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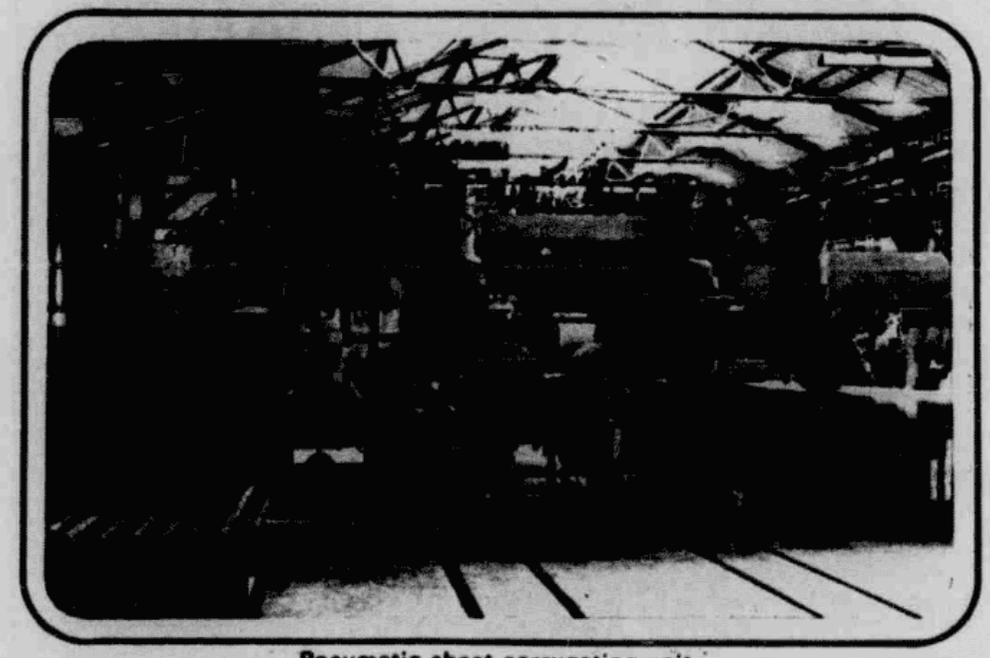
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GREETINGS FROM INDUSTRY LEADERS

BBA GROUP LTD.

On behalf of BBA Group Ltd., I am pleased to have the opportunity of extending to all our friends in the Asbestos Industry best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

1976 has been a difficult year for asbestos interests in the U.K., with considerable adverse publicity about the health hazards associated with asbestos. The Industry, however, has taken strong action to counter unwarranted public concern and to put the problem into perspective. We have also made great efforts to keep our own employees informed of the true situation in this field, and we have provided a great deal of information to customers to ensure that our products are safely handled.

Asbestos textiles have suffered from the general recession in trade, but there are now signs of some improvement. Demand for friction materials, on the other hand, has been appreciably better than in 1975 and we have taken full advantage of the opportunities which have been offered to us in this market. The general economic problems of the United Kingdom, however, will have to be resolved before we can look forward to the future with real confidence.

D. M. Pearson, Chairman

CALAVERAS ASBESTOS LTD.

Calaveras has just completed its first full year of operation. Production began in February 1976 and since March we have been on target with production and shipments.

As a result of on-going concerns for environmental considerations we have expended sizeable sums for air, water and sound pollution control. Additional sums are budgeted for 1977.

It is our belief that 1977 will be an excellent year for our Industry. The philosophy of the new administration in Washington indicates an economic upturn in the economy for 1977-78. Some of its policies will cause natural resource properties and productive assets to increase in value. While I fear new inflationary pressures will be upon us, on

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balance we should have a good year.

Should any of our industry associates be in the California "gold country," we extend an invitation to them. Best wishes for a prosperous and healthful 1977.

Gordon A. Coats, President

CAPE INDUSTRIES LTD.

It gives me great pleasure to extend to all the friends of Cape Industries Ltd. at home and abroad my best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

World economic problems, while creating difficulties for industry in general, nevertheless emphasise the usefulness of asbestos in many fields including housing, transportation and fire protection, and I believe that the demand for this unique fibre will continue to increase.

Cape Industries looks forward to pursuing its policy of providing the finest quality and service possible during 1977 and beyond.

R. H. Dent, Chairman

CAREY-CANADIAN MINES, LTD.

It is a pleasure to take advantage of this once-a-year opportunity to extend greetings and best wishes to all of our friends and associates around the world. May you all have a prosperous and successful New Year.

Here at Carey-Canadian we are well along on our improvement program on Dust Control. Later this year, after completion of this urgent expensive project, we can return our attention to expansion and improvements. However, along with our ventilation construction we have been making running changes in our mill which are successfully shifting our product mix from very short fibres to medium length Shorts. By shifting our product mix we are better able to maintain our position in an ever-changing Short market.

Best wishes to all.

M. Prus, President & General Manager

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CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation wishes the Industry and ASBESTOS Magazine a happy and prosperous 1977.

We regret that our strike at the Cassiar Mine last summer may have inconvenienced some of our customers, but we are fairly sure that we will have a smoother 1977.

Much work has been done and much money has been spent at the Cassiar Mine in order to improve environmental conditions and the accommodation in the townsite.

The waste removal programme has gone well, and the open pit is nearly back to normal.

At Clinton Creek the operation is proceeding as efficiently as ever. It is sad that this great little property will cease operations during 1978, and it will be even more sad to see some of the very fine people who have operated this mine leave us at that time.

We hope to proceed with further exploration of Kutcho Creek next summer and it remains to be seen what we shall find there.

During last year, we saw the retirement of Jack Christian as Chairman of the Board, and the appointment of Nicholas Gritzuk to that position. Jack has spent many years in the business and it is largely due to his efforts that Cassiar Corporation exists today. We wish him a happy retirement. We are happy to have Nick with us and hope that he will enjoy a successful tenure as our Chairman.

Peter Steen, President &
Chief Executive Officer

CERTAINTEED CORPORATION

On behalf of CertainTeed Corporation, I am happy for this opportunity to thank our many friends throughout the Asbestos Industry for the mutually-beneficial business relationships we have experienced. May each of you enjoy a prosperous and happy New Year.

1977 is a critical year for each of us as members of the Asbestos Industry. It is a time for concentrated Industry action.

There is mounting concern and increased government activity relating to the health aspects of asbestos products. We must respond with responsible and concrete support to assure that the health issue

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is properly addressed and objectively assessed.

Significant opportunity exists for expansion of asbestos-cement pipe applications. However, it must be recognized that one of the most significant advantages of asbestos-cement pipe is its cost effectiveness. Therefore, asbestos fiber producers must act responsibly regarding further price increases for fiber if this increased marketing opportunity is to be fulfilled.

We are confident that the asbestos fiber industry will discern the times appropriately and continue to support sincere and well-directed efforts to provide for its growth and vitality.

William A. Krivsky, Vice President & Group Executive—Piping System Products

JAMES HARDIE ASBESTOS LTD.

At the end of 1976 we look back and perhaps are relieved to find we have come through the year better than we had expected. At James Hardie our business expanded in volume in the industries we serve.

To our customers, suppliers and friends throughout the world we send best wishes for a more prosperous 1977 for all.

John B. Reid, Chairman

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

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 prosperous 1977.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank our customers for their support during 1976.

In 1976 J-M announced a five-year, $77,000,000 capital expenditure program for the Jeffrey Mine to assure our customers a continued supply of asbestos fiber. In 1977 we plan to continue improving environmental control standards and exploration for new worldwide asbestos deposits.

We are looking forward to further improvement in the economic climate in 1977 and the opportunity to meet expected increases in fiber demand during the New Year.

John A. McKinney, President

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LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.

It is with pleasure that we again extend through ASBESTOS our warmest best wishes for 1977 to our friends and customers.

The past year has been a good one for the Asbestos Industry in spite of economic recession in many countries of the world. Both the consuming and producing asbestos industries have been plagued by environmental problems, government controls and a multitude of other regulations.

The market outlook for 1977 still looks good with shortages in Asbestos-Cement and Paper grades.

Meanwhile we must all work and cooperate together with a positive attitude on the many problems that face the Asbestos Industry in the future.

Michael J. Messel, President

NICOLET, INC.

A comparison of year-to-year totals shows Nicolet sales and earnings in 1976 ahead of 1975. Behind these total figures, however, changes in the mix of products sold reflect the varying economic fortunes of different segments of industry and different geographical areas of the world. The halting progress of the current business advance may be attributable to the fact that there is little or no economic growth in some market areas to reinforce and sustain the growth which has been experienced in others. We hope, of course, that prosperity will spread in 1977 into all markets, so that we can achieve a broadly-based and healthy economic advance.

To our friends in the Asbestos Industry we send our greetings and our wish that they all will enjoy a prosperous 1977.

Guy George Gabrielson, Jr., Chairman

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

The Asbestos Industry will face continuing pressures, both real and emotional, from government and other regulatory bodies in the coming year, placing increasing burdens on our ability to provide reasonably priced products. This will cause substitutions for asbestos where its unique characteristics are not necessary or the development

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of improved processing techniques to meet the standards.

We believe these challenges will pose increasing burdens on the producers to find suitable markets where the problems are most easily controlled. Over a period of time this should shift the impact on the marketplace.

So we look forward to a New Year filled with a basket overflowing with problems, but with unique opportunities for those with a positive, aggressive approach.

Greetings to all our associates in the Industry.

William S. Simpson, Chairman

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS COMPANY

Southern Asbestos Company is now consolidated at Charlotte, North Carolina, and the process of assimilation well underway. With full employment we are looking forward to 1977.

Problems will abound—They always have. The seemingly endless, upward spiral of raw material and labor costs, and the tremendous costs associated with present Standard Compliance have forced selling prices to the point where the Industry faces a declining market for Asbestos Textiles. The challenge is great.

With optimism we extend to all in the Industry our greetings and best wishes for the Christmas Season and the New Year.

E. C. Bratt, President

TURNER & NEWALL LTD.

In spite of the obvious difficulties that face the Asbestos Industry, I am confident that, if governments and the Industry throughout the world are sensible in their approach to them, we shall continue to prosper.

I wish all our friends good fortune in 1977.

Patrick Griffith, Chairman

UNITED ASBESTOS INC.

I welcome this opportunity to extend, on behalf of all of us at United Asbestos Inc., best wishes to all of our friends for the merriest

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of holiday seasons and every success in the New Year.

With a difficult year of tune-up at our Midlothian Mine under our belts, we look forward to a steady increase in productivity with achievement of full capacity in early 1977. We also want to use this opportunity to thank our many customers and prospective customers for their patience and understanding during the past year.

R. J. Merrill, President

VERMONT ASBESTOS GROUP, INC.

1976 has been a momentous year for our employee-owned operation here in Vermont—with 3 major points of interest that come to mind.

Some environmental problems still exist but basically all EPA requirements that were made at the time of the employee takeover have been met.

Demand for asbestos is still high and Vermont Asbestos is going ahead with plans for a new quarry called "P" Area which should extend the life of our mine.

With the limited life of our mine in mind, Vermont Asbestos is looking to other industries to sustain the corporation. One such operation is our new wallboard plant (Vermont Industrial Products, Inc.) to be built in a nearby town. This plant will manufacture fireproof and fire-resistant wallboard panels and will make use of our asbestos rock waste product we call tailings. It will also eventually create approximately 60 new jobs for this area.

