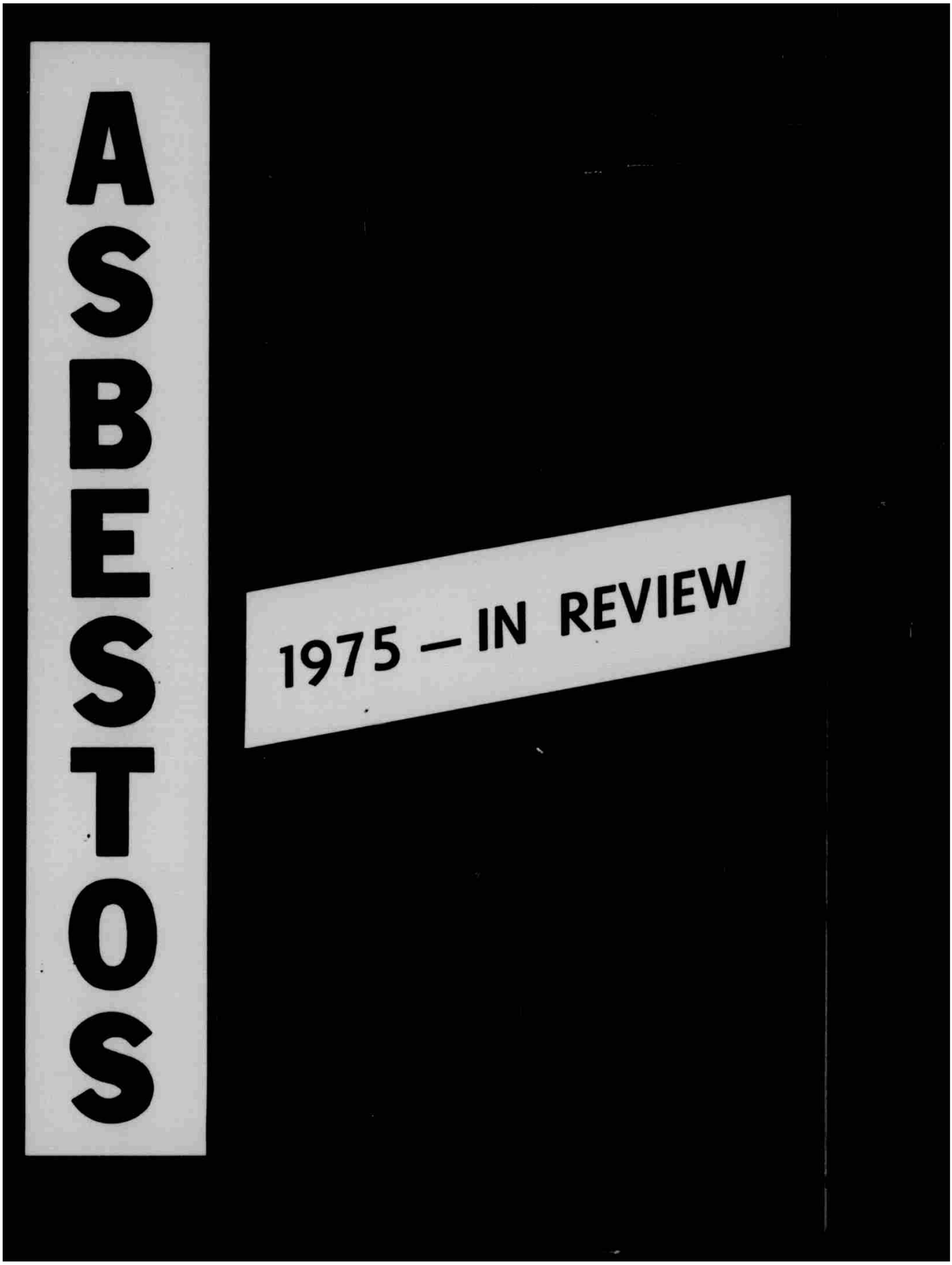




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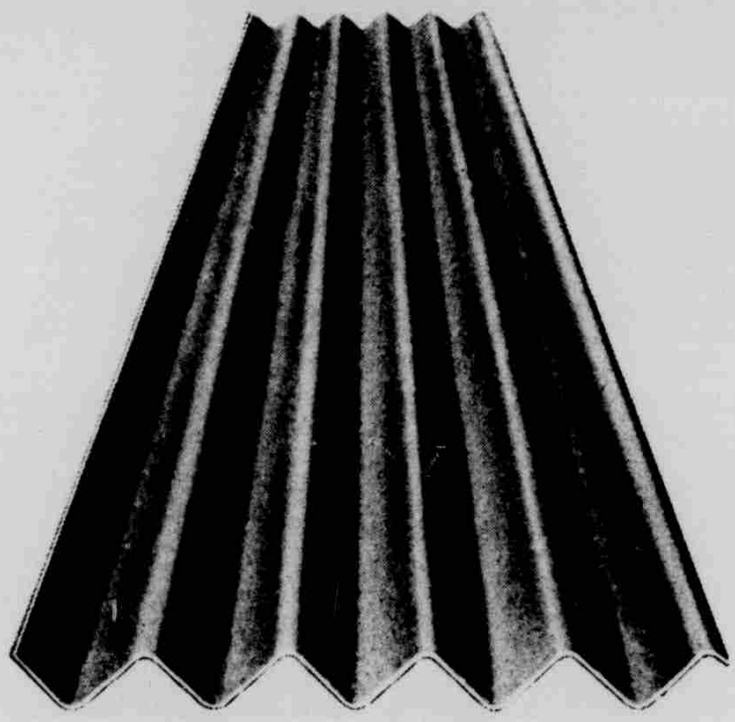
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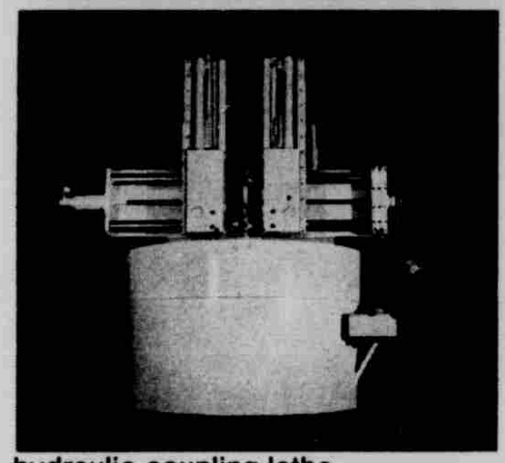
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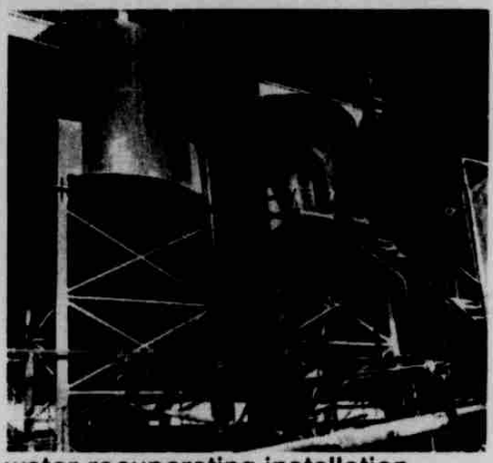
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# ASBESTOS

**VOLUME 57** **DECEMBER 1975** **NUMBER 6**

FOUNDED JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED MONTHLY SINCE THAT DATE

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*ASBESTOS is indexed regularly by Engineering Index, Inc.*

*Microfilms of back issues may be obtained from University Microfilms, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.*

PROPRIETOR: Stover Publishing Company
EDITOR: Doris M. Fagan PUBLISHER: Carrell J. Stover

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Second Class Postage Paid at Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES—United States, $4.00 per year; All Other Countries, add $1.00 for postage; Current Copies, 35 cents each; Back Copies, 50 cents each; payable in U.S. Funds to: ASBESTOS, 131 North York Road (P. O. Box 471) Willow Grove, Pennsylvania 19090. Telephone: (215) 659-0134**

# 1975—IN REVIEW

## GENERAL BUSINESS

The steep decline in business which began in 1974 continued at an accelerated pace during the first quarter of 1975. While the index of leading indicators leveled off and started moving upward in that quarter, it was not until mid-year that a turnabout in current business activity became clearly evident. Even then, the recovery was of a somewhat halting nature as inventory liquidation continued, auto sales showed little strength and housing activity failed to register more than marginal improvement.

Consumer confidence fell to an extremely low level and this feeling was matched by the cautious attitude of businessmen who, with few exceptions, were making downward revisions in plans for capital spending and, in the case of public utilities in particular, were deferring or canceling many projects already in the advanced planning stage. Failure of Government to adopt a comprehensive, long-range energy program and fear that anti-recession spending would lead to renewal of inflationary pressures contributed to the general feeling of uncertainty.

Short-term interest rates continued to fall during the first half with the prime rate dropping below 7% for a short period. A slow rise to the 8% level was followed by another reversal in September with the trend pointing toward a 7% level by year-end. While a much feared capital shortage may, in fact, exist or be lurking just around the corner, there appears to be ample cash available to finance the relatively slow business recovery now underway.

The period following mid-year witnessed a slow leveling-off of previous downtrends followed by an unexpectedly sharp upswing in general business which lasted for several months. This was superseded by a more moderate rate of recovery which persisted at year-end and is considered to be healthier and more likely to be sustainable throughout the coming year.

There are still some large negatives in the economic picture: the energy problem for which a long-term solution has yet to be devised and implemented; the more or less imminent problem of capital shortages; the rate of unemployment which threatens to



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# ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

| Comparative Closing Prices | 11/19/74 | 11/18/75 |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi Asbestos | *$1.30 | *$1.00 |
| Advocate Mines | *$1.25 | *$1.40 |
| Armstrong Cork | 17 | 25 |
| Asarco | 16½ | 12¾ |
| Asbestos Corporation | *$16.50 | *$21.25 |
| Bendix | 20¼ | 43⅜ |
| Bendix (pfd 3) | 34 | 66 |
| Carlisle | 12¼ | 10⅝ |
| Cassiar Asbestos | *$3.20 | *$6.75 |
| Cerro Corporation | 11⅞ | 15¾ |
| Certain-teed Products | 7½ | 13¾ |
| Charter Consolidated | **108 | **174 |
| Conwest | *$2.52 | *$3.30 |
| Flintkote | 11¼ | 15¼ |
| F-kote (pfd-A 4.50) | 43½ | 53 |
| F-kote (pfd-B 2.25) | 21 | 24¾ |
| GAF Corporation | 7¾ | 10⅞ |
| GAF (pfd 1.20) | 13⅝ | 16⅛ |
| Garlock | 13⅞ | 22 |
| Gulf & Western | 22¼ | 21¾ |
| G&W (warrants) | 3⅞ | 4¼ |
| G&W (pfd 3.87) | 44 | 75½ |
| G&W (pfd 5.75) | 58½ | 66½ |
| IC Industries | 12⅝ | 16⅝ |
| IC Ind (pfd 6) | 65 | 75 |
| IC Ind (pfd 3.50) | 30 | 34¾ |
| Jim Walter Corporation | 19¼ | 34⅞ |
| Jim Walter (pfd 1.60) | 22¾ | 38¼ |
| Johns-Manville | 16⅝ | 21⅝ |
| Kennecott Copper | 35½ | 27⅜ |
| Maremont | 8⅞ | 18½ |
| McAdam Mining | *30¢ | *29¢ |
| National Gypsum | 9⅜ | 11⅞ |
| Pathfinder | *15¢ | *23¢ |
| Porter, H. K. (pfd 5.50) | 62 | 65 |
| Raybestos-Manhattan | 17⅝ | 24¾ |
| Rio Algom | *$20.00 | *$30.50 |
| Royal Industries | 3½ | 5 |
| Supradur (O. T. C.; Bid) | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| Union Carbide | 39½ | 57½ |
| Uniroyal | 6½ | 7¾ |
| Uniroyal (pfd 8) | 74½ | 70⅛ |
| United Asbestos Inc. | 2⅜ | 4¼ |
| Woodsreef Minerals | *10¢ | *40¢ |

* Canadian Currency
** London—in pence

Sources: The Wall Street Journal & The Northern Miner



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remain at present high levels for an extended period; the financial woes of New York City and other municipalities; and the problems of many financial institutions as they face the necessity of realizing substantial losses on loans to businesses in general and real estate investment trusts in particular.

Despite these negatives, the outlook for the coming year is reasonably good and could improve substantially should one or more of the problems noted be satisfactorily resolved.

## HOUSING & CONSTRUCTION

At the beginning of 1975 there were high hopes that housing would snap back from the doldrums of 1974 and help lead the economy out of the recession. Unfortunately, although some improvement occurred in this key industry, it was not nearly so healthy as had been anticipated. The chief problem, as is the case in many other areas, seems to lie in consumer resistance to the high costs of all aspects of housing—first cost, mortgage interest cost and costs of fuel and upkeep. . . . . For the ten months ended October 1975, nonresidential building contract value totaled $26,845,797,000 (5% less than the same 10-month period a year earlier), residential contracts amounted to $26,625,362,000 (down 11%) and nonbuilding construction totaled $25,803,345,000 (up 16%). Total new construction in the latest period amounted to $79,274,504,000, a loss of 2% compared to the same period of 1974.

*Remodeling On The Increase*—According to a recent study by the Sweet's Division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, builders are engaged in more remodeling work than ever and a continuing increase is predicted when new construction picks up again. The current projects most frequently involve office buildings and stores as well as single- and two-family homes and apartment buildings. On a median basis of 7 remodeling projects and 10 new housing units per firm, remodeling projects in 1975 are expected to account for 41.2% of the total construction activity of the 1,000 builders who participated in the study. For 1976, remodeling work will increase to 45.5% on a median basis of 10 remodeling projects and 12 new housing units per firm.

