PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT ATI-33

S1-10
P57
3-11-65

MINUTES OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE GROUP
SUB-COMMITTEE OF AIR HYGIENE AND MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE

The meeting of the Industrial Hygiene Group was held June 7-8, 1962. Those present were:

Tom Bodnarchuk ..... Johns-Manville Corp.
Dewey Childers ..... H. K. Porter Co., Inc.
J. S. Sharrah ..... American Asbestos Corp.
John Hedding ..... Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Prior to meeting as a separate group, the above committee met in a short session with the Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee. Dr. Shaw had obtained a report from the Asbestos Research Council of England which tended to emphasize the inefficiency of the Greenburg-Smith Impinger as a dust collecting instrument. The British report stated that there was a growing body of evidence that asbestos fibers from 10 to 100 microns constituted the most damaging portion of the dust. As in previous reports, the British method favored the Thermal Precipitator.

The Industrial Hygiene Group continued the discussion necessary to prepare a suitable specification for determining asbestos concentration. One section of our previous work was questioned by the representative of H. K. Porter Company based on some of their experimental work. Mr. Childers indicated that he had observed a substantially lower count when using 75% water-25% isopropyl alcohol than when using either component alone, particularly with the Midget Impinger. This matter will be given further study immediately in order to determine if this portion of the procedure should be modified.

Three portions of the specification were covered and an agreement reached on these major points.

1. The maximum number of particles in the blank should be 4. Additional particles would indicate sufficient care had not been taken in cleaning or that the collecting medium had been contaminated.

2. The ideal number of particle to count per quadrant would be 50 ± 15. Based on published data on counting it has been noted this range is best for overall accuracy.

3. The count of all particles below 10 microns would be separated from fibers over 10 microns. The largest dimension of the particle would be used to determine the size.

In this procedure one section will be entitled "Description of Terms." The definitions of fiber and particle are to be included. The chairman has attempted to determine the definition of a fiber that would have most meaning for this procedure. The standard textile definition of a fiber is not applicable since much of what is seen under the microscope would not be included. The standard definition states the fiber can not have a diameter over 40 microns, the length must be at least 500 microns. The committee would be in agreement with the 40 micron maximum diameter since the diameter of asbestos fiber collected is generally far below this figure. The length of the defined fiber should be at least 10 microns.

2 & 3

ATI-000033_0001

Before setting a definition for a fiber in our procedure, it will be discussed in more detail at the next meeting. The definition previously used is that a fiber is anything at least 5 times as long as its diameter does not appear to have sufficient limitations to be used.

The various headings of the procedure have been assigned to the members who are requested to have this information turned in before the next meeting in order that it can be compiled. At the next meeting this will be critically reviewed.

John Hawkins,
Chairman

25

ATI-000033_0002