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ASBESTOS

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DUST CONTROL TECHNIQUE Developed By Aeropulse

(The ensuing article on the Hi-V dust control method is based on material submitted by Guy F. Cusumano, President of Aeropulse, Inc., Cornwells Heights, Pennsylvania. Aeropulse developed and is manufacturing and marketing the technique under the registered trademark "DustGuzzler ®.")

Within recent years rapid changes have occurred in the level of occupational exposure to asbestos that is acceptable to certain government regulatory agencies. In addition, labor and research groups have introduced their own ideas, which have only tended to cloud the picture. All of this has led to the need to develop highly effective means to suppress and control asbestos dust created during the manufacture of asbestos-containing products. Many already-established manufacturing operations are having difficulty maintaining operator exposure to airborne asbestos fibers within the levels recommended by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health or approved by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Also, the levels which manufacturers are now attempting to attain are considered by some responsible authorities to be within the error limit for the measurement methods utilized, which is an indication that industry is and will continue to be seeking more effective dust control technologies.

This article is an attempt to present an overview of dust control techniques as applied to several product areas which use significant quantities of asbestos. Under discussion will be conventional systems and the rather specialized Hi-V method of dust control. The manufacturing operations concerned are friction materials, floor products, asbestos-reinforced plastics and formed insulation block and pipe covering, although asbestos textiles and asbestos-cement products share many of the same problems.

The asbestos-reinforced plastics manufacturing process is an ideal, typical case in point as it involves a multitude of operations—from the handling of raw asbestos, binders and resins, to mixing, and on to one or more of several finishing processes, i.e., cutting, grinding, sanding, lathe-turning, milling, etc.

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Whatever the finishing operation, it presents the largest single source of difficulty in meeting asbestos exposure standards and recommendations because it is carried out with the use of abrasive tools which remove material from the asbestos-containing parts at velocities below 5,000 feet per minute and as high as 15,000 feet per minute. Under these conditions even in well-ventilated plants doing custom work, operators' exposures on a time basis of 30 fibers are common, with substantially higher excursion values. In high production operations where parts are automatically fed into abrasive tooling, readings can range into the hundreds of fibers.

Simple calculations of the volume of a room and the number of particles being generated on an essentially instantaneous basis versus the quantity of air which it is practical to introduce into the room will show it is impossible to attain fiber levels under 10 fibers per cubic centimeter of air much less of "2 fibers" or less. It is, therefore, essential to consider local exhaust ventilation.

To be effective, local exhaust ventilation must "catch" the hazardous material before it enters the general atmosphere or the machine operator's breathing zone. This is true for all materials since many high-production operations generate high levels of so-called inert or nuisance dusts.

To select a satisfactory local exhaust ventilation system, one must consider the exact nature of the job to which the system is to be applied. One method of controlling operator exposure involves building a box over each machine with a series of limit switch devices incorporated into it to safeguard the operator. This is the traditional method which has been employed with some success on long-run, repetitive machining operations such as those encountered in the manufacture of asbestos-cement products. But even those plants using such methods have had much difficulty maintaining the integrity of the enclosures due to the substantial hindrance they present to machine operators. Where the operation does allow such an enclosure, and the operators can be successfully trained, the method involves the lowest energy requirement and the least capital cost for effective dust control. However, in many cases the lower capital cost is offset by the increased investment required to modify the production machine to accept the enclosure.

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The alternative solution is to design effective partial enclosures, each of which incorporates a nozzle through which a stream of air moves at a velocity in excess of the speed at which the dust is being generated. This is known as the Hi-V approach to dust control. The nozzles employed are almost infinite in variety since, to maintain productivity, they are custom-engineered to each particular operation. Typical line drawings of such nozzles can be found in a technical manual published annually by the Industrial Ventilation Committee, Lansing, Michigan. The text of the manual is, in fact, used by NIOSH in its Training Course No. 588.

The most complex of the Hi-V industrial nozzles are those used on large, high-speed, hand-held disc sanders. In many cases the sanders are operated with an extremely coarse-grit cutting material and are used to both sand and cut. In this work an operator encounters an enormous variety of contours to meet customer specifications. As shown in the photograph on the front cover, a light-weight, fibrous urethane pick-up attachment can be designed and installed on sanders which allows ease of operation without significantly reducing operator flexibility. The nozzles do require a small amount of maintenance with respect to the pick-up device but this is relatively minor compared to the cost of the abrasive paper being used or, even more importantly, to the value of the product being made.

By employing Hi-V nozzles on hand tools and on stationary tools such as lathes and milling machines, it has been possible to consistently obtain fiber readings below "2" and in most cases down into the area where it is argued as to what small fraction of "1" is being read. This has meant that nearly all asbestos manufacturing operations can be carried on profitably and with fiber readings well below "2."

It should be mentioned that although none of this is off-the-shelf technology, it is reasonably readily available and does receive excellent acceptance from workers, thereby maintaining a high level of productivity and, at the same time, meeting governmental regulations.

THE COVER: Unretouched "before and after" photographs demonstrate how the Hi-V exhaust system dramatically reduces airborne dust generated by a 6,000 rpm, 7", 24-grit disc grinder. Photographs supplied through the courtesy of Aeropulse, Inc.

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ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN THE U.S.

AIA/NA INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE

The *Third Annual Industry-Government Conference*, sponsored by the Asbestos Information Association/North America, will be held September 8-9, 1976, at Stouffer's National Center Inn, Arlington, Virginia. R. H. Mereness, AIA/NA Executive Director, enthusiastically reports that an excellent program is planned and total attendance is expected to top last year's record of 130. . . . The two-day event will begin with a reception and luncheon, with A. W. Breidenbach, Ph.D., Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, as the featured speaker. Other items on the agenda the first day will be presentations by A. A. Cross, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the International Asbestos Information Conference, and J. J. Sheehan, Director of the Legislative Department, United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO. In addition, monitoring will be the subject discussed by a panel of experts consisting of S. G. Bayer of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, R. G. Keenan of Clayton Environmental Consultants and S. K. Christian of The Bendix Corporation. . . . The second day's schedule will include talks by G. C. Wrenn and C. A. McClure of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; a Dust Control Panel composed of R. Hughes of NIOSH and J. Goldfield and M. C. Trosper, Jr., both of Johns-Manville Corporation; a showing of the film "Working With Asbestos"; and presentations by D. Poutiatine of Johns-Manville; R. O'Brecht of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; P. E. Enterline, PhD., Professor of Biostatistics, University of Pittsburgh; H. Weill, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Tulane University, School of Medicine; and G. G. Gabrielson, Jr., Chairman of Nicolet, Inc., and Chairman of the AIA/NA Asbestos Standard Task Force. . . . The Conference promises to be a most informative event and worthy of attendance by all in the Asbestos Industry. . . . *The deadline for reservations is August 24, 1976.* Reservation and other information is available from AIA/NA, 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006—Telephone: (202) 223-4885.

OSHA ASBESTOS "CONSTRUCTION" STANDARD

As announced previously (July 1976 ASBESTOS, page 14), the Advisory Committee for Construction Safety and Health will recommend to OSHA that a "2-fiber" limitation be incorporated

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Recommended Practices for Handling Asbestos Fiber

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

In all stages of handling — packaging, transporting, unloading, storing, and in-plant moving — asbestos fiber bags should be handled carefully and in such a manner as to prevent damage of bags and the generation of dust.

Damaged bags should be immediately repaired, resealed or put into closed receptacles. Any spillage of asbestos fiber should be cleaned up immediately — either by vacuum equipment or, after thoroughly wetting, by sweeping — and should be deposited in suitable closed receptacles.

Consult and observe OSHA regulations governing asbestos in the workplace; EPA rules on discharge to the ambient air; and other local codes, rules or regulations controlling the handling and use of asbestos fiber.

UNLOADING

Unitized loads should be lifted intact to and from holds of ships, and off and on land transport by forklift trucks or other suitable handling equipment.

Care should be taken to avoid puncturing the asbestos fiber bags during unloading from ships, railroad cars, trucks or other modes of transportation. Hooks or other sharp instruments *should not* be used. Loose fiber accumulated during transit should be picked up by vacuum cleaner *before* unloading.

STORAGE

For storage, fiber bags should be stacked and moved with care to avoid breakage; protected from puncture by moving vehicles; and, if possible, should be isolated from traffic in the warehouse and covered to prevent dust generation. To prevent deterioration of stored bags, the principle of first-in, first-out should be followed.

HANDLING

Maximum possible enclosure and fully effective dust control systems should be provided at all stages of in-plant handling where dust is created, such as in bag opening, fiber dumping and bag disposal operations. Loose fiber should be cleaned from work areas by vacuum cleaner, or after thoroughly wetting, by sweeping, and then deposited in covered receptacles.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Wearing of respiratory equipment approved for protection against asbestos dust should be required at all stages of asbestos fiber handling where quantities of dust are generated which cannot be kept within the Threshold Limit Value by dust control equipment or other methods.

TRANSPORT

Where the use of asbestos requires the transport of loose fiber in open carts or buggies, covers should be used to prevent spilling and dust generation.

WASTE MATERIALS

Waste materials, such as collected dust and empty fiber bags, should be placed in special closed receptacles and disposed of in such a manner as to prevent the release of dust. Safety practices outlined above in the *HANDLING* and *PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT* sections should be followed during these operations.

All dust from exhaust systems should be collected and safely disposed of, being careful not to release dust into the outside air. Particular attention should be paid to the protection of employees whose job it is to dispose of collected dust from fabric filter dust collection and similar cleaning operations.

AIA NORTH AMERICA ASBESTOS INFORMATION ASSOCIATION 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

Above 11" x 14" glazed stock poster and 3-3/4" x 9" related pamphlet "Recommended Practices for Handling Asbestos Fibers" are new additions to informational materials available from AIA/NA.

To order and for additional information write: Asbestos Information Association/North America, 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

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into the *Asbestos Standard for the Construction Industry.* An Inflationary Impact Statement (IIS) will be required before the proposed Standard can be published by OSHA and AIA/NA considers six months as a modest estimate for completion of the procedures leading to the final promulgation. The Association has formed an Ad Hoc Committee for Construction whose purpose is to prepare coordinated manufacturing/construction industry response to the proposal. Committee members will include construction contractors plus manufacturers who are significant suppliers to the construction industry.

OSHA ASBESTOS "MANUFACTURING" STANDARD

A public hearing on the proposed revision to the OSHA *Asbestos Standard for the Manufacturing Industry* will not take place before the end of September 1976, at the earliest. It is our understanding that the IIS has been completed by CONSAD Research Corporation and submitted to OSHA for review. Noting the volume of asbestos-containing products used in construction and the obvious effect the economic analysis of impact of the construction proposal will have on the proposed manufacturing standard, AIA/NA has recommended to OSHA that it issue its construction proposal before completing its work on the manufacturing standard and that consolidated hearings be held on the two proposals.

PETITION TO BAN ASBESTOS COMPOUNDS

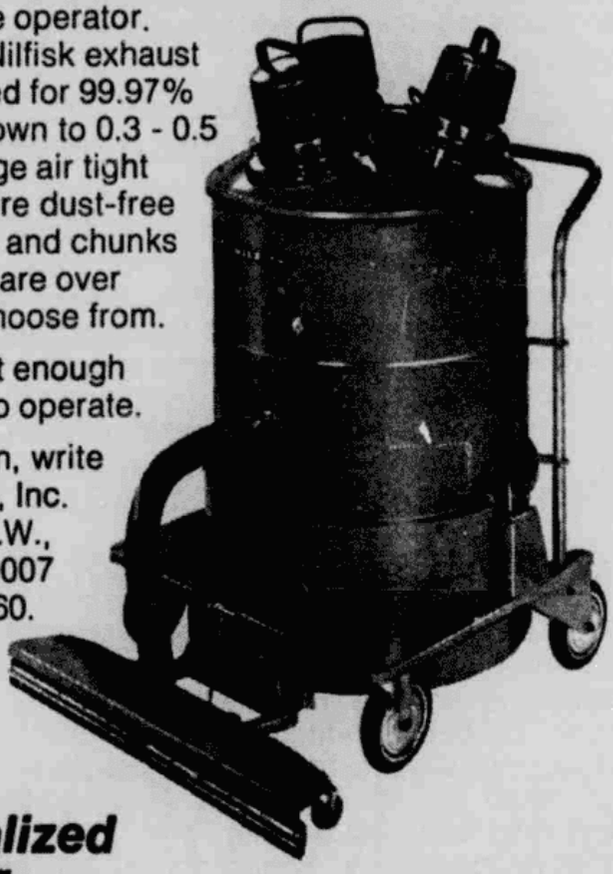
On July 15th the Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., and the Consumers Union of U.S.A., Inc., filed a petition with the Consumer Product Safety Commission *requesting CPSC to issue an order declaring consumer patching compounds containing asbestos as banned hazardous substances.* The plea summarizes scientific evidence that continued use of the compounds (taping, spackling and joint sealants) will expose consumers to the inhalation of asbestos fibers, which will lead to a "significantly higher incidence of cancer." It is demonstrated that no cautionary label would offer adequate protection. . . . CPSC has inquired as to the extent that asbestos-containing compounds are now on the market and has requested background data to show that industry has taken a responsible position. The Commission is aware that AIA/NA had, heretofore, urged a discontinuance of the use of asbestos in craft work modeling materials and that industry is taking its own actions to protect consumers from exposure to asbestos dust created by the use of asbestos-containing products. AIA/NA plans to respond to the

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To meet clean air standards you not only need a centralized dust collector, you also need a decentralized dust collector.