*Construction Recovery To Continue*—In presenting the "1976 Dodge/Sweet's Construction Outlook" at the 1975 Building




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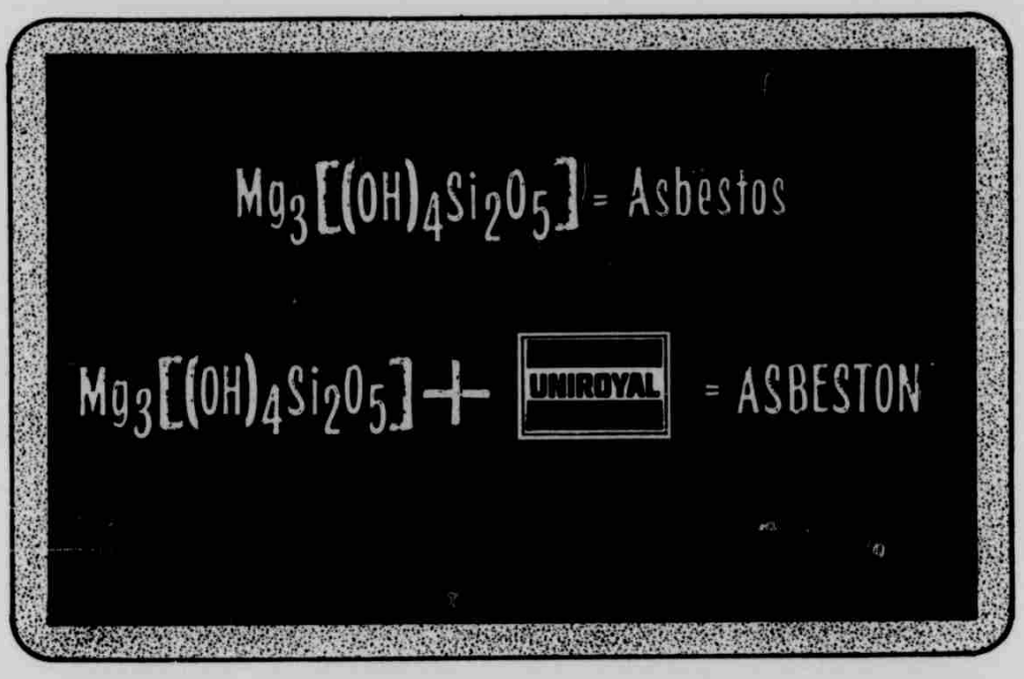
Products Executives Conference, G. A. Christie, Dodge Vice President and Chief Economist, said that construction contracts in 1976 will total $108.8-billion, 15% more than the anticipated level for 1975 of $94.6-billion—and the seasonally-adjusted Dodge Index (1967 = 100) will move to 197 from this year's 171. Mr. Christie predicted that most of next year's strength will come from residential building contracts, which are expected to total $43-billion, or 37% over 1975. Nonresidential contracts will total $33.4-billion in 1976 (a 5% annual increase) and nonbuilding construction will reach $32.4-billion (3% higher). The construction economist expressed one reservation, however, in that he believes it is unrealistic to expect a complete reversal of economic policy from restraint to aggressive stimulation in 1976 and it is "axiomatic" that construction cannot move ahead without either private lending or public spending "and often a combination of both—and right now, we aren't getting much of either." However, Mr. Christie sees a "compelling, non-economic reason" for a change in present austerity in that next year is a political year and "the practical politics of 1976 argues for more stimulation of the economy, such as a continuation of the tax cut and some easing of the money markets."

## MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Automobile sales, like housing, proved a big disappointment in 1975. Early in the year all domestic makers instituted rebate programs in efforts to stimulate sales through lower consumer prices. While these programs produced some positive temporary results, their termination was accompanied by a renewed sales slump. On some models the rebates were reinstated and eventually extended into November. Throughout the year, small foreign cars continued to increase their market share at the expense of compact and intermediate U.S. models. It was not until October that sales of domestic cars broke out of their slump and exceeded the previous year's sales. The Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Association of the United States, Inc., reported sales of vehicles from U.S. plants for the 12 months ending September 1975 totaled 8,905,716, down 1,785,464 from the period ending September 1974. Sales of passenger cars totaled 6,609,369 (down 1,277,754) and 2,296,347 trucks and buses were sold (down 507,710). Canadian plant sales reached 1,424,717, down 136,295 from the prior twelve months.




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# METRICATION

In late September the U.S. House of Representatives passed House Bill HR8674 which, in essence, would make the United States converting to the metric system of measurement a voluntary act, not a mandatory one. The Bill provides for a U.S. Metric Conversion Board which would render suggestions and coordinate private and government efforts toward the conversion process. . . . A similar Bill was passed by the Senate Commerce Committee in November. It would establish a 17-member U.S. Metric Board to draw plans to synchronize metric conversion among various industries. It would not have any powers of enforcement. . . . The American National Metric Council, a direct affiliate of the American National Standards Institute, has played an active and vital part in urging conversion to the metric system in the U.S. Its role is and will be similar to that played by national standards organizations in all major countries now converting to the metric system.

*NBS Guidelines*—Section 403 of Public Law 93-380 states the U.S. policy to encourage educational agencies and institutions to prepare students to use the metric system of measurement as part of the regular education program and authorizes the U.S. Commissioner of Education to carry out a program of grants and contracts to fulfill this policy. The term "metric system of measurement" means the International System of Units (SI) as established by the General Conference of Weights and Measures in 1960 and interpreted or modified for the U.S. by the Secretary of Commerce. At the request of the U.S. Commissioner of Education, pertinent guidelines for use of SI were published by the National Bureau of Standards in the Federal Register of June 19, 1975 (pages 25837-38).

*Canadian Builders To Go Metric*—By consensus opinion, the Canadian construction industry has selected January 1, 1978, as "M-Day" for construction—or as the date after which tenders will first be referred to substantially but not exclusively in hard rationalized metric terms. It is expected that M-Day will be followed by a transition period of about two years during which time more truly metric products will progressively become available.



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## THE MINING SCENE

The U.S. Bureau of Mines calculated that world reserves of asbestos are 96-million short tons and using known and hypothetical figures estimated world asbestos resources at 149-million tons.

World production of asbestos is indicated to have been 4,491,000 tons in 1973 and 5,516,749 tons in 1974—and an estimated 5,095,000 in 1975. By variety, the 1974 total includes 5,187,749 tons of Chrysotile, 176,000 tons of Crocidolite, 126,000 tons of Amosite and 27,000 tons of Anthophyllite. Estimated world production, by country, for 1975 has been determined by one information source as follows:

**World Production — 1975 (Short Tons)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| USSR | 2,500,000 | Brazil | 77,000 |
| Canada | 1,200,000 | Australia | 49,500 |
| South Africa | 374,000 | Swaziland | 44,000 |
| Rhodesia | 264,000 | Cyprus | 27,500 |
| Italy | 165,000 | Japan | 22,000 |
| China | 130,000 | Yugoslavia | 11,000 |
| West Germany | 110,000 | India | 11,000 |
| United States | 99,000 | Misc. | 11,000 |
| | | | 5,095,000 |

Of the total asbestos produced in 1974, about 69% was consumed in the manufacture of asbestos-cement pipes, sheets, siding and shingles. Interestingly enough, the largest consuming areas, in order of quantity used, appear to be the USSR, Western Europe and North America (which includes Canada, the United States, Mexico and the Caribbean region).

An overall growth in demand over the next 10 years is estimated at from 4% to 4.5% with an increase in use of the mineral in asbestos-cement products exceeding all others. It is expected, however, that during the coming 5-year period, demand will exceed supply especially for the shorter grades.

The Asbestos Industry in 1975 was obliged to cope with a number of difficulties, some anticipated and others unexpected. Among them were environmental controls set or proposed by government; the worldwide economic recession and resultant



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cutbacks in production; and a shortage of asbestos due to the destructive fire at the King-Beaver plant of Asbestos Corporation Ltd. at Thetford Mines, Quebec, the mile-wide landslide at the Jeffrey Mine of Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. at Asbestos, Quebec, and the 7-month-long strike of Quebec asbestos workers which was not settled until October of this year. The strike, of course, had the greatest impact on the Industry insofar as meeting demand was concerned although the problem did not appear to be as severe as might have been expected, possibly because of the low state of the economy. Asbestos textile producers seemed to be able to fill their needs with fiber available "in stock" and from Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd. and Africa. It would appear that were it not for the afore-mentioned strike, an over-supply of spinning grade fiber would now exist in Quebec.

Except for Europe and Africa where demand for asbestos-cement grades exceeds supply, the a-c manufacturing segment of the Industry seemed to be able to maintain production schedules. Evidently, again due to the recession, an adequate amount of fiber was obtainable from sources other than Quebec; i.e., Cassiar Asbestos, Rhodesia, the Republic of South Africa, Italy and the USSR.

## United States

To protect the United States from shortages that could harm the economy and cause more unemployment, action is needed now to assure future supplies of vital industrial minerals, said Dr. T. V. Falkie, Director of the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior. He said the Nation's overseas supplies are threatened by cartels that try to drive up mineral prices and by developing nations that are endeavoring to replace the present international trade system with commodity agreements that would be very difficult to implement. "Economic growth is critical to all nations, particularly those of the Third World," Dr. Falkie said, "and this growth requires the responsible cooperation of all participants." He further noted that, domestically speaking, production restraints are financial, environmental and governmental—but the major threat to America's ability to obtain the minerals she needs, at reasonable costs, is "a state of complacency."

At mid-year, the U.S. Bureau of Mines announced it is awarding a series of contracts and grants to provide detailed




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assessments of key mineral deposits throughout the world that represent actual and potential sources of important minerals for the United States. One of the grants, worth $22,875, has been awarded to the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources to report on asbestos and fluorspar in that State. Other grants are scheduled later, with a computerized total due in 1980.

According to "Mineral Resources and the Environment," a report on a two-year study undertaken jointly by the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council, *asbestos* is one of the mineral resources that may soon be in short supply, particularly in the United States. It was recommended the Government maintain stockpiles of threatened materials and that substitutes be found for asbestos.

*GSA Stockpile*—Total inventory of asbestos in the U.S. Government Stockpile at November 30, 1974, was 10,455 short tons of Chrysotile, 1,153 tons of Non-Stockpile Grade, 2,478 tons of Crocidolite and 46,593 tons of Amosite. In December the General Services Administration announced its Fiscal Year 1975 program for public sale of stockpiled asbestos, i.e.: 652 tons of Chrysotile, 1,595 tons of Crocidolite and 10,000 tons of Amosite. Bid openings were to be held on the second Tuesday of each month. However, the offerings were temporarily suspended to permit the Government's warehousing and shipping activities to comply with OSHA environmental and health standards. In the meantime, U.S. Representative M. Fenwick (R-NJ) introduced Bill HR5663 on April 8 which would authorize the disposal of about 9,900 tons of Chrysotile from the national and supplemental stockpiles. The legislative authorization was deemed urgent in view of the anticipated shortage of the mineral which became even more critical because of labor problems and unexpected disasters in the Quebec asbestos mining industry. The Bill has been referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

Two other stockpile-related Bills were introduced to the U.S. House of Representatives by Rep. T. M. Rees in association with Rep. J. W. Stanton, both from the Banking and Currency Subcommittee on International Trade. One Bill would establish a public-private association governed by members of industry, labor and government to handle an economic stockpile to ensure domestic economic security. The other Bill would set up a federal raw materials information system as an aid to the formulation of future mineral resources policy.



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*U.S. Production & Apparent Consumption*—The U.S. Bureau of Mines has calculated that in 1973 the world produced 4,598,000 short tons of asbestos. Of this figure, the U.S. produced 3.3% and imported 17.2%. The combined U.S. production and import percentage in 1972 was 21.2%. The U.S. apparently consumed 816,964 tons of asbestos in 1974, compared with 876,000 tons in 1973 and 809,000 tons in 1972. It is projected that by the year 2000, the Nation will be consuming 2,430,000 tons annually. The major end uses for asbestos are in construction products.

When discussing "Asbestos in the United States—Supply and Demand," before the Third International Conference on the Physics and Chemistry of Asbestos (Quebec; August 1975), R. A. Clifton of the U.S. Bureau of Mines stated that since the time of the 20th century, there have been only 2 years in which U.S. imports of asbestos have represented less than 90% of that country's apparent consumption of the mineral. He also noted that in 1973, nearly 97% of the imports came from Canada and that a little over 97% of total imports were of Chrysotile. Concerning the U.S. position in the world market, Mr. Clifton said that in the early 1950's, the U.S. consumed about 50% of world production—and now only 20%. He illustrated this point with the use of a graph which indicates the USSR and Japan as typical of those countries whose rate of consumption has grown faster than the world production rate. The United States and the United Kingdom have gone in the opposite direction. The graph further indicates that the USSR either has or soon will have surpassed the U.S. as the largest consumer of asbestos fiber.

The U.S. Bureau of Mines has preliminarily estimated the U.S. will produce 100,000 short tons of asbestos in 1975 (all Chrysotile) valued at $14,520,000. Compared to the previous year, this represents an 11% reduction in tonnage but a 6% increase in value. Production was 150,000 tons in 1973, 126,000 tons in 1969 and 101,000 tons in 1964. The average value per ton rose to $145.00 in 1975 from $122.00 in 1974. In order of quantities produced, asbestos output was from California, Vermont and Arizona. No production is expected from North Carolina. Canada continued as the major source of asbestos consumed in the U.S.

*U.S. Imports*—Based on monthly and cumulative figures published in this Magazine, the U.S. imported 197,472 short tons less of unmanufactured asbestos during the 12 months to August 1975 than for the same period a year earlier—although the value




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of the imports was up 3.5%. Total values for the past four years are: $117,254,264 to August 1975, $113,294,848 to August 1974, $91,318,202 to August 1973 and $87,712,683 to August 1972. A breakdown of the quantities imported into the U.S. is as follows:

**U.S. Imports of Unmanufactured Asbestos (Short Tons)**

| Period | Chrysotile | Crocidolite | Amosite | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9/74-8/75 | 558,630 | 11,483 | 5,616 | 14,472 | 590,201 |
| 9/73-8/74 | 739,231 | 12,436 | 7,644 | 28,362 | 787,673 |
| 9/72-8/73 | 726,274 | 10,775 | 7,282 | 6,264 | 750,595 |
| 9/71-8/72 | 710,526 | 5,594 | 8,332 | 8,912 | 733,364 |

According to advance estimates from the Mines Bureau, U.S. imports of Canadian fiber will have declined to 575,000 tons in 1975 from 766,164 tons in 1974. Basing its data on that of the first nine months of this year, the Bureau calculates that South Africa will have supplied 14,000 tons of Crocidolite and 4,800 tons of Amosite for the year 1975. The Bureau has further determined that data on sources of Crude and Spinning fiber from January to September 1975 indicate that of a total of 15,256 tons, Canada supplied 37%; the USSR, 27%; Swaziland, 18%; Rhodesia, 12%; and South Africa, 4%.

*U.S. Exports*—Both the quantity and value of U.S. exports of unmanufactured asbestos decreased from last year. A statistical picture of the past 4 years is as follows:

**U.S. Exports of Unmanufactured Asbestos**

| Period | Short Tons | Value |
|---|---|---|
| 9/74-8/75 | 33,785 | $9,308,660 |
| 9/73-8/74 | 71,784 | 9,752,917 |
| 9/72-8/73 | 54,992 | 7,923,575 |
| 9/71-8/72 | 56,216 | 8,084,003 |

*U.S. Asbestos Prices*—Arizona announced a 9% increase in prices for Crude 1 and 2 and AAA Grades of asbestos as of April 1, 1974. That was the first rise in Arizona asbestos



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prices since September 1, 1973. Average increases were subsequently announced—about 16% on January 1, 1975, and 15% on April 17, 1975. Grades currently available from Jaquays Asbestos Corporation are Crudes No. 1 and No. 2, AAA, and Groups 3, 4 and 7. . . . Vermont announced an average 16% increase effective May 1, 1974; about 36% covering most Grades on March 1, 1975; and approximately 9% at mid-June 1975. As of December 1, 1975, Hooker products are up another 14% and on January 1, 1976, the range of fiber, waste and shorts will increase an average of 13%. Grades of the mineral available from Vermont Asbestos Group, Inc., range from 4T through 8S, plus Hookers No. 1 and No. 2.

*U.S. Prospects*—We have heard that before dropping his option on the property at Alamore, Texas, a U.S. manufacturer had done some drilling in the area. The variety of asbestos contained in the deposit is evidently an unusual type of Tremolite, long and spinnable and falling in the QAMA Group 3 category. . . . Although there are no details available, an asbestos-bearing property has reportedly been discovered at Goodyear's Bar, in the Sierra Mountains of California. . . . We understand that still available for sale or lease is the 194-acre, unimproved asbestos property near Chaparral Hill, Tuolumme County, Sonora, California. The deposit is said to contain 4.5 to 9-million tons of recoverable asbestos, Grades 4-7.