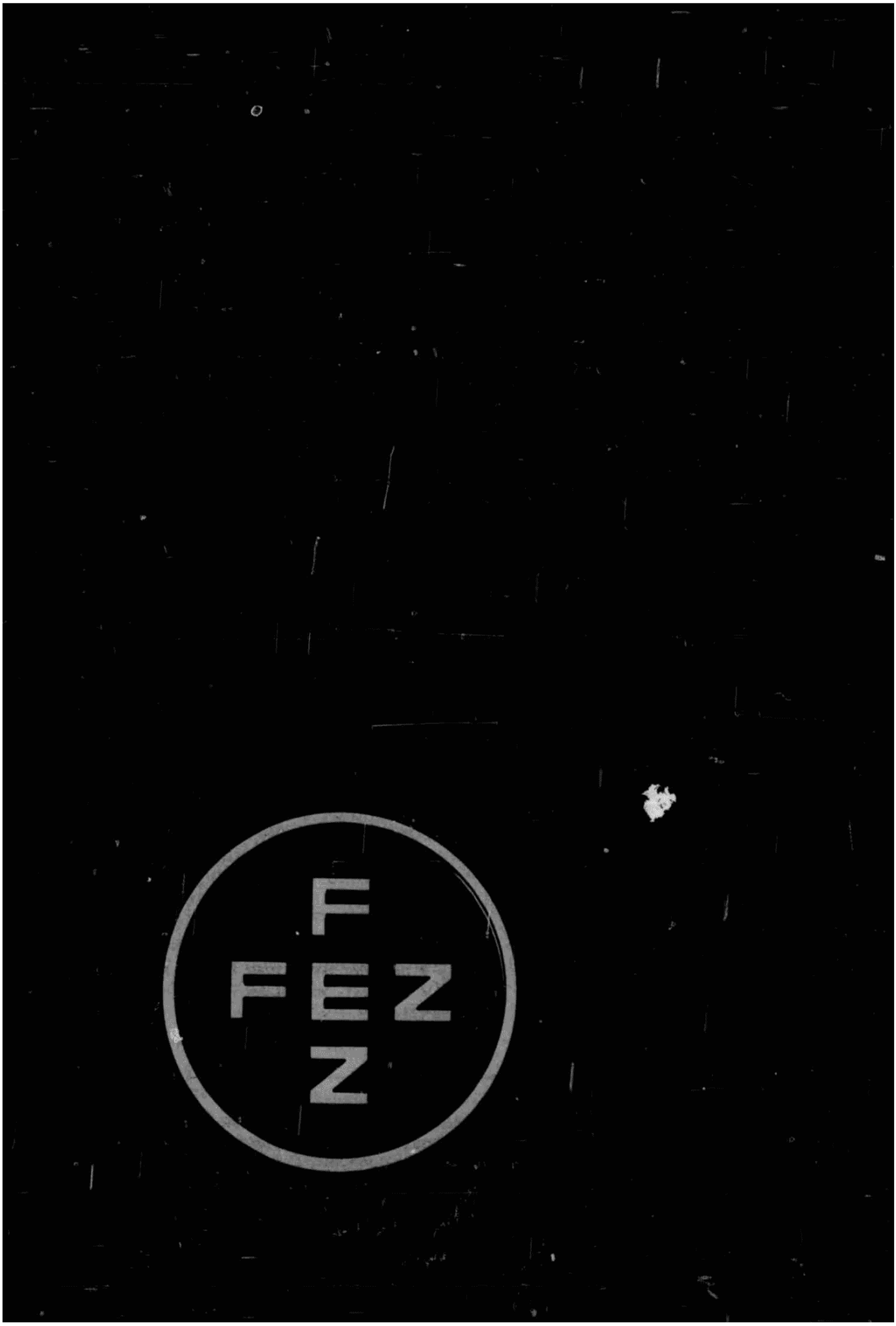
All of us at Vermont Asbestos Group would like to express our thanks and gratitude to all our customers, suppliers and friends in the Asbestos Industry for their support and to extend our wishes for a happy and prosperous 1977.

J. Lupien, Chairman of the Board

STILL AVAILABLE . . .

ASBESTOS: A REMARKABLE MINERAL FIBER—Reference book on asbestos by Marion S. Badollet; presents technical data on asbestos minerals and on the chemical, physical and optical properties of Chrysotile, Riebeckite, Anthophyllite and Tremolite; contains electron micrographs, thermal analyses and X-ray diffraction patterns. [$20.00 per copy; order from the author or through ASBESTOS Magazine]

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1976 IN REVIEW—PART II

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

MAJOR MARKETS

*Processed Chrysotile asbestos fibers are categorized into seven groups, based on length of fiber. Groups 1, 2 and 3 include the long, spinning-grade fibers, suitable for utilization in the manufacture of asbestos textiles, packings, brake linings and clutch facings and of certain insulation products. Makers of asbestos-cement pipe form the major market for Group 4 fibers. Group 5 fibers are mostly used in asbestos-cement sheets and low-pressure pipes, molded products, brake linings, gaskets and in some paper products. The main consumers of Group 6 fibers are manufacturers of asbestos-cement mixes, gaskets, brake linings, vinyl sheet packings and millboard. The short fibers that fall in Group 7 are used in molded brake linings and clutch facings, as fillers in vinyl and asphalt floor tile, and in plastics, roof coatings and certain compounds and cements.

By far the construction industry is the biggest consumer of asbestos, utilizing the material in such asbestos-cement products as pipes, sheets, roofing, siding, shingles and floor tile. On a worldwide basis, about 70% of the asbestos produced is used in construction products—and over 22% of U.S. asbestos consumption goes into the manufacture of products used in the construction industry. According to the latest annual, preliminary mineral industry survey from the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the United States apparently consumed 725,000 tons of asbestos in 1976, 20% above that of the previous year and reflecting settlement of the seven-month strike in 1975 of Quebec asbestos mine workers. Perhaps a more accurate picture can be obtained by comparing the 1976 consumption figure with that of years prior to 1975, i.e., down 14% from 1974, down 18% from 1973, down 12% from 1972 and down 6% from 1971.

* Excerpted from the Asbestos Chapter, Mineral Facts and Problems, 1975 Edition, authored by R. A. Clifton and issued by the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

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U.S. IMPORTS

Calculations by this Magazine comparing the twelve-month period to August 1976 with the four prior like periods indicate that the United States imported $20-million worth of asbestos manufactured products in 1976, 17.5% less than in 1975, 9% more than in 1974, 47% more than in 1973 and 98% more in value than in 1972. For those interested in U.S. imports trends, we give below statistical tables of U.S. asbestos imports, by product category, for the last five twelve-month periods ending August. The data are based on statistics issued by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

U.S. IMPORTS OF ASBESTOS YARN, CLOTH & TAPE

(Primary Sources in 1976: Mexico, Canada, Taiwan, Brazil, United Kingdom, Japan and West Germany)

Year to August 1976–6,876,990 lbs.; valued at $ 9,952,008
Year to August 1975–8,346,483 lbs.; valued at $11,140,270
Year to August 1974–8,227,759 lbs.; valued at $ 7,211,755
Year to August 1973–5,665,371 lbs.; valued at $ 5,023,074
Year to August 1972–3,720,947 lbs.; valued at $ 3,445,037

U.S. IMPORTS OF A-C PIPES, TUBES & FITTINGS

(Only Sources in 1976: Mexico–7,568,187 lbs.; Canada–47,631 lbs.)

Year to August 1976– 9,192,970 lbs.; valued at $ 911,021
Year to August 1975–16,125,671 lbs.; valued at $ 1,466,765
Year to August 1974–13,243,692 lbs.; valued at $ 889,065
Year to August 1973–21,687,639 lbs.; valued at $ 1,332,108
Year to August 1972–44,359,673 lbs.; valued at $ 2,193,960

U.S. IMPORTS OF OTHER A-C PRODUCTS

(Primary Sources in 1976: Canada, Belgium, Colombia, West Germany, Mexico, Guatemala and Costa Rica)

Year to August 1976–22,882,933 lbs.; valued at $ 3,610,490
Year to August 1975–43,426,447 lbs.; valued at $ 6,065,923
Year to August 1974–48,832,297 lbs.; valued at $ 6,074,241
Year to August 1973–26,260,324 lbs.; valued at $ 4,405,838
Year to August 1972–17,796,464 lbs.; valued at $ 2,783,050

U.S. IMPORTS OF OTHER ASBESTOS ARTICLES

(Primary Sources in 1976: United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, West Germany, Brazil and Sweden)

Year to August 1976–valued at $5,510,691
Year to August 1975–valued at $5,554,868
Year to August 1974–valued at $4,185,166
Year to August 1973–valued at $2,838,722
Year to August 1972–valued at $1,664,675

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U.S. EXPORTS

Comparing U.S. exports of manufactured asbestos goods for the same periods, the total value for the year to August 1976 was $57,089,565: 9% below 1975, 8% above 1974, 49% above 1973 and 83% above 1972. A breakdown by product category is as follows:

Asbestos-Cement Products—53.5-million lbs. in 1976, valued at $10-million, compared with the following quantities for the four prior years: 73.5-million lbs. in 1975, 72-million lbs. in 1974, 46.3-million lbs. in 1973 and 40.5-million lbs. in 1972.

Gaskets & Packings—4.6-million lbs. in 1976, valued at $10.2-million, compared with 6.1-million lbs. in 1975, 6.6-million lbs. in 1974, 5.7-million lbs. in 1973 and 4.6-million lbs. in 1972.

Textiles & Yarns—16.5-million lbs. in 1976, valued at $7.6-million, compared with 12.3-million lbs. in 1975, 18-million lbs. in 1974, 20.7-million lbs. in 1973 and 16.2-million lbs. in 1972.

Clutch Facings & Linings—0.9-million pieces in 1976, valued at $1.2-million, compared with 1.9-million pieces in 1975, 2.5-million pieces in 1974, 2.5-million pieces in 1973 and 2.8-million pieces in 1972.

Brake Linings—11.3-million pieces in 1976, valued at $10-million, compared with 10.4-million pieces in 1975, 12.1-million pieces in 1974, 10.3-million pieces in 1973 and 9.9-million pieces in 1972.

CANADA PRODUCT IMPORTS

Based on information published by Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Canada imported C$21-million worth of asbestos-containing products in the year ended June 1976—20% below 1975 but 15% above 1974. The following tabulation shows the values, by product group:

VALUE OF CANADIAN IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

Product Category	Year to 6/76	Year to 6/75	Year to 6/74
Vinyl-Asbestos Floor & Wall Tile	$ 94,000	$ 299,000	$ 75,000
Asbestos Cloth, Dryer Felts & Sheets	3,399,000	3,519,000	2,193,000
Asbestos Packing	1,626,000	1,968,000	1,600,000
Brake Linings	5,768,000	5,510,000	4,794,000
Clutch Facings	642,000	1,070,000	1,300,000
A-C Shingles & Siding	209,000	123,000	113,000
A-C Boards & Sheets	455,000	962,000	765,000
Other Asbestos Building Materials	5,652,000	10,214,000	4,820,000
Other Asbestos Basic Products	3,051,000	2,586,000	2,587,000
	$ 20,936,000	$ 26,251,000	$ 18,247,000

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CANADA PRODUCT EXPORTS

Canada again reported an increase in the value of exports of asbestos-based products. The figure for the year ended August 1976 reached $15,107,000 which was 3% higher than the 1975 value of $14,631,273, 43% higher than the 1974 value of $10,541,000, 167.5% higher than the 1973 value of $5,647,000 and 190% higher than the 1972 figure of $5,206,000. The breakdown of values, by product category, is as follows:

Asbestos Cloth, Dryer Felts & Sheets—$2,093,000 in 1976 compared with $2,881,091 in 1975 and $2,710,000 in 1974. The values for 1973 and 1972 are included in the ensuing grouping titled "Other Basic Asbestos Products."

Asbestos Brake Linings & Facings—$1,457,00 in 1976 against $1,963,636 in 1975, $1,112,000 in 1974, $773,000 in 1973 and $754,000 in 1972.

Asbestos-Cement Building Materials—$8,514,000 in 1976, $6,437,455 in 1975, $3,381,000 in 1974, $2,027,000 in 1973 and $2,177,000 in 1972.

Other Basic Asbestos Products—$3,043,000 in 1976, $3,349,091 in 1975, $3,338,000 in 1974, $2,847,000 in 1973 and $2,275,000 in 1972.