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petition. Other interested parties may submit comments to CPSC.

PRODUCT LIABILITY STUDY

As a result of the findings of a staff study by the Bureau of Domestic Commerce, an *Interagency Task Force*, chaired by the U.S. Department of Commerce, has been *formed to conduct a comprehensive study of product liability problems*. The major concern of the group will be the impact of product liability problems on the economy and on specific industry sectors. It is planned that ultimately product liability insurance coverage will be made available at a cost not unduly burdensome to producers and distributors. Also to be studied are remedies to alleviate product liability problems without adversely affecting safety incentives and user protection. AIA/NA advises that the machine tool manufacturing industry will be the first area of study and that a survey of the asbestos industry is proposed prior to submission of a report to the President's Economic Policy Board, due December 15, 1976.

IMPACT ANALYSES FOR FmHA LOANS

In a major policy revision, the Farmers Home Administration now requires that *environmental assessments and/or Environmental Impact Statements must accompany loan applications* made under all FmHA programs. Insofar as asbestos-cement pipe producers are concerned, the most notable of the program actions requiring environmental assessment are loans in rural areas to construct, enlarge or extend community water, sanitary sewer, storm waste and solid waste disposal systems under the Rural Water and Sewer Grant Program. [Association of Asbestos-Cement Pipe Producers]

MESA PROPOSES "2-FIBER" LIMIT

The Federal Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety Advisory Committee of the Mining Enforcement Safety Administration has proposed to change the *MESA Asbestos Standard* from the present "5-fiber" limitation to a "2 fiber" limit and to use the word "mineral" instead of "asbestos." The definition of "mineral" would include a natural or man-made fiber with a 3-1 aspect ratio and greater than 5 microns in length (less than 5 microns in diameter). The proposal has been referred to the proper subcommittee for study.

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COMPANIES & PRODUCTS

CHANGES AT R/M FRICTION DIVISION

A significant organizational realignment has taken place within RM Friction Materials Company, a division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., and one of the largest makers of friction materials in the world. Effective June 1, the two divisions of RMFM are no longer competing entities. Under the restructuring, the Grey-Rock Division will serve exclusively the heavy-duty industrial brake products markets. The Raybestos Division will serve only the passenger car/light truck aftermarket. The RMFM product line includes brake blocks (½-ton trucks and up), truck sets and segments, clutch facings and a variety of industrial friction materials such as molded rolls and sheets, woven rolls, and folded and compressed lining.

SUPRADUR/JOHNS-MANVILLE PACT

An agreement has been concluded between Supradur Manufacturing Corporation and Johns-Manville Corporation by which the Supradur line of fireproof roofing products will be expanded to include the asbestos-cement roofings previously made by J-M and sold under the J-M Colorbestos label. Two of the J-M brands will be marketed by Supradur under new names: Supra-Slates (formerly J-M Colorbestos Slates) and American Traditional (formerly J-M American Colonial Shingles).

NEW KRUPP TEXTILE FACILITY

Krupp International, Inc. of Harrison, New York, has opened a new textile machinery facility to serve the North American market. Located at Charlotte, North Carolina, the new company will operate as a division of Krupp International, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fried, Krupp GmbH, of Essen, West Germany. One of the world's largest industrial companies, Krupp is best known for high-quality steel production. Before the turn of the century, however, Krupp diversified into other manufacturing areas. It became an active factor in the textile machinery business in 1966. The Krupp machinery line includes carding and open-end spinning machines for all natural and synthetic fibers (including asbestos), drawing frames, ring spinning frames for medium and long staple fibers, and machinery for producing non-woven goods.

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asbestos processors

EXPANDING IN QUÉBEC WHERE THE MAJOR SUPPLIERS OF FIBRE ARE WELL ESTABLISHED DOES OFFER ADVANTAGES THAT YOU SHOULD EXPLORE -- AND QUÉBEC IS WILLING TO ASSIST YOU TO DO JUST THAT.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

The economy continued its upward thrust through the second quarter and there is no evidence to suggest a downturn in the foreseeable future although a slowing in the rate of advance has occurred. Orders for durable goods and for non-defense capital goods showed increases in June, presaging further business expansion in the months to come. Housing continues its disappointingly slow improvement and is lagging well behind other key industries at this stage of the recovery. Spending for new plant and equipment has yet to show real strength and this is a cause for concern for some economists looking ahead a year or more. The theory is that the low level of investment coupled with a continuing growth in consumer demand may result in shortages of productive capacity in late 1977 or early 1978. At that point a burst of capital spending added to already strong demand could cause a repetition of the 1973-74 situation which contributed so heavily to the severity of the most recent recession. Should it become apparent that such a situation were developing, the exercise of strong fiscal and credit restraints would be called for to avoid another debacle.

Economic news took a back seat to political news during July. The nomination of Mr. Carter by the Democrats was greeted with mixed emotions by the business community. Preliminary indications were that the candidate was reasonably conservative but his selection of Mr. Mondale, a Humphrey-type liberal, as his running mate gave cause for reappraisal of his economic philosophy. Since the convention, the candidate's pronouncements have been of such a general nature that it is very difficult to pinpoint his position on major problems such as employment, inflation and energy. In light of the fact that Mr. Carter has more than an outside chance of being our next President, his views are of considerable importance to those responsible for long-range business planning and prompt clarification of certain of his key policies would be most helpful. Action of the stock market since the nomination indicates the uncertainties being felt by investors under present conditions, accentuated by the fact that the Republican nominee is not yet known.

While we are sometimes inclined to exaggerate the importance of the individual elected to the Presidency, there is always an element of uncertainty preceding an election and this element is particularly noticeable in this, the second year of re-

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OVER A QUARTER CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE

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covery from our most severe post-war recession. It seems safe to predict that, no matter who wins the election, the economy will continue to improve for at least another year but it is difficult to overcome the natural hesitancy that businessmen feel when faced with the prospect of a change of administration at just the time when all other signals seem to say "Go."

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

JUNE 1976—Contracts for future construction totaled $10.5-billion in June, just managing to top the year-ago amount. Despite the slight gain, the seasonally-adjusted Dodge Index slipped to 187, 7% below the year's high of 205 in May. However, the Dodge Index averaged 194 for the second quarter of 1976, significantly better than the 179 average recorded for the first quarter of the year or the annual average of 166 reported for 1975. Energy-related projects continue to dominate the current construction picture.

Nonresidential construction statistics in June 1975 included a $1.25-billion oil processing plant located at the northern end of the Trans-Alaska pipeline. Lacking such a uniquely-large project, the nonresidential contract total of $2.8-billion for June 1976 (down 35%) suffers an unfair base for comparison. Actually the nonresidential market, with two quarters of seasonally-adjusted gains under its belt, has clearly made its cyclical turnaround.

Residential contracts totaled $4.2-billion in June, a gain of 34% from the same month in 1975. Now that the single-family homebuilding market is nearly fully recovered, the long-depressed apartment construction market is beginning to move. For the first time in over a year and a half, seasonally-adjusted apartment starts in the second quarter topped 300,000.

Nonbuilding contract awards, valued at $3.6-billion, were valued 18% higher than a year ago, having received a strong boost because of the start of a $1.4-billion nuclear power plant in Southern Illinois.

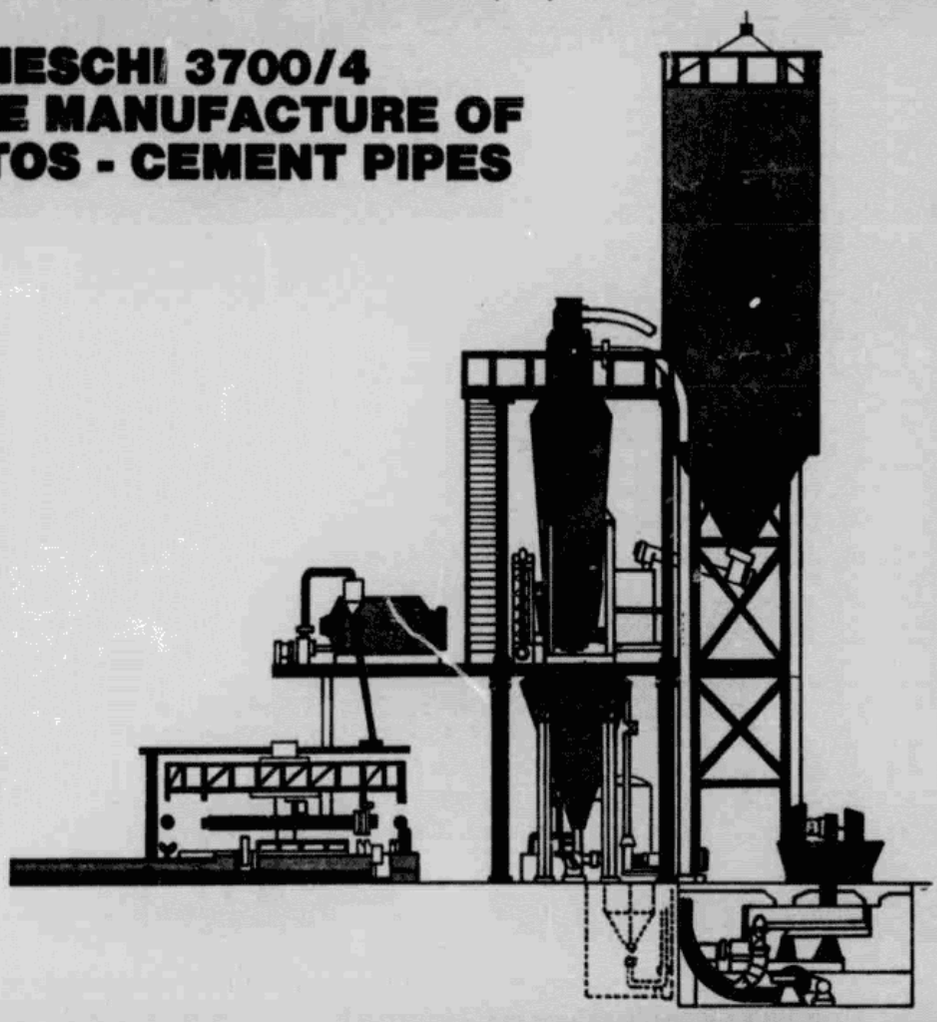
FIRST HALF of 1976—The total value of construction contracts awarded during the first half of 1976 was $51-billion, 10% more than in the first six months a year earlier. The breakdown, by category, shows $14.6-billion for nonresidential building contracts (down 16%); $20.5-billion for residential building (up 41%); and $15.9-billion for nonbuilding construction (up 11%). [F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company]

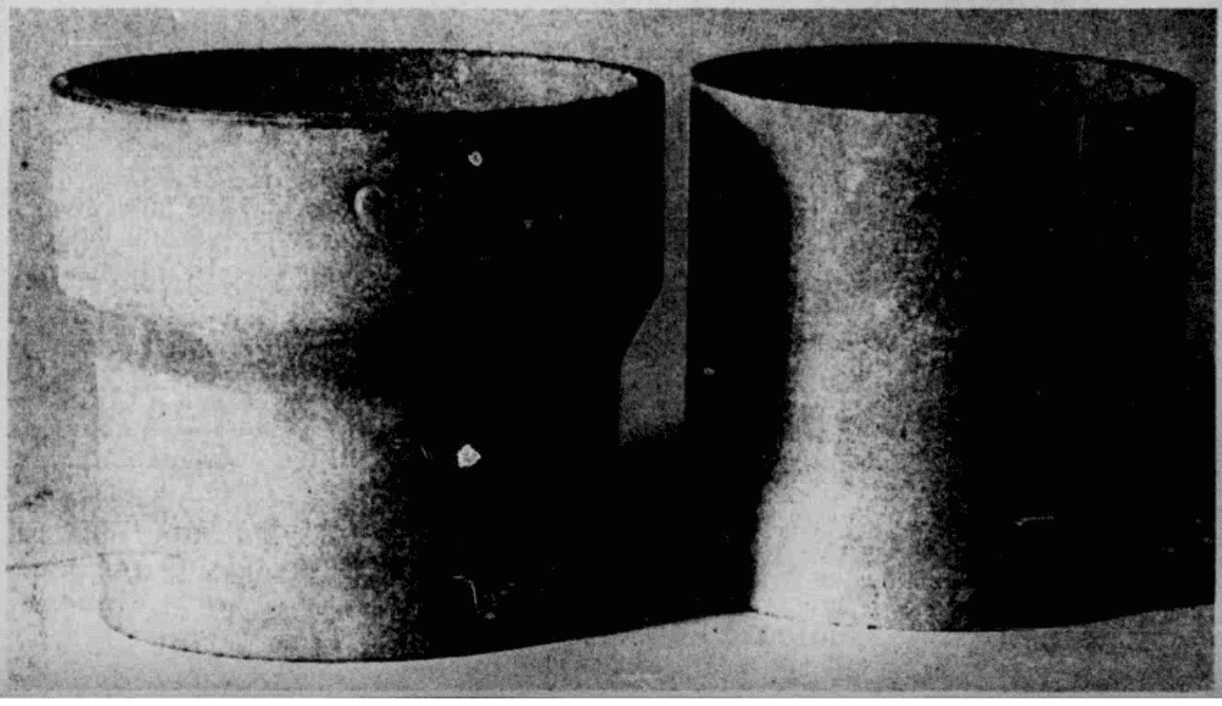
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PRODUCTION—IMPORTS—EXPORTS

WOOD'S REEF PRODUCTION

Chrysotile Corporation of Australia Pty. Ltd. produced 61,151 metric tons of asbestos for the 12-month period from *July 1975-June 1976* at the Wood's Reef asbestos mine and mill at Barraba, New South Wales. Comparable outputs for the preceding three years of operation are: 41,699 tons to June 1975, 41,242 tons to June 1974 and 31,826 tons to June 1973.

