PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
UC-201

Metals Division
Union Carbide Corporation
Niagara Falls, New York 14302
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M E M O R A N D U M

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FROM: H. B. Rhodes

SUBJECT: N.Y. Academy of Sciences - Science Week Meeting, June 21-30, 1978

The writer attended the "Health Hazards of Asbestos Exposure" portion of the above-noted meeting on June 24, 25, and 27. The gathering also provided the opportunity for a strategy meeting with visiting asbestos industry managers and medical authorities on June 23. The AIA/NA Executive Committee and Board of Directors also met on June 26 and 28 respectively. In effect there was an informal international asbestos industry conference superimposed on the NYAS meeting.

It was clear from the start that the NYAS had structured the meeting to serve as a platform to expound the Selikoff and activist views with particular emphasis on press coverage. Papers by prominent industry experts such as Dr. Hans Weill (the AIA/NA medical adviser) and Dr. Hilton Lewinson (Medical Director, Raybestos-Manhattan) which presented new data were refused places on the program while Seilkoff's associates gave lengthy reworks of old papers. There was only enough "outside" participation to give some semblance of balance.

It is not useful here to review the meetings in detail. As expected, it was largely a reiteration of old material. There were sections of dignified scientific discussion interspersed with intervals of heated tirades damning industry. The industry managed to cover most of the frequently-scheduled press conferences with designated, world-recognized authorities. In a number of cases this was successful in blunting the adverse publicity. There were actually several instances of positive press.

Some key points of NYAS meeting classified as positive, moderately negative, or very negative in their potential impact on industry are listed as follows:

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POSITIVE

1. The general acceptance of the existence of a dose-response relationship, even for lung cancer and mesothelioma.

2. Published statement by Dr. Selikoff that the general public is not at risk from asbestos exposure. (See attachment)

3. Paper by Hammond and Selikoff that persons living in the immediate neighborhood of the famous (or infamous) Patterson insulation plant were not at excess risk.

MODERATELY NEGATIVE

1. Two British morbidity and mortality extrapolation studies which did not support the two fiber level as safe.

2. A Hammond-Selikoff paper that, preliminarily, finds an excess of lung cancer in non-smoking asbestos workers.

3. The finding of a grossly excessive incidence of non-occupational mesothelioma in two isolated villages in Turkey. The excess is attributed to the presence of naturally-occuring needle-like zeolite (erionite) and/or fibrous tremolite. This could impact on the UCC molecular sieve operations.

VERY NEGATIVE

1. Although there is substantial disagreement on the size of the problem, there is considerable evidence that there will be a notable cancer incidence stemming from wartime shipyard asbestos exposure. This is expected to appear over the next few years.

2. Data on home and school exposure from sprayed friable materials and even from bound materials were presented in a very inflamatory manner.

3. A reiteration of the environmental air and water information, i.e, Reserve Mining, Maryland quarrying, Puerto Rico A/C sheet, etc. where only very short fibers in the nanograms per cubic meter concentration range can be found. Although there is no evidence that this type of exposure is harmful, the following theme, as stated by Dr. Nicholson, is continually expounded:

   a. One cannot really say if there are adverse health effects from this kind of exposure, however:

      It is not known if a safe threshold level exists for asbestos.

      If no asbestos is added to the air, we have added no risk.

      People should not be exposed, particularly unknowingly, to materials which may put them at risk.

4. Substitutes that can greatly reduce total asbestos use are available today and their use should be mandated immediately.

A 10116

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5. Extensive, emotional rhetoric from successful plaintiff's counsel, labor, and activists on the alleged long-time, knowing, criminal conspiracy by management, company scientists, company doctors, and in some cases governmental officials to suppress and falsify information on asbestos-related diseases and to keep such information from the exposed workers. (The bitterness and emotion in these attacks was a source of amazement to our foreign visitors.)

In the peripheral industry meetings it was learned that the British expect a revised standard in the next few months. The industry position is that the data still solidly support a 2 fiber standard. It is expected, however, that a political decision at 1 fiber/cc level will be made and there is some possibility that even a lower level could be selected.