FOR AND ABOUT COMPANIES

To avoid repetition and because of space limitations, this section will, except in select instances, be devoted to happenings in 1976 which have not, heretofore, been covered in ASBESTOS. It will become evident in the paragraphs ahead that most asbestos products manufacturers are optimistic about future markets for asbestos. Research continues to find improved manufacturing techniques and better cost-control methods, to develop more effective technologies toward safer and more healthful working conditions, and to find new and improved uses for asbestos fiber and asbestos-containing materials. Meanwhile, plants are being consolidated in an effort to control manufacturing costs and many companies are holding expansion plans and capital spending in abeyance until a clearer view emerges of when and at how rapid a pace the economy will improve. Although the economy is not recovering as quickly as had been anticipated, most large corporations involved in the business of asbestos are reporting improved quarterly and nine-month sales and earnings for 1976.

Asbestos Cement Ltd. and *Asbestos Cement Pipes Ltd.*, Dublin, Ireland, decided to change their names, respectively, to *TEGRAL Building Products Ltd.* and *TEGRAL Pipes Ltd.*, effective

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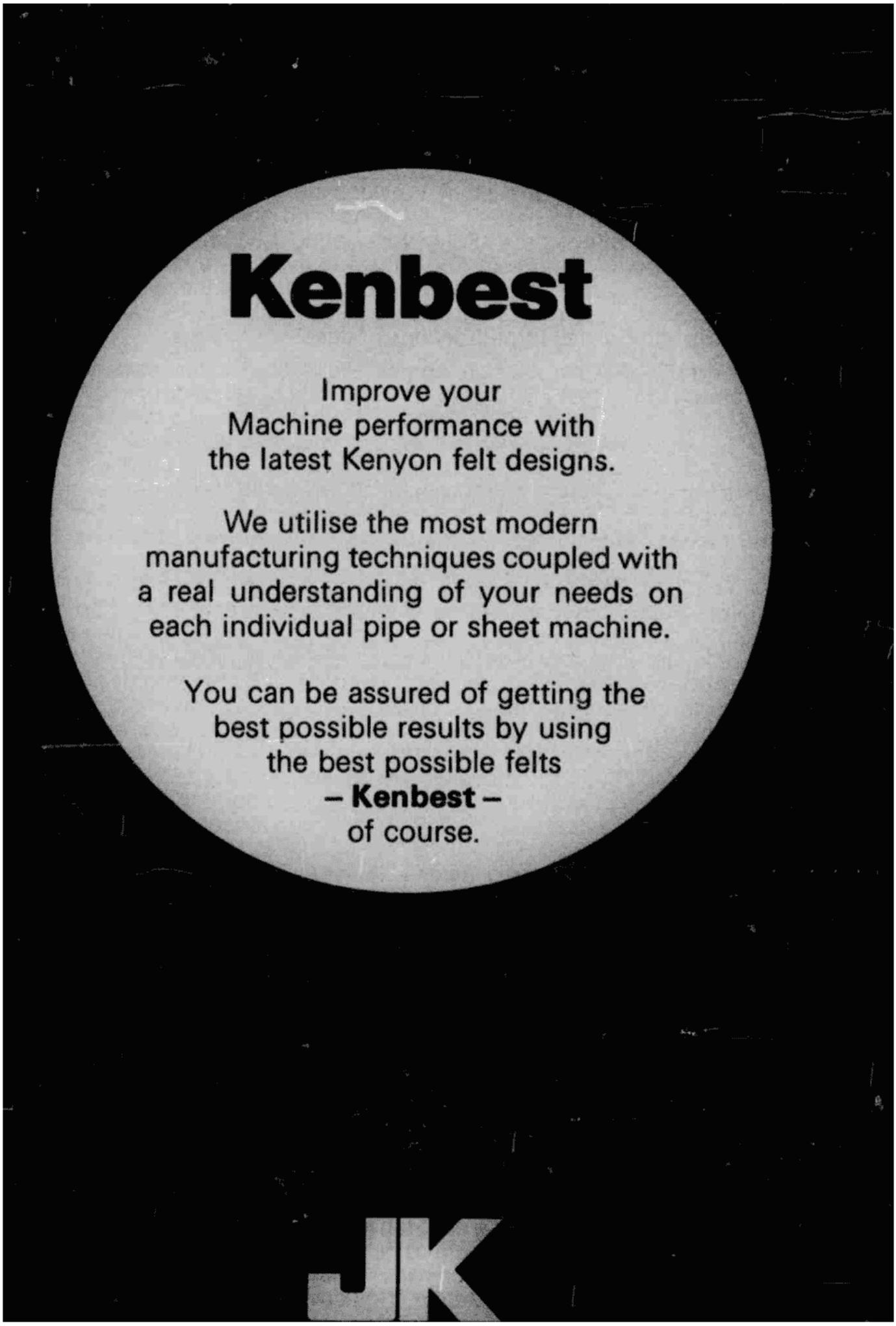
December 1, 1976. The changes were made because of widening interests. The products of the two companies will continue to be sold under existing brand and trade names. It is planned to expand the firms' capabilities to supply a wider range of materials to the Irish construction and civil engineering industries.

Asbestos Corporation Ltd. believes the time has come for somebody to tell the "asbestos story" from a positive point of view. Consequently, a series of six new advertisements has been appearing in trade and other publications, including ASBESTOS, explaining how indispensable asbestos is to our daily lives and pointing out how vital asbestos has become to our modern way of living in thousands of simple, day-to-day applications.

BAZZI G. & L. s.n.c.—The Bazzi Factory at Casale Monferrato, Italy, recently sold a complete plant to *I.A.C. AC por A,* Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, for the production of two-profile, asbestos-cement sheets. Bazzi is supplying assembly supervision and is training the local staff. The completely automatic, medium-production plant is programmed to commence operating April 1977. . . . *ISDRA S.A.*, Curitiba, Brazil, is successfully producing "small wave" corrugated sheets with the high-production, 16,000-square-meter plant it purchased from Bazzi in 1974. In 1975 Bazzi sold a second high-production plant to ISDRA for 177mm pitch sheets. Now being installed, it is to begin production next month. ISDRA recently purchased a third, 20,000-square-meter plant from Bazzi to make 177mm pitch corrugated sheets and "small wave" sheets approximately 5500mm long, in thicknesses of 4mm, 6mm and 8mm. Production is to start in October 1977 at the ISDRA Factory in Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Cape Industries Ltd.—Group turnover for the first half-year of 1976 rose to £64.9-million, 28% over the corresponding 1975 period. Pre-tax profit increased substantially (76.5%) to £7.1-million, with the greatest contributor to the rise being the Mining Division, mainly due to the full effect of earlier price increases. Sales and profit margins for the Automotive and Engineering Division were higher than last year. The Building and Insulation Division reported an increase in sales but a decline in profit ratio. . . . *Cape Universal Claddings Ltd.* is producing a spacer that improves thermal values of conventional asbestos-cement-sheet-clad roofs. The spacer is positioned between the roof lining sheet and the cladding, thus permitting the insertion of insulation with a thickness of full depth rather than compressed. . . . CUCL announced a new range of nine baked-on acrylic colors for asbestos-cement sheeting and accessory fitments. The "Colour-

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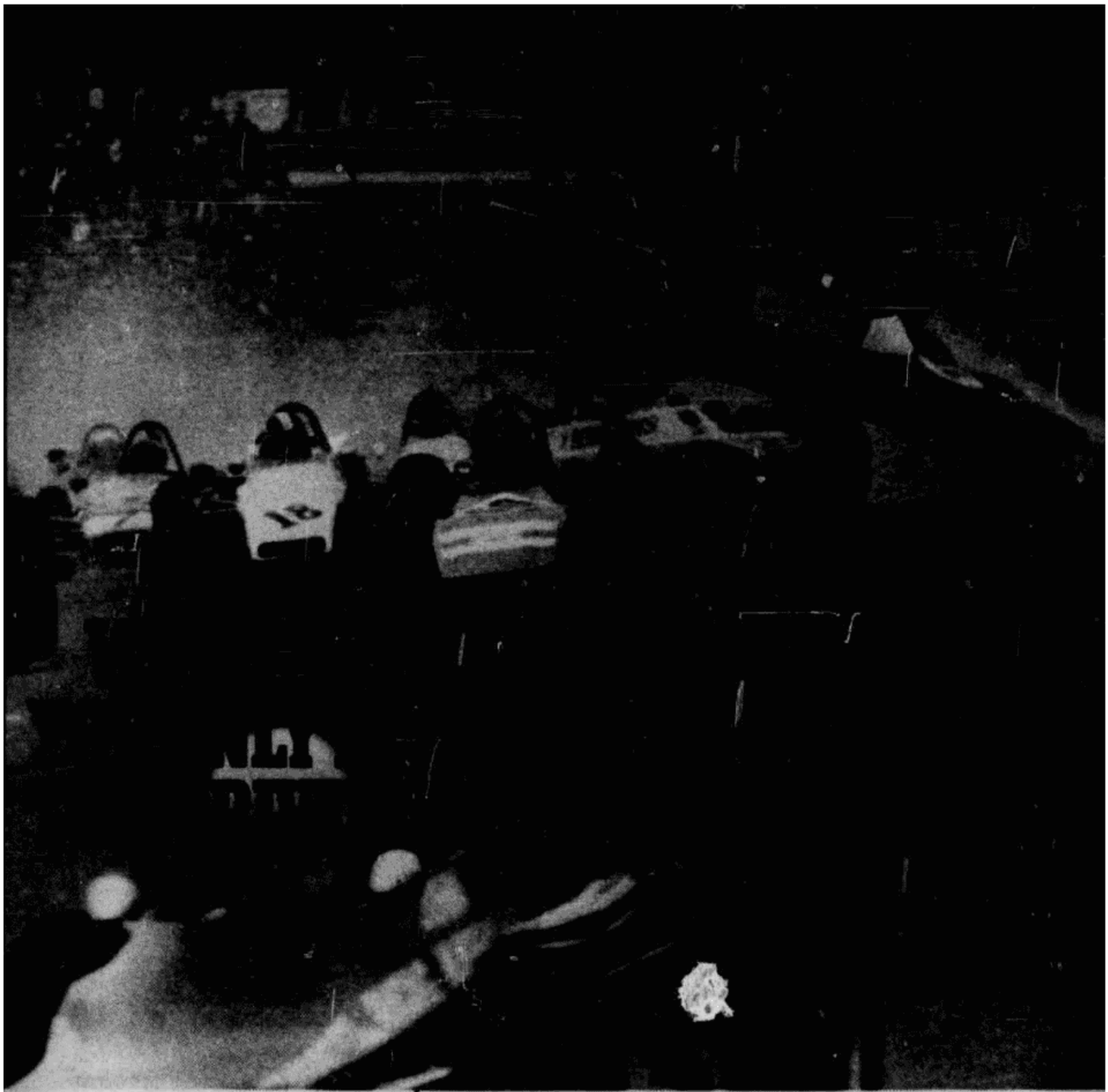
scape" resin/pigment system provides durability of the matt-sheen finish during storage, handling and installation; long-lasting color retention; uniform weathering free from chalking and localized discoloration; and proven resistance to heat, frost, water, humidity and corrosive chemicals. Because the system is aqueous-based, there is no atmospheric pollution by volatile solvents during the forced-drying process.

CertainTeed Corporation announced record sales and net income for the first nine months of 1976. Net sales performance, at $500.3-million, was 22% ahead of the corresponding period in 1975. Consolidated net income of $28.2-million was up 41%. All-time high shipping volumes were reported for roofing products, residential and automotive insulation and vinyl siding. . . . *Compagnie de Saint-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson* purchased all of the CertainTeed shares owned by *Turner & Newall Ltd.*, thus raising its voting interest in the company to about 52%. . . . CertainTeed announced last month that its 98%-owned subsidiary, Realtec Inc., which is engaged in real estate development in the southeastern United States, has agreed to sell its three major projects. The transaction completes CertainTeed's objective of withdrawing from real estate development activities so as to concentrate its resources on its basic manufacturing businesses. . . . CertainTeed plans to increase its prices for all asbestos-cement piping products an average of 10% effective February 1, 1977. The move was necessitated by a 15% rise in asbestos fiber prices coupled with continuing labor and other raw material cost increases. In making the announcement, W. A. Krivsky, CertainTeed Vice President and Group Executive-Piping Systems Products, stated that ". . . compared to increasingly expensive traditional pipe materials, modern asbestos-cement water and sewer pipe will continue to bring significant savings in installed and operating costs to progressive, cost-conscious municipalities."