CANADIAN FIBER SHIPMENTS

Primary Canadian producers' shipments of asbestos (including tonnage for own use) amounted to 142,531 short tons in *May 1976*, 65,822 tons more than in the same month a year earlier. The cumulative total for the *First Five Months of 1976* was 688,849 tons: 552,606 tons from Quebec plants and 136,243 tons from plants in Newfoundland, Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon. The total for the period January-May 1975 was 470,718 tons. [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

GSA STOCKPILE AWARDS

No bids were received in June by the General Services Administration for asbestos available from the National Stockpile. However, on July 13, 1976, 150 short tons of Amosite were awarded to Huxley Barter Corporation at a cost of $345.00 per ton. As confirmed by the GSA Office of Stockpile Disposal, there remain for sale 24,415 tons of Amosite and 2,375 tons of Crocidolite. Bid openings are held the second Tuesday of each month.

MINERALS YEARBOOK 1974

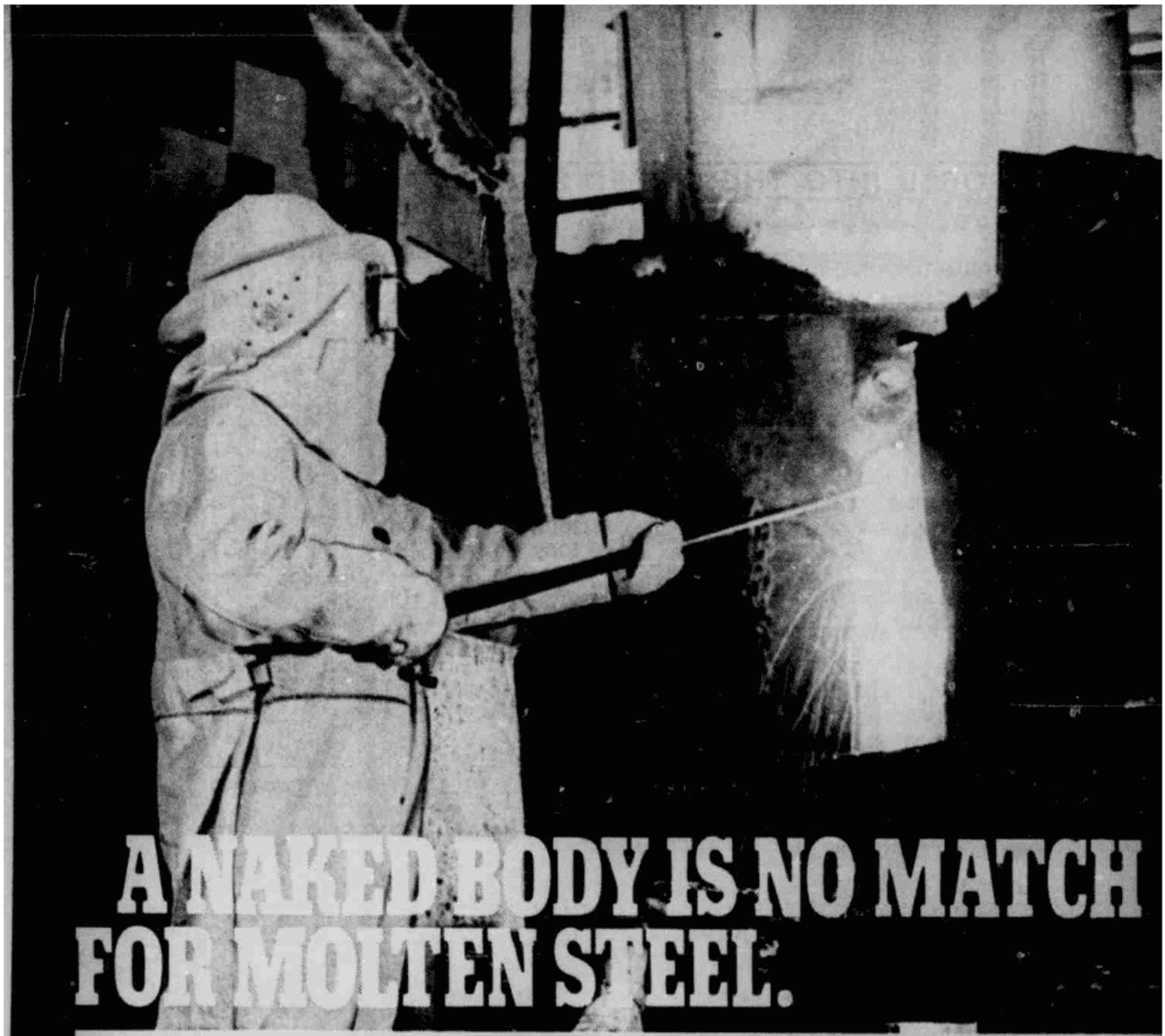
The following production statistics have been reported in various Preprints from the U.S. Bureau of Mines' Minerals Yearbook 1974:

Asbestos Production (Metric Tons)

Country	1974 *	1973	1972	1971
Brazil	61,000	44,868	32,883	19,262
Cyprus	31,456	31,706	29,780	27,697
Finland	5,593	6,337	6,388	10,360
Italy	148,099	149,255	131,272	119,568
Japan	5,000	9,000	14,000	18,000
Korea	5,710	5,707	5,279	2,172
Mexico	5	15	..	..
Thailand	100	83	22	**

* Preliminary
** Not Available

Asbestos Magazine, 1976, August 1976
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A NAKED BODY IS NO MATCH FOR MOLTEN STEEL.

You can imagine the result of having molten steel splashed onto your skin. That is, if you could stand the heat of a steel mill in the first place.

It's obvious why people who work here wear protective clothing. It's also obvious why that clothing is made of asbestos cloth.

Asbestos can stand up to heat that melts steel. It's the only woven material that can. Without it, our millworkers, firemen and others who work in hot places would be virtually naked.

Asbestos. We couldn't live the way we do without it.

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When life depends on it, you use asbestos.

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Canada.

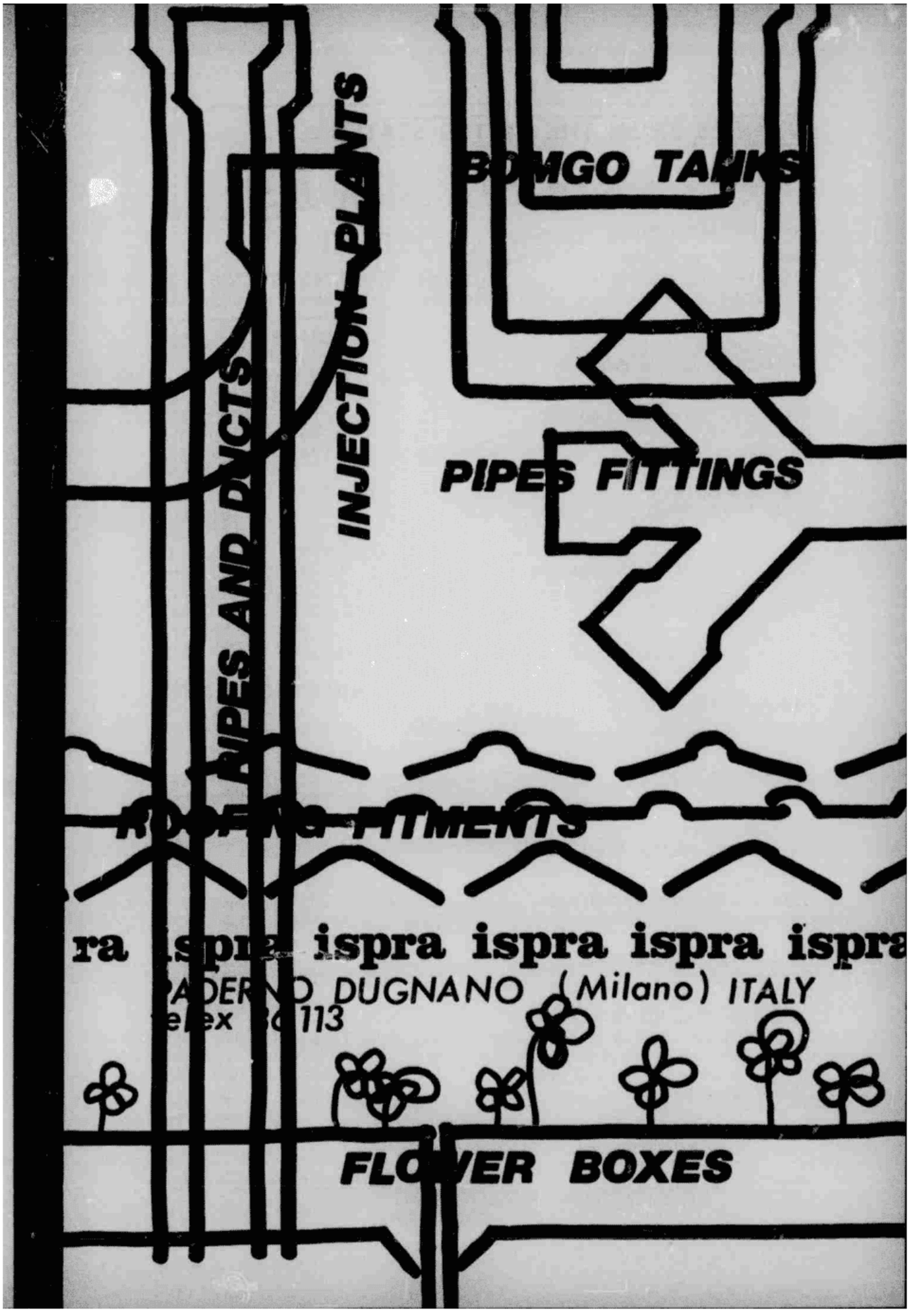
Represented by:
M. Edmond Parly, 82 rue St. Lazare, 75009 Paris, **FRANCE.**
A.A. Brazier & Co. (Asbestos) Ltd., Brosnan House,
Darkes Lane, Potters Bar, Herts. EN6 1DX, **ENGLAND.**
Jos. de & Fils, Av. du Val Fleuri, 19,
B-1180 Bruxelles, **BELGIUM.**
Other representatives world-wide.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

			APRIL 1976
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Amosite, South Africa	s.tons	4	$ 1,868
Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa	s.tons	515	240,250
Chrysotile, Crudes, Mexico	s.tons	199	105,279
Chrysotile, Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	268	164,795
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	50,696	10,121,989
Germany, West	s.tons	801	123,950
Mexico	s.tons	3	641
South Africa	s.tons	33	20,460
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	2,373	408,116
South Africa	s.tons	476	231,262
USSR	s.tons	737	103,961
		56,105	$11,522,571
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	576,702	$ 854,617
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	125,457	12,977
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	1,808,934	229,733
Other asbestos articles		..	452,141
			$ 1,549,468
			JANUARY-APRIL 1976
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Amosite, Canada	s.tons	20	$ 469
South Africa	s.tons	1,151	503,663
Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa	s.tons	3,626	1,749,360
Chrysotile, Crudes, Canada	s.tons	207	95,007
Mexico	s.tons	199	105,279
Rhodesia	s.tons	516	540,988
Chrysotile, Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	1,385	1,007,241
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	192,179	38,366,814
Germany, West	s.tons	1,086	202,826
Mexico	s.tons	10	2,303
South Africa	s.tons	363	197,504
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	5,225	877,643
Germany, West	s.tons	823	179,840
South Africa	s.tons	833	369,957
USSR	s.tons	2,903	502,193
		210,526	$44,701,087
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	2,402,611	$ 3,311,613
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	1,525,188	160,861
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	5,322,669	817,581
Other asbestos articles		..	1,928,712
			$ 6,218,767

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INJECTION PLANTS
PIPES AND DUCTS
PIPES FITTINGS
ispra ispra ispra ispra ispra
DUGNANO (Milano) ITALY
FLOWER BOXES

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

APRIL 1976

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Fibers not further processed than beaten, washed or graded to length	s.tons	2,765	$ 838,870
Waste and refuse	s.tons	2,859	562,392
		5,624	$ 1,401,262
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
A-C shingles & clapboard	Lb	3,005,170	$ 477,572
Other a-c fiber-cement articles	Lb	3,424,212	560,813
Gaskets	Lb	71,269	119,601
Packing	Lb	302,174	797,297
Heat or sound insulation		..	358,293
Textiles & yarns	Lb	1,041,612	495,864
Protective clothing		..	63,380
Mfrs. other than friction materials		..	1,177,698
Clutch facings & linings for auto. use	No	22,924	45,348
Other clutch facings & linings	No	7,294	26,736
Brake linings for automotive use	Lb	860,459	748,571
Other brake linings	Lb	225,652	213,588
			$ 5,084,761

