August 21, 1968

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION was held in the offices of the Corporation on the 11th floor at No. 22 East 40th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, the 21st day of August, 1968, at 9:00 in the forenoon.

* * *

The President's Report further informed the meeting that recently a program was undertaken to bring together manufacturers, independent contractors and applicators (Asbestos Workers Union) in the insulation field with certain medical and health leaders to establish and finance a program to study the many aspects of the health problems of asbestos workers and those engaged in the manufacture and handling of insulation materials, especially those containing asbestos. The diverse interests of asbestos fibre producers, manufacturers, contractors, workers and medical men were such that no workable agreement could be reached. Management recognized, probably more so than the company's competitors in the insulation field, the potential hazards and believed much could be done to improve the production, handling and application of insulation products.

With the failure of the large group to move toward a common objective, a program had been developed and an advisory group established consisting of A. E. Hutchinson, President of the Asbestos Workers Union; Dr. F. L. Pundsack, Director of Division and Corporate Research for J-M; J. B. Jobe, Vice President for Industrial Divisions; Dr. George Wright, Medical Consultant for J-M; and Dr. I. J. Selikoff, Mount Sinai School of Medicine. This group, in conjunction with the scientists at Mount Sinai School of Medicine, would undertake the more important work that management, with advice from the company's Medical Consultant, felt should be done. The program would be financed by the Johns-Manville Fund and the Asbestos Workers Union. To start the program the Johns-Manville Fund would provide Mount Sinai School of Medicine with the equipment required for environmental health studies costing $112,500 and make a contribution of $50,000 to provide space, supplies, etc. The Asbestos Workers Union would contribute $150,000 to $180,000 to the program. Additional funds would be required later and this would be worked out with Mount Sinai School of Medicine and the Asbestos Workers Union. It was expected that other companies would become interested once the program got under way and that much of the funds would be derived from the Asbestos Workers Union through an assessment for each hour worked, which would be passed along to the contractor. (1¢ per hour would generate more than $250,000 yearly.)

To enable the Johns-Manville Fund to start this program, it was proposed that Johns-Manville Corporation make a contribution of $162,500 to the Johns-Manville Fund, Inc.

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1969

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January 15, 1969

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION was held in the offices of the Corporation on the 11th floor at No. 22 East 40th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, the 15th day of January, 1969, at 9:00 in the forenoon.

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The Board was informed by the President's Report that at the January 17, 1968 meeting a report had been presented, giving the status of the asbestos/health situation. For information purposes, an updated report (blue folder) reflecting developments since that time was included in the agenda book and also had been sent to the Directors in advance of the meeting.

* * *

February 19, 1969

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION was held in the offices of the Corporation on the 11th floor at No. 22 East 40th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1969, at 9:00 in the forenoon.

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The President, in his report, also informed the meeting that the Toronto Plant's present TRANSITE Pipe wet end dust collector was installed in 1953, replacing the collector installed when the plant was built in 1947. The collector was no longer capable of maintaining the required dust-free conditions recently proposed by the Division of Occupational Health, U. S. Public Health Service, nor the more stringent limits now deemed necessary by Johns-Manville. The problem was aggravated at Toronto by a recirculating positive air pressure fibre handling system.

The officers of Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited, proposed to replace the present Toronto equipment with a negative pressure dust control system and a negative pressure fibre handling system at a cost of $535,000. The proposed system was patterned after the facilities installed at the Marrero Pipe Plant which were satisfactory. Pipe plants in the United States had all been equipped with negative pressure fibre handling systems and complied with the dust limit requirements.

After discussion, it was the consensus that the proposed expenditure of $535,000 by Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited, was justified and it was recommended that the officers of the subsidiary proceed in accordance with their plan.

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October 15, 1969

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION was held in the offices of the Corporation on the 4th floor at No. 22 East 40th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, 1969, at 9:00 in the forenoon.

* * *

There was recognized in the asbestos textile field a textile worker health problem. The present Threshold Limit Value standard was 35 fibers per cubic centimeter. This standard was being revised to an interim level of 12 fibers per c.c., and there were indications that the TLV standard would probably subsequently be lowered to 6 and then to 2 fibers per c.c. (the present standard in the United Kingdom). Operations at Marshville had not been profitable and there was a need to modernize the equipment were Johns-Manville to remain in business at the location. Additionally, to meet the more exacting standards for the protection of the health of the workers, expenditures totaling about $1,000,000 would be necessary for environmental control purposes.

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April 15, 1970

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION was held in the offices of the Corporation on the 4th floor at No. 22 East 40th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April, 1970, at 9:00 in the forenoon.

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The Chairman reminded the meeting that at the Board meeting on January 15, 1969 a report had been presented giving the status of the asbestos/health situation. The fourth such report to the Board was sent to the members in advance of the meeting. The Chairman pointed out to the Board that the Threshold Limit Value, or standard of allowable dust in asbestos mining, milling and manufacturing operations in the United States, was revised in 1968 from 5 million particles per cubic foot of air to 2 million particles per cubic foot, or 12 fibers (over 5 microns in lenght) per cubic centimeter. He stated that it appeared highly likely that the standard would be reduced even further in 1970 to 5 fibers per cubic centimeter. Dr. Irving Selikoff was recommending 2 fibers per cubic centimeter. There was also the possibility that the definition of what is a fiber would be redefined which would make compliance more difficult. He also noted that all asbestos fiber bags shipped in the United States and Canada now carried a caution label urging careful handling of the fiber to avoid unnecessary exposure to asbestos dust. The addition of caution labels to overseas shipments had aroused customer opposition and had not been accomplished so far.