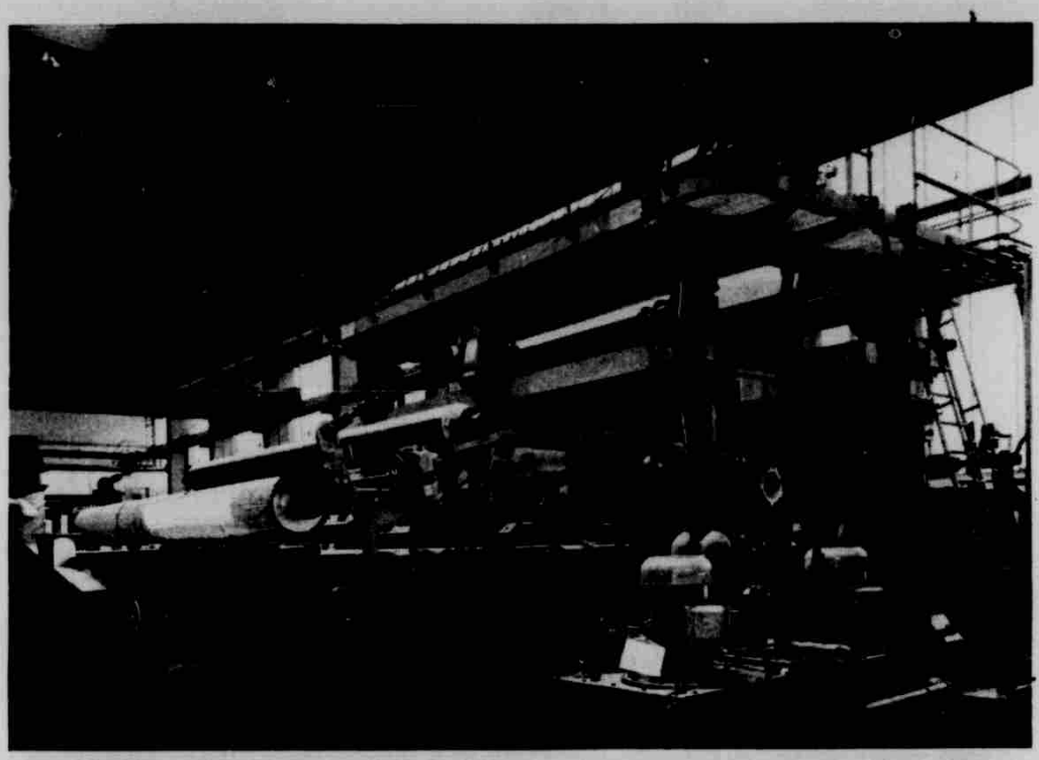
## U.S. Asbestos Mines

*Atlas Asbestos Company* produces some 25,000 tons of Chrysotile from its mining and milling operation in Fresno County, 32 miles northwest of Coalinga, California. The entire output is consumed in the vinyl-asbestos floor tile industry. Atlas is wholly-owned by Wheeler Properties, Inc., Reno, Nevada.

*Calaveras Asbestos Ltd.* is a new company formed following the purchase by a group of U.S. and German investors from H. K. Porter Company, Inc., of the Chrysotile asbestos mine and mill at Copperopolis, California. Porter had owned a 92.5% interest in the former Pacific Asbestos Corporation and had permanently closed the mine and plant in April 1974. The acquisition became final October 24, 1975, and the installation of necessary environmental equipment has already begun. Production is expected to commence by March 1, 1976. Output will be of Grades 4-7 and will primarily be used in asbestos-cement pipes and sheets.



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**Workshop assembly of an asbestos cement pipe-making machine for pipes of 200 to 500 mm diameter and 5.000 mm length.**

**12 asbestos cement pipe-making machines of this type are under construction in the workshops of VOITH at present.**

**ASG 1254**

**J. M. VOITH A.G. ST. POELTEN AUSTRIA**

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*Jaquays Asbestos Corporation* is currently running its El Dorado Mine at full capacity and is annually recovering about 3,000 tons of low-iron Chrysotile fiber at the Jaquays Mill at Globe, Arizona. El Dorado is one of four Jaquays-owned underground mines located in the Tonto National Forest, about 32 miles north of the Globe-Miami District, Gila County. The presently-inactive mines include the Regal, Asbestos King and Victory Mines.

*Powhatan Mining Corporation* is the only U.S. producer of amphibole asbestos. The Anthophyllite mine is at Newdale, North Carolina, and the 700-ton-per-year mill is at Baltimore, Maryland. No production has thus far been reported for 1975.

*Union Carbide Corporation*, through its Mining and Metals Division, produces Calidria products made from short-fibered Chrysotile obtained from a deposit in San Benito County, California. The plant is located at King City and has been undergoing a $1-million expansion. Because of special hydraulic beneficiation techniques developed at Union Carbide, Calidria products are over 95% pure asbestos whose fibrils are 98% liberated from fiber bundles.

*Vermont Asbestos Group, Inc.*, purchased from GAF Corporation the 2,300-acre asbestos quarry and mill at Belvidere Mountain, Lowell, Vermont. As of March 13, 1975, the former workers became the owners of the entire operation. Although the purchase price was just $400,000, over $2-million in loans was necessary to complete the transaction. The money came from the miners themselves and from local organizations and banking concerns. Because of a rather serious shortage of asbestos in U.S. industry, the VAG mine has been operating under a priorities order of the Defense Production Act. It was reported last month in a Vermont newspaper that the new owners expect to end their first year of operation with a $1-million profit.

## Canada

Canada continues as the leading supplier of asbestos to world markets although available statistics indicate the USSR may have surpassed Canada as the largest producer of the mineral. With United Asbestos, Inc., now in production in Ontario and the possibility of other properties being expanded or developed, it is reasonable to assume that Canada will be in position to meet the projected 4% per annum growth rate in the next decade.

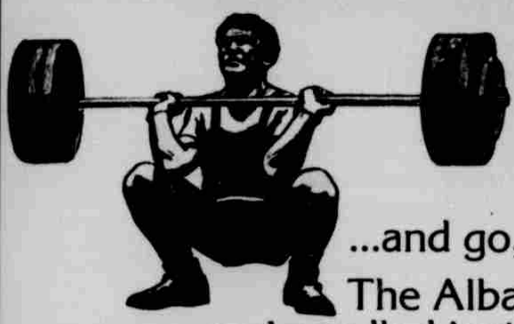
*Canadian Production*—Primary Canadian producers' shipments of asbestos (including tonnage for own use) for the past 4 years are as follows:




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**Canadian Asbestos Shipments (Short Tons)**

| Year Ended | Quebec | *Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sep 1975 | 940,284 | 285,610 | 1,225,894 |
| Sep 1974 | 1,574,499 | 287,281 | 1,861,780 |
| Sep 1973 | 1,498,189 | 327,251 | 1,825,440 |
| Sep 1972 | 1,370,099 | 325,907 | 1,696,006 |

*Newfoundland, Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon.

A breakdown by Quebec grades for the 12 months to September 1975 is as follows: Crudes 1 & 2 and Group 3—15,502 tons, Group 4—227,863 tons, Group 5—98,844 tons, Group 6—179,962 tons, Group 7—417,963 tons, and Group 8—150 tons. The rather substantial decrease in shipments from Quebec for the latest annual period is a direct result of the standstill of all mining activities during the strike which will be covered in greater detail later in this Review.

*Canadian Exports*—Comparing the year ended August 1975 with the previous like period, Canada is estimated to have exported nearly 400,000 tons of asbestos less in the latest year although the total value was up $16.8-million. A 4-year review is as follows:

**Canadian Asbestos Exports (Short Tons)**

| Grade | 9/74-8/75 | 9/73-8/74 | 9/72-8/73 | 9/71-8/72 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crude | 303 | 16 | 46 | 62 |
| Milled 3 | 26,458 | 32,708 | 31,039 | 29,546 |
| Milled 4&5 | 706,876 | 854,491 | 829,874 | 683,533 |
| Shorts 6-9 | 652,405 | 892,897 | 962,657 | 800,353 |
| | 1,386,043 | 1,780,112 | 1,823,616 | 1,513,494 |
| Total Values: | $320,588,000 | $303,806,000 | $260,856,000 | $215,816,000 |

Canada continues as the major source of asbestos consumed in the United States. The U.S. Bureau of Mines estimates the




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U.S. will import 575,000 short tons in 1975, a decline from the 766,164 tons reported for 1974.

*Canadian Asbestos Prices*—Prices of asbestos from Quebec have been steadily on the rise since the beginning of 1974. Increases were made effective as of January 1, 1974 (up 15%); April 1, 1974 (up 10%); August 1, 1974 (up 10%); and January 1, 1975 (up 16%). Between the first of 1974 and the start of 1975, the increases averaged out to about 37%. Another increase was anticipated by mid-1975 but did not occur until this month because the strike was in progress from March to October. As of December 1, 1975, prices for Quebec asbestos were raised an average of 23%. . . . The latest prices for asbestos from the Cassiar and Clinton Mines of Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd. have also been steadily on the rise: up an average of 53% from January 1974 to January 1975 and another 8% across-the-board increase was announced as of August 1, 1975.

## The Strike

All asbestos mining and milling operations at Thetford Mines, Quebec, were halted at 12:01 a.m., March 18, 1975, as some 3,500 workers walked off the job. The strikers were employees of Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., Carey-Canadian Mines Ltd., and Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd. (including National Asbestos Mines Ltd.). The major grievance was wages although early in the strike other key factors were an "asbestos pollution" charge by the unions plus some political overtones. About two-thirds of the strikers were members of the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU) and the remainder were part of the United Steelworkers of America. By May, the five companies involved submitted individual offers equal, financially speaking, to the earlier contract settlement without a strike between Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. and 2,000 members of the Conseil des Syndicate Democratiques (CSD). However, the unions continued to stick to their wage demands for a 73% increase the first year and 27% additional the second year. By contrast, CSD had accepted from C.J-M an $800 lump-sum payment (to compensate for 3 years of inflation) and a 28% increase over 2 years. Base wages were raised to $6.10 an hour.

By mid-year, expressions of concern from asbestos users were being heard around the world. Japan, for one, reported it




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# LATEST ASBESTOS PRICES

**ARIZONA** *Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. Globe, Arizona*
*As of April 17, 1975* *U.S. Dollars*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Crude (Soft) | $ . . | $2000.00 |
| No. 2 Crude (Soft) | . . | 1500.00 |
| AAA | . . | 1100.00 |
| Group No. 3—Nonferrous Filtering—Plastic | 715.00— | 800.00 |
| Group No. 4—Nonferrous Filtering—Plastic | 700.00— | 800.00 |
| Group No. 7—White Shorts | 100.00— | 200.00 |

**QUEBEC** *Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. Mine*
*As of December 1, 1975* *Canadian Dollars*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1—Crude | $ . . | $3496.00 |
| No. 2—Crude | . . | 1899.00 |
| No. 3—Spinning Fiber | 891.00— | 1463.00 |
| No. 4—Asbestos Cement Fiber | 492.00— | 829.00 |
| No. 5—Paper Fiber | 278.00— | 392.00 |
| No. 6—Paper and Shingle Fiber | 236.00— | 244.00 |
| No. 7—Shorts | 89.00— | 198.00 |

**CASSIAR** *Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. North Vancouver, B.C.*
*As of August 1, 1975* *Canadian Dollars*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Cassiar Mine* | |
| C-1 | | $2916.00 |
| AAA | Grade—Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3 | 1685.00 |
| AA | Grade—Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3 | 1340.00 |
| A | Grade—Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3 | 1020.00 |
| AC | Grade—Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3 | 735.00 |
| AK | Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4 | 524.00 |
| AS | Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4 | 454.00 |
| AX | Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 5 | 416.00 |
| AY | Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 5 | 292.00 |
| AZ | Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 6 | 216.00 |
| | *Clinton Mine* | |
| CP | Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4 | 492.00 |
| CT | Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4 | 445.00 |
| CY | Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 5 | 292.00 |
| CZ | Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 6 | 216.00 |

**VERMONT** *Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. Morrisville, Vermont*
*As of January 1, 1976* *U.S. Dollars*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grade 4T—Fiber | $ . .— | $ 418.00 |
| Grades 5D thru 5R—Fiber | 275.00— | 324.00 |
| Grade 6D—Waste | . .— | 200.00 |
| Grades 7D thru 7T—Shorts | 83.00— | 160.00 |
| Grade 7TF—Floats (Shorts) | . .— | 72.00 |
| Grade 8S—Shorts | . .— | 54.00 |
| Hooker No. 1—in 50-lb. woven poly bags/*eff. 12/1/75* | | 970.00 |
| Hooker No. 2—in 100-lb. woven poly bags/*eff. 12/1/75* | | 485.00 |



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did not know how it would cope with shortages of certain grades of asbestos if the strike were to continue much longer. Because of its superior quality, Quebec fiber is not easily replaced by other sources. This is particularly the case for the automotive and petrochemical industries. The "Asbestos Bulletin" expressed the hope that a satisfactory solution to the dispute would soon be found as the strike was affecting the employment situation in many branches of industry. Several plants had already been compelled to adopt shorter work-weeks and, in some instances, had temporarily ceased production altogether.

Finally, on October 20th, the strikers went back to work, having come to a surprisingly-quick agreement with their employers. The reason for the unexpected settlement appears to have been an economic clampdown announced by Prime Minister Trudeau which as of midnight October 15th limited wage increases to 8% to cover inflation plus 2% for increased productivity. The two-year contract runs to October 15, 1977, and is valued at about 10% higher than that agreed upon by C.J-M and the members of the CSD. Basic hourly rates for the workers at Thetford Mines were raised immediately from $3.73 to $5.21 and will reach $6.59 by September 1, 1977. According to Paul A. Filteau, General Manager of the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, over the duration of the contract the increase in income will amount to 45%-50%.

## Canadian Asbestos Mines

*Abitibi Asbestos Mining Co. Ltd.* owns a large, undeveloped asbestos deposit at Maizerets Township, near Amos, Quebec. In 1972, Brinco Ltd. entered into an agreement with Abitibi whereby it could acquire a majority interest in the property. The initial evaluation program was completed in 1973. Further study continued in 1974 and 1975 toward determining if commercial development of the deposit would be economically viable. Brinco issued a report in August 1975 which estimated that before financing and certain working capital requirements, it would cost about $260-million (Canadian) to bring the "A" deposit into production by 1978. The operating model on which the estimate is based envisages mining 225-million short tons of asbestos-bearing rock at a maximum rate of 25-million tons per year. The open-cast operation would support an annual milling rate of 7-million tons and a total throughput of 95-million tons of asbestos-bearing rock with an average gross value of $9.00 per ton based on January 1975 fiber prices.




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*Advocate Mines Ltd.* may have discovered something that could conceivably develop into a new asbestos orebody. The deposit is situated about 12 miles from Advocate's current operation in Newfoundland. On the recommendation of engineers from Canadian Johns-Manville, Manager of the Advocate Mine, diamond drilling is continuing at the property. . . . The Advocate Mine, at Baie Verte, annually produces some 80,000 short tons of QAMA Grades 4-6. Ore reserves are about 50-million short tons.