C-E Bauer—Ground was broken October 1, 1976, for construction of a new headquarters office building in Springfield, Ohio, for C-E Bauer, a division of the Process Equipment Group of *Combustion Engineering, Inc.* Construction of the two-story, 24,000-square-foot structure is scheduled for completion in July 1977. The facility will house C-E Bauer's sales, engineering and administrative functions and will provide space for planned growth and expansion.

Everite Ltd.—The City of Cape Town, Republic of South Africa, recently launched an architectural competition for the design of a housing settlement to be built at Mitchells Plain, near Muizenberg. The competition was initiated and is being sponsored by Everite. M. E. Mealin, Regional Manager for Everite,

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And only one material can protect the man who gets him out. At every race track there is a fireman wearing special protective clothing at all times.

Obviously this suit is made of aluminized asbestos because only asbestos can protect the wearer in temperatures that make magnesium wheels go off like flash guns and causes chassis to melt. As a matter of fact, asbestos is the only woven material that can make this claim and without it, race drivers, firemen and others who work in these environments would be defenseless.

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ASBESTOS

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Asbestos Corporation Limited, Sun Life Building,

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said that "One of the most important contributions to the company's growth has been the supply of asbestos-cement building products to housing schemes for lower income groups. The company feels the competition will be a means of making some return to this sector." Mr. Mealin also said that as the architectural profession is going through a depressed period, it is an ideal time for a competition of this nature. The Mitchells Plain Competition is open to all registered architects in South Africa, South West Africa and Rhodesia. Closing date for submission of entries is April 4, 1977.

The Flintkote Company sold its corporate headquarters property at White Plains, New York, in 1975 and since July 1, 1976, has been operating from new corporate executive offices at Washington Plaza, Stamford, Connecticut. . . . For the nine months to September 1976, Flintkote reported an 18% increase in sales, to $378-million, and a 55%-higher pre-tax earnings performance. Except for the Northeast area of the United States and Canada, the physical volume of shipments was fairly strong in most market areas due primarily to the improvement in residential building and a good level of repair and modernization activity. . . . Flintkote expects to report a charge of about $6.7-million, equal to $1.20 a share, against 1976 earnings from the closing and liquidation of the remaining operations at its Ohio cement plant and the disposal of the pipe products operations in Ohio and California. The moves will eliminate operations which have lost money in the past year and will provide capital which can be more profitably employed in other segments of the company's business.

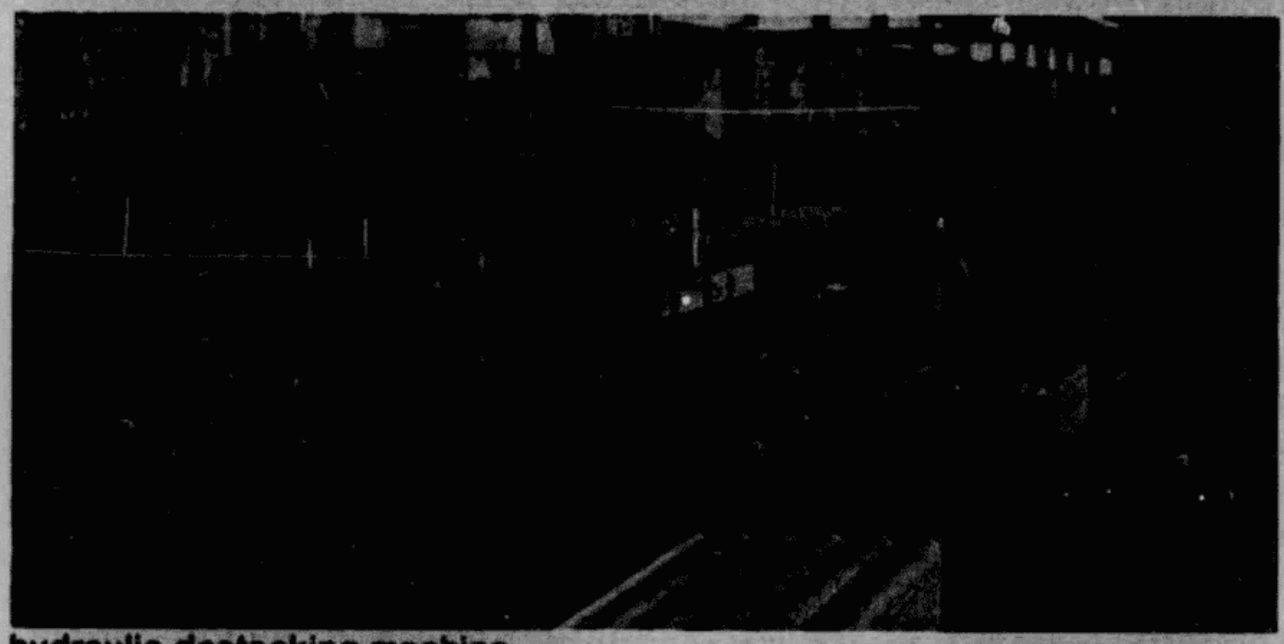
Garlock of Canada Ltd. is now producing asbestos textiles at its new, 40,000-square-foot mill in Sherbrooke, Quebec. The mill was officially opened April 23, 1976, and has the capacity to produce over two-million pounds of textiles each year. All of the needed raw materials are drawn from local asbestos mines. A substantial portion of Garlock's output will be consumed internally and the remainder will be sold in the North American market in the form of yarn and cloth.

Humes Ltd. reports that for over a century an engineering pipe dream has been the transportation by pipeline, not only of water and light fluids, but of heavy materials and solids, either as slurries or in containers. An up-to-date example of this hoped-for use of the product is the recent installation in Brussels, Belgium, of a twin 500mm asbestos-cement conduit to carry mail for the post office in wheeled cylinders which will be driven by compressed air at about 19 miles per hour over a distance of several miles.

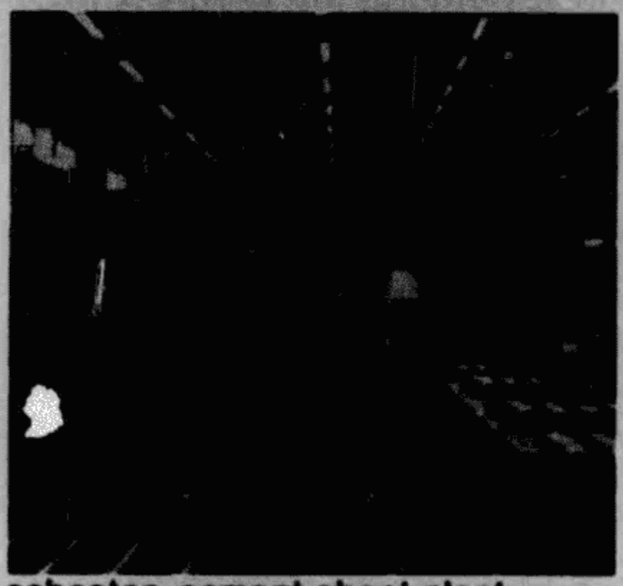
James Hardie Asbestos Ltd. is the largest asbestos products group in Australia. Directors of the company recently reported

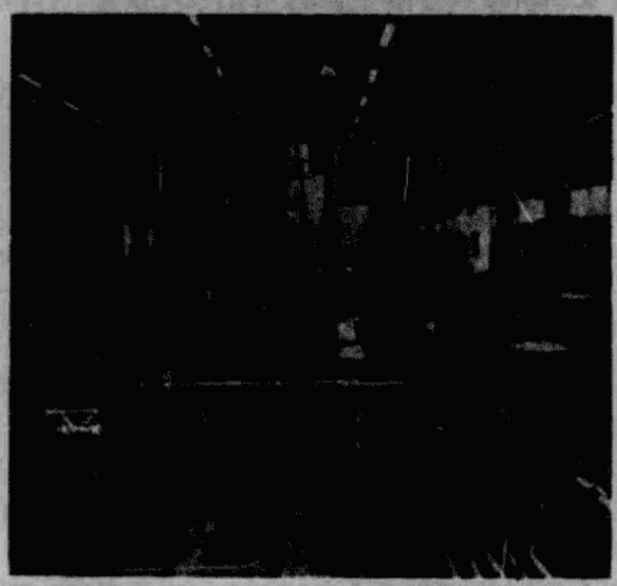
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that operating results in Australia and New Zealand are satisfactory although opportunities for growth remain constrained. Net profit for the six months to September 30, 1976, rose to $6.4-million from $6-million. In contrast, profit before charges was up 14.7% to $15.8-million.

Jim Walter Corporation reported record sales and revenues, net income and net income per share for the first quarter of its 1977 fiscal year. Comparing the three months ended November 30, 1976, with the same quarter a year earlier, primary earnings per share rose 8% to $1.25 and net income increased 9% to $21.8-million. Sales and revenues, reflecting continuing record sales of partially-finished homes and generally stronger demand for building materials, increased 6% to $341.1-million. Income contributions from the Mineral and Fiber, Pipe, Metal and Wood, and Stone and Concrete Products groups ran moderately ahead of a year ago.

Johns-Manville Corporation dedicated its World Headquarters complex at the 10,000-acre Ken-Caryl Ranch, near Denver, Colorado, on July 4, 1976, thus marking the end of a relocation program that began in 1971. The company's Research and Development Center had opened at that location in 1973. . . . J-M announced last month it will charge its 1976 earnings for a write-down of asset values which will have the effect of reducing fourth quarter net earnings by $15.8-million, or 74¢ per share. The charge, which amounts to $25.3-million pre-tax, arises principally from provisions for shutdown or divestment of four production facilities and a write-down of certain intangible values which have diminished as a result of current and anticipated operating results. The operating losses in 1976 associated with the assets involved reduced 1976 net earnings by $2.1-million or 10¢ per share. The principal assets involved in the move will include talc, mining facilities and certain other milling equipment in Ontario; gypsum mining and manufacturing operations in Apex, Nevada; a discontinuation of a peripheral electronic sub-assembly unit in Fresno, California; and a write-down of intangible values in connection with the company's structural concrete business. . . . J-M reported net sales for the first nine months of 1976 of $951.6-million, 21% over the same period in 1975. Earnings increased 97.5% to $52-million or $2.61 per share. The percentage contributed to net sales by major business segments is as follows: thermal insulations, 29.3%; pipe products and systems, 17.3%; roofing products, 14.4%; mining and minerals, 14.1%; general building products, 13.4%; and industrial and other products, 11.5%. . . . Local manufacturers of asbestos-cement pipe are challenging the City of Spokane, Washington, for its 84-year policy of using cast iron pipe. As a

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ASBESTOS

Lake Asbestos is the third largest producer of asbestos in Canada, with sales representatives on every continent of the world. Lake's two mines produce a full range of grades, from the long 3 group for spinning and weaving, to the short 7's for paper, brake lining and floor tile. Western hemisphere representatives below can provide prompt service and local warehousing as required.

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New England, New York
Northern New Jersey
D.H. Litter Company, Inc.
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N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia
Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi
Deeks & Co., Inc.
Stone Mountain, Ga., High Point, N.C.

Northern Ohio
The A.C. Mueller Co., Cleveland

Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland
Virginia, Southern New Jersey
Van Horn, Metz & Company, Inc.
Conshohocken, Pa., Baltimore, Md.

Washington, Oregon
J.F. Shelton Co., Portland

Argentina
Tradimex S.A.I.Y.C., Buenos Aires

Brazil: Tennant Imp. E Exp. Ltda.
Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro

Bolivia: Tennants S.A., La Paz

Canada (Ontario, Quebec)
Federated Genco Ltd.
Montreal and Toronto

Colombia
Holanda Colombia, S.A., Bogota

Dominican Republic
A. Amanzio, Mexico City

Mexico
Industrial Minera Mexico, S.A.
Mexico City

Peru: Tennant (Peru) S.A., Lima

Puerto Rico
Juan Vater & Co., Inc., Santurce

Venezuela
Connell Brothers Co., Ltd., Caracas

General agent for Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru and Venezuela is Amalgamet Canada Ltd., Toronto. We're also represented in Europe, Asia and Africa by Asarco International. For more information contact: Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Limited, P.O. Box 608, Black Lake, Quebec, (418) 423-4226, Cable: LAQBESTOS BLACK LAKE. Telex: 018-3210.