JANUARY-APRIL 1976

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Fibers not further processed than beaten, washed or graded to length	s.tons	8,048	$ 2,380,614
Waste and refuse	s.tons	8,719	2,036,128
		16,767	$ 4,416,742
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
A-C shingles & clapboard	Lb	10,684,834	$ 1,706,351
Other a-c fiber-cement articles	Lb	8,248,585	1,583,301
Gaskets	Lb	282,697	544,816
Packing	Lb	1,393,076	3,063,866
Heat or sound insulation		..	1,206,315
Textiles & yarns	Lb	4,273,003	2,116,251
Protective clothing		..	315,674
Mfrs. other than friction materials		..	3,787,138
Clutch facings & linings for auto. use	No	212,360	371,580
Other clutch facings & linings	No	92,426	70,663
Brake linings for automotive use	Lb	3,485,013	2,947,828
Other brake linings	Lb	750,487	780,120
			$18,493,903

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Producers of

Raw Asbestos Crudes

& Fibres



Sales Representatives

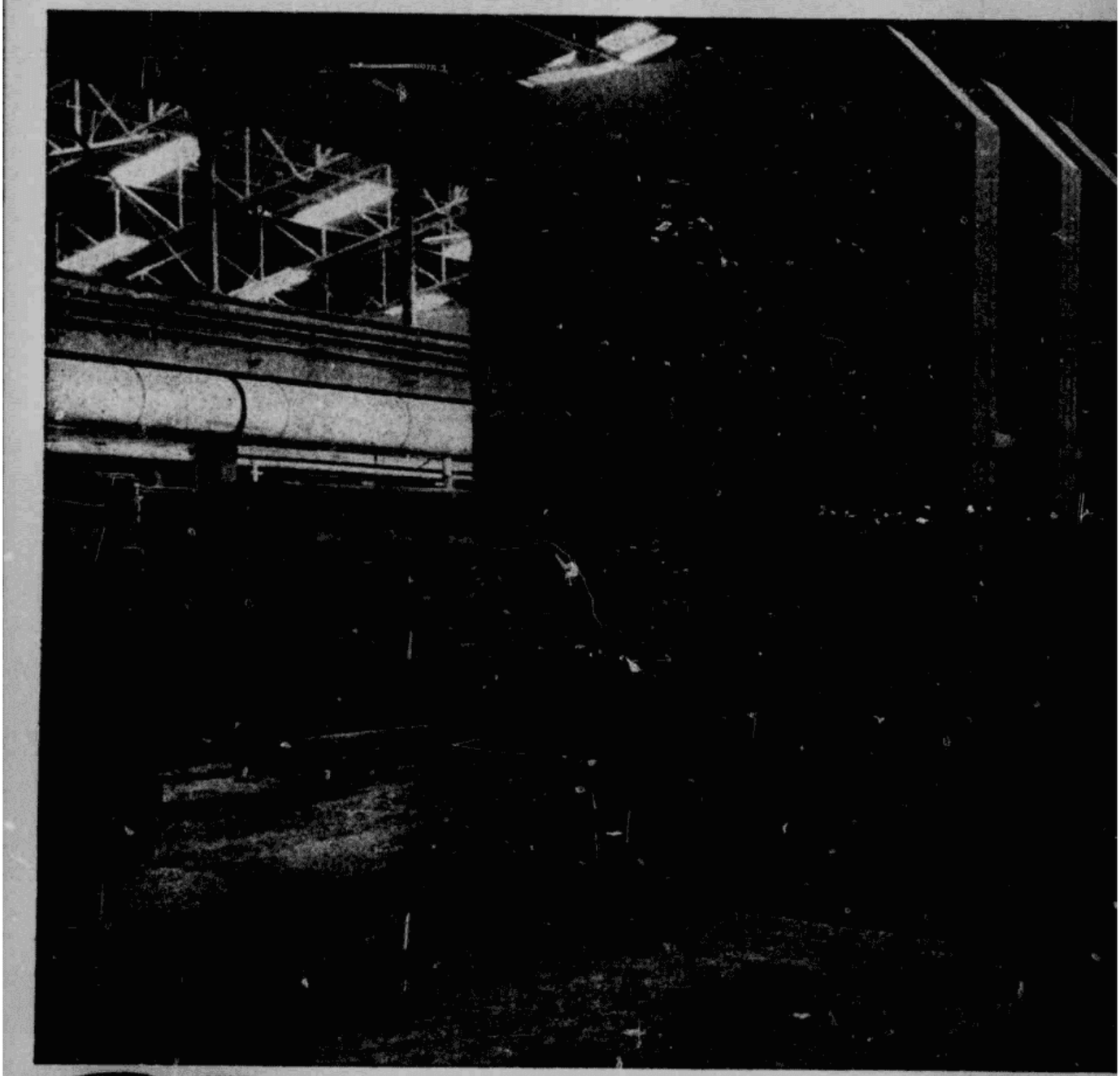
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Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited

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Our Program
for the
Asbestos-Cement
Industry

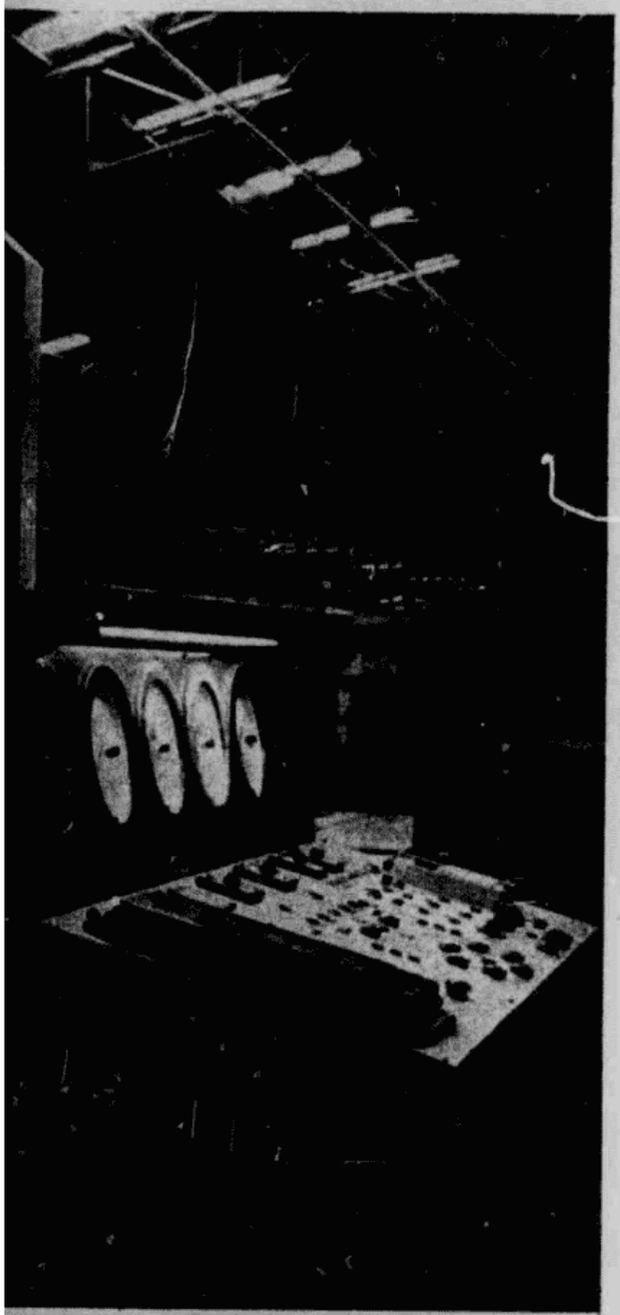
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production pl
manufacture



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of:



flat and corrugated asbestos-cement sheets,
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compound boards for prefabricated houses,
window sills,
stairs and other asbestos-cement products,
hydraulic presses for asbestos-cement sheets hydraulic punching presses for the manufacture of small size shingles out of asbestos-cement hydraulic pipe testing presses;
fully automatic pressing lines for the production of high-compressed asbestos-cement sheets,
fully automatic pressing lines for laminating of flat asbestos-cement sheets

12000 tons press for the production of asbestos-cement sheets size of finished sheets: 1600 x 4000 mm

amp

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D-415 Krefeld / Germany

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EXPORTS FROM CANADA

From: Statistics Canada

APRIL 1976
Short Tons

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	CRUDE	MILLED GP 3	MILLED GP 4&5	SHORTS GP 6-9
Western Europe	..	1,069	19,847	13,027
Eastern Europe	..	..	460	160
Middle East	..	164	385	870
Africa	..	..	810	700
Asia	..	92	6,259	9,132
Oceania	..	5	4,991	584
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	211	6,854	2,665
United States	..	627	12,439	45,871
	..	2,168	52,045	73,009

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *April 1976* was 127,222 short tons, valued at $34,799,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	$ 334,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	169,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	664,000
Other basic asbestos products	251,000
	$1,418,000

JANUARY-APRIL 1976

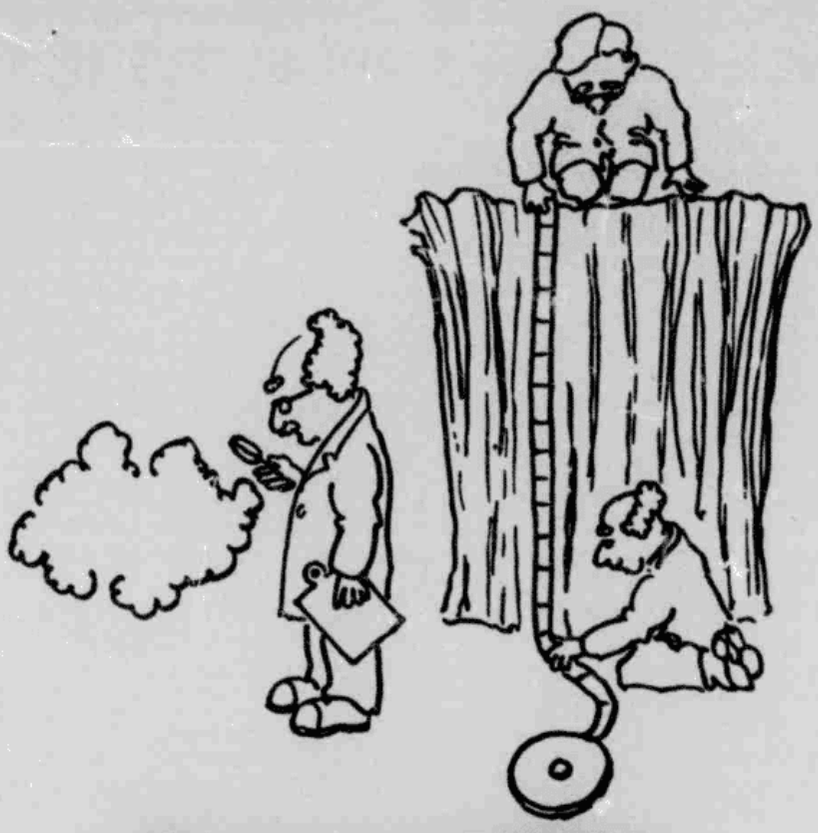
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	CRUDE	MILLED GP 3	MILLED GP 4&5	SHORTS GP 6-9
Western Europe	..	3,725	90,826	57,059
Eastern Europe	..	394	5,427	742
Middle East	..	215	4,501	2,457
Africa	..	..	2,801	2,679
Asia	..	343	27,403	42,808
Oceania	..	5	15,795	2,372
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	794	26,186	11,783
United States	20	2,209	47,142	148,034
	20	7,685	220,081	267,934

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *January-April 1976* was 495,720 short tons, valued at $141,553,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	$ 857,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	578,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	2,323,000
Other basic asbestos products	766,000
	$4,524,000

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Amosite from Cape

With its outstanding filtration characteristics, Amosite in asbestos cement products improves drainage, speeds production.
Its longer fibres add flexibility and strength and for insulation there is nothing better.
Of course, much of this depends on the suitability of the fiberisation techniques employed. And on the application of the right amphibole fibre for the job—two very special good reasons for contacting Cape, the world's largest producers. Our technical service people will be happy to advise on any aspect.