*Asbestos Corporation Ltd.* operates the King-Beaver, British-Canadian and Normandie Mines in the Eastern Townships of Quebec and the Asbestos Hill Mine at Putuniq, Ungava, in Northern Quebec. Total mill capacity at the Thetford operations is about 350,000 short tons per year of QAMA Grades 1-8. Proven ore reserves at December 31, 1974, totaled 157-million tons. Also in the Thetford area are an estimated 104-million tons of probable ore and 85-million tons of possible ore. . . . Asbestos Corporation was operating at capacity at its plants in Thetford until the processing mill at the King-Beaver Mine was destroyed by fire in December 1974. The unexpected disaster reduced the corporation's annual productive capacity by some 27%. Underground mining operations at the K-B Mine were reopened in January 1975. . . . The Asbestos Hill Mine operated as planned in 1974. Production of ungraded fiber increased 42% over 1973 and shipments to the finishing mill at Nordenham, West Germany, increased 48%. At the current rate of production (300,000 tons per annum), reserves at Asbestos Hill are presently rated to last 10-12 years. . . . This year the Nordenham operation is exceeding its planned annual production rate of 100,000 tons of finished fiber. Production capacity is 150,000 tons a year.

*Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd.*, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Turner & Newall Ltd., operates the Bell Mine at Thetford Mines, Quebec. The mill has the capacity to produce some 60,000 short tons per year of QAMA Grades 1-7. It was announced in T&N's 1974 annual report that the capital expenditure program was continuing at the Bell Mine for the construction of an addition to the mill and improvements in environmental control equipment.

*Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.* operates the largest asbestos mine in the free world—the Jeffrey Mine at Asbestos, Quebec. The mill at this vast mining-milling complex has a




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720,000-short-ton-per-year capacity of QAMA Grades 3-8. As a result of a mile-wide landslide involving over a million tons of earth which occurred January 21, 1975, production has been reduced this year some 20%-25%. Insofar as the delivery of rock to the mill is concerned, production has been back to normal since October. In reporting its sales and earnings for the third quarter of 1975, Johns-Manville Corporation (the parent company) stated that "the incremental cost incurred due to rehabilitation of the slide areas has been determined to be not material." It should be noted here that asbestos ore concentrated at the recently-opened Bolduc Mine, near Val d'or, Quebec, is shipped to Jeffrey for milling. . . . Early in the year it was reported that C.J-M had been examining an asbestos deposit of Courvan Mining Company located in the Louvicourt and Piscalis Townships of Northwest Quebec. Following preliminary examination, the verdict was that the deposit is not believed to be currently economic. . . . On April 30, 1975, C.J-M permanently closed its asbestos mine at Reeves Township, near Timmins, Ontario. It appears the company was unable to meet new clean air requirements of the Natural Resources Ministry which lowered acceptable fiber-count standards from 5 to 2 asbestos fibers per cubic centimeter of air. The company maintains it is technically impossible to meet the requirement but the Ministry believes it is possible and says the standard cannot be modified, even temporarily.

*Carey-Canadian Mines Ltd.*, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jim Walter Corporation and the third largest asbestos producer in North America, operates an asbestos mine and mill at East Broughton, Quebec. Annual mill capacity is about 200,000 short tons of QAMA Grades 3-8. In 1974 Carey-Canadian experienced significant profit improvement on demand for long, medium and bulky-grade fibers which amply offset reduced sales of short fibers primarily used in floor tile. Sales of asbestos outside the United States amounted to 44% of total output.

*Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd.* produces asbestos from the Cassiar Mine at McDame Mountain, Cassiar, British Columbia, and the Clinton Mine at Clinton Creek, Yukon Territory. The Cassiar operation yields fibers equivalent to QAMA Grades 1-6. Clinton offers products equaling QAMA Grades 4-6. . . . In 1974, 92,709 tons of fiber were produced at the Cassiar Mill and planned production for 1975 has been fixed at 110,000 tons. Probable ore reserves at the end of 1974 were calculated at about 22-million tons. A substantially improved operation at



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Cassiar is expected due to the installation this year of a new primary concentrator and a 15,370-foot-long aerial tramline. A 3-year drilling program at Cassiar has proved a minimum 20-year life as an open-pit operation. . . . The fiber refinery at the Clinton facility treated 1-million tons of concentrate in 1974 and produced 91,392 tons of fiber. Probable ore reserves totaled 6.5-million tons. Extensive drilling at Clinton provided disappointing results and the mine will probably be closed in late 1977. . . . Efforts to locate another mine are continuing and it is expected the Kutcho Creek property will be reassessed in light of current conditions. . . . The Porcupine, Creek and Snowshoe pits were to be in production this year and to continue producing until early 1978.

*Consolidated Midvale Explorations Ltd.* completed a drilling program this year at its asbestos-bearing property at Tring Junction, Beauce Township, Northwest Quebec. The project indicated several narrow zones of cross-fiber asbestos of good quality. Samples have been taken to the Quebec Department of Natural Resources for pilot plant testing.

*Eastern Asbestos Co. Ltd.*, at last reports, had held a 900-acre asbestos prospect at Portland West Township, Papineau County, Quebec, said to contain 1.5-million tons of iron-free asbestos ore. It is believed that in 1972 control of Eastern was acquired by Kingsgate Holdings Ltd. In early 1975 the Quebec Securities Commission informed the Montreal Stock Exchange it had issued a cease-trading order prohibiting all brokers from trading in securities of Eastern Asbestos. Trading was banned because Eastern's letters of patent were canceled pursuant to the Quebec Companies Information Act under which a company incorporated in Quebec may be dissolved for failure to file certain information.

*Hedman Mines Ltd.*, owned by Gulf + Western Industries, Inc., operates a small mine and mill at Matheson, Ontario. Annual production of QAMA Grade 7 is about 7,000 short tons.

*Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd.*, wholly-owned subsidiary of Asarco, Inc., operates asbestos mines at Black Lake and Thetford Mines, Quebec. The National Asbestos Mine at Thetford was acquired by LAQ in 1973 from National Gypsum Company. Mill capacities are 161,000 short tons per annum at Black Lake and 80,000 tons at National. Both operations produce QAMA Grades 3-7.



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*McAdam Mining Corporation Ltd.* has an asbestos property at Roberge Lake, McCorkill Township, near Chibougamau, Quebec. A study of the deposit continues by Rio Tinto Canadian Explorations Ltd. In light of encouraging results thus far, the engineering consulting firm of SNC-Geco Ltd. was retained early this year to completely evaluate the project. A complex is envisioned that is capable of producing 100,000 tons of fiber per year.

*Pathfinder Resources Ltd.* has expended more than $700,000 in exploration with a view toward developing its Lili asbestos property at Cleveland Township, Quebec. Work to date has outlined 3 ore zones of asbestos-bearing fiber totaling 49-million tons. Pathfinder does not intend to develop the property but is seeking the financial strength of a major company to place it into production.

*United Asbestos Inc.* began trial production in August 1975 at its new asbestos mine at Matachewan, Midlothian Township, near Timmins, Ontario. Normal Production (all asbestos-cement grades) should be attained by the end of the year. The mill has an annual start-up production capacity of 100,000 tons of fiber. Indicated ore reserves are 150-million tons down to the 1,000-foot level and the mine is said to have an initial estimated life span of over 20 years. At its present rated output, the facility is expected to eventually yield double the income being received from United's joint venture with Lake Asbestos at Black Lake. . . . Kanematsu-Gosho Ltd., Tokyo, holds exclusive distributorship in Japan and ICC Mexico S.A. is the exclusive distributor in Mexico and Central America for the new operation. It should be mentioned here that Connell Bros. Ltd., San Francisco, California, will soon be exporting asbestos from United to Korea and Thailand and in 1976 should be shipping a sizeable volume of the Midlothian product to several customers in the Far East.

## United Soviet Socialist Republic

An asbestos expert has estimated USSR Chrysotile production at 2.5-million short tons in 1975 and 2.3-million tons in 1974. Other sources believe the figure to be more like 1.5-million tons or less. This variance, presumably due to a lack of official and complete data, makes it difficult to determine whether Canada or




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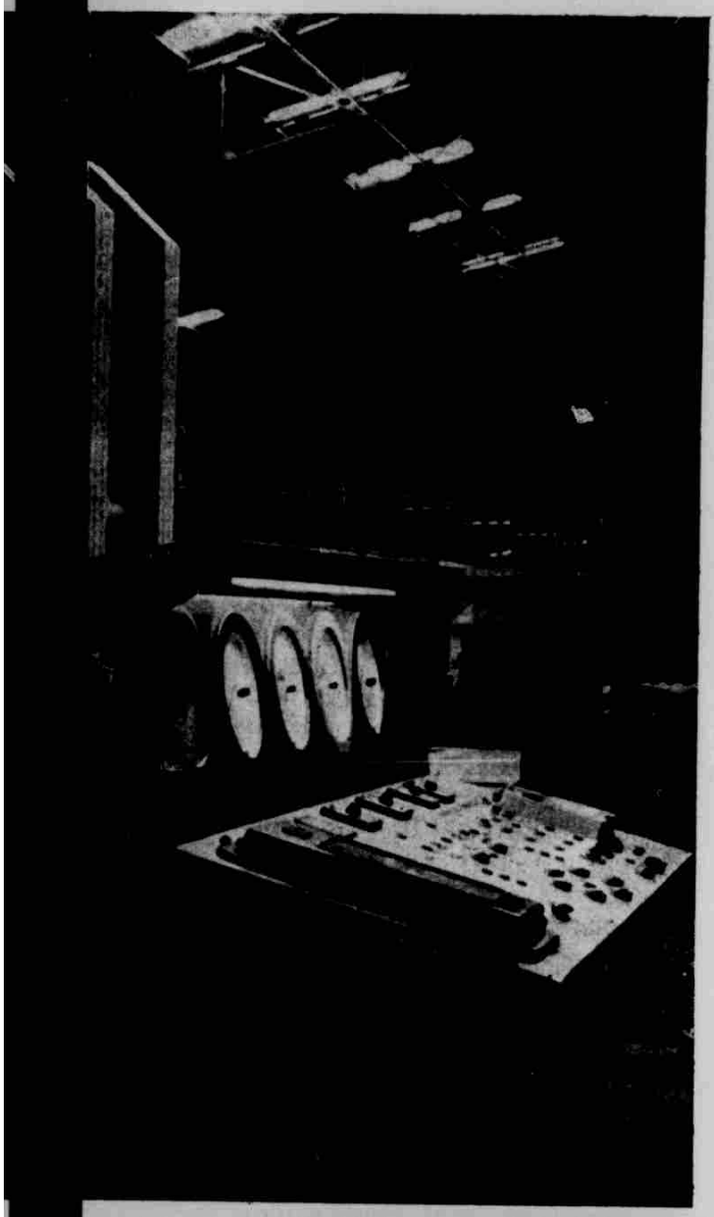
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the Soviet Union is the largest asbestos producer in the world. . . . The following USSR export information was received from a private source and the figures have been verified by a Russian asbestos expert as being from an official Soviet source of statistics:

*** USSR Asbestos Exports—1974 (Metric Tons)**

| Country | M.Tons | Country | M.Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poland | 74,900 | Cuba | 14,000 |
| Japan | 66,500 | West Berlin | 13,000 |
| France | 54,400 | Austria | 7,900 |
| East Germany | 44,700 | Sweden | 6,000 |
| India | 35,400 | Egypt | 3,800 |
| Bulgaria | 32,600 | Switzerland | 3,200 |
| Yugoslavia | 32,000 | Norway | 1,800 |
| Czechoslovakia | 28,000 | Finland | 1,800 |
| Romania | 21,700 | Netherlands | 1,500 |
| West Germany | 18,500 | Italy | 1,200 |
| Belgium | 14,000 | | |

*** We have deliberately avoided including a total in the above table since our calculations differ from those of the supplier of the data. We have thus far not been able to receive an explanation for the variance.**

The USSR currently produces 6 grades of asbestos and is expanding production capacity at all locations. The 1971-75 five-year plan envisages an increase in production of 563,000 tons of fiber. The largest mining-milling complex, with a total annual capacity of about 1-million tons, is the Uralasbest Combine at Asbest near Sverdlovsk in the Urals. The Dzhetygara Combine, at Dzhetygara in Kazakhstan is the second largest producer with a total capacity of about 300,000 tons per annum. At the Tuvaasbest Combine, at Ak-Dovurak near Krasnoyarsk in South Central Siberia, the current annual capability is 35,000 tons. . . . Under a joint venture with other Eastern Bloc countries (7 members of Comecon), a large asbestos extraction and processing plant is under construction at the Kiembay deposit, Orenburg Oblast', in the South Ural Mountains. The first phase of the facility is expected to be in operation by 1979 although various reports indicate it is already operating. Annual production capacity is anticipated to ultimately reach 500,000 tons. . . . "Industrial Minerals" magazine reports that other Chrysotile deposits have been outlined at Molodezhnoye and Il'chirsk in Buryat, ASSR, and plans have been proposed for their development. . . . The major portion of Russian asbestos production is used internally.



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## Republic of South Africa

The Republic of South Africa is the third largest asbestos producer in the world and is the main supplier of amphibole asbestos. *Chrysotile, Crocidolite (Blue) and Amosite are found in the Transvaal System in the northern parts of the Country. Banded ironstones of the Transvaal System in the northwest area of Cape Province also contain extensive deposits of Cape Blue. The first recorded discovery of asbestos in South Africa was that of the German naturalist Lichtenstein at Prieska in 1803. Crocidolite has been mined in the Cape since 1891. Mining of Amosite began at Penge in the Eastern Transvaal around 1914.

*South African Production*—The following production figures for the year 1975 (with 1974 statistics in parentheses) show a slight reduction in estimated tonnage for the latest year, probably due to labor and political situations in South Africa. Production by variety of fiber is: Crocidolite (Blue)—165,000 tons (176,000 tons in 1974); Amosite—115,500 tons (126,500 tons); Chrysotile—77,000 tons (66,000 tons); and Anthophyllite—16,500 tons (27,500 tons). These statistics were obtained from an outside source and vary somewhat from information this Magazine receives from the Department of Mines, Johannesburg. The Department's figures are given below for your interest and comparison:

**South African Asbestos Production (Metric Tons)**

| Variety | Year 1974 | 4/73-3/74 | 4/72-3/73 | 4/71-3/72 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amosite | 94,543 | 102,419 | 102,854 | 101,433 |
| Chrysotile | 82,430 | 72,087 | 62,735 | 58,897 |
| Cape Blue | 155,477 | 149,521 | 157,499 | 153,568 |
| Transvaal Blue | . . | 1,597 | 3,733 | 6,384 |
| Tremolite / Anthophyllite | 822 | 640 | 25 | . . |
| | 333,272 | 326,264 | 326,846 | 320,282 |

*This information was excerpted from the April 1975 issue of "The Mining Survey," published by the Chamber of Mines of South Africa.



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*Exports of asbestos from South Africa* for the past four years were valued as follows: R51,474,972 in 1974; R44,641,131 in 1973; R35,153,095 in 1972; and R34,849,185 in 1971.

*Prices for Amphibole*—Based on U.S. Bureau of Mines' data for the first nine months of 1975, South African prices for asbestos were estimated at $395.00 per ton for Amosite and $404.00 per ton for Crocidolite.

## South African Asbestos Mines

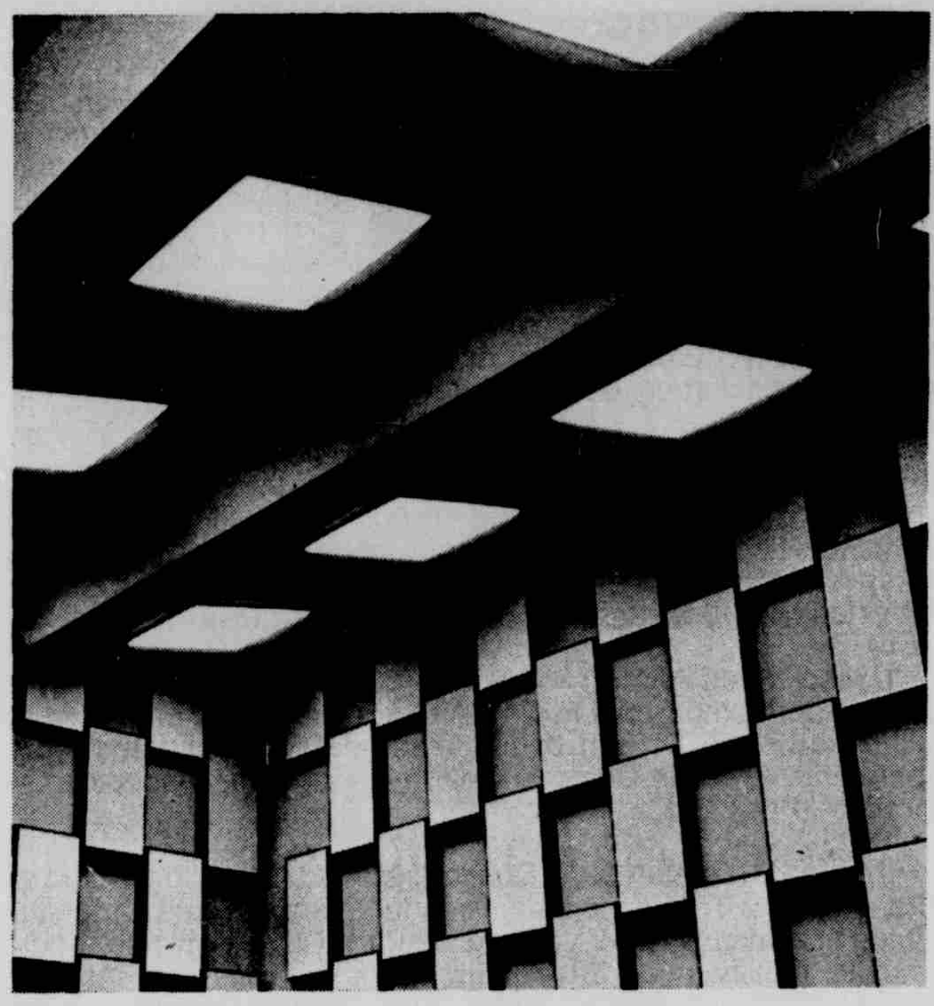
**THE BULK OF SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCTION IS CONTROLLED BY THREE MINING GROUPS: CAPE INDUSTRIES LTD., UNITED KINGDOM; GENERAL MINING AND FINANCE CORPORATION LTD., SOUTH AFRICA; AND THE BELGIAN-SWISS ETERNIT GROUP.**

*Cape Industries Ltd.*, in its half-year financial report to June 30, 1975, stated great profit gains from its Mining Division, attributed to higher prices for fiber, increased output and less congestion at African ports. . . . Egnep (Pty.) Ltd. had operated three Amosite mines in the Lydenburg District of the Transvaal but future production will be centered at the Penge Amosite Mine. The Weltevreden plant has been closed and the decision was reached to close the small mine at Kromellenboog which had produced about 10% of total production. A production rate of about 100,000 tons per year is anticipated at Penge. . . . Cape Blue Mines (Pty.) Ltd. runs two Crocidolite (Blue) mining and milling operations at Pomfret and Koegas (Westerberg) in the Northern Cape Province. Combined annual production is approximately 55,000 tons.

*General Mining and Finance Corporation Ltd.*—African Chrysotile Asbestos Ltd., the operating company of Msauli Asbes Ltd. (a member of the Federal Mynbou-General Mining Group) operates a Chrysotile mine and mill in the Barberton District of the Transvaal. In 1974 the facility yielded about 69,000 metric tons of fiber comparable to QAMA Grades 4-7. Changes in the operation in 1974 and 1975 include the mechanized handling of packaged fiber, palletizing and the establishment of alternate depot and siding facilities at Carolina. . . . Griqualand Exploration and Finance Co. Ltd. (Gefco) produces Crocidolite at small mines in the Kuruman District of the Northern Cape Province via subsidiaries such as Cortesi Asbestos (Pty.) Ltd., Merencor Asbestos Mines (Pty.) Ltd. and Griqualand Asbes (Pty.) Ltd. Total fiber production in 1974 was about 53,000 metric tons. Sales are handled by the wholly-owned subsidiary, Central Asbestos Co. Ltd., of London. . . . Wandrag Asbestos (Pty.) Ltd. operates two Crocidolite mines and a mill in the Kuruman District and is opening a new mine near Danielskuil. The three grades of fiber produced are blended with those of its sales agents, Gefco.




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Fire resistant, acoustic ceiling and wall panels containing amosite asbestos are used in the NHK Radio & Television Centre, Tokyo.

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*The Eternit Group*, through Asbestos Investments (Pty.) Ltd., has two Crocidolite operations in the Northern Cape Province. Kuruman Cape Blue Asbestos (Pty.) Ltd., the larger subsidiary, operates two mills at Whitebank and earlier this year opened a new mine and mill at Klipfontein. The construction of the ten-story modern mill was handled by E. L. Bateman of Boksburg North, South Africa. The final product from the new facility will be bagged and shipped to the existing plant of Danielskuil Cape Blue Asbestos (Pty.) Ltd., located at Ouplaas. Target production for the two subsidiaries is 60,000 tons per annum.

*Valley Asbestos (Pty.) Ltd.* is the sales organization for three affiliates which operate Crocidolite mines in the Postmasburg District of Cape Province. About 10,000 metric tons a year is the combined fiber production capacity of the group, i.e.: Groenwater Asbestos Mining Co. (Pty.) Ltd., Postmasburg Cape Blue Asbestos (Pty.) Ltd. and Rooipoort Blue Asbestos (Pty.) Ltd.

*Consolidated African Mines Ltd.* can annually produce 8,000 tons of fiber comparable to QAMA Grades 4-7 at its mine and mill in the Barberton District of the Transvaal. Consolidated's principal sales agent is Commonwealth & Overseas Asbestos Corporation (Pty.) Ltd.

*Turner & Newall Ltd.*—Dublin Consolidated Asbestos Mines (Pty.) Ltd., a T&N subsidiary, conducts small-scale Crocidolite mining operations in the Vryburg District, Cape Province, and an Amosite facility near Pietersburg, in the Transvaal. As do a number of South African producers, Dublin processes output from other small mining operations.

## Rhodesia

Since UDI (Rhodesia's declaration of independence) in November 1965, it has been difficult to obtain any data on that Country's Chrysotile asbestos activities; however, the production estimates we have at hand (264,000 short tons in 1975 and 297,000 tons in 1974) indicate that Rhodesia is the fourth largest asbestos producer in the world. . . . The larger of the two principal producers is *Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation* which operates the Shabanie, Gaths, Temeraire and King Mines in the Shabanie region of South Central Rhodesia. RGA is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Turner & Newall although T&N has




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been cut off from the mining concern since shortly after the UDI. . . . The other sizeable producing group is *Asbestos Investments Pty. Ltd.* which controls the Boss, Pangani, Rex and Vanguard Mines in the Bulawayo/Shabanie area. . . . A newspaper in South Africa reported the construction of a new, £12-million asbestos mill near Bulawayo. Rumor has it that the mill is comparable in size to C.J-M's Jeffrey Mill at Asbestos, Quebec, although it is currently producing at only 10% of capacity.

## Australasia

Following are the figures for annual production of asbestos in Australia, as issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, over a five-year period:

**Australian Asbestos Production**

| Period (Year Ends June 30) | Metric Tons | Value in Australian $ |
|---|---|---|
| 1973-74 | 37,651 | $4,140,000 |
| 1972-73 | 32,358 | 3,256,000 |
| 1971-72 | 3,077 | 453,000* |
| 1970-71 | 751 | 170,000 |
| 1969-70 | 747 | 174,000 |

*Excludes value of production from Western Australia.

*Asbestos Mines Pty. Ltd.*—This wholly owned subsidiary of James Hardie Asbestos Ltd. operates a small mine and mill at Baryulgil, near Grafton, N.S.W. Output represents a small fraction of the asbestos fiber needs of the Hardie Group. It is now operating at the economic limit of the orebody which has been reported at, or less than, 700 tons per year of QAMA Grade 4Z. . . . *The BHP Co. Ltd.* has advised it no longer holds title to the Noddy Creek asbestos deposit located south of Strahan in Tasmania. The company, therefore, is not involved in the exploration for, or mining of, asbestos. . . . *New Zealand Asbestos Ltd.*—Early in 1973 an agreement was entered into between Lime and Marble Ltd., Kennecott Copper Corporation and Cassiar As-




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bestos Corporation Ltd. whereby Cassiar would undertake exploration of the Chrysotile property located by the Pyke River in the Red Hills area of New Zealand. Apparently the property is not sufficiently attractive to warrant the major expenditures that would be required for Cassiar to exercise its option. . . . *Woodsreef Mines Ltd.* opened its Chrysotile mining-milling complex at Barraba, N.S.W., in February 1972. The facility has been operating under receiver-managership since November 1973. The company reported asbestos fiber production for the 9 months to July 31, 1975, of 33,602 metric tons. Recalculations early in the year in the area north of the mine indicated proven ore reserves of 8-million short tons with an average value of $7.64 per ton or a total of $61.12-million. Also indicated were probable ore reserves of 6.7-million tons averaging $6.84 per ton or a total of $45.8 million. At mid-year, Kilborn Engineering Ltd. was retained by the parent company. Woodsreef Minerals Ltd., Canada, to evaluate the assets and future profit potential of the operation. In its preliminary report, Kilborn confirmed that based on the new ore reserves at the North Pit and on remaining economic reserves at the South Pit, the facility can be a viable operation over the life of the mine. Demand for the Barraba product is strong, especially in the Southern Hemisphere, and forecasts indicate a continuation of this trend over the next 5-10 years. Substantial shipments are also being made to Europe and the Middle East.

## Bolivia

An experimental Crocidolite mine near Cochabamba has recently become operational at the pilot plant level. Consequently, the International Trade Centre, in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, is to initiate, for Bolivia, a survey of the potential markets for asbestos in selected Latin American countries. In line with this a marketing expert is being sought by the ITC. Please contact this Magazine for further information.

## Brazil

The only known Chrysotile operation in Brazil is the open-pit mine at Cana Brava, Uruacu County, Goias State, owned by S.A. Mineracao de Amianto. SAMA is controlled by S.A. Tubos Brasilet which, in turn, is owned by Saint-Gobain-Pont-A-Mousson and Eternit. Production at the Cana Brava mine was



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45,000 metric tons in 1973 and 60,344 tons in 1974. Research is being done to increase annual capacity to 110,000 tons of fiber by 1976. Reserves are calculated at 3-million tons. . . . Small Anthophyllite mines are operating in the Alagoas State. Production was 440 tons in 1973, 555 tons in 1972 and 1,444 tons in 1971. Reserves are estimated at 2.8-million tons, averaging 3% fiber. . . . Companhia Brasileira de Amianto is undertaking some asbestos prospecting and evaluation work in Brazil. . . . In 1974, Brazil imported about 38,614 metric tons of asbestos valued at $10,807,000, compared with 1973 imports of 21,881 tons valued at $4,198,000.

## Chile

It is our understanding that someone is interested in exploring an asbestos-bearing property located about 700 kilometers south of Santiago—and is seeking financial backing. Limited studies had been made of the prospect some time ago but the property was never brought to a point of production.

## *Peoples Republic of China

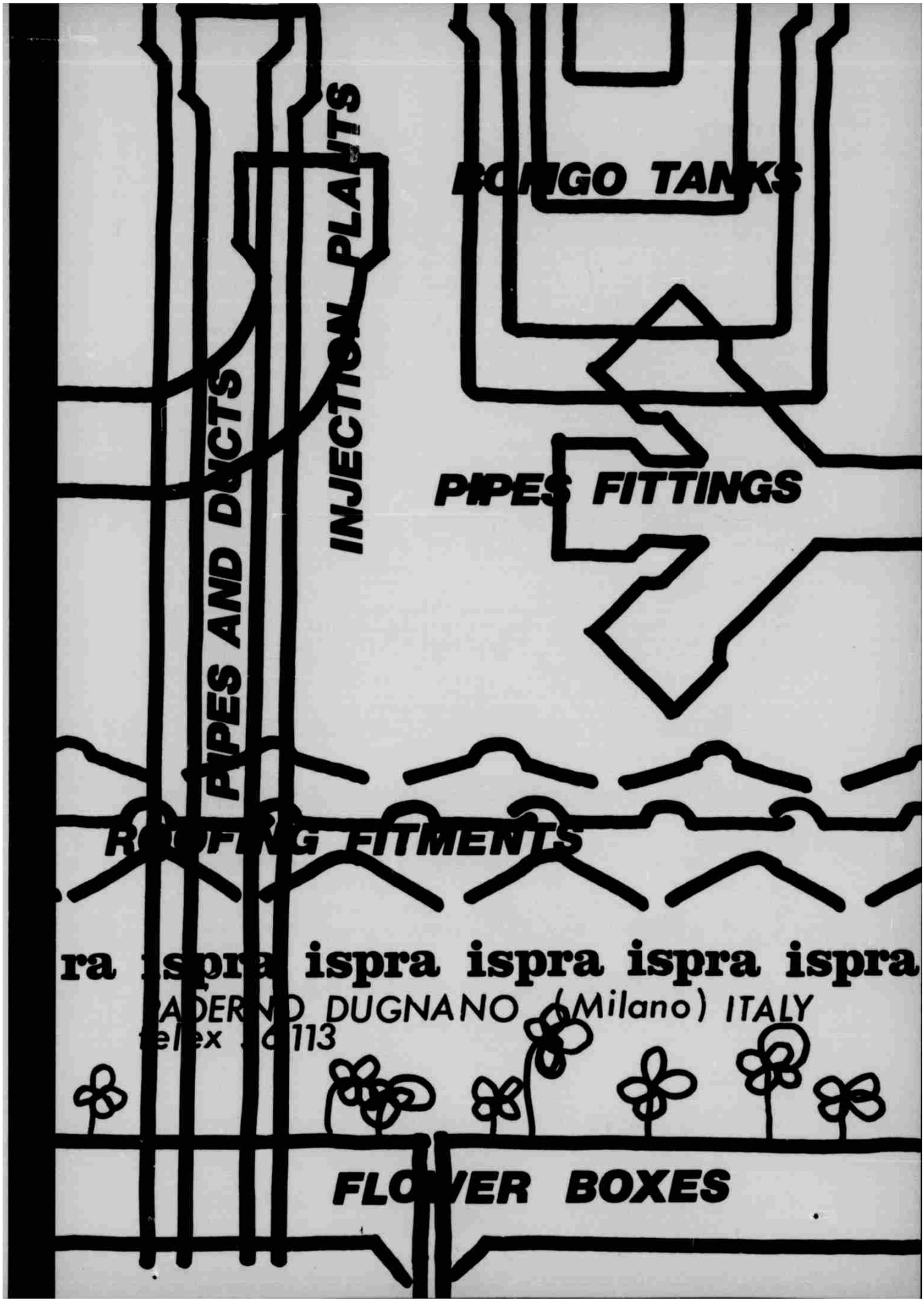
Asbestos production in the PRC is estimated anywhere from 90,000 tons per year to almost 200,000 tons. The principal operation produces high-grade Chrysotile at Shihmien (meaning asbestos), in Szechwan Province. The overall ore zone at Shihmien is 6,300 meters long by 350 meters wide, with reserves reaching 28-million metric tons. Ore grade is more than 2%. The product is said to qualify as a first-grade textile fiber. . . . Other asbestos deposits are located at Leiyan, Chinhsien, Yuank'ang, Chian, Nanyang, Penli, Yang-shan, Shapatsu, Liuchouwan and Shaopuhai. . . . It is interesting to note that as long as 2,000 years ago, China developed asbestos paper and used the mineral as a fire insulation.

