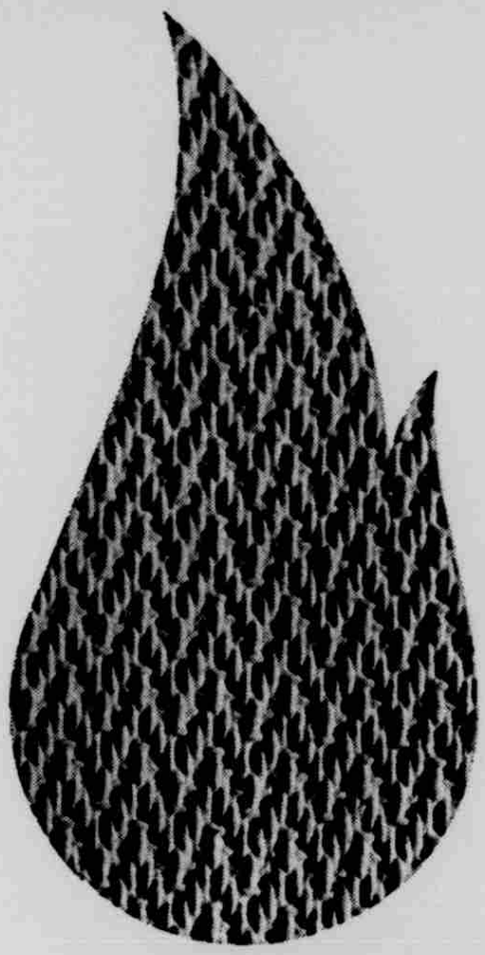
ASBESTOS

GREETINGS FROM INDUSTRY LEADERS
1975 IN REVIEW — PART II

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ASBESTOS

VOLUME 57 **JANUARY 1976** **NUMBER 7**

FOUNDED JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED MONTHLY SINCE THAT DATE

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Greetings From Industry Leaders

Asbestos Corporation Ltd.

W. W. Oughtred, President & Chief Executive Officer

The season's greetings to all our friends in the seventy-five countries in which we do business.

We are sorry for the inconvenience caused by the seven-month strike in Thetford Mines and assure you that we will do our utmost to distribute our fibre equitably during this period of short supply. It appears to us that the shortage will be accentuated by the economic recovery now under way in many countries. Expansion of fibre production seems to be called for but the cost of construction today demands richer orebodies that are increasingly hard to find.

Asbestos Investments (Pty) Ltd.

H. Thoeni, Chairman & Managing Director

Our greetings go once more to our friends and customers in many countries, together with our best wishes for the New Year.

Having again experienced severe bad weather problems in 1975, ASBESCO is now ready to meet increased demands and we look forward to a successful New Year for our customers and ourselves.

BBA Group Ltd.

D. M. Pearson, Chairman

As expected, the world recession in the automotive industry has continued throughout 1975, and original equipment sales of friction materials have been low. We are fortunate, however, in having a strong interest in the relatively stable aftermarket for automotive replacement components. The market for asbestos textiles has held up until recently but demand now seems to be falling somewhat.

The long-drawn-out strike at the Quebec asbestos mines caused us some anxiety and would undoubtedly have affected our operations severely if it had continued for even a short while longer. Steeply rising prices for asbestos fibre also concern us and, together with the worldwide publicity given to the health hazard, may well encourage the search for alternatives to asbestos for certain applications. Never-

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theless, we are confident that asbestos will continue to hold its own.

Best wishes for the New Year to all friends in the Asbestos Industry.

Calaveras Asbestos Ltd.

Gordon A. Coats, General Manager

From the historic foothills in the California Mother Lode "gold country" it gives me great pleasure to wish all of you a Merry Christmas, prosperous year of 1976 and advise that Calaveras Asbestos (formerly Pacific Asbestos) will reopen in early 1976.

A group of U.S. and European investors acquired the mine and mill from the H. K. Porter Company, Inc., in October 1975. Repair, maintenance and installation of environmental facilities is underway, and on schedule. By the time of start-up it is believed the mill will be well within compliance standards.

We are optimistic regarding the future demand for Chrysotile asbestos in the asbestos-cement industry. Furthermore, we believe that man's ingenuity is capable of solving the many problems facing our Industry. It is evident to me that management throughout the Industry is vitally concerned with environmental health problems and intends to solve them.

While we believe the general economy is in a recovery phase, we also believe it will be gradual and of a more durable nature. This should sustain demand for our product and help to stabilize prices through 1976.

We look forward to serving former customers as well as meeting the needs of new ones. In short, it is our desire to serve the asbestos-cement industry to its satisfaction.

Cape Industries Ltd.

R. H. Dent, Chairman

I am glad to have this opportunity on behalf of Cape Industries Ltd. of extending to all our friends at home and abroad best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

The economic and financial problems of the western world have overshadowed industry during 1975 and it is our sincere hope that practical and lasting solutions will gradually be found to the recurring

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political and economic crises in so many countries.

In the meantime it is, I believe, those industrialists who continue to provide goods and services of high quality, who follow enlightened employment policies and who invest wisely in productive assets, who are at present making the greatest contribution of all to social stability in these troubled times.

Carey-Canadian Mines, Ltd.

M. Prus, President & General Manager

Greetings to our customers, associates and friends—and best wishes for a happy, prosperous and successful New Year.

Carey-Canadian Mines, Ltd. sincerely regrets all the problems generated by the long labor dispute last year and we want to take this opportunity to thank all of our friends for their understanding, patience and loyalty. We truly hope we shall never again experience such a work stoppage.

Obviously the seven-month-long strike created a large, pent-up demand for fibre. We at Carey-Canadian are doing all we can to keep all of our customers supplied and to reduce this backlog of orders as soon as possible.

Because we lost seven months' construction time last year due to the strike, we now have an all-out, dust-control construction program. This program has top priority in order that we may comply with new provincial regulations effective at the end of this year.

We wonder what our challenges will be this time next year!

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd.

J. D. Christian, Chairman

On behalf of the staff and employees of Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., I extend best wishes for the New Year to our customers and mining friends in Canada and abroad.

The past year has seen the completion of the new tramline and concentrator at the Cassiar Mine, as well as the addition of new mining equipment and a major increase in the rate of waste removal. In 1976 extensive improvements in dust control will be started. Amongst other things, this will include a whole new air system in the mill. These measures will be completed in 1977 and should put the

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operation in good shape to meet the future demands of the Industry.

The Clinton Mine had an excellent year, and while a closure date is still late 1977, or early 1978, we anticipate a continuing good performance.

Central Asbestos Co. Ltd.

K. Wood, Managing Director

1975 has been an eventful year for the Asbestos Industry and we sincerely hope that the problems that beset it, and the repercussions from these problems, will mostly have passed away by the end of the year.

Some problems will remain to challenge us, such as environmental and health, but these are being vigorously tackled and it is heartening to see the progress being made.

The demands upon us for asbestos fibre continue to grow and we apologise to all those companies whom we could not satisfy last year. We hope that future plans will enable us to fully serve the continually-growing demands of the Industry.

We thank ASBESTOS Magazine for this opportunity to wish all in the Industry peace, happiness and prosperity in 1976.

Certain-teed Products Corporation

George J. Haufler, President

On behalf of Certain-teed, I would like to extend to all our friends in the Asbestos Industry our best wishes of the season and a happy and healthy New Year.

1975 has been a year of consolidation for Certain-teed. During 1974 we began a program to concentrate corporate resources and management time on our basic operations. This involved disengagement from a number of investments unrelated to our core activities. In 1975 this program reached fruition and has enabled us to enjoy a strong earnings performance.

During 1976 we will again face economic uncertainties. However, by continuing to concentrate on doing what we do best, we feel we can meet all challenges effectively. To that end, we look forward to continuing the excellent relationships we have developed with our customers and suppliers in the Asbestos Industry over the years.

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James Hardie Asbestos Ltd.

J. B. Reid, Chairman

I have great pleasure in sending, through ASBESTOS, season's greetings and good wishes for 1976.

This last year, for us, has been a very satisfactory one in respect of both sales and profits. The times have been difficult with inflation remaining our major enemy and it is in difficult times we remember always the greatest assets we possess are not resources, nor machines, nor money, but people.

Our capacity to overcome the present economic difficulty will be determined by our ability to encourage more optimistic attitudes among peoples and governments.

Our own people have made a fine contribution last year and will continue to do so for the future as part of the effort to restore general prosperity.

Jaquays Asbestos Corporation

D. W. Jaquays, President

It is with great pleasure that we extend, through ASBESTOS, our best wishes for 1976 to our good and faithful customers.

We are fortunate to have been able to comply with governmental dust control regulations and thus to continue our operations during 1975. It is hoped that future asbestos regulations that come out of Washington will be reasonable so that we may continue to operate and supply a vital raw material to our Nation.

A happy and prosperous New Year to all.

Johns-Manville Corporation

W. R. Goodwin, President

It is with pleasure that we extend our sincere holiday greetings to the many friends of Johns-Manville in the Asbestos Industry and with them our wishes for a rewarding 1976.

We would also like to take this opportunity to thank our customers for their understanding during the last period of reduced fiber production, as a result of the landslide at the Jeffrey Mine early in 1975. That situation has been corrected since October, returning the Mine to normal production capacity.

We are now looking forward to an improved economic climate in 1976 and the opportunity to better meet expected increases in fiber

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demand during the New Year.

Meanwhile, on behalf of Johns-Manville personnel worldwide, I want to wish everyone joy and good fortune throughout 1976.

Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.

Michael J. Messel, President

It is with pleasure that we again extend, through ASBESTOS, our warmest best wishes for 1976 to our friends and customers in the Asbestos Industry.

While the demand for most asbestos fibre grades remains good, part of this was due to the seven-month strike of the asbestos mines in the Thetford Mines area.

However, the Asbestos Industry is plagued by many problems such as excessive wage settlements, environmental problems and regulations and higher mining and income taxes together with inflation and unsettled economic conditions in most countries of the world.

The market outlook for 1976 remains good and we shall try to serve our customers as efficiently as in the past and hopefully under more favorable and stable economic conditions in a world dedicated to peace.

Nicolet, Inc.

Guy George Gabrielson, Jr., Chairman

Once again proposals for changes in the regulations pertaining to asbestos dust in the factory air of the United States have raised the issue of how we weigh the benefits of asbestos against the risks of its use. Let us hope that the changes which finally are adopted are both feasible and adequate for the protection of our employees, and that we are then relieved of the disturbing uncertainties of any further proposals for change. A predictable regulatory environment is essential to the orderly development of our businesses.

During 1975 the volume of Nicolet sales declined, but profits were maintained at a satisfactory level. If the current improvement in general business continues at a reasonable pace, 1976 should be measurably better than 1975. We are making our plans on the assumption that there will be such an improvement.

Best wishes for the New Year for our friends in the Asbestos Industry.

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Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

William S. Simpson, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer

1976 appears to offer another complex series of problems to the Asbestos Industry. These include the increasing cost of mining and handling this important fiber, the confusion over potential changes in government standards, the capital requirements that apply to all segments of the Industry, manufacturer and processor alike, all of which make it more difficult to earn a profit. This may mean the elimination of more products or more companies in our Industry with the ultimate consumer suffering from higher prices.

We have high hopes for our Novatex (R) wet process to provide safer and easier-to-handle products. Many other changes are planned in our processing equipment to meet government regulations, even though our health and safety records have been excellent. Unfortunately the Industry lacks sufficient historic data to stand up against the specific instances that have made the headlines.

So as we look at a future full of problems for all, we extend our very best season's greetings and we particularly thank ASBESTOS for providing the Industry with an overall objective viewpoint of the rapidly-moving developments.

Southern Asbestos Company

E. C. Bratt, President

It is a pleasure once again to avail ourselves of the opportunity, through the courtesy of ASBESTOS Magazine, to send sincere greetings and best wishes this holiday season to all our associates in the Asbestos Industry.

Each year seems just a little more difficult than the last and 1976 looks like no exception. Yet, despite it all, there is reason for hope, for confidence. We look forward to serving our customers with the best of products from the best of fibers in 1976.

Turner & Newall Ltd.

Sir Ralph Bateman, Chairman

Asbestos industries throughout the world face a crucial year in 1976. The persistent, and often exaggerated, criticisms of asbestos on health grounds appear to have persuaded some government agencies to suggest unduly-restrictive thresholds for occupational exposure. These have to be examined sensibly from the point of view of technical feasibility, scientific validity and their economic consequences for an industrial society. We must all be prepared with the relevant

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evidence. Much of this is concentrated in particular countries or even in particular companies. We in Turner & Newall will be happy to make our own experience freely available to the Industry in the USA and elsewhere in the world.

We have already seen some contraction of the range of applications for asbestos fibre, and it is inevitable in all the circumstances that many people will seek to use alternative materials. We should not find this phenomenon depressing. The world's reserves of fibre are finite and we should be beginning to regard them as a precious resource, to be used with care and discernment, largely for applications in which there is no obvious economic alternative.

I am pleased that we enter the New Year with the problems of 1975, including the Quebec mines dispute, behind us. The past year has seen the UK economy in a depressed state, but the signs are that we have reached the lowest part of the trough in the economic cycle. There are already indications elsewhere in the world of some alleviation of the gloom, though recovery will probably be slow. T&N companies outside the UK have performed well and will continue to do so in 1976. Our UK companies' export performances have been consistently good and we look forward to even more success next year.

I cannot remember a time when the Industry, worldwide, was more aware of its responsibilities to its employees, its customers and to society, and more determined to fulfill those responsibilities as a good corporate citizen. If we retain that spirit, and work well together and with others towards solving our problems, we need not fear the future. I hope that 1976 will be a prosperous and happy year for our friends and associates in asbestos industries throughout the world.

Union Carbide Corporation

F. C. Kroft, Jr., President, Metals Division

Union Carbide extends greetings to all its friends in the Asbestos Industry. The prolonged asbestos strike in 1975 imposed unprecedented demands on our facilities and caused some disruptions in scheduled deliveries. I appreciate the patience shown by our customers in this chaotic period and look to a more orderly state of affairs in 1976.

I am pleased to announce that we have completed the expansion of the RG-244 (silica-coated) fiber circuit at our mill permitting us to better satisfy the growing needs of this market.