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Tel: Uxbridge (89) 37111

N. American Asbestos Corp.,
Suite 2950,
150 N. Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Tel: (312) 726 8515

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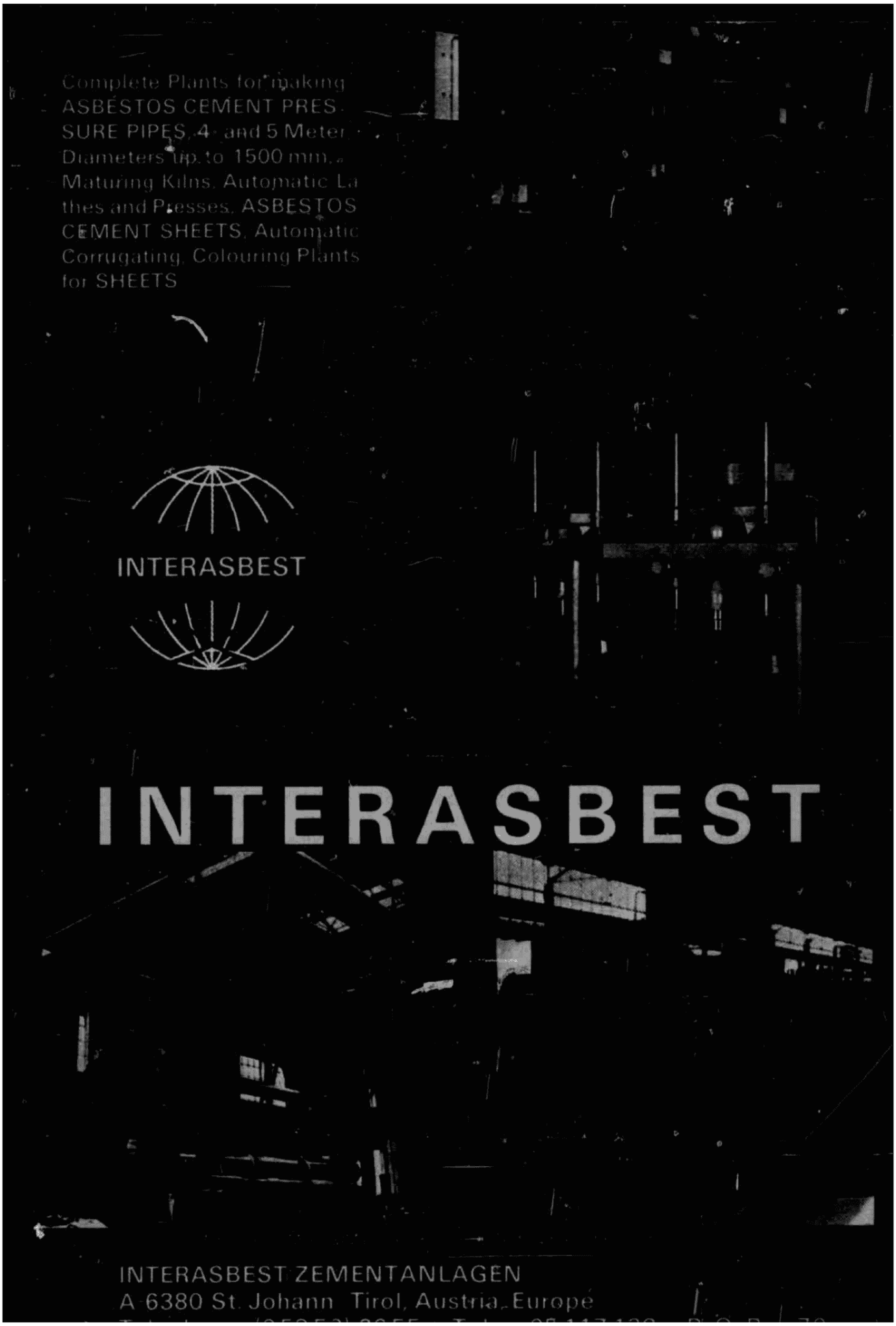
MINERAL FACTS & PROBLEMS 1975

According to the Asbestos Chapter of "Mineral Facts and Problems, 1975 Edition," authored by R. A. Clifton and issued by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the United States' claim of being the world's largest consumer of asbestos is possibly no longer valid, as the USSR likely consumes as much or more. A fast growth rate in the use of asbestos continues in the developing countries. The construction industry is the major consumer of asbestos, using the fibers in such products as asbestos-cement pipes and sheets, roofing and flooring products, paints and caulking. . . . Canada is the leading contributor to U.S. asbestos imports (about 95%; all Chrysotile). The Republic of South Africa ranks second and supplies all of the U.S. demand for Crocidolite and Amosite. . . . Asbestos reserves could well be in danger of depletion by the year 2000 at the forecast rate of consumption, if the "find" rate of new sources does not increase. Canada should remain the world's leading asbestos producer as activity continues high in the exploration for and evaluation and development of asbestos deposits. The U.S. shows no signs of abating its demand for asbestos. . . . There are several new inorganic fibers available but they pose no serious threat to major asbestos markets. The present, and possibly chronic, world shortage, coupled with a growing demand/reserve ratio, suggest the need for research to find adequate substitutes. . . . USBM reports that in 1974 the world had the capacity to produce 4,596,000 short tons of Chrysotile asbestos and projects that by 1980 the figure will be 5,661,000 tons, as follows:

Production Capacity (Short Tons)

Variety & Source	1974	1980
Chrysotile		
Canada	2,047,000	2,567,000
Mexico	..	50,000
United States	158,000	55,000
Argentina	1,000	1,000
Brazil	46,000	70,000
Australia	73,000	100,000
USSR	1,482,000	1,900,000
Other Europe	217,000	250,000
Rhodesia	100,000	100,000
South Africa	79,000	100,000
Other Africa	49,000	56,000
China (PRC)	250,000	300,000
Other Asia	94,000	112,000
Chrysotile Total	4,596,000	5,661,000
Crocidolite Total	215,000	221,000
Amosite Total	120,000	130,000
World Total/All Varieties	4,931,000	6,012,000

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Complete Plants for making ASBESTOS CEMENT PRESSURE PIPES, 4- and 5 Meter Diameters up to 1500 mm, Maturing Kilns, Automatic Lathes and Presses, ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS, Automatic Corrugating, Colouring Plants for SHEETS
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A-6380 St. Johann Tirol, Austria, Europe

THE MINING SCENE

BRAZIL INCREASES PRODUCTION

The Chrysotile asbestos mine at Cana Brava, 160 miles northwest of Brasilia, accounts for some 95% of Brazil's total asbestos production. It is operated by *S.A. Mineracao de Amianto* (SAMA) which, in turn, is jointly owned by asbestos-cement manufacturers *S.A. Tubos Brasilit* and *Industrias Eternit S.A.* . . . Operations began in 1967 with an output of 1,000 metric tons of fiber. Annual production has increased rapidly—to 43,000 tons in 1973, 60,000 tons in 1974 and 72,000 tons in 1975. Projections are 110,000 tons for this year and 115,000 tons by 1979. All of the production is for domestic consumption by over 50 industrial firms. Asbestos reserves are estimated at 50-million tons of rock containing ± 7% fiber (3.5-million tons of fiber). . . . To date SAMA has invested some $15-million in its modern facilities at Cana Brava. It currently has 900 employees. Most of its mining equipment was imported from the United States and nearly all of the mill equipment came from Italy. [U.S. Department of State]

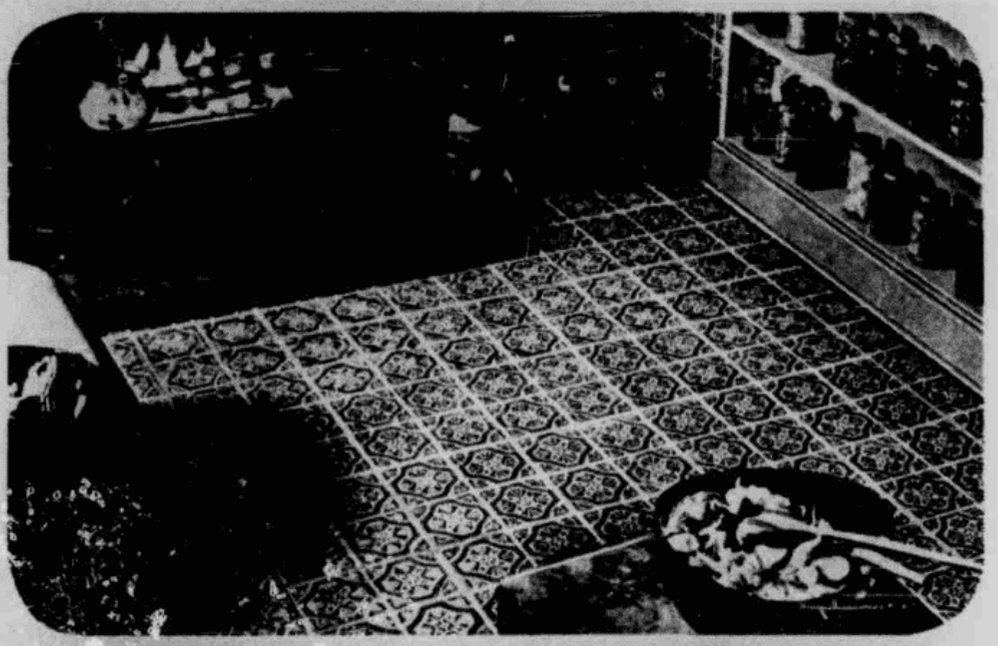
SPINNING FIBER FOUND IN ONTARIO

Talisman Mines Ltd. and *The Shield Development Co. Ltd.* have agreed to a joint venture for the exploration and development of an asbestos-bearing property discovered in the Rush Lake-Horwood Lake area, Newtown Township, Northern Ontario. Shield and Talisman's 50%-owned Algoma-Talisman Minerals subsidiary will participate in the venture on a 50-50 basis after Shield spends $250,000 for initial exploration and development. . . . The asbestos showing was actually uncovered last fall by *Hollinger Mines Ltd.* It straddles the boundary between Hollinger's Rundle Gold Mines property and a large acreage held by Algoma-Talisman. Subsequently, Algoma-Talisman found five separate showings of asbestos mineralization along a length of just over 1,600 feet commencing some 2,200 feet west of the Hollinger line. Indications are that some of the fiber is as long as 1½" and is of spinning grade.

WOODSREEF DRILLS AT BARYULGIL

Woodsreef Mines Ltd. has announced the results of an initial diamond drilling program just completed by wholly-owned subsidiary, *Yulgilbar Exploration Ltd.*, at its mining leases located about a mile south of the village of Baryulgil, in the Grafton District of New South Wales, Australia. The 587.2-meter (about 1900 feet) program was completed in three holes and samples have been tested at Woodsreef's core laboratory to determine Chrysotile asbestos values. The methods used to determine the values were the same as those used in computing the ore reserves and values of the asbestos property at Wood's Reef, near Barraba. The corresponding average value for proven ore reserves at Barraba was $10.72. . . . Further fiber testing will be done and addi-

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WHEN COLOR IS CRITICAL...
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Remarkably light in color, Lake Asbestos short fibres are the ideal reinforcing material for white or light-tone products. Use them in floor tiles, texture paints, caulking compounds, paper, and window glazing . . . wherever reinforcement and color are important.

Lake Asbestos short fibres have good bulking properties. You get more surface area into products to give them extra reinforcement against abrasion and impact.

For more information write: Technical Service Department, Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd., Black Lake, Quebec, Canada. Or see our representative near you.

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Los Angeles, San Francisco

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A subsidiary of **ASARCO**

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tional, more-extensive drilling will be necessary to prove an economically-viable orebody.

C.J-M OPENS TALC MINE NEAR TIMMINS

Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. is bringing into production a new talc facility in Penhorwood Township, about 45 miles southwest of Timmins in Northern Ontario. The operation is entirely separate from C.J-M's former Reeves Asbestos Mine which was closed last year. Initially, annual production is estimated at 20,000 to 30,000 tons. Output will be marketed primarily to the papermaking industry in Canada, although sales are also anticipated to the United States. The talc will be separated at the mine site and the concentrate will be trucked to Timmins for drying and grinding. It is said that a prime feature of the talc ore is that it is completely free of Tremolite. [The Northern Miner]

ASARCO DISCUSSES ABITIBI PROPERTY

It has been reported that *Brinco Ltd.* and *Asarco Incorporated* have begun preliminary discussions to explore the possibility of reaching satisfactory commercial arrangements which could lead to the development of the "A" asbestos deposit of *Abitibi Asbestos Mining Co. Ltd.*, in Maizarets Township, near Amos, in Northwestern Quebec. Under an agreement with Abitibi Asbestos, Brinco has been investigating the property since 1972. The latest estimate of the cost to bring the project into production is $292-million based on an annual output of 220,000 tons of fiber.

PATHFINDER RECALCULATES

Because of major price increases for asbestos fiber since 1973, *Pathfinder Resources Ltd.* plans to recalculate indicated ore reserves at its asbestos property in Cleveland Township, Quebec. Three years ago, three large separate zones of asbestos fiber-bearing material were outlined as having 49-million tons of drill-indicated ore. According to news reports, Pathfinder is engaged in a $70,000 "best efforts" offering.

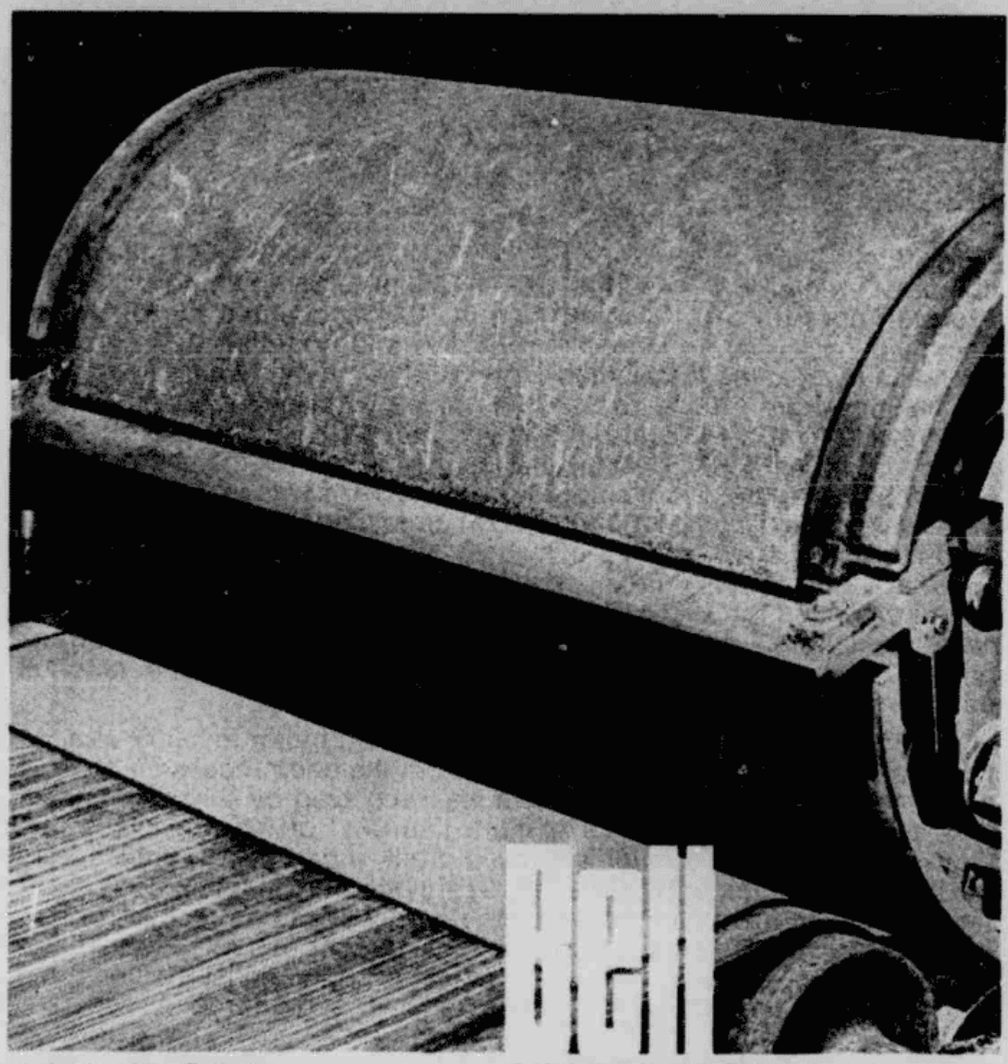
NEW MEXICAN MINING LAW

The U.S. Bureau of Mines advises that new mining laws were recently issued by the Government of Mexico. Those interested in securing an English-translated copy (US $50.00 plus postage and handling), should contact Vera Murray-Campbell, Edison 11-501, Mexico 1, D.F. Mexico.

—ASBESTOS WELCOMES THE FOLLOWING NEW ADVERTISERS—

HUTTER & SCHRANTZ AG, page 2
QUEBEC DEPT. OF INDUSTRY & COMMERCE, page 15

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▲ Accumulator Roll with automatic cutter for cutting sheets up to 20 mm thickness.
Adaptable to existing sheet machines

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Pipe machines for high pressure pipes
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Cutting-off lathes
Presses for water pressure test

Auxiliary Equipment
Waterring vacuum pumps

Experience for decades are guarantee of well-devised and reliably working machines

ANNUAL REPORTS—1975

BBA GROUP LTD.

External sales in 1975 for BBA Group Ltd. reached £78.8-million compared with £66.6-million in 1974 and £38.5-million in 1971. Direct exports from BBA's U.K. companies in 1975 accounted for 28.3% of total sales, showing an increase of 31.2% and, together with sales by overseas companies, accounted for 65.8% of overall Group sales. The net balance from trading rose 29.9% to £9.8-million. After an almost similar depreciation charge but a lower interest cost, net profit before tax rose 58.1% in 1975 to £6.3-million. Overseas companies provided 61.9% of this figure. Profit before taxation in 1974 was £4-million and in 1971 was £3.7-million. Profit after taxation totaled £3.1-million in 1975, £1.8-million in 1974 and £2-million in 1971. Capital expenditures in 1975, at £2.8-million, were close to those of 1974 and £4.6-million has been authorized for 1976. The results for 1975 were better than forecast, mainly because trading conditions in the automotive market improved in the second half of the year and BBA was in position to take full advantage of its increased manufacturing efficiency.

Friction & Anti-Friction Materials—The world motor industry was far from buoyant in 1975 but it did emerge from the deep recession of 1974 and a 15% increase in overall sales was achieved by this segment of BBA's business. Profit was 78% more than that of the previous year. Mintex Ltd. produced a much improved profit, a particularly satisfactory result since requirements in the United Kingdom for original equipment remained low throughout most of the year. This was more than offset, however, by strong demand from the replacement market. . . . Textar GmbH in West Germany, benefited from several situations, including the fact that the German vehicle industry has not suffered as deep a recession as in other West European countries. . . . Textar's work on setting up a brake lining factory in Poland is progressing well. . . . BBA Automotive France S.A. fared much better in 1975 than in 1974. . . . The general economic downturn in Europe severely affected Spain and Frenos y Embragues S.A. suffered the first loss in its 24-year existence. . . . Continuing difficult market conditions in Australia were felt by BBA's associated company, Bendix Mintex Pty. Ltd. Nonetheless, action taken by the management resulted in profits similar to those of the previous year. . . . Although Frima Holdings Ltd., in the Republic of South Africa, experienced a loss in the early part of the year, it subsequently traded at a profit. . . . In Canada, the automotive side of Mintex Federal Ltd. had a difficult year. Severe competition was offered by low-priced imports from the United States. However, production of disc brake pads continued to expand. . . . Cantex Corporation, a U.S. subsidiary, just failed to break even for the year, owing to the slackening in U.S. demand for automotive products.

Industrial Products & Other Activities—Overall sales increased 25% and profit before tax rose 34%. . . . In the U.K., Scandura Ltd. reached a record-level sales volume and profit was increased. Growth

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was achieved in both home and export markets, mainly attributable to the demand for heavy conveyor belting. Sovex Marshall Ltd., designers and makers of mechanical handling systems and equipment in the U.K., achieved a satisfactory turnover during its first year of combined operation, but a trading loss was incurred owing largely to unsatisfactory pricing of old contracts. Because the intake of new orders has been less than sales, a decision has been reached to reduce production capacity. Consequently the Billesdon Works have been closed and manufacturing facilities are now concentrated at Carlton, Nottingham. . . . In the U.S., Scandura Inc. again had an excellent year, both in the mining and the industrial belting markets. Considerable success has been achieved in the development of belting specifically for U.S. industrial applications. . . . Mintex Federal Ltd., trading under the name of Scandura Canada, also improved its sales and profits.

Health & Safety—The BBA Group Industrial Health Unit was established in 1959 and has been getting valuable results from research into health problems arising from the handling of asbestos fiber. The Unit plays an important role in monitoring the health of BBA employees and their working environment. For many years the Group has given continuous attention to dust control at its factories where asbestos is processed. In the U.K., BBA sees that conditions meet the standards required by the U.K. Asbestos Regulations of 1969 and issues detailed statements to all employees to ensure the identification of all known hazards and the communication to all concerned of appropriate safety precautions and procedures. In addition, BBA works constantly toward developing products which are safer to manufacture and to use.

ADVOCATE MINES LTD.

Net income in 1975 for Advocate Mines Ltd. was $709,247 compared with $2-million in 1974 and $1.8-million in 1971. The latest year showed a low net income because of less-than-expected fiber production due to lower mine ore recovery. This was the result of the inability, because of slope stability problems, to open up high-grade ore in the west zone to improve the blend of ore. By year-end, however, the development project was sufficiently advanced to supply high-grade ore. Operations in 1975 generated $2.2-million. Working capital decreased to $3-million at year-end compared with $3.6-million a year earlier.

Report of the Manager—In its report as manager of Advocate's operations at Baie Verte, Newfoundland, Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. advised that 69,600 tons of A-25 and A-35 fiber were produced in 1975 compared with 79,986 tons in 1974 and 75,721 tons in 1971. The value of fiber produced was $21,389,000 in 1975, $18,249,000 in 1974 and $13,946,000 in 1971. Waste-to-Ore ratio was 2.9:1 in 1975 and 3.13:1 in 1974 and recovery mine ore was 2.85% in 1975 and 3.73% in 1974. Fiber shipments totaled 63,787 tons in 1975 against 75,941 tons in 1974. Inventories remained high throughout the year due to the large

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amount of re-feed fiber. At year-end, fiber inventory was 22,068 tons, approximately 6,000 tons higher than at the end of 1974. At net realizable value, fiber inventory was $6,421,145 in 1975 compared with $3,698,040 in 1974. Ore reserves at year-end 1975 were calculated at 50,091,000 tons, against 51,415,000 tons in 1974 and 57,332,000 tons in 1971.

Pit Equipment—Machines received in 1975 included a 6-cubic-yard and a 10-cubic-yard front-end loader, a 45R rotary drill, a mobile secondary drill and a D-8 bulldozer. Because of a program beginning in 1976 to increase waste tonnage removal, orders have been placed for a 15-cubic-yard front-end loader, a 12-cubic-yard electric shovel and eight 100-ton trucks.

Environmental Control—In 1975, the Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy changed its method of measuring asbestos dust emissions and is now using the membrane filter method. Because of increased emphasis placed on environmental control, dust surveys are showing a decided improvement. Both Federal and Provincial environmentalists made several visits to Advocate's plant and have commented favorably on the planned program for control of dust emissions.

SUPRADUR MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

For the year ended December 31, 1975, Supradur reports that sales rose to a record $24.4-million, 12% over the previous year. After adjustments for foreign currency exchange fluctuations, net profit after tax amounted to $1.2-million or $1.17 per share ($1.4-million or $1.41 per share in 1974). The year continued to reflect unsettled business conditions, both in the U.S. and abroad.

SIDING & ROOFING—Supradur increased its domestic sales of mineral fiber siding and roofing products in 1975. Margins were not entirely satisfactory, but, effective early in 1976, prices were raised so that an improvement in earnings for this product group can be expected for this year. Sales to overseas markets increased in 1975 as a result of expansion of markets and aggressive promotion of new products. Profit margins on the export business were lower than in 1974 as a result of higher costs, recessionary influences and, above all, keen price competition. In the U.S., Supradur sells its products through a sales force and manufacturers' representatives. The materials are used in new residential single-family and multiple-family housing and for remodeling and renovation of existing homes. In 1975, total production and shipments from the facility at Wind Gap, Pennsylvania, represented a new record. Export sales and foreign operations, conducted through Suprawall Corporation, VSG Ambit Vertriebs A.G. and Hambau G.m.b.H., continued on a favorable level.

In addition to siding and roofing materials, Supradur produces precast and prestressed concrete products, precision sheet metal components and heating and air-conditioning equipment and accessories.

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J. G. Gauthier, P. Eng.

KILBORN ENGINEERING LTD. ANNOUNCEMENT

J. T. Dew, President and Chief Executive Officer of Kilborn Engineering Ltd., is pleased to announce the election of J. G. Gauthier, P.Eng. as Vice-President and Managing Director of Kilborn (Que.) Ltee.

Mr. Gauthier heads the newly created Montreal based facilities from which engineering and construction management services will be provided for the Quebec area and specialized services in the asbestos field internationally.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

July 20, 1976

Abitibi Asbestos	C$1.24
Advocate Mines	C$2.50
Armstrong Cork	27½
Armst Cork (pfd 3.75)	49½
Asarco	17½
Asbestos Corporation	C$30.00
Bendix	42½
Carlisle	14⅞
Cassiar Asbestos	C$5.625
CertainTeed	17⅝
Charter Conso	pence 145
Colt Industries	53¼
Colt (pfd 1.60)	28⅜
Colt (pfd 4.25)	75
Conwest	C$3.50
Flintkote	18⅛
F-kote (pfd-A 4.50)	59
F-kote (pfd-B 2.25)	28½
GAF Corporation	14¾
GAF (pfd 1.20)	20½
Gulf & Western	24⅜
G&W (pfd 3.87)	96½
G&W (pfd 5.75)	70½
IC Industries	19⅞
IC Ind (pfd 6)	90
IC Ind (pfd 3.50)	40¼
Jim Walter Corporation	32⅞
Jim Walter (pfd 1)	11
Jim Walter (pfd 1.60)	35½
Johns-Manville	30¾
Kennecott Copper	34¼
Maremont	18⅜
McAdam Mining	C$.38
National Gypsum	14⅞
Pathfinder	C$.37
Porter (pfd 5.50)	67
Raybestos-Manhattan	31¾
Rio Algom	C$35.75
Royal Industries	8⅛
Supradur	Bid 4¼; Asked 4¾
Union Carbide	65⅛
United Asbestos Inc.	3 15/16
Woodsreef Minerals	C$.81

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MEN ON THE MOVE

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

New appointments made by Asbestos Corporation are *G. A. McCammon* as Vice President-Finance, *J. W. McCarvill* as Vice President-Corporate Planning, and *Gaston Burke* as Vice President-Industrial Relations. . . . *Herman Devriese* was named Manager of Product Research and Development, with headquarters at Thetford Mines, Quebec. Previous positions held by Mr. Devriese were Chief Research & Development Engineer, Plant Manager at Nordenham, West Germany, and Maintenance Superintendent at the King Beaver Mine.