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result, the Mayor of the City has named an eight-man committee of experts to study the question. According to S. O. Taylor, Sales Representative for Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, asbestos-cement water pipe is used by 79% of the cities on the West Coast—and its cost is substantially less than the Spokane Water Division pays for cast iron water pipe. Mr. Taylor cited several economic advantages of utilizing asbestos-cement pipe, i.e., it is a non-conductor of electricity and is unaffected by tuberculation, it is highly resistant to soil corrosion and it will not freeze as readily as metallic pipes. There are five asbestos-cement pipe distributors in the Spokane area. City Council has indicated it is looking for the safest, most efficient and economical pipe system available.

Krupp International, Inc., Harrison, New York, a wholly-owned subsidiary of *Fried. Krupp GmbH*, Essen, West Germany, has opened a textile machinery facility in Charlotte, North Carolina, to serve the North American market. Krupp is one of the world's largest industrial companies. Its line of textile machinery includes carding and open-end spinning machines for natural and synthetic fibers (including asbestos), drawing frames, ring spinning frames and equipment for producing non-woven goods.

National Gypsum Company will relocate its corporate headquarters from Buffalo, New York, to Dallas, Texas. The move is expected to be completed this year and does not involve the Gold Bond Building Products Division whose headquarters, research and development center and advertising distribution facility will remain in Buffalo.

P.T. "Sinar Stupa Elektro"—Recently learned from D. Karyadi, President Director and sole owner, was the news that P.T. "Sinar Stupa Elektro" is the only manufacturer in Indonesia of automotive brake linings and clutch facings. Situated in Jakarta, Sinar has been producing small quantities of the materials for domestic markets since 1971 although the company has been making lead-acid motor car batteries since 1958. All asbestos fiber requirements are imported from Canada.

H. K. Porter Company, Inc., acquired 85% stock ownership of *Fansteel Inc.*, Chicago, Illinois, and now has majority representation on the Fansteel Board of Directors. Fansteel is a specialty metals fabricator. . . . Porter and *Missouri Portland Cement Company*, St. Louis, Missouri, settled the litigation outstanding between them and various of their officers and directors. The lawsuits had stemmed from Porter's successful tender offer and other purchases of MP common stock. Porter currently owns about 52% of MP's common stock. In connection with the settlement, three representatives of Porter were elected to the Board of Directors. The Settlement Agreement provided that at each of the 1977 and 1978 annual meetings of MP, Porter

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will be entitled to elect two additional directors, resulting in Porter being entitled to seven of the 12-member Board as of the 1978 annual meeting. Until expiration of the pact in May 1979, Porter is prohibited from making a tender offer, an exchange offer or a merger with MP for a consideration of less than $26.00 per MP share. . . . *Southern Asbestos Company* has closed the Bennettsville Works in South Carolina and has consolidated the facilities with those of the Charlotte Works in North Carolina. Southern is a major U.S. producer of colorful asbestos textile products sold under the GARDIAN name and incorporating a special combination blend which is impregnated into each product via the CLEANGARD process.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., reported net sales of $178.6-million for the 39 weeks ended September 26, 1976, 12.1% ahead of sales for the similar nine-month period in 1975. Net income rose 11% to $6.6-million or $4.86 per share. . . . R/M is in the midst of its four-year plan for a major restructuring of its asbestos yarn and textile manufacturing operations at Raybestos Manhattan Industrial Products Company, North Charleston, South Carolina. The $11-million program is being financed by internally-generated funds and is based on expansion of the proprietary wet process system of making NOVATEX asbestos yarns. Yarn capacity will be increased to a level necessary to replace conventional yarn for most R/M textiles, packings and seal products. . . . Under another program, valued at $8-million, a new facility is being constructed at Ballincollig, near Cork, in the southern area of the Republic of Ireland. The plant should be in operation by mid-year 1977 and will have the annual capacity to produce 10-million disc brake pads for export to countries in the European Economic Community.

Sprout, Waldron & Company, Inc.—Following the consummation of its merger into *Koppers Company, Inc.*, Sprout-Waldron, of Muncy, Pennsylvania, is now a part of Koppers' Metal Products Division. S-W will continue to make a varied line of size reduction, size classification, pelleting, mixing and bulk materials handling and storage equipment for the grain and chemical processing industries. In addition, it is a leading maker of refining and auxiliary equipment for the pulp, paper and board industry.

Standco Industries, Inc., an eight-division manufacturer of basic industrial products headquarters in Houston, Texas, announced that the Standco/Bolt and Gasket Division has moved to a new facility at 6602 Supply Row, Houston. The new structure features a 48,000-square-foot warehouse for finished stock plus 5000 square feet of office space. Other features are bar stock inventory, light manufacturing capabilities and a five-bay loading

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ASBESTOS R & D

The Ontario Research Foundation has provided services to the asbestos industry on a fee or contract basis for the past 12 years. These services include:

- 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.

ONTARIO RESEARCH FOUNDATION
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(416) 822-4111

ONTARIO RESEARCH

dock. The Division also has full-service facilities in Beaumont and Corpus Christi, Texas. Once a weaver and spinner of asbestos yarn for resale, Standco now buys the yarn and weaves it for its own production. The company also uses asbestos in the manufacture of gaskets and packings.

Supradur Manufacturing Corporation, New York City, advised that sales for the first nine months of 1976 totaled $16.4-million, down 2.7%, and net income amounted to $749,179 or 74¢ per share, down 5.3%. Included in the earnings figure are the consequences of a change in DISC regulations by the Tax Reform Act of 1976 which increased the tax liability, reducing net earnings by $57,000 or 6¢ per share. Sales and profits of Supradur's siding and roofing materials, manufactured at Wind Gap, Pennsylvania, were well ahead of last year. The company's line of fireproof roofing products has been expanded to include the asbestos-cement roofings previously made by *Johns-Manville Corporation* and sold under the J-M Colorbestos label. Supradur also produces precast and prestressed concrete products, precision sheet metal components and heating and air-conditioning equipment and accessories.

SYBETRA & SNMC—As a result of an agreement signed by Syndicat Belg d'Entreprise a l'Etranger (SYBETRA) and the Societe National des Materiaux de Construction (SNMC), three new asbestos-cement products plants have been constructed and are operating in Algeria. Assisting in the project were *Tractionel* and *Compagnie Financiere Eternit*, both of Brussels, Belgium. The three plants are located at Bordj-Bou Arreridj, near Algiers; at Zahana, near Oran; and at Meftah, near Algiers. Each unit has the capacity to annually produce 25,000 tons of asbestos-cement sheets, 21,000 tons of asbestos-cement pipe and 4000 tons of accessory items.

Thyssen-Rheinstahl—By resolution passed in early 1976 at a General Meeting of Rheinstahl AG, Bielefeld, West Germany, the name of the company was changed to Thyssen Industrie AG to indicate its affiliation with the Thyssen Group of Companies. As the manufacturing center of the Thyssen Group, the former Rheinstahl is now operating under the firm of Thyssen Umformtechnik/Bergbautechnik, with factory divisions at Duisburg, Bielefeld and Remscheid. A variety of moulds for the asbestos-cement industry is included among its versatile range of products and services.

Turner & Newall Ltd., in its interim report for the six months ended June 30, 1976, said that the profit recovery which began in 1975 has been sustained in the first half of 1976. Sales rose 24%, trading profit increased 69%, net financing charges dropped 52% and profit before taxation was ahead 83%. The

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value of all exports from the United Kingdom was 23% higher than in the same period last year. Demand for construction and insulation materials remained depressed in U.K. markets but exports improved and trading profit was maintained. Improvements were also noted in demand for plastics and industrial materials, automotive components and asbestos mining and distribution. Demand for asbestos fiber remained firm. . . . The new asbestos-cement pipe factory built for *Unipipe (Pty) Ltd.*, at Bloemfontein, Republic of South Africa, has commenced production and an office has been established in Nicosia, Cyprus, to promote, in the Middle East and North Africa, products of *TAC Construction Materials Ltd.* and *British Industrial Plastics Ltd.* . . . In England, *Newalls Insulation Company* is expending over £2-million to modernize and expand manufacturing facilities, mostly of high-duty thermal insulation products. . . . T&N's French subsidiary, *Ets Dagard et Fils, SA*, is forming a German subsidiary, *Dagard Fertigbau Tiefkuhlanlagen GmbH*, to market and service, in Germany, the Dagard line of cold store insulation panels and refrigerated cold rooms.

Ube Cycon Ltd., Tokyo, Japan, is internationally marketing ASLAC in sheet form. The newly-developed material is a synthetic resin-asbestos compound said to offer improved impact strength, rigidity, dimensional stability and heat and crack resistance over other thermoplastic materials. It is composed of a blend of asbestos and latex, an intermediate product of acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS). ASLAC is also being produced in pellet form but this will not be available for export until domestic markets are well established.

Uniroyal Fiber & Textile began phasing out of the asbestos business early last year and by July 1, 1976, was no longer making asbestos-containing textiles at its three-plant facility at Hogansville, Georgia. The move is part of the President's program of a redeployment of assets to eliminate low-profit product lines. It is believed Uniroyal will continue to produce high-temperature fabrics made of synthetic fibers.

Vermont Asbestos Group, Inc., has purchased a 15-acre tract in Morrisville on which to construct a plant for the production of fireproof wallboard. A subsidiary, *Vermont Industrial Products, Inc.*, has been formed to operate the 22,000-square-foot facility which initially will employ over 60 workers and which should be in full operation by late this summer. The Vermont-Northern Railway has agreed to construct a siding by the proposed facility. The wallboard will be made primarily from tailings presently discarded during the processing of asbestos at the VAG Mine in Lowell.

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c production plants for the
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flat and corrugated asbestos-cement sheets
asbestos-cement pipes

highly compressed
asbestos-cement sheets

Fully automatic press lines for:
laminating
of flat asbestos-cement sheets

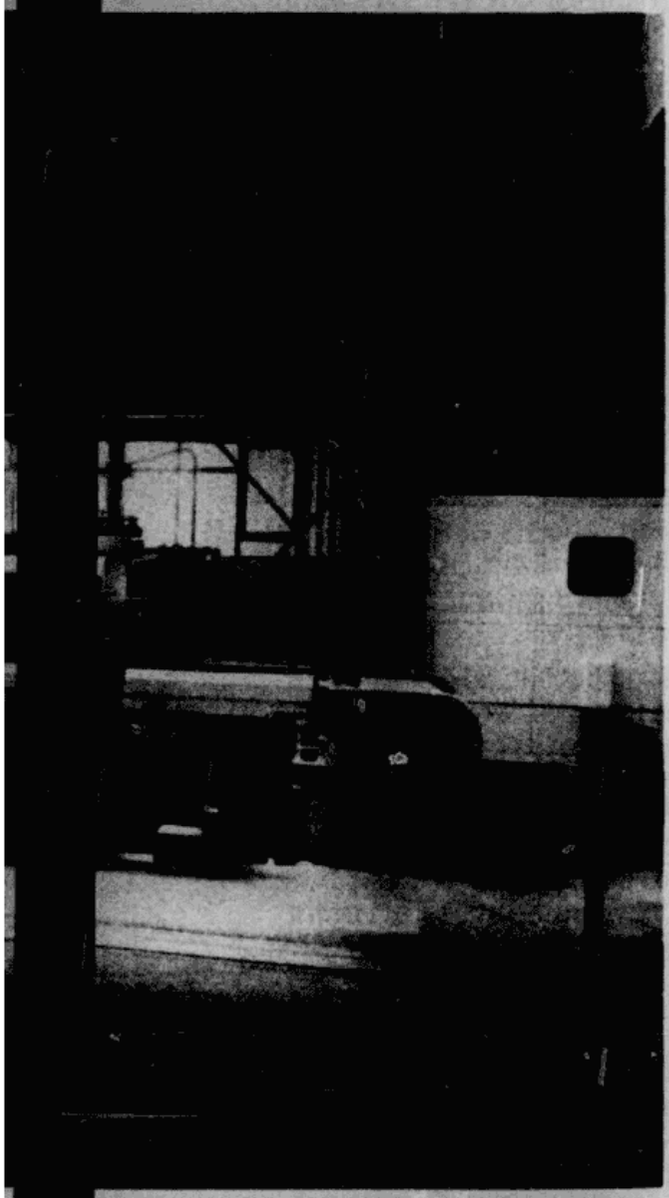
Fully automatic press lines
for the production of building elements

hydraulic presses for
asbestos-cement-sheets

hydraulic stamping presses
for edge trimming and cutting-to-size

hydraulic pipe testing presses

hydraulic pipe bursting presses



12.000 tons short-cycle press and
315 to stamping press for the production
of asbestos-cement sheets
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cycle time: 12 seconds

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THROUGH THE ENVIRONMENTAL MAZE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH

By letters dated December 15, 1976, to the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), Dr. John F. Finklea, Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), transmitted the NIOSH study on the "Re-examination and Up-date of Information on the Health Effects of Occupational Exposure to Asbestos." The study reviews the Institute's evaluation of the health effects of exposure to asbestos and recommends that OSHA reduce the Standard for Occupational Exposure to Asbestos to 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter (100,000 fibers per cubic meter). Dr. Finklea said the previous recommendation by NIOSH of a two fiber standard was designed primarily to prevent asbestosis since insufficient information then existed to establish a standard to prevent other asbestos-related diseases such as pulmonary, pleural and peritoneal neoplasms. NIOSH says the 0.1 f/cc recommendation is based on lowest concentration at which asbestos fibers can be monitored reliably using phase contrast microscopy. The study addresses only the health effects of exposure to asbestos and the proposed environmental limit, but NIOSH intends to address other provisions of OSHA's proposed revision to the Asbestos Standard as soon as possible.

In its preliminary statement regarding the NIOSH document, the *Asbestos Information Association/North America (AIA/NA)* commented that studies cited in the document do not define the levels of airborne asbestos dust to which individuals were exposed. The levels of exposure were most probably much higher than those now being experienced in the workplace. The current OSHA Asbestos Manufacturing Standard sets a limit of two fibers per cubic centimeter of air longer than five microns in an eight-hour time-weighted average with a ceiling limitation against any exposure in excess of ten f/cc. AIA/NA says there is no evidence to support the proposition that the present two fiber limitation is not safe for exposed populations. Further, contrary to the NIOSH statement, the state-of-the-art and practical considerations rule out sampling and analytical functions at a 0.1 f/cc level by phase contrast microscopy at 400X to 450X magnification. In most products in which asbestos is a vital ingredient, the fibers are bonded or locked in and the risk of exposure to respirable particles of asbestos from normal use of these products is negligible.

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OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The revised *OSHA Asbestos Manufacturing Standard,* including the 2 f/cc limitation, has been in effect since July 1, 1976. Meanwhile, substantial revisions to the Standard were proposed on October 9, 1976, based on new medical evidence and advances in monitoring and protective technologies. Most importantly the proposal would reduce permissible exposures to an 8-hour time-weighted average of 0.5 f/cc and the ceiling limit to 5 f/cc, determined during any 15-minute sampling period. To date certification by the U.S. Department of Labor of the Inflationary Impact Statement prepared by CONSAD Research Corporation has not been announced and there is no news concerning a date scheduled for a public hearing on the proposed revisions. The effect, if any, of the NIOSH 0.1 f/cc recommendation is unknown.

Yet to be published is OSHA's proposed *Asbestos Standard for the Construction Industry.* Completion date for the Engineering Feasibility Study (EFS) and the Inflationary Impact Analysis (IIA) being prepared by Research Triangle Institute remains at January 31, 1977, although the date may slip by due to the complexity of the study. Equitable Environmental Health, Inc., continues to conduct an EFS and an IIA for AIA/NA, with final completion date set at April 1, 1977. Essential elements of the study could be finished by March 1 in the event the Association's response to the proposed standard is required by that date.

Effective March 19, 1976, the Labor Department has extended from 3 to 20 years the time employers are required to retain *monitoring records* of employee exposure to asbestos. The decision takes into account the minimum latency period for many asbestos-related diseases to occur and conforms to the retention period now being required for employee medical records under the OSHA Asbestos Standard.

Before adjourning on October 2, 1976, the 94th Congress passed a *$56.6-billion appropriations bill* for the Labor Department and HEW. Included in the bill is an amendment limiting OSHA's enforcement procedures so that it no longer can assess fines for "first instance" infractions when the inspection reveals less than ten "nonserious" violations.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, OSHA has awarded grants totalling $29.7-million to 23 states to enable them to implement *occupational safety and health programs* which either are, or must be in three years, "at least as effective as" the federal program.

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Since its inception (April 28, 1971, through October 31, 1976), OSHA has conducted 348,053 inspections resulting in the issuance of 253,628 citations alleging 1,311,547 violations, for which penalties of $36,692,092 were proposed.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality released an economic study titled *The Macroeconomic Impacts of Federal Pollution Control Programs: 1976 Assessment*, prepared under contract by Chase Econometrics Associates, Inc. Covering the period 1970-1983, the report shows that pollution control expenditures required by federal law are having a "noticeable but modest" effect on the nation's overall economic growth, unemployment and prices.

EPA's *Final National Emission Standard for Asbestos* has been effective since October 14, 1975. Briefly it is concerned with asbestos mills, asphalt concrete manufacturing plants that use commercial asbestos, local exhaust ventilation systems and warning labels. It also contains the "no visible emissions" clause for waste disposal of asbestos materials.

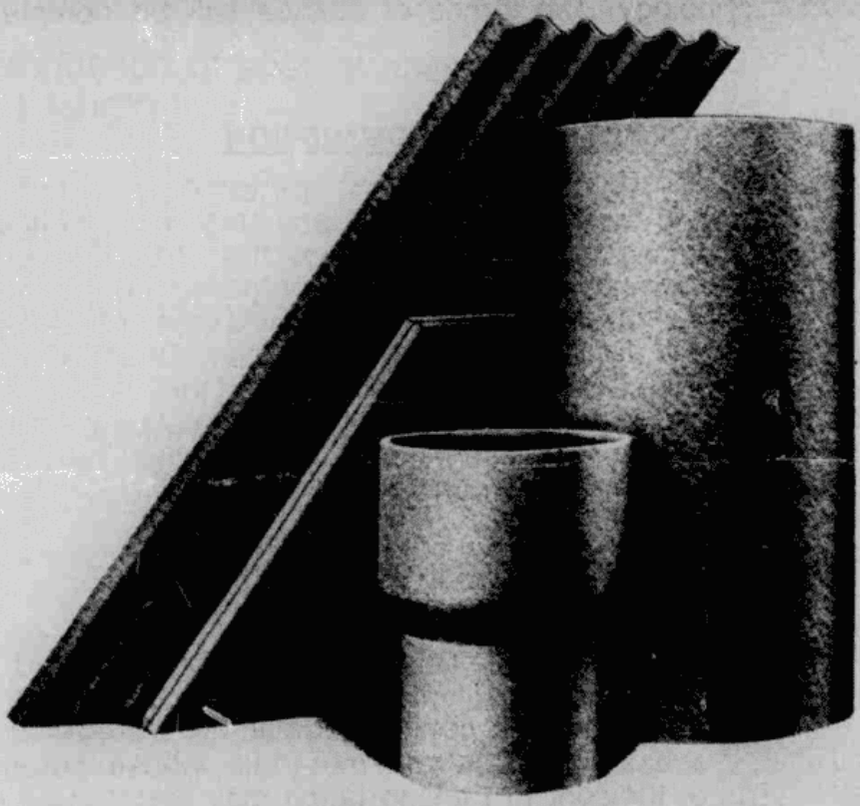
Under *guidelines* published on May 25, 1976, EPA must compare potential health risks with potential economic impact before acting to control substances that are suspected of being carcinogens. It is believed that following the guidelines will lessen health risks to the public and will avoid the burden of undesirable regulatory action.

Among EPA's several *ongoing studies* concerned with asbestos are the identification of natural and manmade sources of asbestos, the leaching of fibers from asbestos-cement pipe, analytical and monitoring techniques, health risks from exposure by ingestion, and asbestos as a contaminant in drinking water and in waterways near asbestos mines and factories. Recent information is that EPA has contracted with Walter C. McCrone Associates, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, to undertake a study of home air humidifiers in an effort to determine if the units can emit asbestos into the air and in what quantity.

In an effort to identify all *industrial plant closings* that have resulted from federal, state or local pollution control regulations, EPA has requested that it be alerted to any firm which has closed or plans to close a facility where inability to meet pollution control regulations is a substantial factor. Via an interagency reporting procedure called the Economic Dislocation Early Warning System, the agency will promptly transmit its information to the Labor Department so that adverse employment effects can be minimized. The data are also essential in evaluating the effects of

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pollution control regulations on specific industries.

EPA announced a *nationwide program to control pollution of waterways* which calls for the development and implementation by 1983 of strict controls over discharges of 65 dangerous chemicals from many types of industries, including asbestos. EPA is gathering data on the health and economic effects and best available technology. The series of studies will be completed over the next three years.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

The consulting firm of Auerbach Associates, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, under contract from the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), has prepared a draft monograph on *Small Fiber Inhalation* to review the hazards of asbestos in consumer products. Dr. Robert M. Hehir, Director of the Commission's Bureau of Biomedical Science, stated that if CPSC acts to initiate a chronic hazards program and to regulate asbestos in consumer products, an investigation of the potential hazard of other small fibers might be considered.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking on December 9, 1976, concerning whether or not new or additional *transportation controls* are necessary for certain materials whose potential release during or incident to transportation may result in an unreasonable risk to property, the environment or to human health and safety. The transporting of raw asbestos is one of the items under consideration. Comments may be submitted to DOT until March 14, 1977.

BUREAU OF MINES

The Metallurgy Research Center of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, at College Park, Maryland, has established a *Particle Identification Analysis Unit* to identify asbestos minerals in the presence of non-asbestos materials through sophisticated electron microscopy and X-ray diffraction. On the basis of numerous materials being labeled asbestos in contradiction to the accepted definition, the unit will seek to properly detect, identify and analyze materials. The unit is also responsible for the preparation

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— Machinery for asbestos-cement since 1912, therefore take advantage of our experience.

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— Production of special sheets up to 9 mt length.

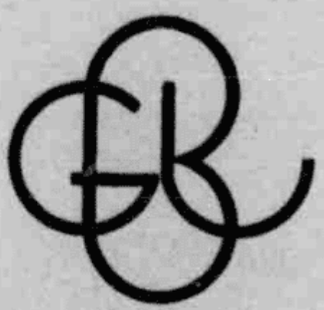
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of asbestos samples for organizing feeding studies to determine possible gastro-intestinal effects of asbestos under a program of HEW's National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

MINING ENFORCEMENT AND SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

The U.S. Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (MESA) issued revised standards, effective March 10, 1976, for exposure to asbestos and certain other airborne contaminants in *surface coal mines and surface areas of underground coal mines*. The standards set threshold limits of airborne contaminants according to values adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). The 8-hour average airborne concentration of asbestos dust is changed from a maximum of 5 to 2 f/cc of air, with a permissible concentration up to 10 f/cc for one hour of each 8-hour day. The revision includes a new definition for asbestos to clarify that nonfibrous or nonasbestiform minerals do not fall within the scope of the standards.

MESA's standard for an 8-hour average exposure limit to asbestos dust in *metal and nonmetallic mines* is currently at ACGIH-approved 5 fibers (longer than 5 micrometers) per milliliter limitation. However, the MESA Federal Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety Advisory Committee has recommended reducing the limitation to 2 f/ml. MESA is expected to accept the recommendation and to publish the proposed rule in the Federal Register early this year, with the effective date not expected before the third quarter of 1977.

LABOR & INDUSTRY FUND CENTER

An *Environmental Cancer Therapy Research Center*, the first of its kind, has been established at *Mount Sinai School of Medicine*, City University of New York, primarily to concentrate on research into pre-clinical diagnosis and treatment for mesothelioma, heretofore a rare cancer which affects the lining of the chest or abdomen and is often associated with exposure to asbestos. Support of the program has been initiated with a $250,000 contribution by *Johns-Manville Corporation*, matched by a $250,000 Fund created by the *International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, AFL-CIO*, with the contribution of one cent per hour by its 18,000 members throughout the United States and Canada. The *National Insulation Manufacturers Association* is expected to donate funds to the effort and some support will also be given by the *National Cancer Institute* and the *American Cancer Society*.

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Amosite from Cape

Natural length, natural strength, rapid filtration and resilience.
Characteristics of Amosite fibres that improve the handling of wet products and controlled curing in the whole range of asbestos cement and make them a natural for reinforced plastics and insulation materials.
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Telex: 23471/UXB
Tel: Uxbridge (89) 37111

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

Co-Directors of the Center are Irving J. Selikoff, M.D., and James F. Holland, M.D. Dr. Selikoff is Professor of Community Medicine, Director of the Environmental Science Laboratory and Program Director of the Environmental Health Sciences Research Center, all at Mount Sinai. Dr. Holland is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Neoplastic Diseases at the School and Director of the Cancer Center, Mount Sinai Medical Center.

J-M President John A. McKinney said this is the second time that J-M has formally participated in a project of this nature—the first being a 1968 program at Mount Sinai. Primarily he expressed the hope that the program will make new inroads into the detection and treatment of mesothelioma. As a secondary effect, J-M is hopeful the work done will have a positive impact across the board in discovering causes and cures for the entire group of cancers for which there is no known cure.

CANADA

Modeling Clay

The Federal Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Ottawa, announced at mid-year an amendment to the Hazardous Products Act prohibiting the importation, advertising and sale of playthings which may release asbestos and of modeling materials which contain asbestos. The CCA Minister said, "Asbestos can be injurious to health when taken into the lungs and I am most anxious to eliminate any unnecessary risks to children."

Workmen's Compensation Boards

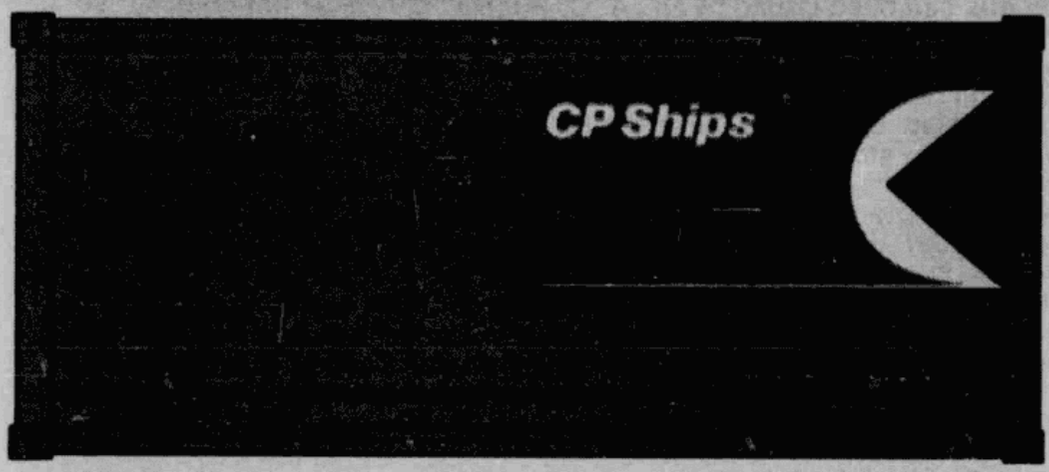
I. J. Selikoff, M.D., said the *Canadian Workmen's Compensation Board* (WCB) should accept throat cancer as an industrial disease for workers who have been exposed to asbestos dust. The statement was made at a conference held in Toronto in November.

In early December the Quebec Court of Appeal handed down a ruling limiting the powers of the *Quebec WCB* to order company compensation for workers suffering from asbestosis and ordered the Board to review about 240 cases in which it had granted compensation. Shortly thereafter a 90-day truce was declared in the controversy over industrial illness compensation between Quebec asbestos companies and the unions representing their employees. Company, union and government officials are now meeting in an effort to work out a mutually acceptable agreement.

The *Ontario WCB* announced in May it had begun a program of financial assistance for asbestos workers who have been exposed to potentially-hazardous levels of asbestos dust. The workers will receive vocational retraining as well as help in locating other employment. Those with asbestosis will be entitled to a higher degree of assistance.

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Here's how to get your asbestos to Europe the dependable container way



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At a press conference called in October, Dr. W. J. McCracken, Executive Director, Rehabilitation Services Division, *Ontario WCB*, released reports of findings from a study of the possible relationship of gastro-intestinal (GI) cancer in workers exposed to asbestos. The reports had been issued by Dr. A. C. Ritchie, Specialist in Pathology at the University of Toronto, and by Dr. A. B. Miller, Director of the National Cancer Institute Epidemiological Unit, University of Toronto. The Doctors' findings have established a valid epidemiological cause/effect relationship between asbestos exposure and some cancers of the esophagus, stomach, small and large bowels and rectum. Further, an increase in the incidence of GI cancer is shown where the latent period is 20 or more years. The studies began in August 1975 when it was realized by the Ontario WCB that additional information, based on sound, scientific principles, was needed before decisions could be reached concerning compensation claims for stomach cancer. Insofar as he has been able to determine, Dr. McCracken believes that Ontario is the first WCB in the Western World to execute such an in-depth evaluation of available world literature and arrive at a firm conclusion as to causal relationship. Dr. McCracken hopes the approved Guidelines for the Adjudication of Claims for Cancer of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract in Asbestos Workers "set a pattern for other studies relating to natural and artificial chemicals and physical agents found in our environment, both within and without the industrial confines."

Royal Commission Report

Two years ago the Ontario government directed the Royal Commission, headed by Dr. James M. Ham, Dean of the School of Graduate Studies at the University of Toronto, to study and report on health and safety conditions at Ontario mines. The comprehensive, 350-page report was finally released in August and received a mixed reaction from labor but was generally acceptable to management. The report and its 117 recommendations point out the failure of the governments and the mining companies to protect workers from hazardous situations and suggest the establishment of an Occupational Health and Safety Authority; more frankness on the part of the mining industry regarding dust levels; and effective, governmental health and safety legislation.

Beaudry Report

Following a 15-month intensive study of dust-related diseases in industry in Quebec, Judge Rene Beaudry submitted his report on October 29 to the Quebec Natural Resources Minister. The three-volume, four-inch-thick report calls for the appointment of a board of medical experts to recommend and enforce acceptable pollution levels in all industries. It also recommends the creation of a clearly-defined system of inspection and an occupational health surveillance program and calls for strict governmental enforcement of standards. Immediate action was

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suggested insofar as the Quebec asbestos industry is concerned, including a reduction of the five fiber limitation to two fibers per cubic centimeter of air, an updating of the use of new technologies as they are developed to continually reduce the level of exposure to asbestos dust, and a program to eliminate tobacco smoking by asbestos workers, even outside the working milieu.

Quebec Political Scene

In the late 1960's, Rene Levesque pulled away from the Liberal Party of Quebec and established the Parti Quebecois (PQ). In the Provincial election in November he led the PQ to a surprise victory over the Liberals. Many Quebec citizens feel the outcome was more because of dissatisfaction with the Liberal Party than the separatist policies of the PQ. Premier Levesque's platform was strong on political separation from Canada and self-government. In an interview with *Business Week*, the Premier stated that a referendum on separation will be held sometime within the next five years and *when, not if*, Quebec becomes a national government there will be some sectors that will be under Quebec control such as those areas which have to do economically with culture, basic financial institutions and some specific industries like asbestos. He said, ". . . as soon as we can afford it, we want home control. Not necessarily 100%, but control." It remains to be seen what future changes will occur in the Quebec asbestos industry.

UNITED KINGDOM

A voluntary plan was introduced in the United Kingdom whereby certain products sold since October 1, 1976, are carrying a *health warning label*. The plan applies to all asbestos-containing products including waste which could, in any foreseeable circumstance, constitute a possible danger to health through the release of asbestos dust, whether at work or at home. The plan was formulated after consultations between the Health and Safety Executive, the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, the Asbestosis Research Council and the Asbestos Information Committee.

An *Advisory Committee on Asbestos* has been established by the U.K. government to review the risks to health arising from exposure to asbestos and to make recommendations as to whether further protection is required. The group is charged with making a comprehensive review of the uses to which asbestos has been put over the last twenty years and to recommend substitutes where appropriate. The members of the committee are visiting several asbestos factories during the course of their enquiries and as a result are learning of the progress and cooperation which continues to take place in constantly striving for safer working conditions and products.

A massive, *£500,000 Information Campaign* was launched in June by the *U.K. Asbestos Information Committee* (*AIC*) to combat the biased, inaccurate and misleading information that appears in the news

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media about the dangers from exposure to asbestos. In essence, the AIC has positively and objectively used the news media to effect realistic and non-emotional public understanding of the asbestos-health issue and the industry's efforts to assure safe use of the mineral. Answers to several questions asked by the public-at-large and the offer for additional information appeared in prestigious newspapers throughout the U.K. Opinion research conducted during the campaign has shown that the target audience is beginning to appreciate asbestos more fully and to accept that, when used properly, there should be no danger to health. Reportedly AIC received a deluge of mail in response to the advertisements. Over 5000 coupons alone were received following publication of the first two advertisements in the national press.

INTERNATIONAL ASBESTOS INFORMATION CONFERENCE

Because asbestos and health discussions are occupying the attention of more and more governments and international organizations, the International Asbestos Information Conference has established a new international industry organization. At its meeting held in November in Hamburg, Germany, it was resolved that the international body should have a *Governing Council.* Following the nomination of representatives of 15 countries to serve on the Council, E. van der Rest, representative of Belgium, was elected Chairman and C. X. Latty, of France, was elected Vice Chairman. The Council, in turn, elected six members to the *Executive Committee*, with Dr. R. Gaze, of the United Kingdom, as Chairman. A. A. Cross, of the U.K., was appointed Director General of the Conference. During the meeting a program was endorsed for the collection, selection and dissemination of pertinent information, for coordination of investigation in certain areas, for assistance in the area of epidemiological studies and for the promotion of consistent international standards for the safe use of asbestos. A detailed account of the events of the Conference will be published in a near-future issue of ASBESTOS.

THIS CONCLUDES OUR 1976 REVIEW OF THE ASBESTOS MINING AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AND OF PERTINENT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES. WE HOPE YOU HAVE FOUND IT INFORMATIVE AND OF VALUE.

NEXT ISSUE: Chrysotile Asbestos Fiber Pads—A Wet Dispersion Process, by D. H. Laubscher, B.Sc. (Eng), Ph.D.

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60 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

in the field of machinery for asbestos-cement products



Plants for the manufacture of pressure and sewer pipes, variable lengths: 3-4-5-6 m.