As a final note, I would encourage all of you in the Industry to make known to OSHA your views on the proposed revisions to the Asbestos Standard. It is only through such constructive and concerted action that a position responsive to the needs of both business and the individual employee can be developed.

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1975—IN REVIEW—PART II

PRODUCT STATISTICS

United States

According to the final "1972 Census of Manufactures" report, issued by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, a total of 142 asbestos products manufacturers (SIC 3292) were in operation in 1972 with 21,000 employees and a payroll of $191.1-million. Other information included a value added by manufacture of $426.1-million; cost of materials, fuels, etc., at $343.5-million; value of industry shipments at $763.4-million; and end-of-year inventories valued at $136.2-million.

As published in the December 1975 issue of ASBESTOS, the U.S. Bureau of Mines calculated that, in 1974, the United States apparently consumed 816,964 tons of asbestos compared with 876,000 tons in 1973 and 809,000 tons in 1972 — and that by the year 2000 the U.S. will be consuming over 2-million tons annually. Another source of information estimates that the U.S. accounted for approximately 16% of total world consumption. Percentages of U.S. and world apparent consumption by product group are as follows:

Apparent Consumption

Product Category	United States	World
Asbestos-Cement Pipes/ Sheets/Siding/Shingles	21.8%	69.0%
Friction Materials	6.3%	2.2%
Asbestos Paper	37.7%	7.4%
Floor Tile	12.6%	3.9%
Paints/Roof Coatings/Caulks/ Sealants/Adhesives/Undercoatings	7.4%	1.6%
Asbestos Textiles	1.4%	.7%
Plastics	2.0%	.5%
Joint Cements	1.5%	.3%
Packings/Gaskets	3.3%	1.0%
Miscellaneous	6.0%	13.4%
	100.0%	100.0%

Calculations by this Magazine comparing the last four 12-month periods to August show a 3.5% decrease for the latest year in the quantity of asbestos products imported into the United

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States, although the value, at $24,227,826, was 32% over 1974, 78% over 1973 and 140% over 1972. A quantity breakdown, by product category, is as follows:

U.S. Imports of Manufactured Asbestos Products

(Quantity — In Pounds)

Product Category	9/74-8/75	9/73-8/74	9/72-8/73	9/71-8/72
Yarn/Cloth/Tape	8,346,483	8,227,759	5,665,371	3,720,947
A-C Pipes/Tubes/ Fittings	16,125,671	13,243,692	21,687,639	44,359,673
Other Asbestos-Cement Products	43,426,447	48,832,297	26,260,324	17,796,464
Totals	67,898,601	70,303,748	53,613,334	65,877,084

Comparing U.S. exports of all manufactured asbestos goods for the same periods, the total value for the 12 months to August 1975 was $62,478,339, 18% over 1974, 63% over 1973 and double that reported for the year ended August 1972. A breakdown of some of the product categories by quantities is as follows:

U.S. Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Products

Product Category	9/74-8/75	9/73-8/74	9/72-8/73	9/71-8/72
A-C Products (Lbs.)	73,536,492	71,960,099	46,346,864	40,485,054
Gaskets/ Packing (Lbs.)	6,054,573	6,616,871	5,718,321	4,642,275
Textiles/Yarn (Lbs.)	12,345,006	18,027,429	20,662,900	16,196,943
Clutch Facings/ Linings (No.)	1,947,989	2,462,821	2,459,818	2,843,583
Brake Linings (Lbs.)	10,398,901	12,051,842	10,342,061	9,929,042

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Canada

The value of Canada's imports and exports of asbestos-based products is steadily on the increase, as will be noted from the following tables which contain information received from Statistics Canada:

Value of Canadian Imports of Manufactured Asbestos Products

Product Category	7/74-6/75	7/73-6/74	Year 1972
Vinyl-Asbestos Floor/Wall Tile	C$ 299,000	C$ 75,000	C$ 143,000
Asbestos Cloth/ Dryer Felts/Sheets	3,519,000	2,193,000	1,115,000
Asbestos Packing	1,968,000	1,600,000	1,130,000
Brake Linings	5,510,000	4,794,000	4,920,000
Clutch Facings	1,070,000	1,300,000	644,000
A-C Shingles/Siding	123,000	113,000	160,000
A-C Boards/Sheets	962,000	765,000	842,000
Other Asbestos Building Materials	10,214,000	4,820,000	3,846,000
Other Asbestos Basic Products	2,586,000	2,587,000	1,918,000
Totals	C$26,251,000	C$18,247,000	C$14,718,000

Value of Canadian Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Products

Product Category	9/74-8/75	9/73-8/74	9/72-8/73	9/71-8/72
Brake Linings/ Facings	C$ 1,963,636	C$ 1,112,000	C$ 773,000	C$ 754,000
A-C Building Materials	6,437,455	3,381,000	2,027,000	2,177,000
Cloth/Dryer Felts/Sheets	2,881,091	2,710,000		
Other Basic Products	3,349,091	3,338,000	*2,847,000	*2,275,000
Totals	C$14,631,273	C$10,541,000	C$5,647,000	C$5,206,000

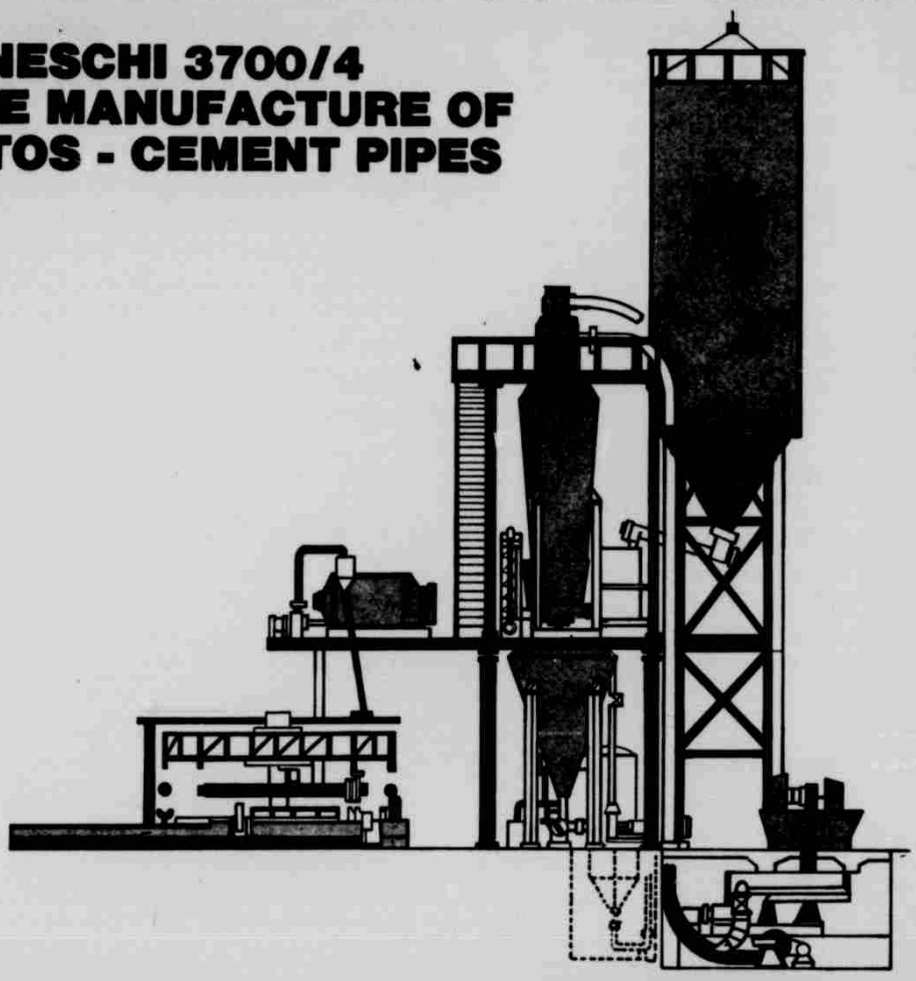
*Includes the value of Canadian exports of asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets.

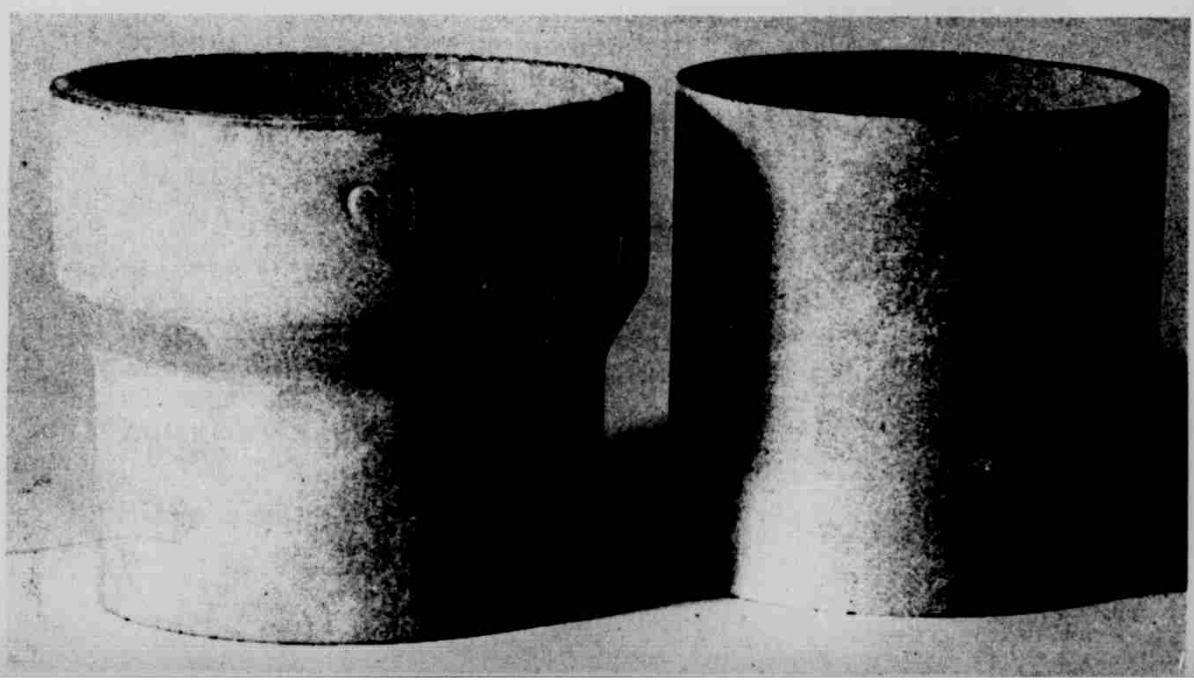
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COMPANY VENTURES

ASARCO Incorporated is the new name of the former American Smelting and Refining Company, the name having been approved by the company's shareholders at the annual meeting on April 22, 1975. The change was recommended by management to reflect the important international segment of Asarco's operations and its large commitment to the mining industry and to the production of minerals other than by smelting and refining. . . . Asarco is now the sole owner of *Cement Asbestos Products Company*, having acquired, in October 1974, the 51% stock interest formerly held by the Mead Corporation. CAPCO has manufacturing plants in Alabama and Arkansas and makes asbestos-cement pipe and plastic pipe for use in water distribution and sewer systems.

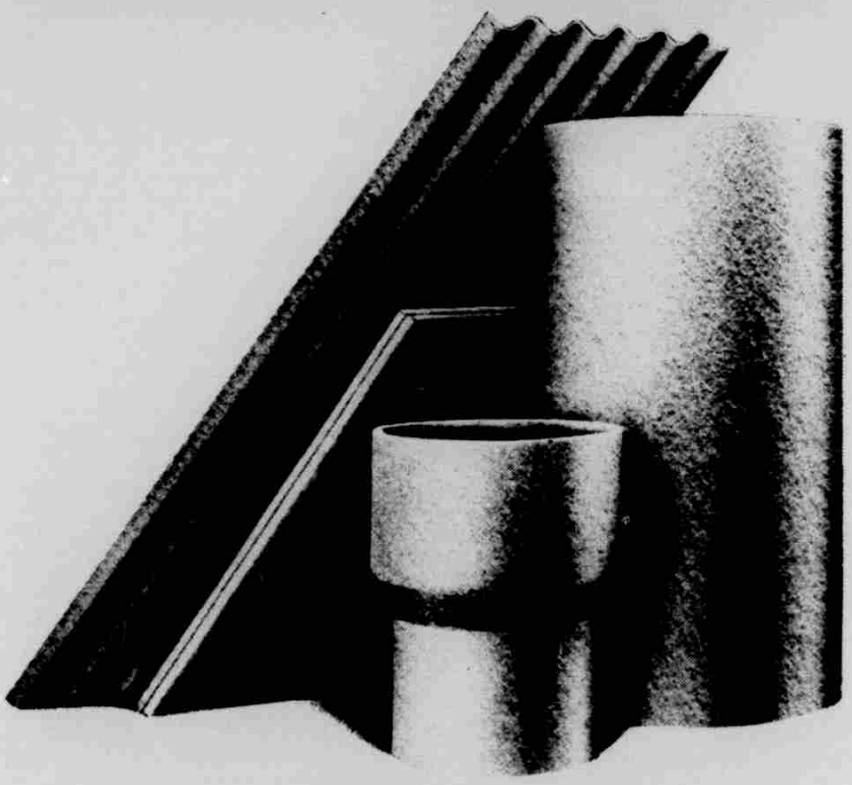
Asbestos Corporation Ltd. was excluded from the transaction whereby, in early January 1976, the Federal Government of Canada acquired *Canadair Ltd.*, an aircraft manufacturer headquartered in Montreal. The 54% interest held by Canadair in Asbestos Corporation has reverted to Canadair's parent company, *General Dynamics Corporation*, of St. Louis, Missouri. A spokesman for General Dynamics said there will be no change in the corporate structure or operation of Asbestos Corporation.

The U.K. Asbestos Information Committee produced "Asbestos—Its Special Attributes and Uses," a comprehensive reference publication that provides basic technical data about the mineral asbestos. The best-known qualities of asbestos are its considerable strength and fire-resistance but these combined with its other properties such as dimensional stability and resistance to chemicals, oil and corrosion are what make the mineral virtually indispensable in many industrial materials and components. The publication describes the different types of asbestos fiber and how their properties are exploited in the production of textiles, building materials, jointings and packings, brake and clutch linings and composites and reinforced plastics.

