) The water for the nozzle is drawn from a small tank on each loom.
(d) The results obtained with the spray nozzle have been much better than those with a water roll and pan.

Mr. Atkinson also reported that some experimental work is being done with the nozzle used on the looms to direct moisture laden air toward the creels.

Mr. LaChance advised that the Wheelabrator dust collector is used with satisfactory results in the mines and that in few cases Rayon bags have been used where cotton bags did not have quite enough capacity.

The committee discussed the advisability of exchanging information on hood designs with the Asbestosis Research Council of England. It is proposed that member companies would prepare sketches of existing hoods such as hoods on cards and that these sketches would be exchanged for comparable sketches from the Council. Dr. Shaw will contact the Council advising them of our thoughts.

A brief discussion was held on methods of delivering stock from coiling condensers. Various schemes have been tried but none are completely satisfactory. One company is experimenting with a pivoted inclined conveyor whose pivot point is at the condenser. The conveyor is positioned to discharge into a stock truck on either the right or left ends of the conveyor.

5. New Equipment, etc.

A circular from the Miretyzer Corporation, East Paterson, N. J., which described a bag slitter and dumper for asbestos fiber was circulated among the members. It was also announced that the Wilkra Company is now working on a bag dumper which will be suitable for pressure packed fibers.

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A new magazine called "Air Engineering", published by Air Engineering, Business News Publishing Company, 450 West Fort Street, Detroit 26, Michigan, is now being published. The purpose of the magazine is to cover the fields of heating and ventilating, dust control and removal, and air pollution. Subscription price $3.00 per year, $4.50 for two years.

6. Agenda for Next Meeting

1. Discussion of dust collection.
2. Further discuss exchange of information with the Asbestosis Research Council.
3. Plant Safety Programs.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. May, Chairman
Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee