242 TLV HISTORY

25A

April 11, 1977

Mr. Guy Gabrielson
Chairman of the Board
Nicolet, Inc.
25 Skippack Pike
(Broad Axe)
Ambler, PA 19002

Dear Guy:

I think it is very important that Enterline follow through on your comment concerning "changes in the perception in the dust levels required to produce disease are being studied with regard to asbestosis".

In this connection you will be interested in an exerpt from a paper I have prepared in connection with some of our legal difficulties and a brief history of accepted and proposed exposure limits for asbestos.

It seems to me it is quite unfair to expect the industry to be more knowledgeable about the health effects of asbestos than the United States Public Health Service. I have some thoughts on this which I should like to discuss with you when we have a chance.

Also enclosed are copies of the rather amusing correspondence I mentioned to you on the telephone the other day.

Sincerely,

(signed) John H. Marsh

/as

Enclosure

cc: Dr. H. C. Lewinsohn
Mr. J. H. Weaver

319. & 410.

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conducted, it would appear a serious and persistent health hazard probably exists."

In considering this comment it is important to recognize that the rules, which reflected the perception of hazard by government authorities, were changing rapidly. Monitoring methods also changed. Thus the results obtained in the January 1971 survey would have been quite acceptable according to the standard in force in early 1970. In relation to the standard in effect at the time of the survey, the results would have been acceptable except for slight excesses in Spinning and Dry Twisting. However, in relation to the Emergency Standard imposed on December 7, 1971 dust levels were excessive in a substantial portion of the plant.

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EXHIBIT I

ACCEPTED AND PROPOSED EXPOSURE LIMITS FOR ASBESTOS

January 1930	9 to 20 mppcf	Metropolitan Report on Charleston
February 1930	10 mppcf	Metropolitan Report on Manheim cites the standard adopted by the U.S. Public Health Service in their study of the granite study Public Health Bulletin #187 1929
August 1938	5 mppcf	DREESSEN - Public Health Bulletin #241 "It would seem that if dust concentration in asbestos factories could be kept below 5 million particles, new cases of asbestosis probably would not appear"
1968	2 mppcf or 12 fpcc*	Proposed by American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
1970	12 fpcc	Mandatory
December 1971	5 fpcc	OSHA Emergency Standard
June 1972	5 fpcc	OSHA Permanent Standard
October 1975	.5 fpcc**	OSHA Proposed Standard
July 1976	2 fpcc	OSHA Permanent Standard
December 1976	.1 fpcc**	NIOSH Recommended Standard

* In Asbestos Textile plants, 1 particle per cf is roughly equivalent to 6 fibers per cc.

** No further action taken by OSHA as of 4-6-77.

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JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION
TWENTY-TWO EAST FORTIETH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES

June 24, 1943

Sumner Simpson, Esq.
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Bridgeport, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Simpson:

Yours of June 22 has been received, together with the enclosures mentioned therein.

I am inclined to let Mr. DeForest learn the facts of life and asbestosis from the State of Washington Department of Labor and Industries, and shall merely file his letter unless you feel strongly there is something I should do about it and so advise.

Dr. Boyd also wrote Johns-Manville and I referred him to Dr. Lanza's book, thereby indirectly answering him the same way as you did.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Vandiver Brown
Secretary

VB:S

CC A. S. Rossiter
Editor
Asbestos Magazine
16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa.

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"ASBESTOS"

Published by

[redacted]

16TH FLOOR INQUIRER BLDG.
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA. U. S. A.
(30)

June 18, 1943.

Mr. S. Simpson, President,
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

Dear Mr. Simpson:

The attached copy of letter written by the Northwest Magnesia Association to the Department of Labor & Industries of the State of Washington, has been sent us apparently by the Secretary of the Association, Elliott DeForest, without any comment whatever, and in the envelope of the Asbestos Supply Company, First Ave. at Jackson, Seattle, Washington. Mr. DeForest is connected with the Asbestos Supply Company.

There does not seem to be anything we can do about it under the circumstances, and we are passing it along to you thinking it might interest you generally, and perhaps you might like to contact Mr. DeForest on the subject.

If you would prefer that the matter be handled thru us, we would be glad to write Mr. DeForest at your direction; otherwise you need not returnthe letter.

Very truly yours,
"ASBESTOS"
A. S. Rossiter,
Editor.

W

CRMC-Motley1000-Subj-001622

C O P Y

Seattle, Washington
June 14, 1943

Mr. John E. Morgan, Supervisor of Safety
Department of Labor & Industries
State of Washington
Olympia, Washington

RE: Proposed General Safety Standards –
Standard 49. Article A-5. ASBESTOSIS

ar Mr. Morgan:

r Association has given due consideration to the above mentioned subject nd submit to you the following recommendations.

asmuch as any dust which might occur in any of our operations during the pplication of material in which asbestos might be used is not of any dif- rent character from the ordinary dust that is developed in thousands of cupations, we feel that it is adequately classified under Standard 45 in the neral classification of "Hazards and Protective Devices." The relative antity of asbestos in the materials that use the name "asbestos" is quite all. As a matter of fact, magnesia is 85% of most of the pipe covering ich is generally referred to as asbestos amongst those uninformed.

n our entire practice of handling asbestos in the State of Washington, nd our Association members have been in this business over 40 years, we r no knowledge of anyone who is even acquainted with the coined word sbestosis" much less ever having contracted the disease. We feel that f such a so-called disease were advertised to the general public, and our orkmen in particular, that it would give them an excuse upon which to place laims for all sorts of allied ailments and our particular industry would be nduly burdened by such parasites.

ur Committee, consisting of Mr. V. S. Jenkins and Mr. T. F. Bellamy, who ere interviewed by John E. Morgan and Herman Luft at the Smith Tower offices f the Department of Labor & Industries, report that the recorded singular ase of Asbestosis as noted in the medical journals occurred in England some 0 or 50 years ago under most unsanitary and inhuman working conditions. Since this foreign disease has not come to our attention, we feel it should e left in Europe where it belongs and not brought to our local communities nd create hysteria and fear amongst the families of our contented workmen ho are now enjoying good health and living to a ripe old age, which is ignificant of the Pipe Coverers Union as compared with the other trades.

hese statistics of your Department confirm the soundness of this argument y the low rate which we have, and we wish to continue enjoying this low rate y not allowing our standards to be adulterated. Therefore, we heartily recommend that this entire Paragraph A-5 be deleted from your code, and pledge our cooperation to your Safety Standards, which as we interpret them, is using good common sense on all occasions.

n all our operations where the slightest amount of dust might arise from any sawing, your representative will concur that we have proper ventilation and respiratory devices. However, when it comes to installing our material in cramped quarters of war vessels, we have proven that it is of more value to consider safety in regard to giving a man proper vision and not allowing him to be encumbered with respirators, air hozers, hoods, etc.

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Very truly yours

NORTHWEST LAGIESLA ASSOCIATION

Elliott DeForest
Secretary

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Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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