BBA Group Ltd.—Textar GmbH received the contract for and saw the completion and commissioning of a friction materials plant in the USSR. The facility supplies equipment for Fiat cars made in Russia. . . . Mintex S.A., France, changed its name to BBA Automotive France S.A., reflecting its position as a distributor of Mintex, Textar and Railko products. . . . Mintex Federal Ltd., Canada, reached satisfactory production levels at its new disc brake pad plant. . . . In South Africa, BBA increased its shareholding in Frima Holdings Ltd. from 44% to 51% and now

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controls Mintex Frima (S.A.) (Pty) Ltd. . . . The merger of Sovex Ltd. and Marshall Handling Equipment Ltd. was implemented in 1974 and the new company, Sovex Marshall Ltd., came into full operation January 1, 1975.

Berounske Eternitove Zavody recently developed equipment in Czechoslovakia which permits asbestos and cement recovery from waste in the manufacture of asbestos-cement products and its re-use as materials for secondary products. It has been calculated that the use of the equipment in an average a-c production plant can yield savings of up to 3-million Kcs.

Cape Industries Ltd. has proposed raising approximately £5-million via a rights issue. Further opportunities for profitable investment have been identified which make it desirable that the Group maintain a high level of capital expenditures. The Building and Insulation Products Division in the United Kingdom already has announced an expansion program for the manufacture of fire protection products and insulation materials and further expansion in the thermal insulation field is planned. The Automotive and Engineering Products Division, which exports about one-third of its U.K. production, is carrying out a considerable program of investment principally designed to reduce manufacturing costs and raise productivity. In the Mining Division, further investment is necessary to increase the tonnage of fiber produced. . . . CIL approved a £2.6-million capital investment for additional plant and equipment at two Group companies in Scotland. At Stirling, Cape Insulation is to install a plant which will increase the total capacity for Rocksil rock wool by over 25% and at the same time allow the conversion of a greater proportion of output into products specifically designed for the fast-growing structural insulation market. At Germiston, Glasgow, Cape Boards & Panels is to install a manufacturing facility to step up production and extend the range of U.K. Marinite and Asbestolux non-combustible boards and panels. There is increasing demand, primarily as a result of legislation, throughout the world from shipbuilding, construction and industrial markets for products which give improved standards of fire protection and insulation. . . . Through Cape Contracts, CIL formed a joint venture company in partnership with Wah Chang International Corporation Ltd. The new United Insulation Services Ltd. will execute thermal insulation contracts in Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia, and subsequently in South-East Asia. . . . At the end of June it was announced that the name of Small & Parkes Ltd., in Manchester, England, had been changed to Don International Ltd. to reflect the activities of the company as a maker of Don disc pads, brake linings and other friction materials. . . . Cape Contracts acquired

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the Contracting Division of Newalls Insulation Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of Turner & Newall Ltd. . . . The factory of A.T.I. s.a., in Belgium, is in the process of closure and a reorganization of the selling company in France has been carried out. . . . Following the acquisition of 49% of the share capital of Svenska Bromsbandsfabriken AB, a brake lining factory is being built at Sollefteå, north of Stockholm. The facility at Gothenburg will be retained. . . . The fourth edition of the Universal Asbestos Cement Handbook has been printed. It incorporates full details of the current range of products of Cape Universal Claddings.

Carey-Canadian Mines Ltd., a Jim Walter Company, named *Benson Chemical Corporation* a Distributor for its complete line of Chrysotile asbestos fibers in the Pacific Northwest area of the United States, including Alaska. Benson is a 25-year-old supplier of industrial chemicals and raw materials with offices in Seattle, Washington, and Portland, Oregon. . . . The Denver Branch of *Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company* was named a Distributor for Carey-Canadian Mines to serve Colorado and other Rocky Mountain States.

Certain-teed Products Corporation—The Pipe & Plastics Group of Certain-teed is one of the largest domestic producers of PVC pipe and the second largest producer of asbestos-cement pipe. A-C pipe is in good demand and it was expected that 1975 would equal the record sales volume and profit performance experienced in 1974.

Congoleum Industries, Inc., closed its vinyl-asbestos floor tile plant at Kearney, New Jersey, due to a decline in demand for the product.

Eternit-Werke Ludwig Hatschek, Austria, is commercially producing three of the winning designs in its Asbestos-Cement Facing Competition held in 1973 in cooperation with the College of Applied Arts, Vienna. In view of rising costs for heating and the resultant interest in more efficient building insulation, Eternit-Werke foresees a bright future for its new products. . . . Following completion of a large-scale expansion program, the Nyergesujfalu asbestos slate factory of Eternit in North Hungary is producing a-c sheets on six highly-automated production lines. Annual production by 1976 is to be 22-million square meters, sufficient to meet domestic needs.

The Flintkote Company, in early 1975, completed the sale of timberlands in Mississippi and sold the *Campanella Corporation* subsidiary in New England. . . . Flintkote is building a 125,000-

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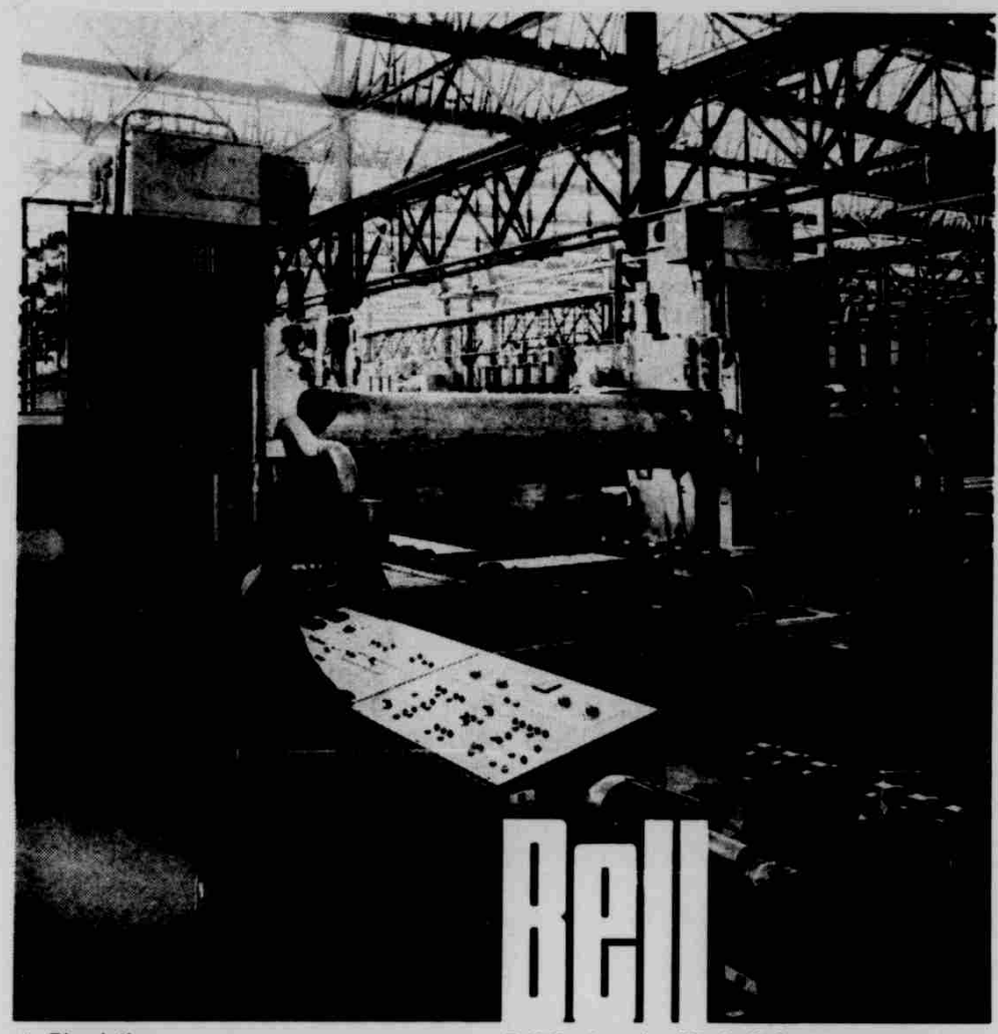
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square-foot roofing manufacturing facility at Peachtree City, a new town south of Atlanta in Fayette County, Georgia. The project is scheduled for completion in 1976. . . . The acquisition of 44.4% of the outstanding common stock of *Gable Industries, Inc.*, Atlanta, was completed in August. Gable's primary source of revenue is a chain of 37 building supply cente s. . . . Flintkote acquired 21.3% of the common stock of *Adobe Oil and Gas Corporation*, Midland, Texas, in September. The purchase provides a means of satisfying much of Flintkote's energy needs for the next five years. . . . Flintkote purchased two roofing plants at Saint Paul, Minnesota, and Jersey City, New Jersey. The purchases expand the company's production capability by 160,000 tons per year.

The Fulgurit Group advises that building with its asbestos-cement products has become more simplified and economical as a result of technical innovations at its Research and Development Division. The Group is one of the largest manufacturers in Germany of a-c building materials. In addition to four production plants in Germany, Fulgurit produces high-pressure, asbestos-cement pipes at a facility in Ghana, West Africa.

Garlock Inc. reported that after three quarters, its 1975 cumulative earnings were up 31% and cumulative sales were ahead 9% over 1974. The company's outlook for 1976 is for modest sales and earnings growth with a world economy which will probably experience slight if any growth until the second half of the year. . . . The 38,000-square-foot asbestos textile plant at Sherbrooke, Quebec, is now operational. . . . Construction is about to commence on the 22,000-square-foot braiding plant at Manila, in the Philippines. Local management expects it to be operating by mid-1976. . . . Garlock purchased an additional interest in Manufacturers E.R.I.C.A., S.A., Barcelona, Spain, and is installing new equipment to increase the basic production of asbestos textiles. . . . Ground recently was broken for an addition to the Newtown, Pennsylvania, plant which makes compressor and engine valves. . . . In Bavay, France, a newly-acquired building is being renovated for production of TFE compressor piston rings and other compressor products. The plant at nearby Jeumont will be closed and its production transferred to Bavay. . . . Garlock moved its braided packing operations from Palmyra to the newly-renovated plant at Sodus, New York. . . . Production began at the new plastics bearings plant at West Deptford, New Jersey. . . . On November 18th, *Colt Industries, Inc.*, made a tender offer for all of Garlock's 2.4-million outstanding shares at $32 apiece. The offer was valued at about

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▲ Pipe lathe
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$76.8-million. Initially, the Garlock Board vigorously opposed the offer on grounds it was inadequate and not in the interest of shareholders. Shortly thereafter Garlock and Colt announced that their managements had reached an agreement under which Colt's tender offer for Garlock would be raised to $35 a share. At about the same time, *AMF Corporation* announced its intent to offer to exchange about $40 of AMF common shares for each Garlock common share—but the offer was withdrawn three days later since Garlock's Board decided to reject the AMF offer and recommend that its shareholders accept the amended tender offer made by Colt.

GATX Corporation is the new officially-changed name of the former General American Transportation Corporation. The company has been known as GATX since its initials were first stenciled on railcars in the early 1900's. The letter "X" on a railcar means the car is privately owned.

Humes Ltd. entered the United Kingdom pipe market in 1974 through the purchase of three companies in the Trocoll Group. The venture is now identified with the world-wide Humes organization through Hume Pipe Ltd. which was incorporated July 1, 1975.

James Hardie Asbestos Ltd. is constructing a $15-million asbestos-cement building products plant at Wacol, Queensland, Australia, due to begin production in 1976. . . . Production capacities were expanded at James Hardie & Coy. Pty. Ltd., New Zealand; at P. T. Harflex Asbes Semen, Indonesia; and at United Asbestos Cement Berhad, Malaysia. . . . P. T. James Hardie Indonesia, Jakarta, was formed as a partly-owned subsidiary, 75% of the capital being held by Hardie Asbestos. Production of asbestos-cement building products was to begin in 1975.

Johns-Manville Corporation, in its report for the first nine months of 1975, noted an encouraging turnaround in sales beginning in June, although physical unit volume continued to be below 1974 levels. . . . The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development stepped up its research into the prevention of lead poisoning in housing with the awarding of a $64,000 contract for the development of a non-hazardous, flexible sheeting to cover lead-painted surfaces. According to the Assistant Secretary of HUD, the J-M Research and Development Center will develop a smooth, non-flammable, non-toxic, adhesive mineral fiber sheeting which can be applied wet and shaped to fit over hard-to-handle surfaces. . . . Steel work was completed in

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July for J-M's new World Headquarters at the firm's Ken-Caryl Ranch, southwest of Denver, Colorado. Construction began in October 1973 and the building is to be completed and ready for occupancy by mid-1976. . . . Early in 1975, the Johns-Manville New York News Bureau was inaugurated. The new Bureau is located at 685 Fifth Avenue, New York City. . . . The story of asbestos—from origin and mining to end-use applications—is told in a 16-page book titled "Chrysotile," recently published by the Asbestos Fiber Division of Johns-Manville. The publication also contains a "statement of fact" on asbestos and health and covers technical data, processing, handling, packaging and shipping. A breakdown of world consumption by end use is also given. According to the book, J-M produces over 125 grades of Chrysotile, each developed for specific applications. . . . A comprehensive advertising campaign utilizing headlines of the nation's major energy news stories was launched by the J-M Insulation Center. Using business sections of major newspapers, the advertisements recap news items and relate the free information services of the Center that offer ways to act upon the specific energy conservation needs described in the news story. . . . A new service guide that provides directions for making use of the J-M Product Information Center is available from the company. It contains a description of the Center and explains how up-to-date product information can be obtained quickly and accurately. . . . Through direct mail promotion, more than 12,000 architects across the U.S. were sent information on J-M Colorbestos Roofing. All three types of shingles are guaranteed up to 30 years. The roofing products are made of mineral fiber reinforced cement, are resistant to fire and wind, and carry the Class "A" fire rating from Underwriters Laboratories.