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

Nicholas Gritzuk has been appointed Chairman of the Board, succeeding *John D. Christian*, retired. Mr. Gritzuk has had many years of association with Cassiar and is Senior Mining Engineer with Newmont Mining Corporation, New York City. . . . *Anthony T. Kana* was named Secretary-Treasurer of Cassiar. He joined the company in 1973 as Comptroller and is a Chartered Accountant and a graduate geologist. . . . *Charles R. Elliott* has retired as Secretary of Cassiar, as Chairman and a Director of Conwest Exploration Company Ltd. and as an Officer and a Director of Conwest's associated companies. He remains active as a Director of Cassiar.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

Noel W. Hendry was appointed Division General Manager-Mining. He is well known in the Industry as a respected authority on asbestos. Mr. Hendry's former responsibilities in Marketing and Sales for J-M's Asbestos Fibre Division have been assumed by *Dimitry Poutiatine* who continues to hold the title Director-AFD Sales.

TURNER & NEWALL LTD.

P. W. C. Griffith became Chairman of T&N on August 1st, succeeding *Sir Ralph Bateman* who retired the end of July. Mr. Griffith joined Engineering Components Ltd. in 1946 and was named its Chairman and Joint Managing Director in 1968. He was elected a Director of T&N in 1968 and a Joint Managing Director in 1972. . . . Recent appointments at TBA Industrial Products Ltd. include *N. Rhodes* as a Director and General Manager of the Asbestos Textiles Division and *W. J. Clough* as a Director and General Manager of the Sealing Materials Division. . . . *W. A. Burgess* was named a Director and General Manager of the Engineering Materials Division of TAC Construction Materials Ltd.

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to . . .

Raymond H. Herzog, Chairman of the Board & Chief Executive Officer, 3M Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, September 15.

William B. Quinn, Director of Marketing Services, RM Friction Materials Company, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, September 15.

Chester E. Shepperly, Sr. Vice President, Building Materials Group, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, September 15.

William L. VanDerbeek, Sr. Vice President, Asbestos Fiber, Mining, Canadian Products and Pipe Divisions, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, September 15.

John Blondeau, Central Regional Manager, Carey-Canadian Mines Ltd., Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17.

D. Michael Pearson, Chairman, BBA Group Ltd., Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, England, September 18.

W. W. Oughtred, President & Chief Executive Officer, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, September 19.

Philip M. Malouf, Chairman of the Board & Chief Executive Officer, United Asbestos Inc., Montreal, Quebec, September 21.

Donald E. Meads, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, CertainTeed Corporation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, September 23.

Richard F. Dooley, Vice President, United Asbestos Inc., Montreal, Quebec, September 24.

G. Gagnon, Mill Superintendent, Cassiar Mine, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Cassiar, British Columbia, September 24.

Win Brown, Vice President, MacArthur Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, September 25.

Robert M. Gordon, President & Chief Operating Officer, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, September 25.

H. Leonard Falle, Vice President, Atlas Asbestos Company, Montreal, Quebec, September 26.

S. J. McDuff, Vice President & General Manager, Pipe Division, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, September 26.

D. W. Jaquays, President, Jaquays Mining Corporation, Phoenix, Arizona, September 27.

John G. Cole, Mine Manager, Advocate Mines Ltd., Baie Verte, Newfoundland, October 5.

Robert B. Pilmer, President, Garlock of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, and Amiante de Sherbrooke Lte., Sherbrooke, Quebec, October 7.

Robert H. Feeney, Director, Divisional Advertising, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, October 8.

Edward A. Schuman, Product Manager-Sheet Packing, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, October 9.

G. P. Osterloh, Managing Director, Putten's Asbestos Corporation, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa, October 10.

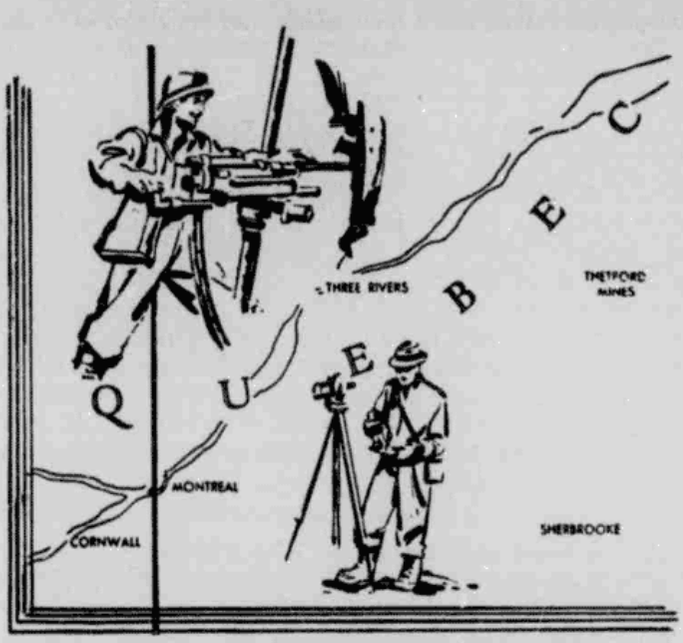
E. L. Alexander, Sales Director, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Singapore, October 11.

J. G. Berry, General Manager and a Director, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, October 11.

H. R. Fraser, Product Manager-Transite Pipe, Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., Port Credit, Ontario, October 12.

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LITERATURE OF INTEREST

(Photocopies of most of the following articles and papers are available from this Magazine at 20¢ per page.)

MANUAL ON STATISTICAL PLANNING AND ANALYSIS FOR FATIGUE EXPERIMENTS—A publication of the American Society for Testing and Materials which explains the basic terminology and fundamental concepts of planned experiments; its major thrust is that planned fatigue experiments involve an understanding of two basic factors: the test program objective and the role of various test program constraints on the resultant organizational structure. [STP 588; 157 pages; available through ASBESTOS or direct from ASTM; $15.00 in the United States, add 3% for shipments to Canada and Mexico and 5% for mailing to all other countries]

DEVELOPMENT OF METHOD TO MEASURE WEAR ON RESILIENT FLOORING—Report of work done by the ASTM F06.33 Task Group on Abrasion and Wear using a loose-grit feeding device as an attachment on the Taber abraser; the coefficients of variation of volume loss between six cooperating laboratories using five different resilient floorings were found to be no greater than 20%. [January 1976 "Journal of Testing and Evaluation," an ASTM publication; 6 pages]

MINERALOGY AND ORIGIN OF THE COALINGA ASBESTOS DEPOSIT—The authors of this paper, F. A. Mumpton & C. S. Thompson, describe the asbestos deposit at Coalinga, California, as having an abnormally high content of Chrysotile fiber; the highly sheared and pulverized nature of the ore favors its exploitation by simple, open-pit mining; quality products can be prepared by either wet or dry milling processes. [Volume 23 "Clays and Clay Minerals"; 23 pages]

RUSSIAN ARTICLES—The 4/1976 edition of "Construction Materials" carried the following articles, written in Russian: Improving the Homogeneity of an Asbestos Cement Suspension [1 page]; An Installation for Controlling the Thickness of Asbestos-Cement Pressure Pipes During Molding [2 pages]; Automation in the Sampling of Graded Asbestos [1 page]; Manufacture of Asbestos-Cement Products in Sweden by the Dry Method [2 pages].

SELECTION OF MATERIALS AND FINISHES FOR TALL BUILDINGS—Paper by J. Morris & J. H. P. van Aardt; criteria for selection are based on the variety, cost and properties of materials and the functions they must perform; specific examples are given. [March 1976 "The South African Builder"; 5 pages]

ATMOSPHERIC PARTICLE SAMPLER—Report on work done for the Office at Pasadena, California, of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; describes how positive and/or negative gas pressure drives particulate matter against a filter element for capture and monitoring. [NASA Tech Brief; 2 pages]

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RECOMMENDED WORK PRACTICES—The Asbestos Information Association/North America has published Recommended Work Practices for the "Fabrication and Use of Asbestos Paper Products," "Shop and Field Fabrication of Asbestos Sheet Products," "Molding and Fabrication of Asbestos Containing Plastic Products," "Fabrication and Use of Asbestos Friction Materials," and "Use and Handling of Asbestos Textile Products." [$1.35 per copy, plus postage; orders may be placed with AIA/NA or through ASBESTOS Magazine.]

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

CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS TEST MANUAL—Prepared jointly by the Asbestos Textile Institute and the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, this 3rd edition provides 34 standard methods for testing the physical and chemical properties of Chrysotile asbestos fiber. Orders may be placed through this Magazine [$18.95 to U.S., Canada & Mexico; $21.95 to all other countries].

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



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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.

U.S. 3,947,286—A premium latex paint includes as the sole or primary pigmenting solids "Calidria" Chrysotile asbestos fibers to which have been electrostatically attached particles of a suitable anionic pigment; J. L. Myers, R. W. Lasher & R. D. James; assigned to Union Carbide Corporation, March 30, 1976; 12 pages.

U.S. 3,948,833—Rigid shapes are formed by extruding or injection molding a mixture of (1) a relatively high proportion of asbestos, (2) a vinyl chloride homopolymer and/or copolymer and (3) a stabilizer consisting of a polymer of epoxide, a polymer of a polyol and an organometal compound of barium, cadmium, zinc, tin, lead or calcium; L. Kacir & M. Narkis; assigned to Centre for Industrial Research (CIR) Ltd., Palram Plastic Works, and Kevutzat Poalim Ltd., April 6, 1976; 8 pages.

U.S. 3,951,680—A pigment for use in polyethylene or polypropylene resin-base molding compositions is made by absorbing on the surfaces of particles of asbestos, kaolin or talc a coupling agent comprising preferably a fumarato chromium nitrate; J. A. Robertson, R. L. Adelman & H. E. Bergna; assigned to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., April 20, 1976, 6 pages.

U.S. 3,951,735—Gypsum wallboard of high impact and bending strengths is formed from a mixture of 60-95% by weight of calcined gypsum, 0.5-30% each of asbestos and cellulosic fibers and a small percentage of a setting retardant for the gypsum; M. Kondo & Y. Hatou; assigned to Nihon Cement Co. Ltd. & Asano Slate Co. Ltd., April 20, 1976; 7 pages.

U.S. 3,953,974—Reservoirs or ponds are lined with a fabric, mat or web, fused externally on the side placed against the ground and coated on the other side with a mixture of asbestos and asphalt; the liner resists the development of pin-hole leaks; C. R. Bresson & F. D. Spaulding; assigned to Phillips Petroleum Company, May 4, 1976; 5 pages.

U.S. 3,954,555—Method of producing a plastic board having a wood grain effect by forming and compacting a mixture of a resin binder, reinforcing asbestos fibers and a filler material; D. R. Kole & W. E. Voisinet; assigned to National Gypsum Company, May 4, 1976; 13 pages.

U.S. 3,954,556—A millboard for use in forming lehr rolls is fabricated from a mixture of 15-45% by weight of Chrysotile asbestos, 40-75% of finely divided platey talc and 2-35% of a combination of bentonite and

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hydraulic cement as a binder; F. L. Jackson & J. W. Axelson; assigned to Johns-Manville Corporation, May 4, 1976; 7 pages.

U.S. 3,954,694—A wear-resistant coating for surfaces comprises (1) a thermosetting epoxy resin matrix, (2) a curing agent for the resin, (3) a thixotropic agent, (4) large, abrasion-resistant ceramic particles, (5) small particles of silicon carbide, (6) a silane coupling agent and (7) 2-3% by weight of asbestos; J. R. Hallstrom, R. J. Hoffman & R. L. Walling; assigned to Rexnord, Inc., May 4, 1976; 6 pages.

U.S. 3,955,030—A composition for forming dimensionally-stable covers on walls, floors, tables, etc., comprises a layer of felted asbestos impregnated with a resin binder, and a wear layer comprising a butadiene styrene latex and a reactive resin; D. C. Winters; assigned to Congoleum Industries, Inc., May 4, 1976; 4 pages.