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*Much of the data on the asbestos industry in China was taken from an article which appeared in the August 31, 1974, edition of "Takungpao," a Chinese newspaper. The article is entitled "World Famous Chinese Asbestos Mine—Shihmien," and was translated by Dr. K. P. Wang of the Nonmetallic Minerals Division of the U.S. Bureau of Mines.




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## Colombia

*Eternit Colombiana S.A.*, Bogota, reports that engineering studies are still being made at the Chrysotile mine in the Andes Mountains—at Las Brisas, near Campamento, 100 miles north of Medellin. Last year, EC purchased the 70% interest previously held by Nicolet Industries, Inc. Design capacity of the operation includes a start-up yearly production of 15,000 metric tons, beginning in 1977, and an increase in two successive stages to 18,000 and 22,000 tons after the fifth and tenth years. The deposit will yield fiber comparable to QAMA Grades 4 and 5.

## Cyprus

Production of asbestos in Cyprus remains a rather stable operation as the following table will show:

**Cyprus Asbestos Production**

| Period Ending | Short Tons | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Jun 1975 | 33,582 | £2,360,880 |
| Jun 1974 | 30,275 | £1,849,900 |
| Jun 1973 | 29,402 | £1,725,120 |
| Jun 1972 | 30,988 | £1,871,500 |

*Cytechno Ltd.* reports that renewal of its Prospecting Permits is still pending and, therefore, the company is not undertaking any exploration at this time. . . . *Cyprus Asbestos Mines Ltd.* remains as the sole asbestos producer on the Island. The mining company is an associate of Tunnel Portland Cement Ltd., England, and F. L. Smidth, Denmark. Mine shipments of Grades 3S, HSH, 6F and P50 totaled 36,579 short tons in 1974, 31,480 tons in 1973, 29,410 tons in 1972 and 26,027 tons in 1971. The value of fiber exported in 1974 was £2,085,035. The Mines Department awarded Cyprus Asbestos Mines the Safety Shield for the best safety record in the Cyprus mining industry in 1974.

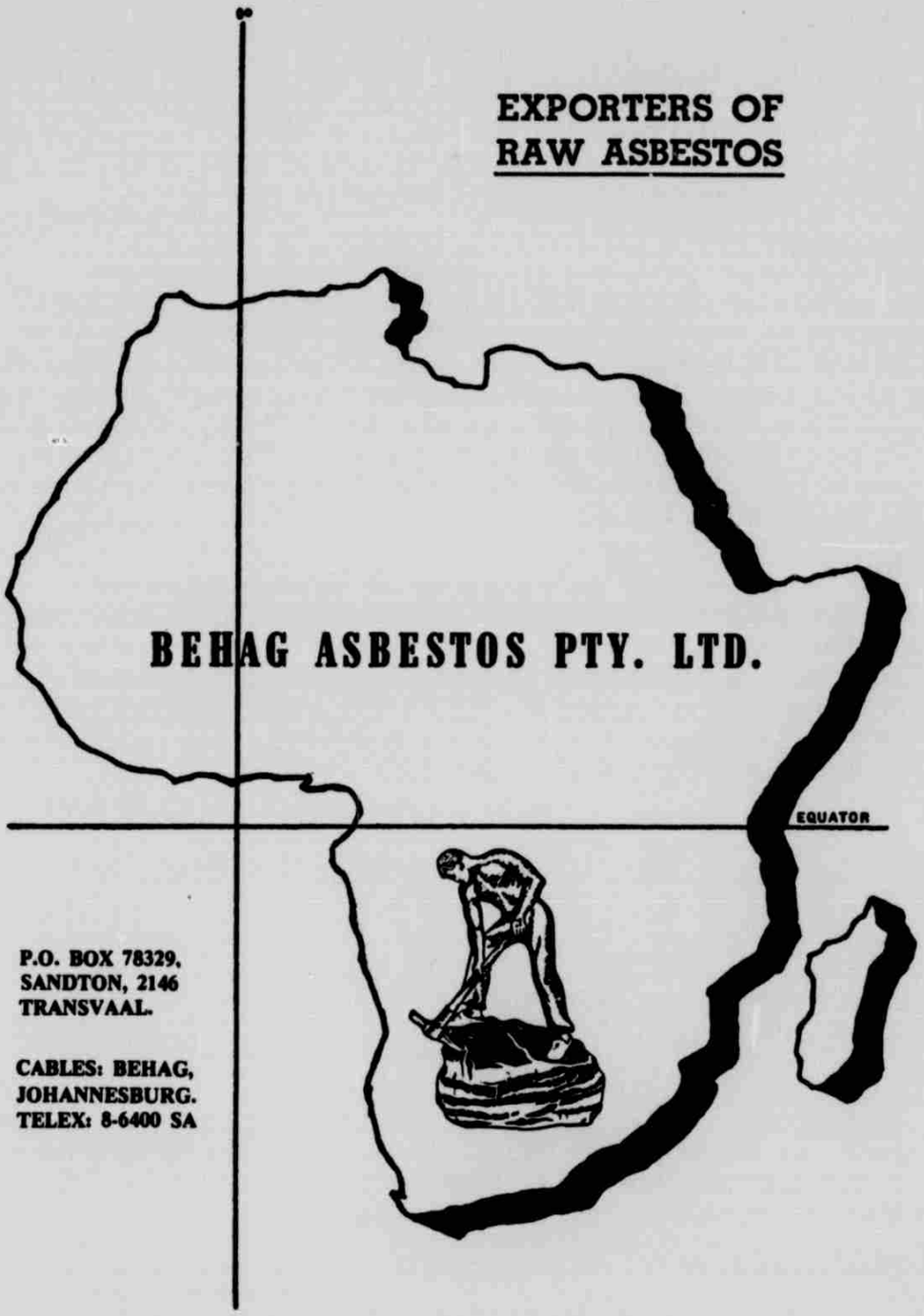
## Finland

Due to marketing problems, labor shortages and other difficulties, Paraisten Kalkki Oy, Helsinki, has reluctantly decided the




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operation of the Paakkila Mine is uneconomic and has regrettably been forced to discontinue production. Mining operations were closed as of January 1, 1975, although the mill was kept in production during the first half of the year. Industrial production at the Anthophyllite operation had begun in 1918. . . . Finnish asbestos production was 5,593 metric tons in 1974, 6,427 tons in 1973, 6,388 tons in 1972 and 10,360 tons in 1971.

## Greece

Cerro Corporation holds a 51% interest in the Asbestos Mining Co. of Northern Greece (MABEM). The remaining 49% is held by the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank. A Chrysotile facility is currently operating on a pilot plant scale at Zidani, near Kozani in Western Macedonia. Plans call for an initial 50,000-tons-per-year plant (probably next year) and an ultimate annual capacity of 100,000 tons by 1980. The product compares to QAMA Grades 4-6.

## India

*Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation* has sought assistance of the United Nations Development Program toward achieving optimum fiber recovery and improving the processing of asbestos at Pulivendia in the Cuddapah area. A new asbestos processing facility is likely to come on stream. Construction was reportedly to have begun by the end of this year.

## Mexico

Concepcion Papalo is soliciting tenders for equipment to be installed at a Chrysotile mine and mill in the Cuicatlan District, 100 kilometers northwest of Oaxaca. The plant is expected to be on stream in 1978, capable of producing some 60,000 short tons of fiber per annum. The Mexican deposit contains Grades 4, 5 and 6. An 8%-10% recoverable fiber is indicated. . . . In 1969 the Government of Mexico formed *Compania Nacional de Asbestos* to work a cross-fiber, Chrysotile property at Canon del Novillo, near Ciudad Victoria in the State of Tamaulipas. The deposit has recently been released and the mining rights returned to the original owner—Sr. Jose Antonio Roque of Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas.

## Mozambique

*Minas Gerais de Mocambique, Lda.*, Lourenco Marques, is programmed to commence operating by mid-1976 at its Anthophyllite mine and mill at Mavita. Preliminary data received from




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Magma indicate the ore has an average fiber content of 50% and reserves appear to be 250,000 tons of proven ore, 1-million tons of probable ore and 20-million tons of possible ore. CBT fiber tests show an average reading of Groups 3-7 and a fiber recovery of from 25%-50%.

## Swaziland

Production and profitability at Havelock Asbestos Mines (Swaziland) Ltd. improved in 1974 although late in the year shipping problems were encountered as a consequence of political changes in Mozambique. The mine and mill are 60% owned by Turner & Newall and 40% by the Swaziland Government. Output is approximately 37,000 metric tons per year.

## Taiwan

Seven small asbestos mines operate in Taiwan and primarily produce the Actinolite variety. All output is used domestically, mostly in heat insulation materials. . . . Production of asbestos in Taiwan was 2,957 metric tons in 1974, 5,308 tons in 1973, 2,687 tons in 1972 and 2,327 tons in 1971.

## Turkey

Six deposits are being worked in Turkey by local asbestos products manufacturers who mine and process the mineral for their own use. One of the largest operations, Adana Atermit, is located near the Syrian border and uses Chrysotile fiber plus small amounts of Crocidolite to produce flat and corrugated asbestos-cement sheets. Anyant Sanayii A.S. is making a study toward developing a deposit at Tatarcik, near Mihaliccik. According to "Industrial Minerals" magazine, tentative plans have been made to build a 10,000 tons per annum mill, possibly by 1977, and further plans envision an expansion to 30,000 tons per year.

**THIS CONCLUDES PART I OF OUR REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1975. THE SECOND AND FINAL PART WILL APPEAR IN THE NEXT ISSUE AND WILL BE CONCERNED WITH ASBESTOS-CONTAINING PRODUCTS AND VARIOUS AND SUNDRY GOVERNMENTAL CONTROLS AS THEY PERTAIN TO INDUSTRIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY.**

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***NEXT ISSUE—GREETINGS FROM INDUSTRY LEADERS***



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## DEATHS

*Herbert Balfour Dugmore*—October 1974; Chairman, African Associated Mines (Pvt.) Ltd., Bulawayo, Rhodesia; age 65.
*S. M. Manning*—June 9, 1975; retired Engineer and Consultant, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia.
*Herbert C. Papritz*—June 1, 1975; Vice President of Finance, Nicolet Industries, Inc., Ambler, Pennsylvania.
*George W. Parkes*—May 19, 1975; retired Chairman, Small & Parkes Ltd. (now Don International Ltd.), a subsidiary of Cape Industries Ltd., Manchester, England, age 78.
*J. B. Sangster*—a Director, United Asbestos, Inc., Montreal, Quebec.
*J. C. Shaw, Eng.*—Vice President-Mining and a Director, United Asbestos, Inc., Montreal, Quebec.
*H. Gordon Smith*—February 11, 1975; retired Executive Vice President and a Director, Uniroyal, Inc., Hogansville, Georgia; age 84.
*Dr. Tsunemasa Watanabe*—May 26, 1975; President, Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.

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## RETIREMENTS

*Lawson P. Entwistle*—Manager, Latin American Exploration Division, Asarco Incorporated, Tucson, Arizona.
*Hans-Peter Faber*—Managing Director, Possehl Erzkontor GmbH, Lubeck, West Germany.
*Forrest G. Hamrick*—Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Asarco Inc., New York City.
*J. P. McCormick*—Managing Director, Turners Asbestos Cement (Northern Ireland) Ltd., a subsidiary of Turner & Newall Ltd., Ballyclare, County Antrim, Ireland.
*Robert D. Mulholland*—Chairman, Brinco Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, controlled by Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation.
*A. V. Richardson*—Managing Director, Humes Ltd., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
*F. Parker Smith*—Vice Chairman and Consultant, Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec.
*Thornton R. Smith*—Senior Vice President for Finance, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado.
*J. F. Spence*—General Manager, Shabanie Mine, Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation (Pvt.) Ltd., Shabanie, Rhodesia.
*Homer Q. Stringham*—Vice President, Asarco Inc., New York City.
*George R. Vila*—Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Uniroyal, Inc., New York City.



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# FRONT COVER ILLUSTRATIONS—1975

*MARCH*—A view of some of the entries in the asbestos-cement facing competition on exhibit at the showroom of Eternit-Werke Ludwig Hatschek, Vienna, Austria.

*APRIL*—Drillers undercutting in the massive orebody at the Bell Mine of Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec.

*MAY*—A photograph of a VFW 614 jet airliner and accompanying drawing which illustrates how the asbestos foam "Litaflex" is applied as an insulation in the cell; photograph supplied by Rex Asbestwerke, Schwabisch Hall, West Germany.

*JUNE*—A Foxboro console in the computer-directed control room at the Jeffrey Mine of Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., at Asbestos, Quebec.

*JULY*—The headquarters building of the Ontario Research Foundation, Sheridan Park, Mississauga, Ontario.

*OCTOBER*—Drilling ore at the El Dorado Mine, operated by Jaquays Asbestos Corporation at Gila County, Arizona.

*NOVEMBER*—A view of one operation during the packing process at the finishing plant of Asbestos Corporation GmbH, Nordenham, West Germany; contributed by Mollers Maschinenfabrik.


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# TOPICAL INDEX/FEATURE ARTICLES—1975


### *ASBESTOS MINING & PROCESSING*

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The Jaquays Asbestos Operation (October, pages 4-7)
Fully-Automatic Asbestos Packing at Asbestos Corporation GmbH (November, pages 6-9)

### *ASBESTOS PRODUCTS*

Asbestos Foam "Litaflex"/Rex Asbestwerke (May, pages 4-6)
First A-C Pipe Workshop/Huyck Felt Division (September, pages 4-5)
Super Seals For Nuclear Power Testing/Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (October, page 8)

### *CONFERENCE REPORTS*

3rd Annual Meeting of the A/C Pipe Producers Association (June, page 8)
3rd International Conference on the Physics and Chemistry of Asbestos Minerals (October, page 10)
2nd Annual Industry-Government Conference of the Asbestos Information Association/North America (October, page 12)

### *DUST CONTROL, AIR SAMPLING & FIBER COUNTING*

Dust Control For Asbestos Products/G. A. Kleissler Company (April, pages 4-10; November, page 4)
Air Sampling of Asbestos Fibers, by J. L. Myers (May, pages 14-16)
Methodology For Detection & Counting of Asbestos Fibers/ Nuclepore Corporation (August, pages 4-7)

### *INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS & REVIEW*

Greetings From Industry Leaders (January, pages 4-17)
1975—In Review (December, pages 4- )

### *RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & TESTING*

Present and Proposed Methods For Testing Asbestos Materials for Electrical Insulating Purposes (February, pages 4-14; March, pages 6-16)
Fiber Research, Development & Testing At Ontario Research Foundation, by Dr. R. A. Kuntze (July, pages 4-7)

### *U.K. ASBESTOS INFORMATION COMMITTEE*

The Formation of AIC (April, page 16)
Advertising and The Media (May, page 18)
Newspapers and Publications (June, page 14)
Films and Conferences (July, page 16)
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U. Ammann Ltd.
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Asbestos Information Association/North America
Asbestos Packing & Manufacturing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
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Bell Engineering Works Ltd.