Kenya Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd., in 1974, began producing a-c products at its new factory at Mombasa. The firm expected to sell 5400 metric tons of a-c products in 1975, increasing the volume to 14,000 tons by 1977. It is taking time for the manufacturer to break into the local roofing market since the shortage of a-c products in Kenya prior to the opening of the new plant prompted users to find alternative materials.

National Gypsum Company terminated production at its a-c plant at Millington, New Jersey, mainly due to lack of profitability. Another factor was the sizeable capital investment required to comply with environmental requirements. The original facility was built in the 1920's by Asbestos Ltd., was sold to Smith Asbestos Company in 1947 and was taken over by National Gypsum in 1953.

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The North-Western State Government of Nigeria and some industrialists from Europe are establishing a number of industries in Nigeria. The venture is estimated to cost about $48-million (Nigerian). Plants will be built for the manufacture of textiles, asbestos-cement products, ceramics, animal feed and plastic materials.

H. K. Porter Company, Inc., signed an agreement on October 31, 1975, to acquire the business and certain fixed assets of *The Wolfe & Mann Manufacturing Company, Inc.*, of Baltimore, Maryland. W&M is a subsidiary of *Ellicott Machine Corporation* and a leading designer and manufacturer of power control boards. Its annual sales are reported at about $5-million. W&M's business is highly compatible with that of Porter's Electrical Division.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., for the past five years and at a cost of several million dollars, has been developing the asbestos textile manufacturing process called Novatex. The material is now in commercial production at the plant of Raybestos Manhattan Industrial Products Company, North Charleston, South Carolina. Near mid-year, the R/M Board of Directors approved an $11-million, four-year program that includes expansion of the proprietary "wet process" system. R/M plans to increase Novatex yarn capacity to the level necessary to replace conventional yarn for most of its industrial textiles, packings and seal products. . . . An asbestos yarn manufacturing plant is under construction at Manufacturas Multiples, S.A., Caracas, Venezuela, a company in which R/M acquired 47% interest in 1974. . . . A 20,000-square-foot plant was built by Daikin-R/M Ltd. at Chitose City on the northern Island of Hokkaido, Japan. The plant is equipped to make transmission friction products for use in passenger cars, earthmoving equipment and farm tractors. . . . The Milford Rivet & Machine Company, a subsidiary of R/M, constructed a 55,000-square-foot plant at Fullerton, California, for the production of cold-headed products. . . . The R/M Board approved an $8-million project including a 51,000-square-foot plant which will be built at Ballincollig, near Cork, in the southern area of the Republic of Ireland. The factory will be capable of producing 10-million disc brake pads annually for export to countries in the European Economic Community. It is expected to be in operation by late Spring 1977 and will be the fifth overseas manufacturing facility of R/M International. The other overseas plants are located in West Germany, Australia, Japan and Venezuela.

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Rex Asbestwerke, of Schwabisch Hall, West Germany, and *Asbestos Corporation Ltd.*, of Montreal, Quebec, spent some six years in research and development work which resulted in a process for making a completely new product directly from a slurry of opened Chrysotile fibers. The new product, known as "litaflex," is a sheet or board of very low density, similar in structure to some commonly-used foamed plastics but unique in that it is composed entirely of asbestos fibers with no binders and hence is not only incombustible but gives off no smoke or toxic gases when subjected to high temperatures. It is finding use as an insulating board; a fire-stop and heat-protective element in reinforced concrete construction; and an acoustic material in suspended ceilings. The product and processes of manufacture are patented and the material is now being produced in Germany by Rex Asbestwerke; in France by Ferlam S.A., Ferodo Division; and in Japan by Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd.

Royal Industries, Inc., purchased the assets of the *World Bestos Division of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company*. The Division is a supplier of truck brake-block linings based at New Castle, Indiana. Royal expects its 1975 sales of replacement friction materials to reach $40-million, double that of 1974.

Saint-Gobain-Pont-A-Mousson produces a variety of asbestos-cement products, including pipe, in several countries around the world, most notably in Brazil, France, the United States, Mexico and Iran. . . . In France, Everitube improved equipment at its five plants, particularly for the processing of raw materials. In 1975 Everitube took over the management of Franconit, a company in which it recently increased its shareholding to 70%. Franconit produces a-c products at a factory at Saint-Eloy. . . . A new plant is under study in Mexico; Asica's new facility in Venezuela came on stream, replacing the factory of Canacit; and in Iran, Iranit's second plant is under construction at Isfahan.

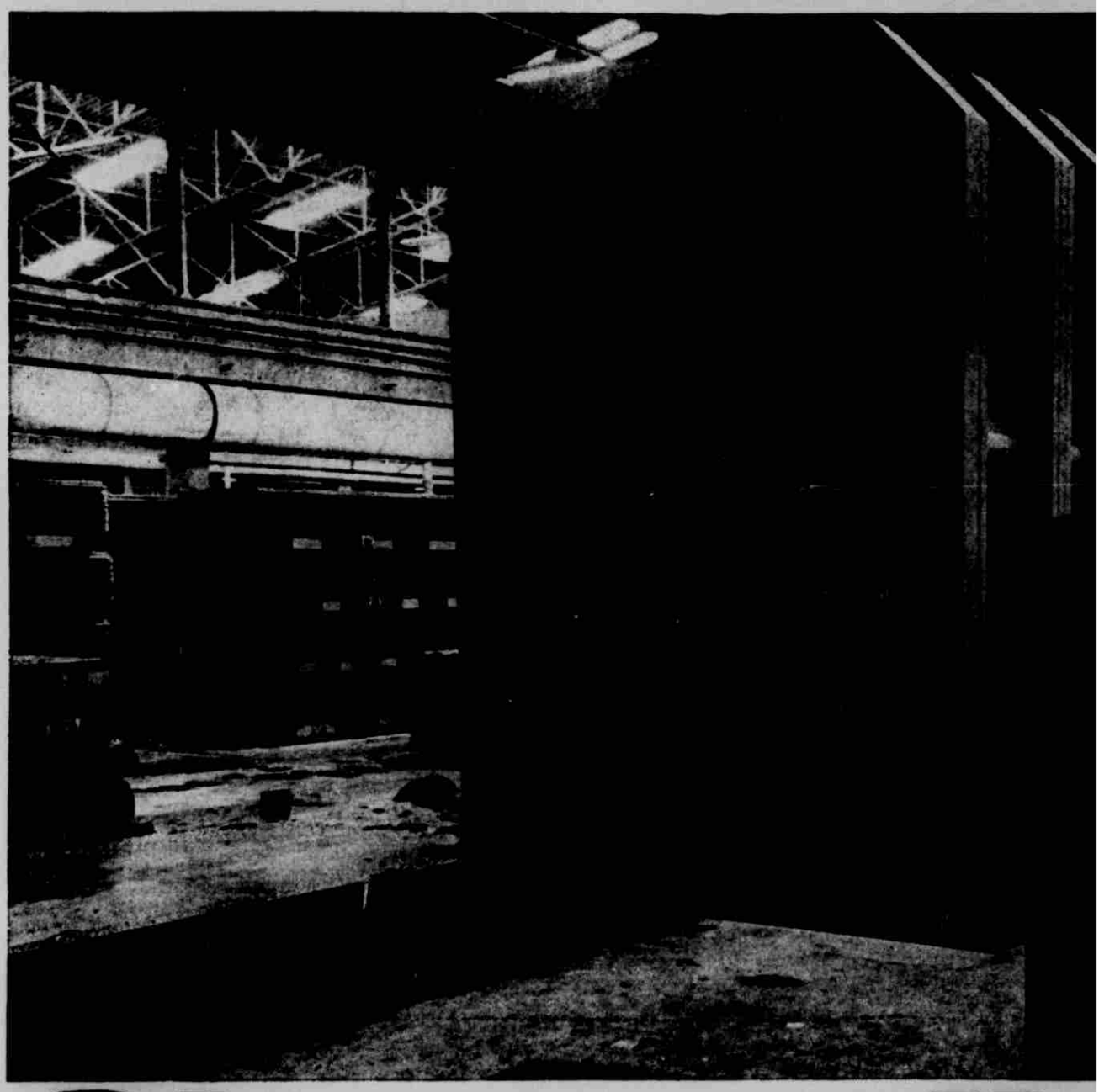
Siderurgica del Norte is expected to begin the manufacture of asbestos-cement products at Barranquilla, Columbia. This data was received from an information source at the U.S. Department of Commerce. No further details are known at this time.

SNMC, the national Algerian building materials company, signed a contract with a consortium composed of the Belgian companies of Sybetra, Tractionel and Eternit and the French firms Everitube and Chovet. The 1.5-million-Belgian-francs pact covers the building of three turnkey asbestos-cement pipe and sheet factories in Algeria—at Setif, Algiers and Oran.

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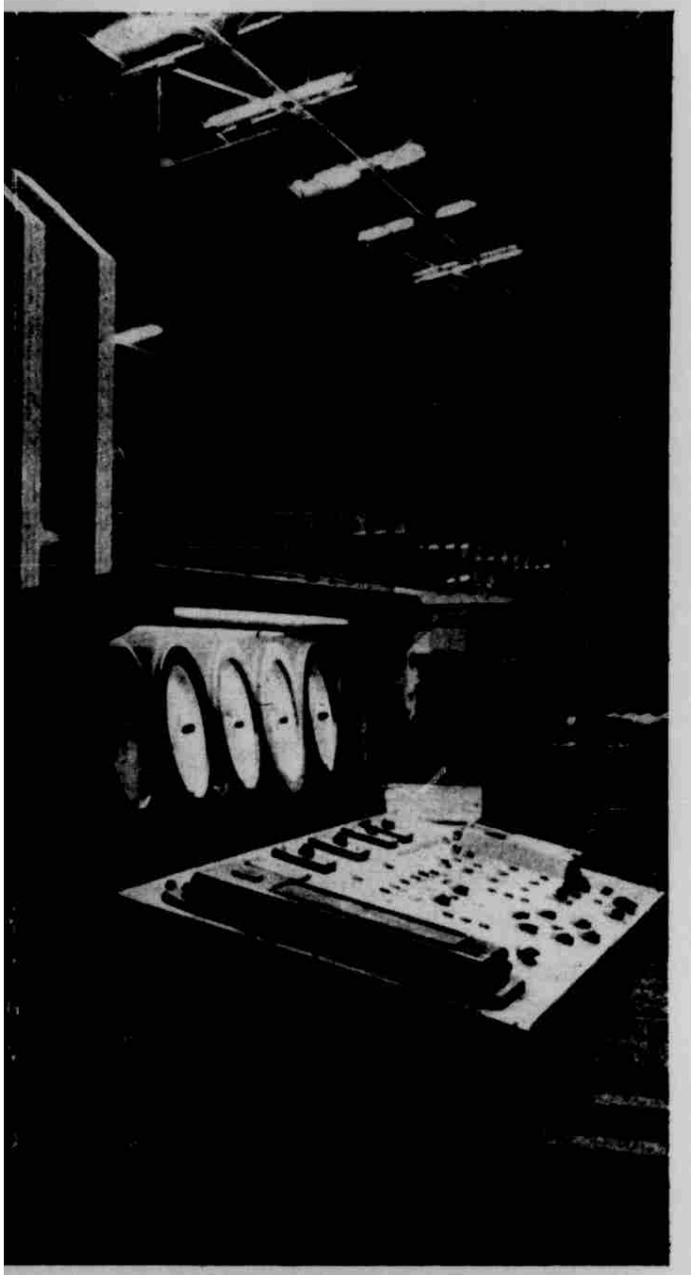
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Southern Asbestos Company installed a data processing unit at its asbestos textile plant at Charlotte, North Carolina. The Bennettsville Works will tie in directly to the system. . . . Southern's colorful Gardian line of textiles, tapes, yarn, tubing and rope is made via a special combination blend which is impregnated into each product by the Cleangard process.

Supradur Manufacturing Corporation disclosed that sales volume for its domestic siding and roofing business was stronger in the third quarter of 1975. The same held true for its overseas business, with orders being in a back-log situation. Supradur makes a-c siding and shingles at Wind Gap, Pennsylvania.

Swaziland Pump Packing Pty. Ltd. is producing asbestos packings for pump and pipe fittings at a temporary factory at Matsapa Industrial Estates. Construction of a permanent facility is soon to begin on premises to be provided by the National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland.

The Tokyo Fire Science Laboratory developed a replacement to the conventional fireproof swing-door. Known as smoke blinds, they have proved in tests to be far more effective in sealing off a corridor. They are made of asbestos and contain a small trap door at the bottom to enable people to escape.

Turner & Newall Ltd. reported that for the six months ended June 30, 1975, profit before taxation was 18% lower than that for the same period a year earlier. Plants manufacturing products for the automotive, construction and plastics industries in the United Kingdom worked below capacity throughout the period, although higher profits were reported for facilities producing asbestos textiles, conveyor belting and thermal insulation materials. The value of exports from the U.K. continued to increase and was 21% higher for the latest six-month period. . . . T&N relies heavily on Canada for its supply of asbestos fiber. However, it is understood that that the company is actively exploring other possible sources of the mineral. . . . T&N acquired 82% of the share capital of *Ets Dagard et Fils SA*, located at Boussac in the Creuse region of France. Dagard is a maker of prefabricated panels and doors for cold-storage insulation and holds a large share of the French market for panels used in smaller prefabricated cold stores. . . . Through its U.S. subsidiary, Flexitallic Gasket Co., Inc., T&N took a 49% interest in the new Venezuelan firm of *Empacaduras Iroquelades, S.A.* The rest of the equity is held by a group of Venezuelan businessmen. Flexitallic spiral-wound gaskets will be the main product.

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ASSOCIATIONS—BRIEFLY

American Society for Testing and Materials—Committee D-13 on Textiles celebrated its 60th year of standards-writing activity. An Anniversary Dinner was held in March to mark the occasion.

American Subcontractors Association—Energy Conservation and amending the Occupational Safety and Health Act are among the items that will receive top attention from ASA under resolutions passed at its 1975 Annual Convention. ASA called upon President Ford and the Congress to take immediate legislative and administrative action to implement a plan to stimulate the conservation of energy in the operation of all commercial, industrial and institutional facilities, including the stimulation of energy-efficiency studies and the use of tax credits. ASA also asked Congress to amend the OSHAct in order to shift the emphasis of OSHA to that of aiding, rather than penalizing, employers to attain a safe and healthful working environment. ASA suggests the elimination of penalties and the provision of on-site consultation services.

Association of Asbestos Cement Pipe Producers—Under a grant from AACPP, Utah State University is completing research on the structural performance of buried asbestos-cement pipe. The test program will evaluate load factors as a function of a-c pipe stiffness and bedding conditions. Several classes and diameters of non-pressure pipe were tested to failure in "soil load cell" and actual embankment conditions to substantiate performance trends discovered in previous research.

Indian Standards Institution—At the suggestion of ISI, the Department of Industries and Technical Education of the Government of Bihar, India, will establish a number of test laboratories in the State to provide quality control service to industries. It is proposed to build a central laboratory at Patna supported by a network of smaller laboratories at the various Divisional headquarters. . . . The ISI Branch Office-cum-Regional Testing Laboratory was constructed on the campus of the Central Institute of Technology, at Adyar. The operation will facilitate testing and evaluation of samples and thereby assist ISI in providing a quicker and more-efficient service to the industries in the region.

National Insulation Contractors Association—According to a confidential survey of "Material Availability," commissioned by NICA and conducted by Price-Waterhouse & Company, the problems of severe material shortages, increased costs and delayed deliveries are plaguing insulation contractors throughout the nation. As a result, they are finding it extremely difficult to meet the increased demands for insulation installation that have developed since the energy crisis. Among the major findings of the survey were that fiber glass and calcium silicate pipe covering and fiber glass duct wrap were the most important materials used and had experienced the greatest cost increases over the past year. These same materials were the most frequently allocated by suppliers in attempts to satisfy demand. . . . The conservation of energy through proper use of insulation is the goal of the new *Thermal Insulation*

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Industry Council, recently formed by three major insulation industry factors—the International Association of Heat & Frost Insulators & Asbestos Workers; the Thermal Insulation Manufacturers Association; and NICA. This marks the first time in history that all three groups have formally embarked on a joint program for the benefit of the entire thermal insulation industry.

National Home Improvement Councils—In July 1975, the Presidents of the National Home Improvement Council of the United States of America and of the National Home Improvement Council of the United Kingdom announced the formation of the International Association of Home Improvement Councils. The newly-formed activity will be an unstructured vehicle for information exchange between both Councils on matters that vitally affect the industry.

The Plastics and Rubber Institute was formed early in 1975 following the amalgamation of The Institution of the Rubber Industry and The Plastics Institute. According to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Hewlett, CBE, retiring President of the IRI, the new Institute will be the strongest of its kind in the world and will help Britain maintain its position in the front rank of technology and education.

THRU THE ENVIRONMENTAL MAZE

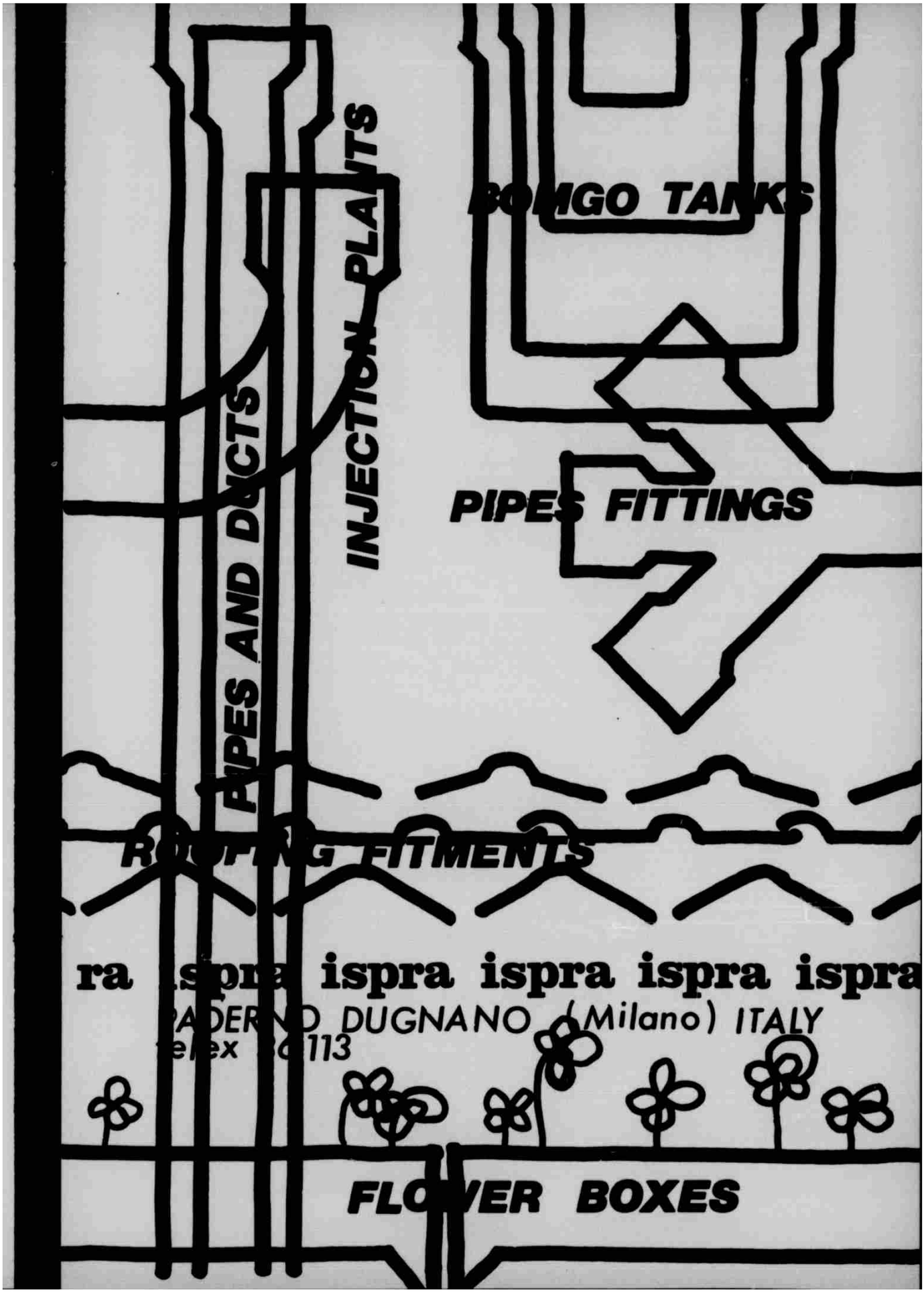
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Background—On December 29, 1970, President Nixon signed into law the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, effective April 28, 1971. The Act authorized the establishment of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and was based on similar bills presented by Congressman W. A. Stieger and Senator H. A. Williams and passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. From its beginning, OSHA has had great impact on the occupational safety and health movement in the United States. As noted by "Occupational Hazards" magazine, a survey of 1143 businessmen conducted early in 1975 by pollster Lou Harris and the Wharton School of Business found that 36% of the companies reporting had instituted safety programs as a result of OSHA—and 72% labeled OSHA an influence in intensifying their safety training and engineering efforts. As recently as November 1975, OSHA officials stated that many employers are going beyond the minimum requirements of the Act and are installing new equipment or adopting new methods which are enhancing productivity as well as job safety and health.

New OSHA Head—Morton Corn, Ph.D., was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on November 11, 1975, as Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health. Dr. Corn was Professor of Industrial Hygiene, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, and is an internationally-recognized occupational health expert.

Asbestos Standard—An emergency standard for asbestos was set by OSHA in December 1971 which lowered the threshold limit value from 12 fibers to 5 fibers per cubic centimeter of air. Following a study of

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recommendations from the Advisory Committee and from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and of comments presented at public hearings, OSHA promulgated its first health standard—The Asbestos Standard—in June 1972. It set a TLV of 5 asbestos fibers greater than 5 microns long per cubic centimeter of air, reducing the TLV to 2 fibers effective July 1, 1976.

However, before the 1976 deadline was reached, the U.S. Secretary of Labor signed a proposal, on September 30, 1975, that would revise the OSHA Asbestos Standard. The proposed revision appeared in the Federal Register of October 9, 1975, and is based on new medical evidence and advances in monitoring and protective technologies. Most importantly the proposed revision would reduce permissible exposures to an 8-hour-time-weighted average of 0.5 fibers/cc and the ceiling limit to 5 fibers/cc (determined during any 15-minute sampling period). The proposal also contains additional requirements concerning regulated areas, employee rosters, hygiene facilities, worker training and information programs, signs and labels, and monitoring and medical surveillance programs. OSHA does not give an effective date by which compliance to the revised Asbestos Standard would be mandatory.

The deadline for issuing comments has been extended from December 8, 1975, to February 9, 1976. OSHA is preparing a draft environmental impact statement and has awarded a contract to CONSAD, a consulting firm located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the preparation of a "Statement of Work for Preparation of Technological Feasibility Assessment and Inflationary Impact Analysis of Asbestos."

The Asbestos Information Association/North America is engaged in preparing an industry response to the OSHA proposal and openly invites member companies, non-member companies, unions and trade associations, at all levels of industrial usage of fiber, to participate in the development of the presentation. AIA/NA's Medical Advisor, Dr. Hans Weill, will prepare a report reviewing and analyzing the present state of knowledge concerning asbestos and health. In addition, the consulting firm of Roy F. Weston, Inc., West Chester, Pennsylvania, will conduct a survey of participating companies and prepare a report for AIA/NA on the technological feasibility and economic impact of the proposed regulation. Once the results of these endeavors have been obtained, an informal group of qualified persons representing different segments of the Industry will prepare a summary of the medical and feasibility/economic reports and draft an industry recommendation, after which representatives of the Industry will vote on the recommendation.

All in the Industry—manufacturers and their customers, trade associations, end-users, etc.—are urged to participate in the AIA/NA effort, to respond to OSHA on an individual basis, and to cooperate in every way with CONSAD and Weston. We understand that OSHA is very much interested in the economic impact its proposal will have on small businesses. Full response from all levels will ensure total Industry input and will make OSHA aware of the special problems of various segments of the business.

(As this issue goes to press, it has just been learned that AIA/NA will sometime this month have available Recommended Work Practices for

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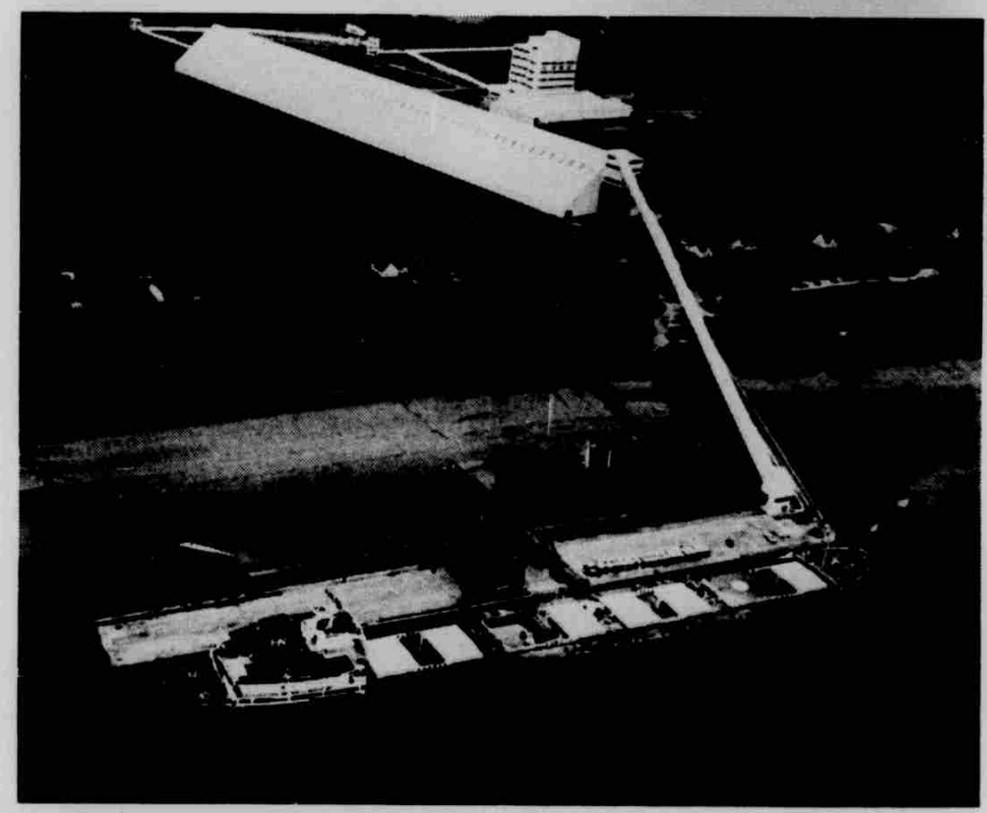
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the "Fabrication and Use of Asbestos Paper Products," "Shop and Field Fabrication of Asbestos Sheet Products," "Use and Handling of Asbestos Textile Products," "Fabrication and Use of Asbestos Friction Products," and "Molding and Fabrication of Asbestos-Containing Plastic Products.")

OSHA Names Advisory Panel Members—In November, Secretary of Labor John T. Dunlop named five individuals to replace members whose terms had expired on the National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety and Health. The Committee was established by OSHA '70 to make recommendations to the Secretaries of Labor and of Health, Education and Welfare on administration of a national job safety and health program. Members of NACOSH represent management, labor, the occupational safety field, the occupational health profession and the general public. *Dr. Paul Kotin,* Medical Director for Johns-Manville Corporation, is one of the new appointees to the Committee.

Injuries Must Be Posted—In accordance with OSHA's recordkeeping rules, every employer with 11 or more employees must post OSHA Form 102—Annual Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by January 31 each year and leave it posted until March. Employers needing forms or assistance should contact the nearest regional office of OSHA or the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Environmental Protection Agency

Happy Birthday—December 2, 1975, marked the fifth anniversary of the creation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. To commemorate the event, several regional offices held special award programs, presented general information about the Agency and featured exhibits concerned with noise and drinking water testing.

Asbestos Emission Standard—The Final National Emission Standard for Asbestos was promulgated by EPA and published in the Federal Register of October 14, 1975, effective as of that date. The Standard initially appeared in the Register of April 6, 1973. Briefly, it is concerned with asbestos mills, asphalt concrete manufacturing plants that use commercial asbestos, local exhaust ventilation systems and warning labels. The "no visible emissions" clause for waste disposal of asbestos materials remains in effect. Clarification is given of the definitions for "planned renovation" and "emergency renovation" operations.

Effluent Limitations & Guidelines—In the Federal Register of January 9, 1975, EPA issued its "Final Effluent Limitations and Guidelines for Existing Sources and Standards of Performance and Pretreatment Standards for New Sources in the Asbestos Manufacturing Category of Point Sources," effective February 10, 1975. Subcategories were added for the coating or finishing of asbestos textiles, solvent recovery, vapor absorption and wet dust collection.

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Pretreatment Standards—Also in the January 9 Register, EPA proposed pretreatment standards for pollutants introduced into publicly-owned treatment works. The proposal covers asbestos textiles, friction materials and sealing devices. . . . Final pretreatment standards, effective March 13, 1975, were established for selected subcategories of existing sources within a variety of point source categories including asbestos manufacturing. No substantive changes were made from the regulations initially proposed in the July 19, 1973, Federal Register except the format was altered for clarification (FR 2/11/75).

Mineral Mining & Processing—The Federal Register of October 16 carried EPA's Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Mineral Mining and Processing Point Source Category (CFR40; Part 436). The provisions in Subpart G are applicable to the processing of asbestos and wollastonite.

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NIOSH warned that automobile repair workers may be exposed to high levels of asbestos during servicing of brakes and clutch assemblies. To protect these workers, the Institute recommended interim procedures that should be used when servicing such materials. The procedures are concerned with warning signs and labels, the use of respirators and special cleaning methods. . . . In a survey taken in 1973, the *Center for Science in the Public Interest* found that out of 120 brake repair establishments in the Washington, D. C., area, 110 were using air hoses to blow accumulated dust off brake parts. A similar study was made in 1972 in the Baltimore, Maryland, area where it was found that 65 out of 100 establishments were using the "air hose" method. After being informed of safer techniques, only about 7% of the Washington shops and 23% of the Baltimore shops changed methods.

U.S. Coast Guard

The U.S. Coast Guard is considering the addition of a new subchapter to "CFR 46 Chapter 1" to prescribe occupational safety and health standards for vessels, facilities and other fixed structures under its jurisdiction. It is understood that a packaging standard for water shipment of asbestos fiber will be included and that the proposal will appear soon in the Federal Register.

U.S. Navy

The Commander of the Naval Sea Systems Command, U.S. Navy, issued a directive on October 24 (NAVSEA Instruction 5100.2) establishing a policy on the elimination of asbestos in ship construction and maintenance and directing certain actions toward reducing exposure to asbestos dust. It includes the statement that asbestos materials shall not be used in any facility or operational application where suitable alternate materials have been designated. In locations where asbestos materials

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are properly installed, rip-out operations shall not be performed for the sole purpose of eliminating asbestos.

Ingestion Studies

NIESH—The question continues as to whether or not the ingestion of asbestos is a health hazard. At mid-year, it was announced that the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences had awarded two contracts for experiments on the health effects of the oral ingestion of asbestos fibers. The research was sparked by the discovery of asbestos fibers in drinking water recovered from Lake Superior and was made possible by a Fiscal 1975 budget appropriation proposed by Representative D. Obey (D-Wisc.) The two experiments will be conducted over a 4-year period at an estimated cost of $2.7-million and will deal with Amosite, Chrysotile, Crocidolite and Tremolite/Anthophyllite. Both rats and hamsters will be used in laboratory studies to verify results. The U.S. Bureau of Mines has offered to provide specifications for asbestos feed and storage facilities. In addition, NIESH expects to spend another $1.3-million over the next 4 years on other research into the health effects of asbestos fibers.

EPA—The Environmental Protection Agency is conducting a nationwide sampling program to determine if there are significant levels of asbestos in drinking water. EPA has selected 32 sampling locations throughout the U.S. to monitor asbestos discharges into water from various sources such as asbestos mining and manufacturing, mining of other ores such as talc and vermiculite that may be sources of asbestos, and natural runoff of asbestos from rock formations. Sampling sites will include the water supplies of several major cities.

FDA—The Commissioner of Food and Drugs has restricted the utilization of asbestos filters in the manufacture of parenteral drugs and ingredients and prohibits the use of asbestos-containing talc as a food, a food or drug ingredient or in food and drug packaging materials. Substitution for a fiber-releasing filter must be achieved by September 14, 1976. The regulation can be located in the Federal Registers of September 28, 1973, and March 14, 1975.

Findings To Date—In a paper entitled *"Ingested Mineral Fibers—Do They Penetrate Tissue or Cause Cancer?"*, by P. Gross, et al., it was reported that three laboratories independently investigated the ability of ingested mineral fibers to penetrate tissues in rats. All three concluded there was no evidence of tissue penetration by ingested mineral fibers—and animals fed asbestos over much of their lifetimes and allowed to live to the age of cancer production failed to provide evidence of a carcinogenic effect. . . . *Walter C. McCrone Associates, Inc.*, analyzed water samples at Albuquerque, New Mexico, via an electron microscope and reported that in no case was a fibrous asbestiform material detected. The tests were conducted after residents in the area served by asbestos-cement water pipes expressed concern that the material, when ingested, might cause some form of gastro-intestinal cancer. . . . Results of tests of 7 of the 13 air samples collected at a high school near Boston, Massachusetts, indicate that asbestos concentrations do not give rise to

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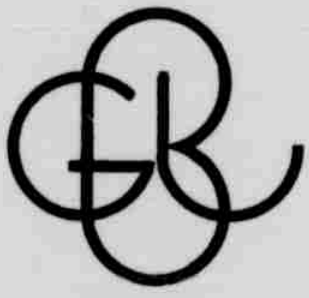
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serious concern, according to a letter from W. Nicholson, M.D., of *Mt. Sinai Hospital*. . . . According to Dr. Michaelis, a pathologist at *St. Luke's Hospital*, no asbestos-like fibers were found in the tissues of persons on whom autopsies were performed during the past 3 years in Duluth, Minnesota. Each sample was divided with half going to I. J. Selikoff, M.D., and the other half to Dr. A. Brown at the Mayo Clinic. Dr. Brown reported he was not able to locate any asbestos-like fiber in the tissue samples sent him. Although Dr. Selikoff has not reported, Dr. Michaelis presumes he has not done so because he has not found any fibers. . . . In a report of a joint meeting of the *Food and Agriculture Organization* and the *World Health Organization*, held in Rome in June 1975, the following statement was issued: "Although it is prudent to reduce human exposure to asbestos in food to a minimum, it is not possible, for practical reasons, to recommend monitoring for asbestos fibres as a general procedure. Neither the instruments nor the expertise are generally available at present. This problem requires much more research, and a group of experts should be convened to formulate a practical approach when new information becomes available during the next few years."

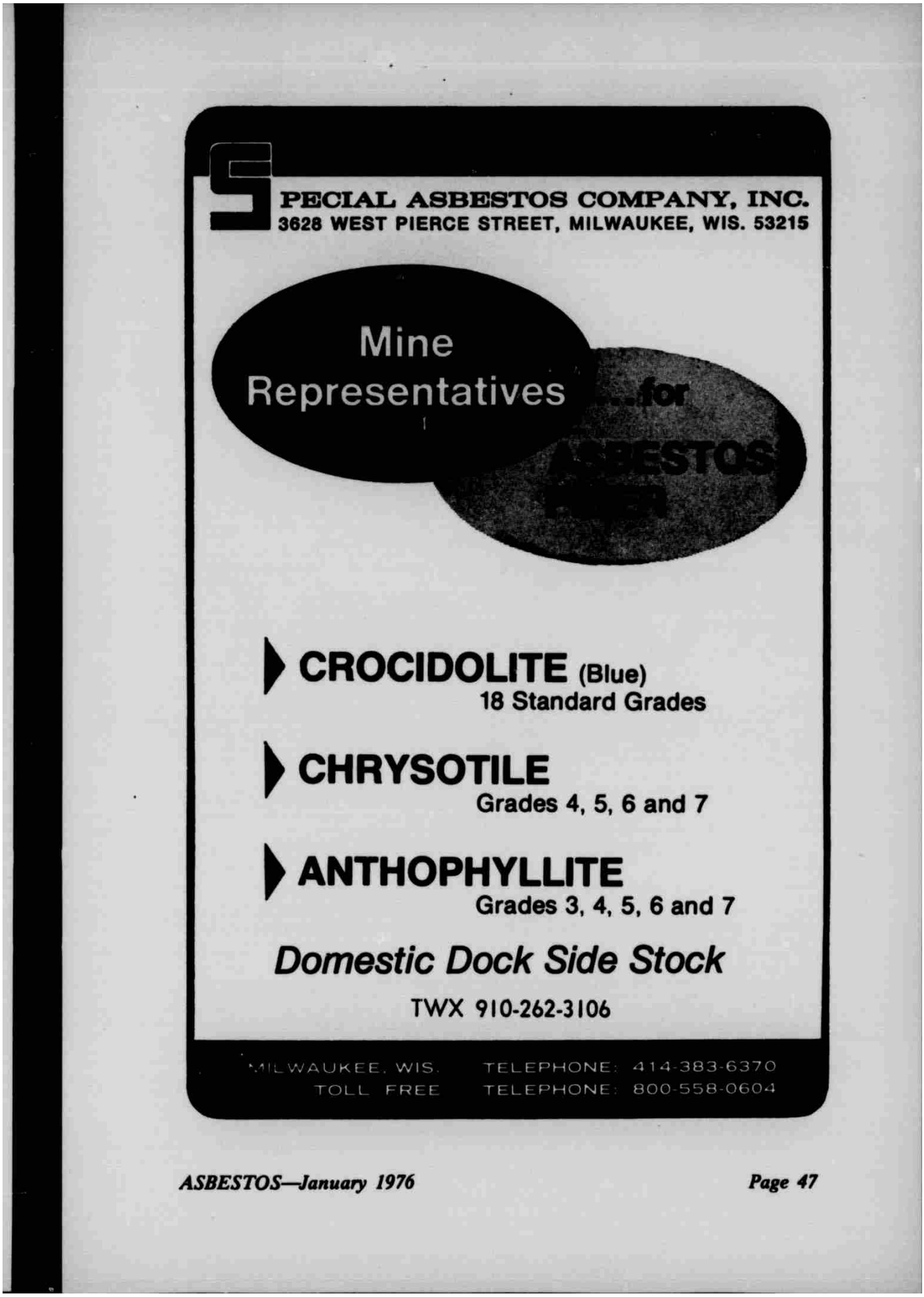
EPA Drinking Water Ruling

EPA Administrator Russell Train released the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations designed to safeguard the quality of 240,000 public water systems (FR 12/24/75). The rulings comprise one part of a two-part process mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. The second phase involves the National Academy of Sciences which has initiated a critical evaluation of health effects caused by contaminants in drinking water. The NAS study is due at the end of 1976 and will, among other things, provide a basis for revision of the interim standards. The present regulations do not contain monitoring requirements or maximum contaminant levels for asbestos, although Mr. Train says EPA intends to establish appropriate standards as soon as research and treatment feasibility data become available.

AACPP Takes Positive Steps

In its November 1975 Pipe Report, the A/C Pipe Producers Association wrote that the asbestos in drinking water question continues to be a focal point for its activity. The absence of conclusive data to prove or disprove the carcinogenicity of ingested asbestos still fans the flames of controversy. But AACPP, in liaison with the federal regulatory community, is taking tangible, positive steps toward resolving the problem. At the conclusion of its list of the various experiments that are underway, the Association stated it is firmly committed to governmental cooperation and candor and "unlike our cities, it is (its) belief that it is more important to supply the answer, than to just raise the question."

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The Duluth Dilemma

On March 14, 1975, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that discharges into the air by Reserve Mining Company from its iron ore processing plant at Silver Bay, Minnesota, present a hazard of greater significance than does its discharge into Lake Superior. Thus it ruled that Reserve must take reasonable immediate steps to reduce its air emissions and stop discharging wastes into the water within a reasonable time. Also, Reserve's waste disposal operations must be converted to a land site, thereby staying Judge M. Lord's injunction ordering Reserve to close its plant. Reserve is taking immediate steps and has an agreement with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to have air pollution control equipment in operation within two years. The land site issue is expected to be resolved by about April 1, 1976, and construction of a disposal facility is expected to take about three years. . . . Meanwhile, construction and equipping of a new water filtration plant for the City of Duluth is to be completed in about a year's time. The plant will be the first of its size and scope in the U.S. and is designed to process 30-million gallons of Lake Superior water daily. All water entering the City's reservoir system will filter through a mixed-media granular process which, in laboratory testing, removed upwards of 97% of detectable submicroscopic asbestiform fibers found in water from the Lake.

Noise News

OSHA Noise Standard—Most firms will have to comply with strict noise regulations from OSHA under a proposed standard expected to become final in early 1976. OSHA is awaiting a new economic feasibility study before writing the final standard. The final standard (proposed in the Federal Register of October 24, 1974) will require companies to establish a hearing conservation program for workers exposed to over an equivalent exposure of 85 dBA for 8 hours. The maximum 8-hour exposure allowed will be 90 dBA. At the public hearings held on the proposal, labor took a strong stand for an 85-decibel limit while management favored ear protection.

Noise Control In Mines—Research workers from the U.S. Bureau of Mines and industry met with other government and industry representatives on January 22, 1975, to discuss the results of research under the Mines Bureau Noise Control Program. The program is aimed at reducing noise in mines and is functionally divided into three major areas: instrumentation, personal protection and noise abatement. The Proceedings of the Seminar are available as Information Circular 8686 from the U.S. Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They contain the opening remarks presented at the Seminar plus seven technical presentations based on various aspects of noise abatement and control.

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MEDICAL LITERATURE

(Photocopies of most of the following reports and papers are available from this Magazine @ 20c per page.)

