642

Raybestos Manhattan

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS
100 OAKVIEW DRIVE, TRUMBULL, CONNECTICUT 06611, (203) 371-0101

JOHN H MARSH
DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

AIR MAIL

October 28, 1974

Dr. J. C. Gilson, Director
MRC Pneumoconiosis Unit
Llandough Hospital
Penarch, CF6 1XW
Glamorgan, Wales

Dear Dr. Gilson:

As I mentioned to you on the telephone I believe we have information in our possession that may be of value to you and your associates in your efforts to develop a dose-response relationship for asbestosis. In addition we have data that may be of help in assessing the special hazards of exposure to crocidolite and amosite.

Our textile plant in Manheim, Pennsylvania processed substantial quantities of amosite during World War II. Crocidolite, in small quantities, was processed between 1939 and 1972. As you are aware, there have been a number of cases of mesothelioma among the Manheim workers.

In contrast we do not know of any cases of mesothelioma among workers at our Charleston, South Carolina textile plant. The Charleston plant has never processed amosite and although small quantities of crocidolite products were on hand at times, processing operations were limited. In addition dust surveys taken during the early 1930's show that dust levels at Manheim were far higher than at Charleston.

Surveys of the Manheim plant were made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1930, 1935, 1938, 1939 and 1943. The Pennsylvania Department of Health made studies in 1934, 1938, 1944, 1947, 1951 and 1954. Additional studies were made by the Industrial Health Foundation in 1944 and 1947. I am sure you are aware of the NCHS study initiated by Dr. Cralley in 1968. We have no information on the results of that study other than the mortality table Dr. Wagoner developed. However, a 1969 NCHS survey of the asbestos textile industry includes the Manheim plant.

009

EXHIBIT P-642

m-642

CRMC-Motley1000-Subj-002224

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/13058/1