Cape Asbestos Fibres Ltd. & North American Asbestos Corporation, members of the Cape Group of Companies
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Central Asbestos Co. Ltd.
C-E Process Equipment (Combustion Engineering, Inc.)
George C. Cook Associates

Brian H. Donner, P.Eng., Asbestos Milling Consultant

Feltrificio Veneto S.p.A.
Flintkote Mines Ltd.

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Huxley Development Corporation

International A-C Review
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Jaquays Asbestos Corporation
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Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd., a subsidiary of Asarco Inc.
Leripa (Leder- und Riemen-Patentverwertungsges, mbH)
Lynn, MacLeod Capital Equipment Ltd.

National Gypsum Company
National Miner

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# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

## IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

FROM: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

| *Unmanufactured Asbestos:* | | AUGUST 1975 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amosite, South Africa | s.tons | 493 | $ 220,136 |
| Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa | s.tons | 508 | 191,355 |
| Chrysotile, Spinning Fibers, Canada | s.tons | 690 | 637,032 |
| Chrysotile, Other, Canada | s.tons | 31,812 | 6,044,839 |
| Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada | s.tons | 333 | 37,672 |
| Finland | s.tons | 46 | 5,169 |
| Italy | s.tons | 64 | 8,460 |
| South Africa | s.tons | 99 | 31,590 |
| USSR | s.tons | 1,096 | 289,423 |
| | | 35,141 | $ 7,465,676 |
| *Manufactured Asbestos Products:* | | | |
| Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc. | Lb | 591,955 | $ 926,724 |
| A-C pipes, tubes & fittings | Lb | 1,253,264 | 121,284 |
| Other a-c articles | Lb | 2,392,609 | 292,216 |
| Other asbestos articles | | . . | 223,101 |
| | | | $ 1,563,325 |

| *Unmanufactured Asbestos:* | | JANUARY-AUGUST 1975 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amosite, South Africa | s.tons | 3,309 | $ 1,291,934 |
| Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa | s.tons | 8,867 | 3,474,564 |
| Chrysotile, Crudes, Canada | s.tons | 51 | 7,387 |
| Rhodesia | s.tons | 1,148 | 979,127 |
| South Africa | s.tons | 625 | 310,524 |
| Swaziland | s.tons | 2,756 | 952,544 |
| United Kingdom | s.tons | 277 | 82,982 |
| USSR | s.tons | 3,897 | 839,325 |
| Chrysotile, Spinning Fibers, Canada | s.tons | 5,398 | 3,983,473 |
| Rhodesia | s.tons | 382 | 368,845 |
| Chrysotile, Other, Canada | s.tons | 305,688 | 58,479,116 |
| Gaza Strip | s.tons | 152 | 25,914 |
| Mexico | s.tons | 56 | 11,331 |
| Rhodesia | s.tons | 32 | 22,871 |
| South Africa | s.tons | 188 | 54,982 |
| Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada | s.tons | 3,156 | 541,821 |
| Finland | s.tons | 285 | 27,429 |
| Italy | s.tons | 65 | 13,010 |
| Rhodesia | s.tons | 576 | 357,486 |
| South Africa | s.tons | 523 | 162,722 |
| USSR | s.tons | 1,096 | 289,423 |
| | | 338,527 | $72,276,810 |



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U.S. IMPORTS—CONTINUED

*Manufactured Asbestos Products.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc. | Lb | 6,186,453 | $ 8,398,769 |
| A-C pipes, tubes & fittings | Lb | 9,993,031 | 1,000,319 |
| Other a-c articles | Lb | 29,487,186 | 4,063,963 |
| Other asbestos articles | | . . | 3,654,321 |
| | | | $17,117,372 |

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***ASBESTOS/A REMARKABLE MINERAL FIBER***—New reference book on asbestos, by Marion S. Badollet, that presents technical information on asbestos minerals and data on the chemical, physical and optical properties of Chrysotile, Riebeckite, Anthophyllite and Tremolite; contains electron micrographs, thermal analyses and X-ray diffraction patterns. [Send your order and advance payment to Mr. Badollet, 563 E. Front Street, Apt. 589-B, Plainfield, N. J. 07062—U.S. $20.00 per copy including postage.]

***CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS TEST MANUAL***—Prepared jointly by the Asbestos Textile Institute and the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, this 3rd edition provides 34 standard methods for testing the physical and chemical properties of Chrysotile asbestos fiber. Orders may be placed through this Magazine [$18.95 to U.S., Canada & Mexico; $20.95 to all other countries].

***THE ASBESTOS FACTBOOK***—Written in layman's language, this handy booklet offers useful information about the origin, locations and uses of asbestos, the chemical compositions of various types of the mineral, testing methods and grades. Your copy is available from this Magazine for just $1.00 [28 pages; 5" x 7½"; paper-bound].

***PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY PROCEEDINGS***—Proceedings of the Third International Conference on the Physics and Chemistry of Asbestos Minerals—available at $20.00 per copy (in Canadian or U.S. Dollars), plus postage fees; orders for shipments to Europe, the Middle East and Africa should be placed with Mr. Bernard Lincoln, Turner & Newall Asbestos Fibre Laboratory, P. O. Box 22, Trafford Park, Manchester M17 1RV, England; orders for mailing to North America, South America and the Far East should be directed to Mr. Gontran Foy, Quebec Department of Natural Resources, 1180 Dufresne Street, Quebec City G1N 1X7, Canada.

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*DUE TO THE CANADIAN POSTAL STRIKE*, we are unable to obtain statistical data for asbestos fiber and product exports from Canada for the month of August 1975. It is hoped we will be able to print the figures for August and September in the next issue.



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# EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

FROM: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

| | | AUGUST 1975 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Unmanufactured Asbestos:* | | | |
| Fibers not further processed than beaten, washed or graded to length | s.tons | 943 | $ 285,910 |
| Waste and refuse | s.tons | 769 | 230,175 |
| | | 1,712 | $ 516,085 |
| *Manufactured Asbestos Products:* | | | |
| A-C shingles & clapboard | Lb | 3,534,753 | $ 521,342 |
| Other a-c fiber-cement articles | Lb | 3,563,461 | 567,923 |
| Gaskets | Lb | 17,493 | 64,855 |
| Packing | Lb | 448,901 | 793,867 |
| Heat or sound insulation | | .. | 352,177 |
| Textiles & yarns | Lb | 930,792 | 555,660 |
| Protective clothing | | .. | 46,387 |
| Mfrs. other than friction materials | | .. | 1,156,109 |
| Clutch facings & linings for auto. use | No | 86,827 | 164,802 |
| Other clutch facings & linings | No | 28,861 | 23,456 |
| Brake linings for automotive use | Lb | 631,582 | 510.277 |
| Other brake linings | Lb | 212,296 | 202,299 |
| | | | $ 4,959,154 |

| | | JANUARY-AUGUST 1975 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Unmanufactured Asbestos:* | | | |
| Fibers not further processed than beaten, washed or graded to length | s.tons | 9,199 | $ 3,890,535 |
| Waste and refuse | s.tons | 14,439 | 2,746,145 |
| | | 23,638 | $ 6,636,680 |
| *Manufactured Asbestos Products:* | | | |
| A-C shingles & clapboard | Lb | 17,608,983 | $ 2,946,122 |
| Other a-c fiber-cement articles | Lb | 31,329,166 | 5,738,549 |
| Gaskets | Lb | 351,330 | 1,161,345 |
| Packing | Lb | 3,528,151 | 7,745,155 |
| Heat or sound insulation | | .. | 3,407,256 |
| Textiles & yarns | Lb | 6,289,863 | 4,623,785 |
| Protective clothing | | .. | 334,228 |
| Mfrs. other than friction materials | | .. | 7,584,778 |
| Clutch facings & linings for auto. use | No | 628,164 | 1,051,093 |
| Other clutch facings & linings | No | 459,898 | 261,552 |
| Brake linings for automotive use | Lb | 4,976,650 | 4,512,422 |
| Other brake linings | Lb | 1,541,576 | 2,130,253 |
| | | | $41,496,538 |

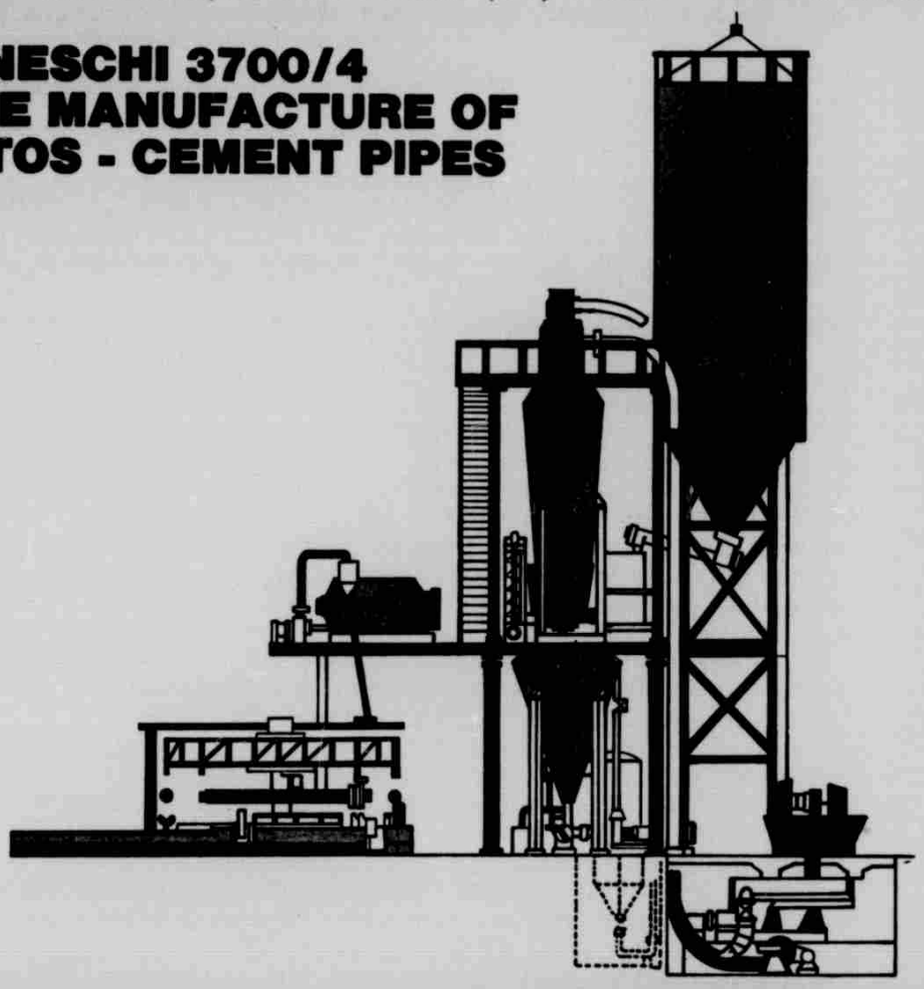


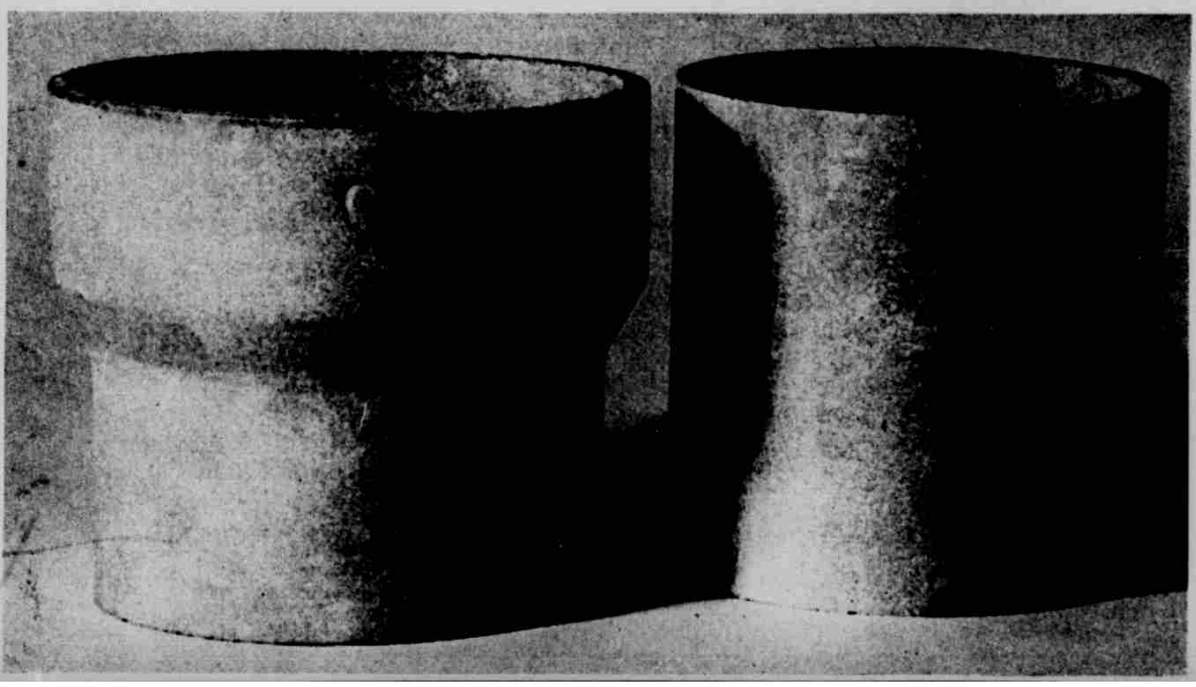

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# BIRTHDAYS & PROMOTIONS

*E. K. English*, Manager, Territorial Supply, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, January 15.
*C. Kelley O'Connor*, Manager of Exploration and Development, Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, January 15.
*Michael L. Scott*, General Manager, Atlas Textile Company, North Wales, Pennsylvania, January 15.
*Phillip C. McCarroll*, Factory Superintendent, Wunderlich Ltd., Rosehill, N.S.W., Australia, January 16.
*Robert H. Mereness*, Executive Director, Asbestos Information Association/North America, Washington, D. C., January 18.
*John K. Whittaker*, President, Nicolet Industries, Inc., Ambler, Pennsylvania, January 18.
*Charles E. Stiefken*, Section Head, Asbestos Fiber Division, Asarco Incorporated, South Plainfield, New Jersey, January 20.
*T. M. McKain*, Managing Director, Cape Boards & Panels Ltd., Uxbridge, Middlesex, England, January 21.
*John A. Malone*, Asbestos Research Engineer, Certain-teed Products Corporation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, January 22.
*Marion W. Oliver*, Vice President-Operations, Raybestos Manhattan Industrial Products Company, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., North Charleston, South Carolina, January 23.
*William L. Stribling, III*, Vice President & Group Executive, Jim Walter Corporation, Tampa, Florida, January 24.
*Herbert S. Hirschfeld*, Manager, Standard Insulation Company, New York City, January 27.
*H. C. Metcalfe*, Plant Superintendent, Cassiar Mine, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Cassiar, British Columbia, January 27.
*J. Eugene Connor*, Product Marketing Manager, Asbestos Fibre Division, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, January 28.
*Malcolm E. Schumann, Jr.*, President, Raybestos-Manhattan (Canada) Ltd., Peterborough, Ontario, January 28.
*James M. Fletcher*, General Manager, Mining Division, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, January 29.
*J. G. Mackeurtan*, Chairman, Cape Asbestos South Africa (Pty) Ltd., Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa, January 29.
*Charles A. Fried*, Treasurer, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, January 31.
*Nelson Bain*, Vice President of Marketing, Atlas Asbestos Company, Montreal, Quebec, February 1.
*W. H. Bartlett*, Product Group Manager, Industrial Products Division, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, February 4.
*Clarence H. Sigler, Jr.*, General Manager, Uniroyal Fiber and Textile Division, and Vice President, Uniroyal, Inc., Winnsboro, South Carolina, February 4.
*John P. Cumiskey*, Vice President-Finance, Nicolet Industries, Inc., Ambler, Pennsylvania, February 5.
*R. H. Dent*, Chairman, Cape Industries Ltd., London, England, February 9.