Nonspecific Interstitial Pulmonary Fibrosis—Association with Asbestos Fibers Detected by Electron Microscopy, by A. Miller, M.D., et al., Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City (3 pages).

Asbestos-Like Fibers in Duluth Water Supply—Relation to Cancer Mortality, by T. J. Masson, Ph.D., et al., National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland (2 pages).

Biochemical Changes Caused by Asbestos Dust in the Lungs of Rats, by Q. Rahman, Ph.D., et al., Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow, India (4 pages).

Chemical Aspects of Indian Varieties of Asbestos Dust, by M. M. Lal, et al., Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow, India (4 pages).

Pulmonary Lysosomal Enzymes in Experimental Asbestosis in Guinea Pigs, by P. N. Viswanathan, et al., Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow, India (7 pages).

The Use of Nonhuman Primates in Pneumoconiosis and Other Industrial Disease Research, by B. Goldstein, et al., National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases of the South African Medical Research Council, Johannesburg, South Africa (10 pages).

Hydroxyproline Formation Independent of Collagen Synthesis by Fibroblasts in Cell Culture, by P. N. Nourse, et al., National Chemical Research Laboratory, Pretoria, South Africa (4 pages).

Airborne Fibers in the Johannesburg Atmosphere, by R. E. G. Rendall, National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases, Johannesburg, South Africa (3 pages).

Problems Associated with the Microprobe Analysis of Biological Materials, by M. I. Skikne, National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases, Johannesburg, South Africa (2 pages).

Identification of Atmospheric Dust Particles by Microprobe Analysis, by M. I. Skikne & R. E. G. Rendall, National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases, Johannesburg, South Africa (2 pages).

The Metabolism of Benzo(a)Pyrene in Rat Liver Microsomes: The Effect of Asbestos-Associated Metal Ions and pH, by R. Thomson, et al., National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases, Johannesburg, South Africa (9 pages).

The Role of Selective B_2-Adrenoceptor Stimulants in the Control of Ciliary Activity, by A. Van As, National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases & University of the Witwatersrand Medical School, Johannesburg, South Africa (6 pages).

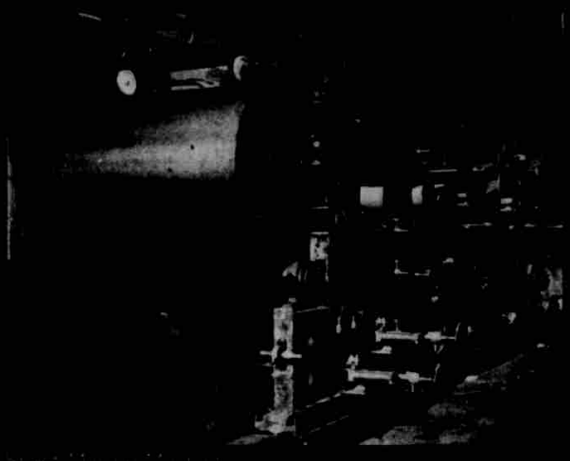
The Morphology of Mucus in Mammalian Pulmonary Airways, by A. Van As & I. Webster, National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases, Johannesburg, South Africa (12 pages).

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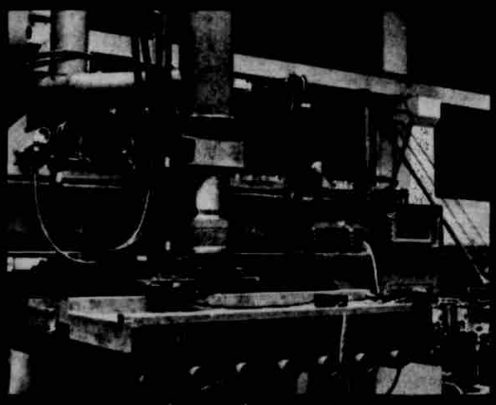
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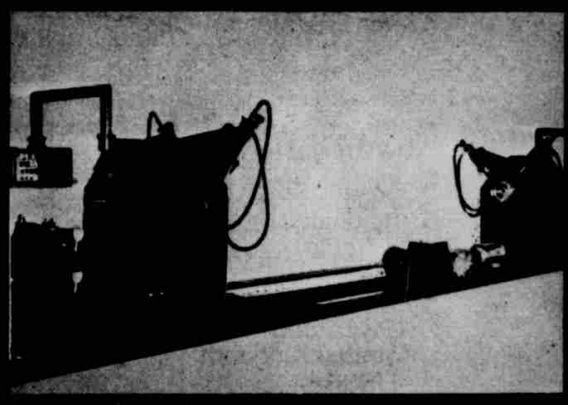
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PRODUCTION—IMPORTS—EXPORTS

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

FROM: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Unmanufactured Asbestos:		SEPTEMBER 1975	
Amosite, South Africa	s.tons	294	$ 131,857
Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa	s.tons	1,595	756,133
Chrysotile, Crudes, Rhodesia	s.tons	244	238,367
USSR	s.tons	261	28,182
Chrysotile, Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	217	195,760
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	34,077	5,768,604
Mexico	s.tons	8	1,521
South Africa	s.tons	19	1,649
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	276	22,848
Finland	s.tons	44	5,412
Italy	s.tons	22	2,060
South Africa	s.tons	16	3,912
USSR	s.tons	2,998	724,073
		40,071	$ 7,880,378
Manufactured Asbestos Products:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	521,630	$ 712,189
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	789,067	81,284
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	3,309,833	397,566
Other asbestos articles		..	$ 347,937
			$ 1,538,976

Unmanufactured Asbestos:		JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1975	
Amosite, South Africa	s.tons	3,603	$ 1,423,791
Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa	s.tons	10,462	4,230,697
Chrysotile, Crudes, Canada	s.tons	51	7,387
Rhodesia	s.tons	1,392	1,217,494
South Africa	s.tons	625	310,524
Swaziland	s.tons	2,756	952,544
United Kingdom	s.tons	277	82,982
USSR	s.tons	4,158	867,507
Chrysotile, Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	5,615	4,179,233
Rhodesia	s.tons	382	368,845
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	339,765	64,247,720
Gaza Strip	s.tons	152	25,914
Mexico	s.tons	64	12,852
Rhodesia	s.tons	32	22,871
South Africa	s.tons	207	56,631
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	3,432	564,669
Finland	s.tons	329	32,841
Italy	s.tons	87	15,070

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Rhodesia	s.tons	576	357,486
South Africa	s.tons	539	166,634
USSR	s.tons	4,094	1,013,496
		378,598	$80,157,188
Manufactured Asbestos Products:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	6,708,083	$ 9,110,958
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	10,782,098	1,081,603
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	32,797,019	4,461,529
Other asbestos articles		..	4,002,258
			$18,656,348

CANADIAN FIBER SHIPMENTS

Primary Canadian producers' shipments of asbestos (including tonnage for own use) amounted to 80,592 short tons in *September 1975*, down 72,717 tons from the same month a year earlier. . . . Shipments in *October 1975* totaled 98,560 tons, 71,550 less than the prior October. . . . Cumulative total shipments for *January-October 1975*, at 871,139 tons, were down almost 43% from the 1,527,459 tons reported for the like 1974 period. The breakdown for the 1975 nine-month period shows 637,966 tons from Quebec plants (down over 50%) and 233,173 tons from plants in Newfoundland, Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon (compared with 235,069 tons). [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

PRODUCT IMPORTS TO CANADA

Imports of various asbestos-based products from *January-September 1975* were valued as follows: vinyl-asbestos floor and wall tiles—$291,000 (350,472 square yards); asbestos cloth, dryer felts and sheets—$2,885,000; asbestos packing—$1,456,000 (1,030,964 pounds); asbestos brake linings—$4,536,000; asbestos clutch facings—$606,000; asbestos-cement shingles and siding—$146,000; asbestos-cement board and sheets—$763,000; other asbestos building materials—$6,233,000; and other asbestos basic products—$1,814,000. [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

FELT SHIPMENTS FROM CANADA

Shipments of woven and/or needled wet felts and jackets for the *First Nine Months of 1975* amounted to 1,032,217 pounds valued at $13,787,447 to papermills in Canada and 551,618 pounds valued at $6,464,692 to foreign papermills. Shipments to domestic papermills of woven and/or needled felts used in asbestos-cement pipe or sheet-forming operations totaled 17,518 pounds valued at $125,431. Total shipments of asbestos, cotton or synthetic papermakers' dryer felts and fabrics were 3,176,395 square feet valued at $8,562,345 to papermills in Canada and 318,465 square feet valued at $1,039,669 to foreign papermills. [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

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EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

FROM: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Unmanufactured Asbestos:		SEPTEMBER 1975	
Fibers not further processed than beaten, washed or graded to length	s.tons	2,302	$ 765,527
Waste and refuse	s.tons	1,203	346,163
		3,505	$ 1,111,690
Manufactured Asbestos Products:			
A-C shingles & clapboard	Lb	2,205,573	$ 342,465
Other a-c fiber-cement articles	Lb	2,536,258	465,251
Gaskets	Lb	50,524	173,896
Packing	Lb	382,912	676,743
Heat or sound insulation		..	312,868
Textiles & yarns	Lb	1,343,075	655,790
Protective clothing		..	35,596
Mfrs. other than friction materials		..	856,999
Clutch facings & linings for auto. use	No	45,518	49,530
Other clutch facings & linings	No	22,807	18,539
Brake linings for automotive use	Lb	592,021	460,226
Other brake linings	Lb	90,498	130,154
			$ 4,178,057

Unmanufactured Asbestos:		JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1975	
Fibers not further processed than beaten, washed or graded to length	s.tons	11,501	$ 4,656,062
Waste and refuse	s.tons	15,642	3,092,308
		27,143	$ 7,748,370
Manufactured Asbestos Products:			
A-C shingles & clapboard	Lb	19,814,556	$ 3,288,587
Other a-c fiber-cement articles	Lb	33,865,424	6,203,800
Gaskets	Lb	401,854	1,335,241
Packing	Lb	3,911,063	8,421,898
Heat or sound insulation		..	3,720,124
Textiles & yarns	Lb	7,632,938	5,279,575
Protective clothing		..	369,824
Mfrs. other than friction materials		..	8,441,777
Clutch facings & linings for auto. use	No	673,682	1,100,623
Other clutch facings & linings	No	482,705	280,091
Brake linings for automotive use	Lb	5,568,671	4,972,648
Other brake linings	Lb	1,632,074	2,260,407
			$45,674,595

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EXPORTS FROM CANADA

FROM: STATISTICS CANADA

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1975

Short Tons

Unmanufactured Asbestos:	*Crude*	*Milled Gp 3*	*Milled Gp 4&5*	*Shorts Gp 6-9*
Western Europe	..	1,500	74,703	10,857
Eastern Europe	..	..	20	120
Middle East	..	..	1,620	1,024
Africa	..	..	420	200
Asia	..	38	5,589	3,965
Oceania	..	..	5,386	442
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	120	11,036	1,149
United States	..	1,058	22,625	48,196
	..	2,716	121,399	65,953

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *August-September 1975* was 190,068 short tons, valued at $54,085,000.

Manufactured Asbestos Products:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	$ 221,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	61,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	1,026,000
Other basic asbestos products	838,000
	$ 2,146,000

JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1975

Unmanufactured Asbestos:	*Crude*	*Milled Gp 3*	*Milled Gp 4&5*	*Shorts Gp 6-9*
Western Europe	54	6,562	182,762	85,142
Eastern Europe	..	430	7,133	1,429
Middle East	..	40	9,078	4,603
Africa	..	..	4,750	759
Asia	45	819	40,245	46,134
Oceania	..	11	26,171	2,226
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	1,333	53,837	19,985
United States	1	5,267	117,955	229,911
	100	14,462	441,931	390,189

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *January-September 1975* was 846,682 short tons, valued at $214,225,000.

Manufactured Asbestos Products:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	$ 2,035,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	1,587,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	5,014,000
Other basic asbestos products	3,008,000
	$11,644,000

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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 January 1, 1976 *Canadian Dollars*

Cassiar Mine

C-1		$3149.00
AAA	Grade—Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3	1820.00
AA	Grade—Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3	1447.00
A	Grade—Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3	1102.00
AC	Grade—Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3	794.00
AK	Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4	566.00
AS	Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4	490.00
AX	Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 5	449.00
AY	Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 5	315.00
AZ	Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 6	233.00

Clinton Mine

CP	Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4	531.00
CT	Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4	481.00
CY	Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 5	315.00
CZ	Grade—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 6	233.00

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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ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

Close—December 16, 1975

Abitibi Asbestos	C$.95
Advocate Mines	C$1.20
Armstrong Cork	24⅛
Armst Cork (pfd 3.75)	45½
Asarco	12½
Asbestos Corporation	C$20.00
Bendix	43
Bendix (pfd 3)	63¾
Carlisle	10½
Cassiar Asbestos	C$6.25
Cerro Corporation	16⅝
Certain-teed Products	14⅞
Charter Conso. (pence)	172
Colt Industries	27
Colt Ind (pfd 4.25)	46½
Colt Ind (pfd 1.60)	17⅝
Conwest	C$3.60
Flintkote	15¼
F-kote (pfd-A 4.50)	50½
F-kote (pfd-B 2.25)	25
GAF Corporation	10⅜
GAF (pfd 1.20)	15⅜
Gulf & Western	20½
G&W (warrants)	3⅞
G&W (pfd 2.50)	34
G&W (pfd 3.87)	71
G&W (pfd 5.75)	65
IC Industries	15⅜
IC Ind (pfd 6)	71⅜
IC Ind (pfd 3.50)	33⅝
Jim Walter Corporation	33⅞
Jim Walter (pfd 1)	10⅛
Jim Walter (pfd 1.60)	37½
Johns-Manville	23¾
Kennecott Copper	29¾
Maremont	15⅞
McAdam Mining	C$.34
National Gypsum	11
Pathfinder	C$.23
Porter, H.K. (pfd 5.50)	65
Raybestos-Manhattan	25⅛
Rio Algom	C$28.50
Royal Industries	4¾
Supradur	4¼ Bid; 4¾ Asked
Union Carbide	59⅜
Uniroyal	7⅜
Uniroyal (pfd 8)	69
United Asbestos Inc.	4 1/16
Woodsreef Minerals	C$.49

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to . . .