He also noted for the Board that J-M was presently defending a number of law suits relating to asbestos/health. In addition to the potential cost, any one of these suits might trigger publicity about asbestos/health related hazards. He explained to the Board that strong sampling in New York had not shown any hazard to the general public but that further sampling would be secured in the United States and at plant locations in an effort to determine that there was no threat to the general public. Mr. Burnett further commented on the tests that had revealed the infinitesimal fiber concentration in municipal water samples and commented on the Transite pipe test loop experiments being run at Research Center. He further commented on the beer contamination studies also being conducted at the Research Center. The Chairman invited the Board's attention to pages 1 and 2 of Appendix B of the Report and commented on the potential liability of Workmen's Compensation claims, most of which had resulted from extensive mass filings at the Manville Plant, and an increase of Workmen's Compensation statutory benefits in most of the states in which J-M operated.

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January 26, 1972

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION was held in the offices of the Corporation on the 4th floor at No. 22 East 40th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1972, at 9:00 in the forenoon.

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The Chairman informed the meeting of the testimony of Messrs. Jobe, Pundsack, Fenner, Dr. George W. Wright and Dr. J. C. McDonald at the EPA hearings on proposed emission control standards for asbestos held in New York on January 18, 1972. At the request of the Board, the Secretary was instructed to send copies of the testimony to each member of the Board of Directors.

* * *

The Scientific Relations Committee had prepared testimony regarding the proposed EPA regulations for asbestos fibre. Written statements were delivered to Washington on January 7; verbal presentations were made at the public hearings in New York on January 18. The Secretary of Labor had announced hearings on March 14 in Washington to consider a permanent TLV for asbestos. Johns-Manville representation on the Advisory Committee was being sought.

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February 23, 1972

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION was held in the offices of the Corporation in the Board Room on the 11th floor at No. 22 East 40th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of February, 1972, at 1:00 in the afternoon.

* * *

At the request of the Chairman, J. B. Jobe informed the meeting that an assessment was being made as to all the lines of products the Company might have environmental problems with in their manufacture and sale. He also reviewed for the meeting the status of the newly suggested standards of two fibers per c.c., and the activities and regulations being promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Labor. He informed the meeting that EPA was interested in the emission control of plants and mines processing asbestos, whereas the Department of Labor was interested in the health hazards of asbestos users' safety. Mr. Jobe reviewed J-M's position in its plants and mines and commented on its ability to comply with the regulations about to be promulgated. He informed the meeting that the Corporation now uses six fibers per c.c. as its standard, but that

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February 23, 1972 (cont.)

individual health problems arising today, were a result of exposures of 30 years ago. He then reviewed for the meeting NIOSH's (National Institute of Safety and Health) position in recommending two fibers per c.c. as a safe standard. He noted that hearings on the standard of two fibers per c.c. would be held on March 14th. Mr. Jobe advised the meeting that J-M would appear at these hearings and, in addition to representing itself, would present its views not only for the Corporation but for other people in the industry. These would be small users and processors of asbestos who would be unable to comply with these standards and would be forced out of business. It was the opinion of the Board that assistance should be given to the J-M representatives who would make the presentation to the proper governmental authorities, in order that the tragic economic impact of the adoption of these standards would not be overlooked. It was also suggested that Congressmen who represent districts in which asbestos plants and mines were located might be contacted in an effort to point out the economic impact.

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June 28, 1972

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION was held in the offices of the Corporation on the 4th floor at No. 22 East 40th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, the 28th day of June, 1972 at 10:30 in the forenoon.

* * *

The Chairman reported to the Board the situation with reference to the OSHA regulations which recently went into effect. He pointed out that the asbestos fiber count of five fibers per cc in J-M plants was one that the Corporation could live with. When the count was reduced to two after four years, it was a question, the answer of which had not been determined. It was J-M's intention to assist our customers in achieving dust control in their plants to comply with the OSHA regulations. The meeting was informed by the Chairman of the contents of a number of newspaper articles which were largely incorrect and misleading to the public.

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June 28, 1972 (cont.)

He informed the Board that in an article on asbestos in The Wall Street Journal issue of June 8th, the facts were so distorted that for the first time J-M wrote to the paper and asked for a retraction and correction of the facts appearing in the article. He also noted that the OSHA regulations were broad and extensive in their scope. He informed the Directors that he was requiring Johns-Manville management personnel to know the OSHA regulations so that they would be in a position to report infractions whenever they were observed. He called attention to the June 7th press release which had stated the Johns-Manville position. Mr. Jobe commented that the labeling regulations which were originally part of the OSHA regulations were extremely bad and would have had a severe impact on asbestos manufacturing in the United States, but fortunately had been withdrawn by OSHA authorities.

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