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*C. Fred Workman*, Vice President-Marketing, Nicolet Industries, Inc., Ambler, Pennsylvania, February 9.

*Ronald R. Moalli*, President, R/M International, and Vice President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, February 10.

*R. A. Wells*, Joint Managing Director, TBA Industrial Products Ltd., Spotland, Rochdale, England, February 11.

*S. Gibbs*, Managing Director, Turner & Newall Ltd., Manchester, Lancashire, England, February 12.

*James D. Moran*, Chairman of the Board, President & Chief Executive Officer, The Flintkote Company, White Plains, New York, February 12.

*A. B. Marchant*, Senior Vice President-Employee Relations, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, February 13.

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## ATLAS ASBESTOS COMPANY

*Nelson Bain* was appointed Vice President of Marketing, effective October 1st, it was announced by *George Barge*, President of Atlas Asbestos, Montreal, Quebec. Mr. Bain had been General Sales Manager and prior to joining the firm in 1970 was closely associated with Atlas while President of Asbestos Erectors of Canada Ltd. He succeeds *Leonard Falle* who, as Vice President, has assumed new responsibilities at the corporate level.

## JAMES HARDIE ASBESTOS LTD.

*A. P. Higgins* and *F. D. Loneragan* have been named Directors of Hardie Asbestos. Both gentlemen are Directors of the main operating subsidiary, James Hardie & Co. Pty. Ltd. Mr. Higgins is Production Manager of the subsidiary and Mr. Loneragan is Finance Manager.

## HUMES LTD.

*J. L. Newby*, as of January 1, 1976, will succeed *A. V. Richardson* as Managing Director. Mr. Newby joined Humes in 1938, has been a Director since 1974 and in recent years has served as Chief General Manager. . . . Mr. Richardson will retire on December 31, 1975, when he will have completed 46 years of service with the company. He will remain a Director.

## JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

*F. D. Richards* was named Manager of National Industrial Accounts for the Pipe, Filtration and Minerals, and Industrial Products Divisions. Concurrently, he became a Vice President of the JM Sales Corporation. Mr. Richards joined the company in 1946 as a sales trainee. . . . As the recently-appointed Marketing Manager for the Industrial Products Division, *Thomas J. Winter* is responsible for marketing and sales of J-M insulations to appliance, aerospace and general equipment markets. He, also, joined the firm (in 1963) as a sales trainee.



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# NEW ASBESTOS PATENTS

**U.S. patents may be purchased from The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C. 20231, for 50c each. Photoprints of non-U.S. patents may be purchased from the same source at a cost of 30c per page. Remittances should be in coin, currency or check and the number of the patent, name of the inventor and date of issue should be given.**

*British 1,405,506*—Improved liners for metal casting ingot mould hoods or the like are fabricated from a mixture of 69-90% by weight of aluminum waste metal, 1-6% of asbestos, up to 6% each of sawdust and cryolite, 3-6% each of phenolformaldehyde resin and iron oxide and/or pyrolusite, 0.1-0.5% of a wetting agent, 7-10% of aluminum powder and optionally a suitable amount of expanded perlite or exfoliated vermiculite; J. Tisza; assigned to Tido Chemisch-Technische Produkte GmbH, September 10, 1975; 4 pages.

*U.S. 3,914,184*—Chrysotile asbestos is converted to a magnesium hydroxide composition by a series of treatments with hot potassium hydroxide solutions to obtain a matrix material for use in hydrogen-oxygen fuel cells; Y. Harada & W. B. Crandall; assigned to U.S. Secretary of the Air Force; October 21, 1975; 6 pages.

*U.S. 3,916,049*—Internal combustion engine components are insulated against sound transmission by bonding to their surfaces two or more sheets of asbestos-filled bitumen having asbestos/bitumen ratios of from 60/40 to 40/60, with the asbestos fibers lying parallel to the plane of the sheets; H. W. Kingsbury; assigned to British Uralite Ltd., October 28, 1975; 4 pages.

*U.S. 3,916,057*—An intumescent sheet packing for automotive catalytic devices is fabricated from a mixture of unexfoliated vermiculite, Chrysotile asbestos, Kaowool or other aluminosilicate fibers, bentonite or other inorganic binder and water; R. A. Hatch & J. R. Johnson; assigned to Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, October 28, 1975; 6 pages.

*U.S. 3,916,062*—Improved fade resistance is imparted to automotive brake linings by including 1-15% by weight of an unloaded molecular sieve in the usual mixture of asbestos, phenolic resin, cashew particles, rubber particles, zinc chips, brass chips, carbon black, calcium aluminate and hexamethylene tetramine; P. H. Dougherty; assigned to Thiokol Corporation, October 28, 1975; 8 pages.

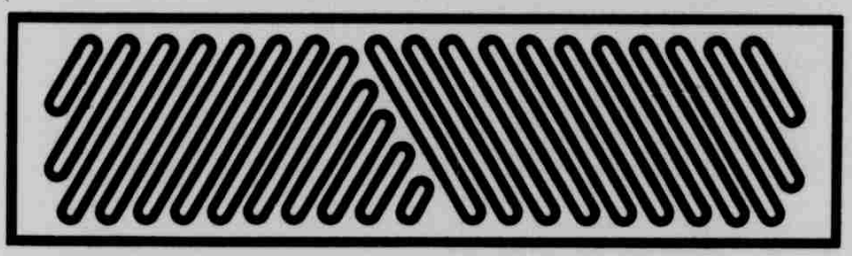
***WHEN WRITING TO THIS MAGAZINE,*** please be certain to include "P. O. Box 471" in the mailing address and position it immediately above "Willow Grove, Pa. 19090." This is a new ruling announced by the U.S. Postal Service, effective December 1, 1975.



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# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

*ASTM COMMITTEE MEETINGS*—G-3 on Deterioration of Nonmetallic Materials and C-17 on Asbestos-Cement Products, Sheraton Towers, Orlando, Florida, *January 13-14;* E-7 on Nondestructive Testing, Galt Ocean Mile Hotel, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, *January 19-23;* C-24 on Building Joint Sealants, Sun Rise Castle, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, *January 26-28;* and D-9 on Electrical Insulating Materials, Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, *February 10-12.*

*AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR QUALITY CONTROL*—Courses offered by the Education and Training Institute of ASQC: Managing for Quality, *January 19-23* at Northridge, California, and *March 15-19* at Clearwater, Florida; Quality Engineering, *February 9-13* at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Quality Audit/Development and Administration, *March 1-3* at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

*RESOLVING CORROSION PROBLEMS IN AIR POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT*—Short Course, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, *January 20-23.*

*ENERGY LAW AND REGULATIONS FOR ENERGY USERS*—Concentrated Course sponsored by Government Institutes, Inc.; Shoreham-Americana Hotel, Washington, D. C., *January 27-28.*

*MINERAL ENGINEERING & ECONOMICS*—Seminars at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec: Materials Handling in Mines, *February 2-13;* Mineral Investment Decision Techniques, *February 23-27.*

*UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN* —Extension Courses to be held in *February* at the Madison Campus unless otherwise noted: Pneumatic Conveying Systems (*4-5*); Built-Up Roofs (*5-6*); A Systematic Approach to Building Material Evaluation and Selection (*9-14*); Industrial Waste Monitoring and Disposal (*16-20*); and Systematic Planning of Industrial Facilities (*17-18 at Milwaukee*).

*TRANSPORTING SOLIDS IN PIPELINES*—International Technical Conference of the Slurry Transport Association; Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, *February 3-4.*

*ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE*—Annual Winter Meeting; Sheraton National Motor Hotel, Arlington, Virginia; *February 5-6.*

*INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE*—Training Course co-sponsored by the American Industrial Hygiene Association and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, *February 9-13.*

*DESIGN ENGINEERING SHOW AND CONFERENCE*—Produced by Clapp & Poliak; Dusseldorf, Germany, *February 21-25.*

*FLUID SEALING ASSOCIATION*—Annual Winter Meeting; The Contemporary Hotel, Lake Buena Vista, Florida, *February 25-27.*



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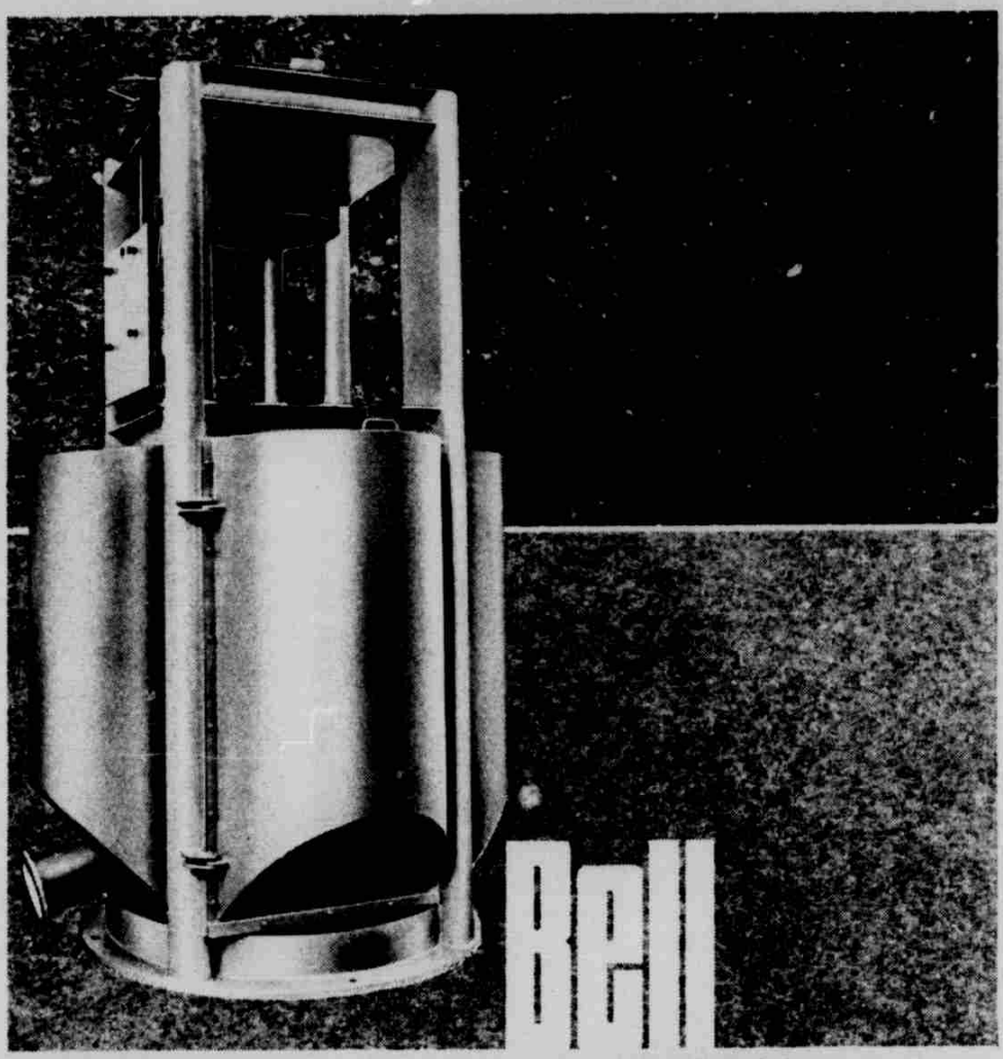
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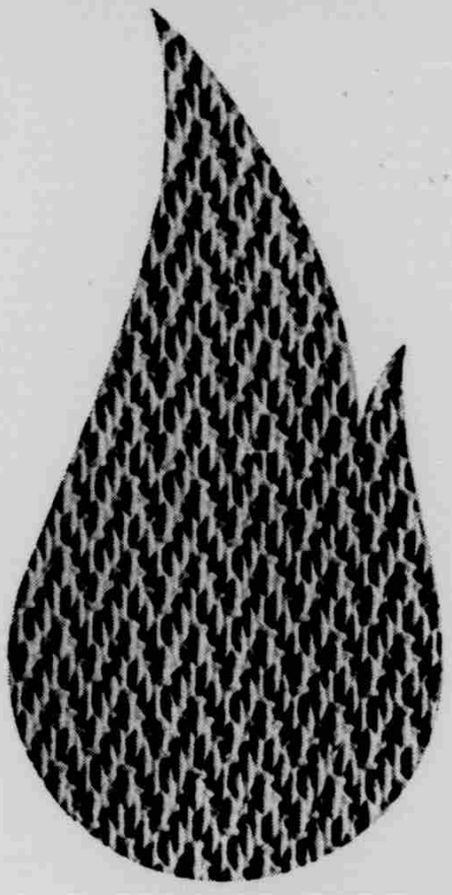
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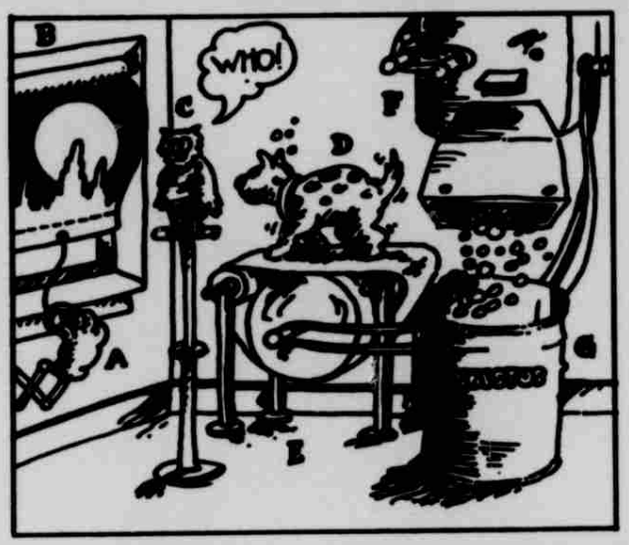
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