The problem with the largest potential impact also occurred incidentally to the Academy meeting. The text of three radio spot announcements to be used in the HEW public educational campaign became available. These implicate not only wartime shipyard exposures but also the construction and brake-repair industries. They are written in a highly-emotional scare manner which in effect says that if you have ever been exposed to asbestos, see your doctor immediately even if you have no medical problems. There will be similar TV spots plus written notices in all social security checks.

Dr. Kotin of J/M, with industry support, met with HEW in a last ditch effort to moderate the presentation to provide a more objective picture. Changes were refused on the basis that the tapes were already made and in distribution. Late July airing is scheduled.

The following effects of this type of "scare" campaign can be seen:

1. Excessive and unwarranted fears among our own employees.

2. Fears among the workers in the product manufacturing and use industries.

3. A flood of product liability suits. Even if unjustified, such suits impact on the cost and availability of insurance coverage.

4. Further arbitrary defections from asbestos by users.

5. Pressure for OSHA to act precipitously and more stringently on the upcoming asbestos regulations. The same applies to other regulatory agencies.

It is impossible to predict the seriousness of these effects on the general public. There are still a lot of cigarettes smoked in spite of massive publicity. My own opinion is that it will be substantial but not fatal. It is suggested that we must do something to prepare our own employees for the publicity. Our field salesmen should also be armed with a simple, direct position statement, preferably in writing, which they can use in response to inquiries. The possibility of forewarning our customers should be examined. Beyond this, it would appear that we can only sit tight and try to weather the storm.

H. B. Rhodes

Harrison B. Rhodes

HBR/rmm
Attachment

A10117

Asbestos at No-Risk Levels in U.S. Air: Study

By EDWARD EDELSON
Science Editor

The levels of asbestos now found in the air of American cities are no danger to public health, Dr. Irving Selikoff, the scientist who first found a link between asbestos and lung cancer in workers, said yesterday.

"We have no evidence that the general public has any risk at this time," Selikoff said at a meeting on environmental health hazards. The session was sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences.

Paradoxically, the conclusion derives in part from a study which found a greatly increased risk of cancer among workers who were exposed to extremely high levels of airborne asbestos in a Paterson, N.J., factory.

Selikoff, with epidemiologists E. Cuyler Hammond and Herbert Seidman of the American Cancer Society, studied 935 men who worked at the Union Asbestos and Rubber Co. plant between 1941 and 1945. They found that as little as one month's exposure to the extremely high levels of asbestos dust in the plant could later cause cancer.

But they also found a direct dose-response relationship the smaller the dose, theless cancer and the later it appeared.

Since asbestos levels in the air of cities such as New York are about one millionth of those found in today's asbestos plants—which are much cleaner now than the Paterson plant was in the 1940s—the risk to city residents seems nonexistent, Selikoff said.

The statement is supported by another study, to be reported today at the meeting, which found no increased risk of cancer in persons living near the Paterson plant.

It now appears that only an exposure to high levels of asbestos dust can lead to an increased risk of cancer, Selikoff said. "There is no evidence that without such exposure there is any risk to the general population in ambient air exposure at this time," he said.

However, Selikoff warned that measures are needed to control unusual risks, such as the one created by the old practice of spraying tiles in schools and offices with asbestos. Studies have shown that schoolchildren who rip the tiles away can be exposed to asbestos levels similar to those found in factories, Selikoff said.

A committee appointed by the government has estimated that eight to 11 million Americans, all workers exposed to high levels of asbestos, run an increased risk of cancer. However, Selikoff said that the magnitude of the risk cannot be estimated because of many unknowns, including the level of exposure for individual workers.

Yesterday's meeting was the start of the New York academy's science week, a series of sessions to bring scientists together in an effort to establish scientific principles for control of environmental health hazards. The meetings are at the New York Hilton Hotel.

A 10118

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ACL Doc 15461 · Page 4 of 4
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