U.S. 3,957,571—To improve the filtration properties of Chrysotile asbestos the commercial fiber is contacted with an aqueous solution of a phosphate compound and then with a non-foaming anionic sulfonated dispersant, e.g., the sodium salt of a condensed naphthalene sulfonic acid; F. M. Bodycomb, Jr., assigned to Johns-Manville Corporation, May 17, 1976; 7 pages.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

ASBESTOS INFORMATION ASSOCIATION/NORTH AMERICA—1976 Annual Meeting and 3rd Annual Industry-Government Conference; Stouffer's National Center Inn, Arlington, Virginia, *September 8-9.*

METRIC MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP—Sponsored by the American National Metric Council; Hyatt Regency O'Hare Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, *September 13-14.*

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—Extension Courses on the Madison Campus: Energy Reduction/Manufacturing Plant Heating Needs, *September 13-16;* Pulp and Paper Mill Sludge Management, *September 23-24;* Solar Energy Thermal Processes, *October 4-8;* Preventing Building Design and Construction Failures, *October 7-8.*

NOISE HAZARDS OF THE WORKPLACE—Seminar conducted by the American Industrial Hygiene Association and its Western New York Local Section; Americana Hotel, Rochester, New York, *September 15-16.*

BUILDING REGULATORY RESEARCH—Conference and Workshop in Administrative Procedures sponsored jointly by the National Bureau of Standards and the National Conference on Building Codes and Standards; Hyannis, Massachusetts, *September 20-21.*

MATERIALS RESEARCH—Methods and Standards for Environmental Measurement will be the theme of this 8th Symposium of the National Bureau of Standards; NBS Headquarters, Gaithersburg, Maryland, *September 20-24.*

ASTM COMMITTEE MEETINGS—D-9 on Electrical Insulating Materials, Pittsburgh Hilton, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, *September 21-23;* F-21 on Filtration, ASTM Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, *September 28-29;* E-2 on Emission Spectroscopy, Holiday Inn, Ottawa, Ontario, *September 28-October 1;* F-6 on Resilient Floor Coverings, ASTM Headquarters, September 29-30.

THERMAL INSULATION ASSOCIATION OF CANADA—14th Annual Conference; Prince Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, *September 22-26.*

NEW ADVANCES IN SEPARATION TECHNOLOGY—2nd Annual Conference; Sheraton Poste Inn, Cherry Hill, New Jersey, *September 23-24.*

PUBLIC WORKS AND EQUIPMENT—International Congress and Show; Las Vegas, Nevada, *September 25-30.*

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS—1976 Convention; Denver, Colorado, *September 26-29.*

MATERIALS HANDLING AND DISTRIBUTION—International Exhibition; Toronto, Ontario, *September 27-29.*

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FUNDAMENTALS OF INDUSTRIAL TOXICOLOGY—Seminar conducted by the American Industrial Hygiene Association; Choo-Choo Hilton Inn, Chattanooga, Tennessee, *September 29-30.*

FLUID SEALING ASSOCIATION—1976 Annual Meeting; The Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colorado, *September 29-October 1.*

CLINICHEM 76—International Exhibition of Biochemical Instruments, Equipment, Reagents, Test Preparations and Devices; Congress Palace, Prague, Czechoslovakia, *October 3-8.*

MINERAL ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT—Professional Development Seminars at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec; Health and Safety Aspects of the Mine Environment, *October 4-8;* Engineering Aspects of the Mine Environment, *October 18-22;* Isolated Communities and the Mineral Industry, *October 25-27.*

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE, INC.—1976 Annual Meeting; Savannah Inn and Country Club, Savannah, Georgia, *October 6-8.*

NON-CONVENTIONAL COATINGS—Theme of the 6th National Symposium of the Oil and Colour Chemists' Association; sponsored and arranged by OCCA in collaboration with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research; Holiday Inn, Summerstrand, Port Elizabeth, Republic of South Africa, *October 8-9.*

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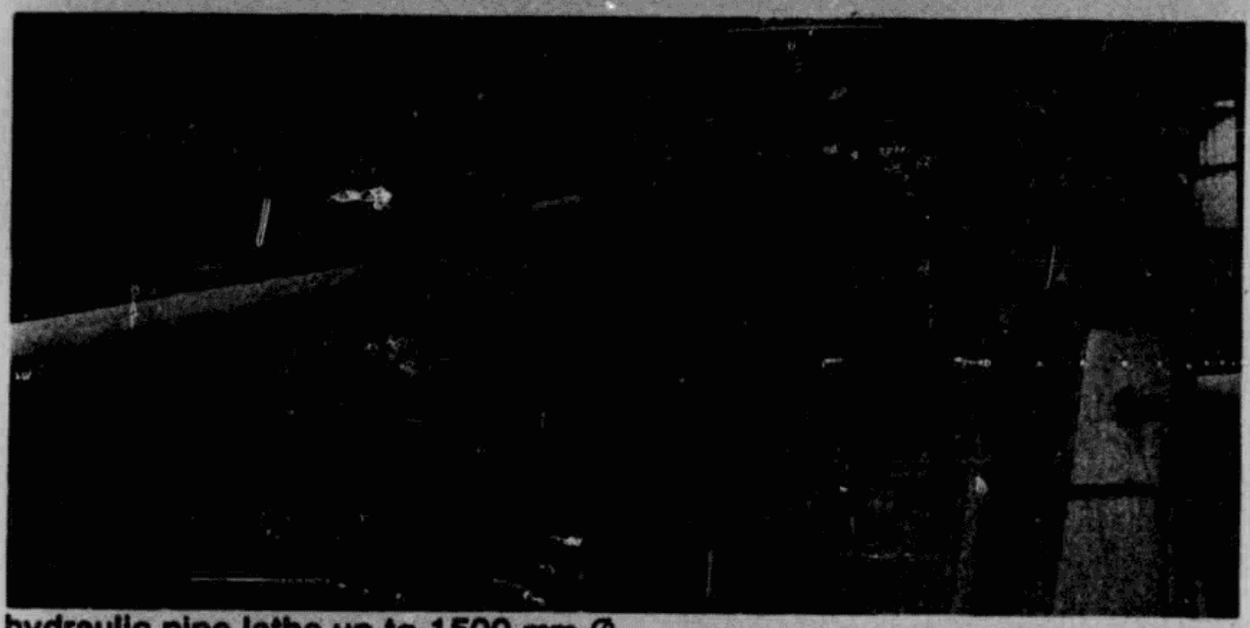
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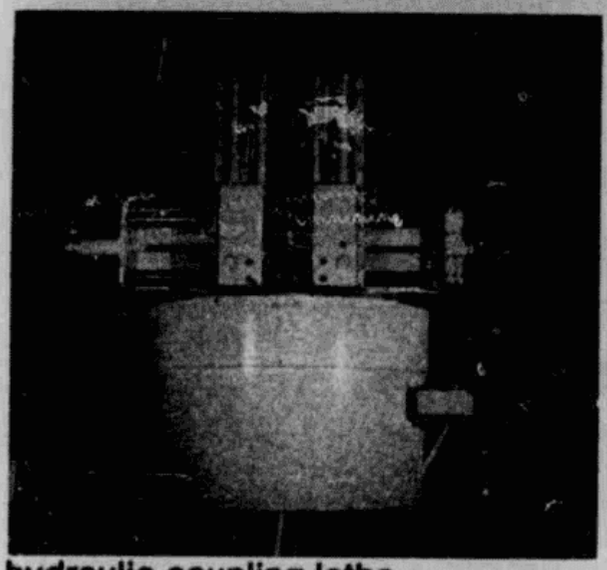
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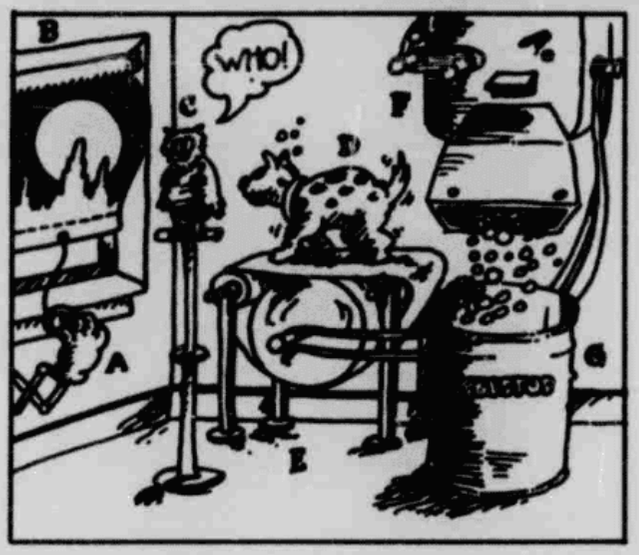
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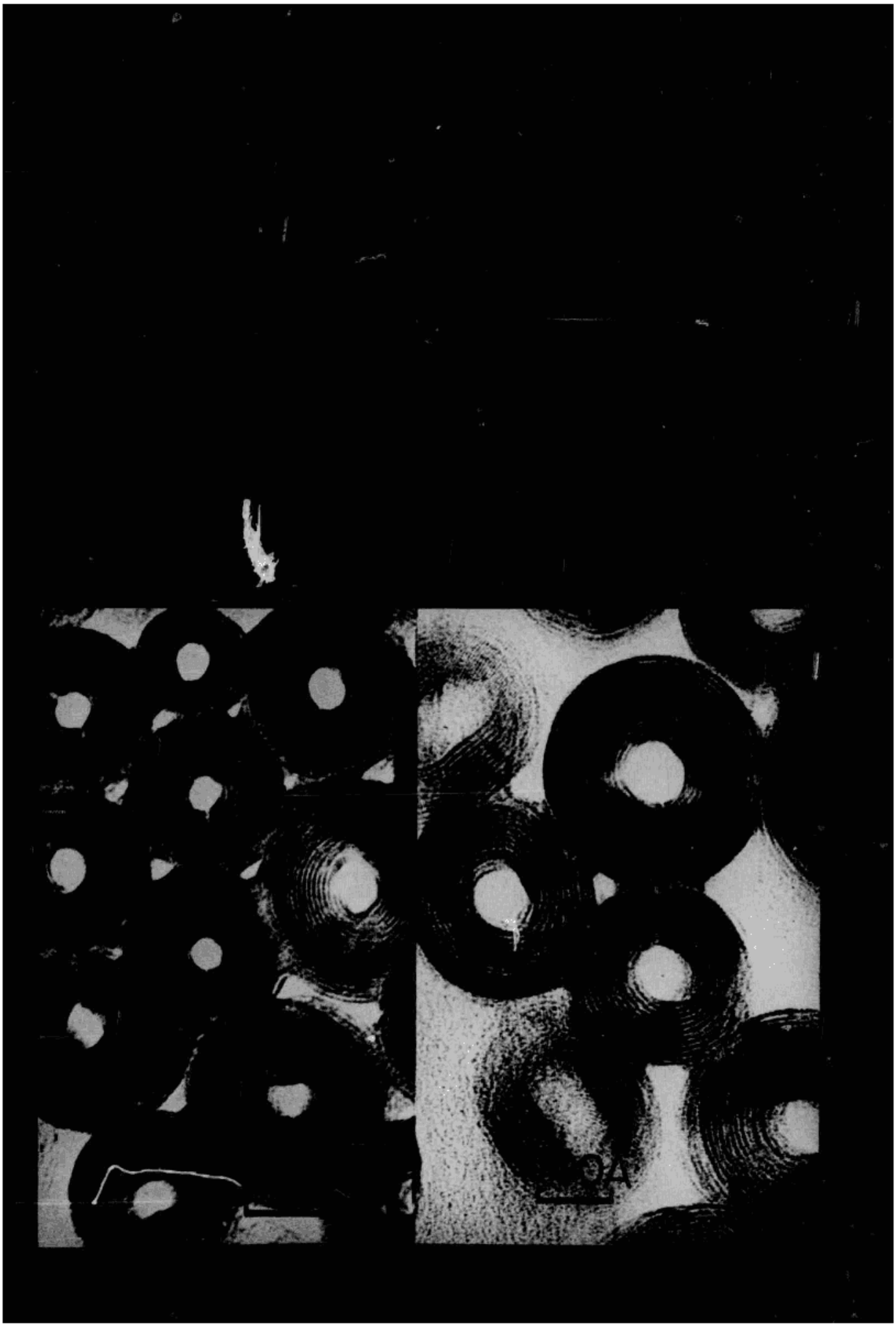
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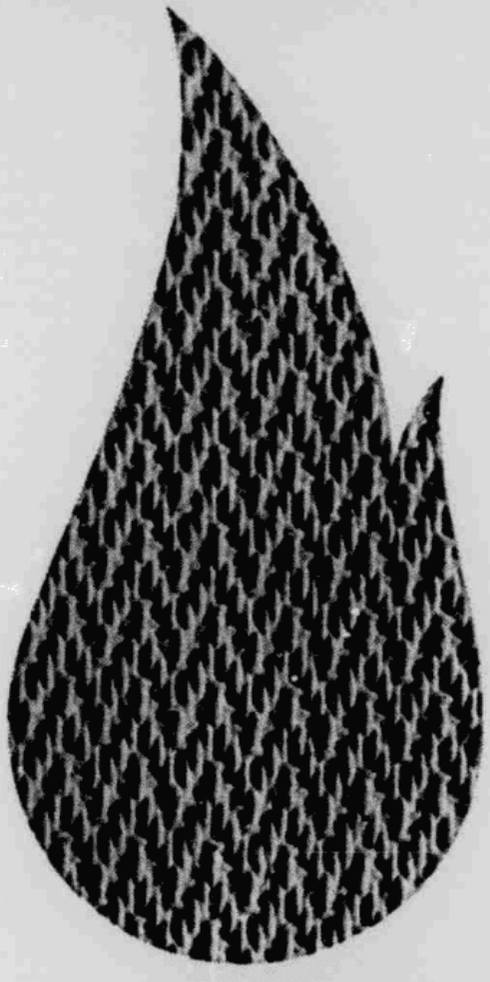
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