David F. Calliari, Senior Vice President-Finance and Administration and a Director, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, February 15.

E. A. DiSalvo, Vice President, The Celotex Corporation, a division of Jim Walter Corporation, Tampa, Florida, February 16.

Lawrence E. Moody, Engineering Manager, Southern Asbestos Company, Charlotte, North Carolina, February 16.

E. R. E. Carter, Chairman of the Board and President, Advocate Mines Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, February 20.

William D. Herbert, President, The Celotex Corporation, and Senior Vice President and Group Executive, Jim Walter Corporation, Tampa, Florida, February 20.

Michael J. Messel, President, Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd., Black Lake, Quebec, and Vice President, Asarco Inc., February 22.

Charles M. Fenton, Vice Chairman and Group Managing Director, BBA Group Ltd., Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, England, February 24.

W. H. Foster, Vice President-Operations, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, February 27.

R. J. Frater, Managing Director, Kismet Ltd., Fenlake Works, Bedford, England, February 27.

William P. Gibbons, Vice President and Director for Divisional and Corporate Advertising, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, February 27.

William R. Bond, Chairman, Cement Asbestos Products Company, Birmingham, Alabama, February 28.

Jack H. Matthews, General Production Manager, Wunderlich Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, February 28.

James J. Polizzi, Vice President, North American Asbestos Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, February 28.

Thomas F. Quinn, Corporate Personnel Manager, Nicolet Industries, Inc., Ambler, Pennsylvania, February 28.

John S. Autry, Vice President in charge of Public Affairs Office, Johns-Manville Corporation, Washington, D. C., March 1.

S. G. Dixit, Manager, Textile Engineering Services, Garlock Inc., Palmyra, New York, March 1.

K. M. Haapanen, Production Manager, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, March 1.

John L. Rainey, President, Amatex Corporation, Norristown, Pennsylvania, March 1.

Dr. Val Kudryk, Manager, Central Research Laboratories, Asarco Inc., South Plainfield, New Jersey, March 2.

A. C. Steele, Assistant Vice President-Sales, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, March 2.

William J. W. Smith, Vice President and Sales Manager, Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, March 3.

James E. Sullivan, Senior Vice President, Pacor, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 3.

B. G. Hill, Chairman, Ferodo Ltd., Chapel-en-le-Frith, England, March 5.

A. E. Murray, Managing Director, Cape Insulation (Ireland) Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, March 6.

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Richard Gindhart, Controller, RM Friction Materials Company, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, March 7.

Christopher D. Colson, Marketing Manager, Textile Group, Raybestos Manhattan Industrial Products Company, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., North Charleston, South Carolina, March 8.

D. W. Hills, Chairman, TBA Industrial Products Ltd., Spotland, Rochdale, Lancashire, England, March 9.

Paul C. Nikitovich, General Manager-Latin America and the Far East, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, March 9.

Melville P. Carson, Executive Vice President and a Director, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, March 10.

Haydn S. Wood, a Director, Pacor, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 11.

Philip G. Dolan, President, Raybestos Manhattan Industrial Products Company, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., North Charleston, South Carolina, March 12.

G. P. Loubert, President, Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., Asbestos, Quebec, March 13.

Colin S. Hoyes, Assistant Production Manager, Wunderlich Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, March 14.

Chester J. Sulewski, Senior Vice President for the Industrial Products, Filtration and Minerals and Ag-Turf Divisions, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, March 14.

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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 1,405,668—Production of asbestos yarn for use in the manufacture of clothing fabrics, etc.; a web formed by carding a mixture of asbestos and staple textile fibers is covered with a nylon yarn, the composite structure rubbed and compacted into rovings and the rovings drafted; assigned to Uniroyal, Inc., September 10, 1975, 4 pages.

British 1,406,916—Brake, clutch or other friction articles are formed from (1) 60-80% by weight of an asbestos paper comprising Chrysotile, Amosite and fibrous cellulose bisulfite, and (2) 20-40% of a suitable thermosetting bonding agent; M. R. Guittard; assigned to S.A. Francaise du Ferodo, September 17, 1975; 3 pages.

British 1,409,021—A sound-damping pad for affixing to automobile hoods or the like is formed from a mixture of 0.5-40% by weight of naphthalene-formaldehyde resin, 5-40% of a resin-compatible bitumen, a small percentage of asbestos and a substantial percentage of low-cost inert filler; J. G. Robinson; assigned to Coal Industry (Patents) Ltd., October 8, 1975; 3 pages.

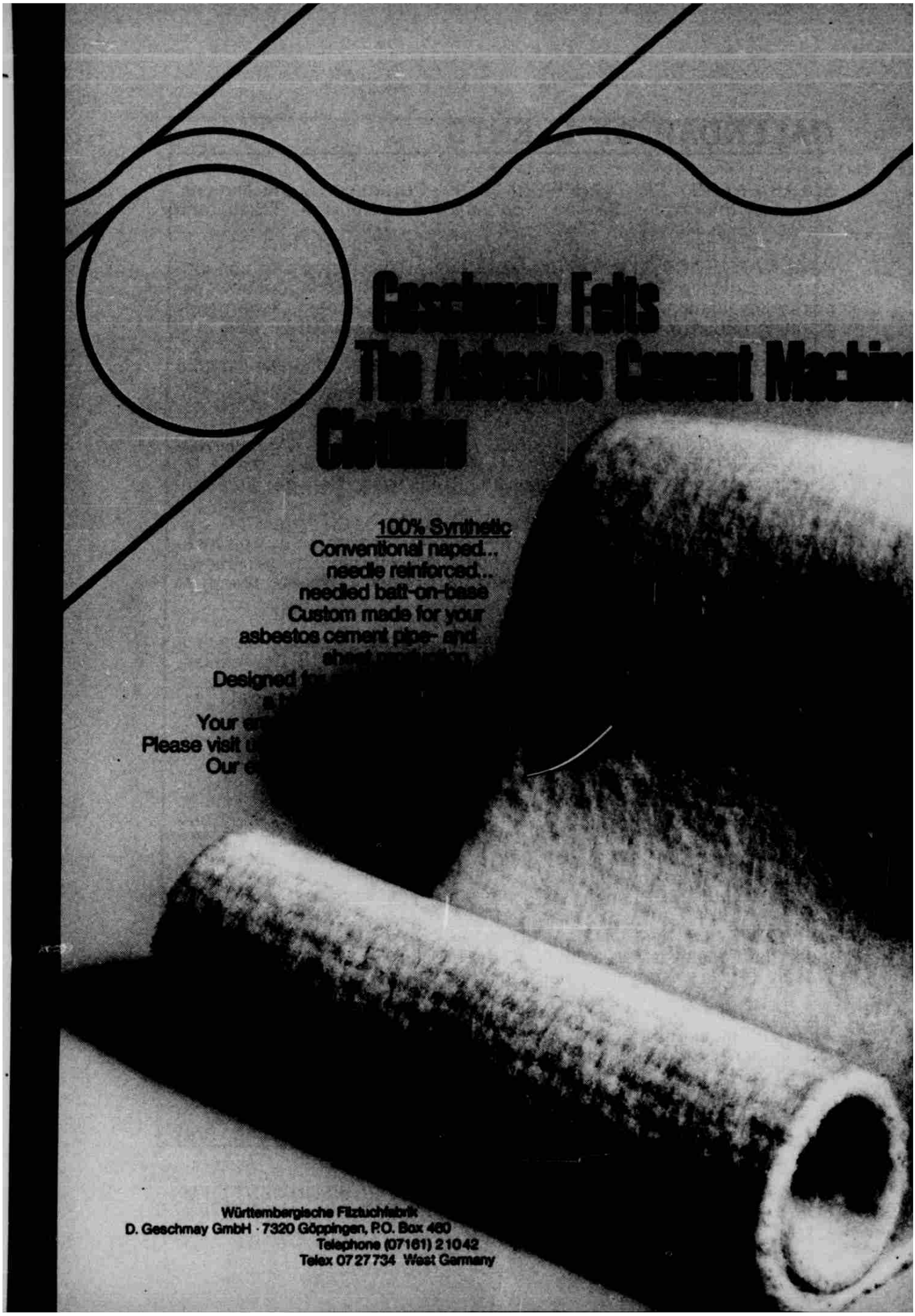
British 1,409,312—Sealing strips for application to glass, metal, clay brick and the like are formed from a mixture of, e.g., about (1) 59% by weight of 200 pen bitumen, (2) 12% of asbestos, (3) 5% of a mineral oil, (4) 0.75% each of a metallic stearate and dimethyloctadecyl ammonium montmorillonite as a gelant, and (5) 22.5% of a low-cost inert filler; L. Lester; assigned to Berry Wiggins & Co. Ltd., October 8, 1975; 3 pages.

Czech 149,802—In the production of low-cost, log-grade refractories, asbestos fibers or basalt wool is homogenized with a marl mortar which has been activated at high temperature with a combination of lime and gypsum and the homogenized mass cast in suitable molds; L. Mach & H. Machova; August 15, 1973; 3 pages.

Japanese 72/42,622—A porous decorative coating for floors or walls is formed from a mixture of a major portion of polyvinyl formaldehyde and lesser amounts as needed of asbestos or polyolefin fibers, gypsum plaster or clay and a blowing agent; Y. Kitayama, H. Kurashige & K. Hirata; assigned to Kuraray Co. Ltd., October 27, 1972; 4 pages.

Japanese 72/43,285—A high-strength composition which may be moulded without undergoing thermal degradation or discoloring is formed using asbestos fiber which has initially been de-oxygenated by treatment with nascent hydrogen; A. Iiguchi; assigned to T. Taniguchi, November 1, 1972; 6 pages.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

SOLAR ENERGY SEMINAR/WORKSHOP—Presented by the National Technical Information Service; *February 2-6* in Houston, Texas, and *March 1-5* in New York City.

HEALTH PHYSICS SYMPOSIUM—Will deal with ionizing and non-ionizing radiation monitoring, exposure and contamination control, exposure evaluation, instrumentation, waste management, emergency planning and response; Denver, Colorado; *February 9-12.*

INDUSTRIAL VENTILATION CONFERENCE—Held annually at the Kellogg Center Continuing Education Service, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan; *February 15-20.*

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING, METALLURGICAL AND PETROLEUM ENGINEERS—105th Annual Meeting; will include the A.M. Gaudin Memorial Flotation Symposium; Las Vegas, Nevada; *February 22-26.*

INTERNATIONAL TUNNELLING SYMPOSIUM—Sponsored by The Institution of Mining and Metallurgy in cooperation with other organizations; Cunard International Hotel, Hammersmith, London, England, *March 1-5.*

ASTM MARCH COMMITTEE MEETINGS—E-2 on Emission Spectroscopy, Convention Center, Cleveland, Ohio (*1-4*); D-13 on Textiles, Royal Coach Motor Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia (*14-19*); D-22 Methods of Sampling and Analysis of Atmospheres, Dutch Inn, Orlando, Florida (*21-26*); E-6 on Performance of Building Construction, Dutch Inn, Orlando, Florida (*23-25*); and D-14 on Adhesives, Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Washington (*24-26*).

MINERAL ECONOMICS SEMINARS—To be held at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, during *March*: Strategic Planning in the Mining Company (*1-5*); Implementing a Mineral Development Strategy (*8-12*); Mineral Legislation and Negotiating Agreements (*15-19*); Exploration Decisions and Project Identification (*22-26*); and Implementing and Financing a Mineral Project (*March 29-April 2*).

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—Extension Courses to be held in *March*: Industrial Adhesives Applications (*2-3*); Product Safety (*3-5*); Industrial Wastes (*16-17*); and Industrial Facilities Safety (*22-23*).

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE TRAINING COURSE—Co-sponsored by the American Industrial Hygiene Association and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; Campus Inn, Ann Arbor, Michigan; *March 22-26.*

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE WORKSHOP—Will cover basic principles of occupational health protection; Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts; *March 29-April 2.*

MINIMIZING THE EFFECT OF MINING ON THE ENVIRONMENT SYMPOSIUM—Department of Mines, Adelaide, Australia; *March 29-April 2.*

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ASBESTOS R & D

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- testing and evaluation of asbestos fibers at any stage of milling or processing;
- research and development on asbestos products such as asbestos cement, composites, textiles;
- environmental impact studies and industrial hygiene surveys of mines, mills and plants.

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ONTARIO RESEARCH

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REMEMBER WHEN?

(December 1925 ASBESTOS)

The lead article gave a short history of Russell Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, Connecticut. Founded in 1830 as a manufacturer of cotton textiles, the company specialized in making webbings of various types, including a patented solid woven cotton belting which found some use in the automotive industry. The process used to make this belting was adapted to the weaving of automobile brake linings and clutch facings and the company became a leader in that field using asbestos as the basic material in place of cotton.

The planned liquidation of Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company was completed with all creditors paid in full and all stockholders' interests purchased by Victor Mauck and Frank Sutcliffe of the John Wood Manufacturing Company. It was planned to continue the manufacturing activities of the business but to discontinue contracting for the application of insulations. A. K. Burgstresser was retained to manage the operation of the successor company which adopted the same name.

The Cape Asbestos Company Ltd. purchased the Amosite asbestos properties formerly worked by Egnep Ltd. and Amosa Ltd. and stated its intentions to promote the use of Amosite as an insulating material and for use in textile products, where recent developments had made its spinning and weaving practical.

(January 1926 ASBESTOS)

An article described plans for the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from June 1 to December 1, 1926, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence of the United States.

Turcotte & Merrill, of Montreal, were appointed as permanent liquidators for Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Company Ltd., which was in bankruptcy.

The Cape Asbestos Company Ltd. was in the process of raising additional capital funds through the sale of 30,000 shares of cumulative 5% participating stock and 18,500 shares of ordinary stock. The total issued capital of the company would become £180,000 after issuance of the new shares.

A Receiver in Bankruptcy was appointed for Mikesell Brothers Company which had been forced into bankruptcy by certain of its unsecured creditors. All physical assets of the company located at its Chicago, Illinois, branch were sold on December 29, 1925, and liquidation of the Wabash, Indiana, plant was to be completed by the end of January, 1926.

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