EXHIBIT

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PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT ATI-83

PENGAD-Bayonne, N.J.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

MINUTES of the meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Dust Control Committee held June 13, 1946 at the Engineers' Club, Phila., Pa.

IN ATTENDANCE:

ERNEST MUEHLECK, Chairman Keasbey & Mattison Co.	B. W. LUTTENBERGER, Raybestos-Manhatten, Inc.
F. J. ARMSTRONG, Johns-Manville Corp.	J. G. TYSON, Philadelphia Asbestos Co.
P. D. CANNON, Johns-Manville Corp.	HARRIS D. McKINNEY Institute Manager

The Chairman opened the meeting by outlining the assignment of the Sub-Committee, stating that it was their responsibility to analyze the letters and reports from the various member companies wherein they gave facts on dust determination and control procedures in their respective plants. Copies of the letters and reports from member companies were given to all those present. These were read and then open discussion was held on the various procedures. Comments and recommendations were made as follows:

1. (A) The letters and reports clearly indicated the importance of the dust control problem to all member companies, and the need for immediate cooperative action.

   (B) At present, there is wide variance in individual company procedures for measuring, exhausting and collecting asbestos dust.

   (C) It is the recommendation of the Dust Control Committee that contact be made immediately with the proper Health Departments or officials of . . .

   (1) The U. S. Federal Government
   (2) The States wherein member plants are located
   (3) The Mellon Institute
   (4) The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

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. . . for purposes of preparing a tentative program aimed at bringing to member companies the assistance of qualified technical and medical counsel.

(D) The committee also recommends that, pending the preparation of such a plan, the following points be considered:

(1) Pre-employment and periodical chest X-Rays to be made, analyzed and reported upon by a reputable Roentgenologist

(2) The method of dust count determination to be used by the member companies, or their outside consultants, should be the standard Greenburg-Smith Impinger method as described in "The Impinger Dust Sampling Apparatus" as used by the U. S. Public Health Service, Public Health Reports, 3/18/ Vol. 47, No. 12, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The method is also described in detail in the "Analytical Chemistry of Industrial Poisons, Hazards, and Solvents" by Morris B. Jacobs (1944), Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York City. On page 114, Jacobs state: "The Greenburg-Smith Impinger is the standard instrument in the U. S. for the collection of dusts". He quotes th American Public Health Association Yearbook, 1930-40, pa 92, as an authority for this statement.

(3) In the analysis of the exposures, it is important to det mine as accurately as possible, the following:

(a) the amount of dust in the air from the various industrial operations (this to be expressed in terms of millions of particles per cu. ft. of air sampled)

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(b) the size of dust particles measured microscopically

(c) the mineralogical composition of dust with particular reference to quartz content and designated as the percent of free silica or quartz. (NOTE: a description of the method of determination under (a) and (b) above is covered in the attached copy of letter from J. W. Fehnel, Director of Industrial Hygiene Laboratory and Field Service.)

2. The Committee further recommends that the problem of asbestos dust be considered at its source, i.e., by the reduction of dust through dampening of yarn, in weaving and braiding operations. Every effort should be made by the Management of each firm to convince the Sales Divisions of the necessity, economy and health advantages that would result thereby. It was generally agreed that many of the present sales objections to moisture-controlled products really have no foundation.

3. Mr. Cannon said that he would obtain for testing in the Johns-Manville Corp. plant, every type of respirator mentioned in the member company reports, and at a later date would report thereon to the Committee.

There being no further business before the meeting, motion for adjournment was moved, seconded and passed.

ERNEST MUEHLECK,
Chairman

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