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And, on the basis of technology and proceedings of Fibronit S.p.A., Milan:

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PRODUCTION—IMPORTS—EXPORTS

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		SEPTEMBER 1976	
Amosite, Republic of South Africa	s.tons	76	$ 33,388
Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa	s.tons	654	334,565
Chrysotile Crudes, Rhodesia	s.tons	317	340,822
South Africa	s.tons	249	125,541
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	521	318,561
Rhodesia	s.tons	124	102,736
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	50,011	9,253,302
Mexico	s.tons	3	943
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	1,414	261,689
South Africa	s.tons	842	242,029
USSR	s.tons	274	43,642
		54,485	$ 11,057,218
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:		. . .	
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	668,828	$ 862,006
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	827,407	91,021
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	2,754,535	367,770
Other asbestos articles		..	374,574
			$ 1,695,371
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1976	
Amosite, Canada	s.tons	20	$ 469
South Africa	s.tons	1,280	560,761
Crocidolite (Blue), Australia	s.tons	99	46,498
South Africa	s.tons	6,908	3,407,983
Chrysotile Crudes, Canada	s.tons	385	175,399
Mexico	s.tons	234	125,486
Rhodesia	s.tons	1,936	1,640,905
South Africa	s.tons	957	585,697
United Kingdom	s.tons	564	282,238
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	4,278	3,228,301
Rhodesia	s.tons	247	207,888
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	443,754	88,354,636
Germany, West	s.tons	1,086	202,826
Mexico	s.tons	27	6,554
South Africa	s.tons	396	217,440
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	14,218	2,374,857
Germany, West	s.tons	823	179,840
Hong Kong	s.tons	2	345
Mexico	s.tons	52	21,624
South Africa	s.tons	4,206	1,465,012
USSR	s.tons	8,905	1,614,557
		490,417	$104,699,316

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U.S. IMPORTS—CONTINUED

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	5,368,193	$ 7,514,177
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	8,443,225	836,769
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	14,926,448	2,401,719
Other asbestos articles			4,451,033
			$ 15,203,698

CANADIAN FIBER SHIPMENTS

Primary Canadian Producers' shipments of asbestos (including tonnage for own use) amounted to 158,860 short tons in *September 1976*, 78,268 tons more than in September 1975. Shipments in *October 1976* reached 148,023 tons, 49,463 tons ahead of the same month a year earlier. The cumulative total for the *First Ten Months of 1976* was 1,390,394 short tons: 1,134,335 tons from Quebec plants and 256,059 tons from plants in Newfoundland, Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon. The total for January-October 1975 was 871,139 tons: 637,966 tons from plants in Quebec and 233,173 tons from plants in the other four Provinces. [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

SOUTH AFRICAN OUTPUT & EXPORTS

Production of asbestos for the period *January-June 1976* totaled 172,711 metric tons, 1447 tons more than in the first half of 1975. The breakdown for the latest half year is: 82,272 tons of Cape Blue, 51,640 tons of Chrysotile, 38,079 tons of Amosite and 720 tons of Anthophyllite. . . . *Exports* for the period *January-June 1976* were valued at R49,533,091, ahead R12.3-million over the like period a year earlier. By variety of asbestos, the values for the latest six months are: R30,408,028 for Cape Blue, R6,831,522 for Chrysotile, R12,233,527 for Amosite and R60,014 for Anthophyllite. [Department of Mines, Johannesburg]

"CALIDRIA" ASBESTOS PRICES

Union Carbide Corporation, Metals Division, issued the following summary of "Calidria" asbestos prices per short ton, effective January 1, 1977, F.O.B. Plant at King City, California:

SG-100—Standard Grade Pellets	$100.00
SG-103—Standard Grade Pellets	100.00
SG-104—Standard Grade Pellets	84.00
SG-130—Standard Grade Pellets; Open Fiber	130.00
SG-200—Super Standard Grade Pellets	120.00
SG-210—Super Standard Grade Pellets; Open Fiber	166.00
HPP —High Purity Pellets	154.00
HPO —High Purity Open Fiber	166.00
T135P —Titanated HPP	560.00
T1350 —Titanated HPO	590.00

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CURRENT ASBESTOS PRICES

ARIZONA *Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. Globe, Arizona*
As of July 1, 1976 *U.S. Dollars*

No. 1 Crude (Soft)	$ ..	$3000.00
No. 2 Crude (Soft)	..	1800.00
AAA	..	1300.00
Group No. 3—Nonferrous Filtering—Plastic	750.00—	840.00
Group No. 4—Nonferrous Filtering—Plastic	750.00—	840.00
Group No. 7—White Shorts	100.00—	200.00

QUEBEC *Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. Mine*
As of January 1, 1977 *Canadian Dollars*

No. 1—Crude	$3300.00—	$4000.00
No. 2—Crude	1800.00—	2175.00
No. 3—Spinning Fiber	850.00—	1700.00
No. 4—Asbestos Cement Fiber	465.00—	950.00
No. 5—Paper Fiber	315.00—	435.00
No. 6—Paper and Shingle Fiber	230.00—	275.00
No. 7—Shorts	85.00—	200.00

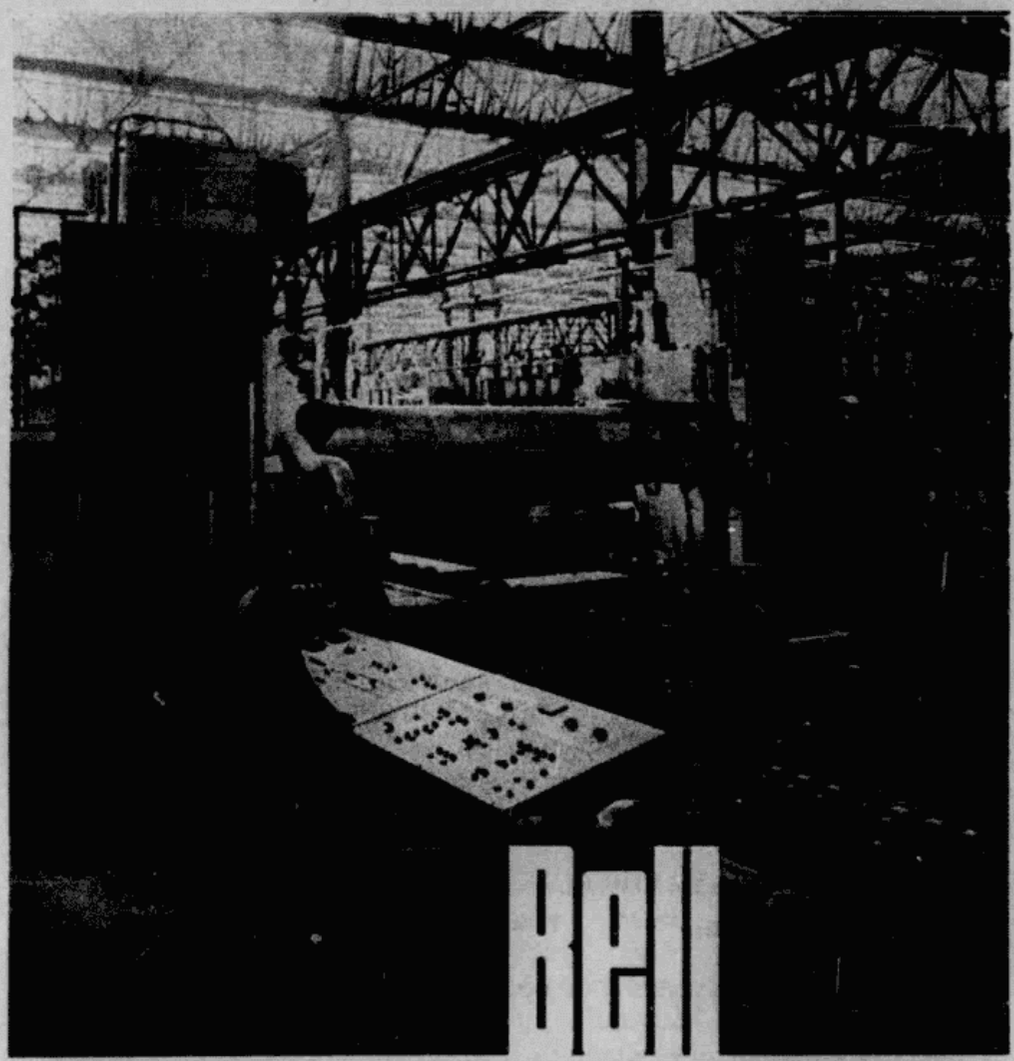
CASSIAR *Per ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. North Vancouver, B.C.*
As of December 1, 1976 *Canadian Dollars*

	Cassiar Mine	
C-1 —No. 1 Crude		$3621.00
AAA —Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3		2093.00
AA —Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3		1664.00
A —Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3		1267.00
AC —Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3		913.00
AK —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4		651.00
AS —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4		563.00
AX —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 5		516.00
AY —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 5		362.00
AZ —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 6		268.00
	Clinton Mine	
CP —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4		611.00
CT —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4		553.00
CY —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 5		362.00
CZ —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 6		268.00

VERMONT *Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. Morrisville, Vermont*
As of January 1, 1977 *U.S. Dollars*

Grade 4T—Fiber	$ ..—	$ 477.00
Grades 5D thru 5R—Fiber	314.00—	369.00
Grade 6D—Waste	..—	228.00
Grades 7D thru 7T—Shorts	95.00—	182.00
Grade 7TF—Floats (Shorts)	..—	82.00
Grade 8S—Shorts	..—	62.00
Hooker No. 1—in 50-lb. woven polypropylene bags		1110.00
Hooker No. 2—in 100-lb. woven polypropylene bags		555.00

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▲ Pipe lathe
Nominal diameter: 300—2000 mm
Pipe length max. 5000 mm

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Presses for water pressure test

Auxiliary Equipment
Waterring vacuum pumps

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

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EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		SEPTEMBER 1976	
Fibers not further processed than beaten, washed or graded to length	s.tons	2,174	$ 737,649
Waste and refuse	s.tons	721	166,026
		2,895	$ 903,675
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
A-C shingles & clapboard	Lb	1,061,743	$ 185,160
Other a-c fiber-cement articles	Lb	2,241,162	494,908
Gaskets	Lb	43,682	117,522
Packing	Lb	337,445	762,017
Heat or sound insulation		..	448,722
Textiles & yarns	Lb	765,590	846,255
Protective clothing		..	110,588
Mfrs. other than friction materials		..	886,373
Clutch facings & linings for auto. use	No	56,999	129,037
Other clutch facings & linings	No	61,643	73,595
Brake linings for automotive use	Lb	896,956	800,454
Other brake linings	Lb	211,127	293,293
			$ 5,147,924

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1976	
Fibers not further processed than beaten, washed or graded to length	s.tons	17,936	$ 5,801,588
Waste and refuse	s.tons	19,572	4,431,797
		37,508	$10,233,385
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
A-C shingles & clapboard	Lb	19,143,806	$ 3,224,292
Other a-c fiber-cement articles	Lb	20,095,292	3,980,325
Gaskets	Lb	468,755	1,269,117
Packing	Lb	3,130,741	6,315,343
Heat or sound insulation		..	3,260,048
Textiles & yarns	Lb	12,134,780	5,795,480
Protective clothing		..	721,146
Mfrs. other than friction materials		..	9,105,310
Clutch facings & linings for auto. use	No	505,112	910,097
Other clutch facings & linings	No	235,240	248,119
Brake linings for automotive use	Lb	7,457,468	6,286,456
Other brake linings	Lb	1,794,091	2,062,940
			$43,178,673

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EXPORTS FROM CANADA

From: Statistics Canada

SEPTEMBER 1976

Short Tons

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	..	851	27,800	8,303
Eastern Europe	..	50	220	..
Middle East	..	..	1,978	963
Africa	..	..	3,025	557
Asia	..	301	9,304	9,213
Oceania	..	..	5,462	261
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	120	8,576	3,429
United States	..	399	9,391	44,813
	..	1,721	65,756	67,539

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *September 1976* was 135,016 short tons, valued at $39,289,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	$ 213,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	79,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	564,000
Other basic asbestos products	137,000
	$ 993,000

JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1976

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	64	8,322	200,669	122,246
Eastern Europe	..	622	9,923	2,317
Middle East	..	215	11,965	5,706
Africa	..	..	9,801	4,636
Asia	3	1,626	71,718	104,138
Oceania	..	6	38,888	5,177
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	1,455	62,066	24,729
United States	25	5,539	105,216	353,401
	92	17,785	510,246	622,350

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *January-September 1976* was 1,150,473 short tons, valued at $329,021,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	$ 1,711,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	1,188,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	6,205,000
Other basic asbestos products	1,752,000
	$10,856,000

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ASBESTOS FIBER MARKET

Demand continues strong for all grades of asbestos fiber. Unofficial figures show Canadian shipments of asbestos for the first six months of 1976 totaled 1,238,980 short tons vs. 772,529 tons for the same period in 1975. The lower 1975 tonnage figure reflects the seven-month strike at Thetford Mines during 1975.

To date demand for all fiber grades is still exceeding supply and this situation, with the exception of the short Group 7 fibers, should continue into 1977. Although the U.S. economy has fallen into a holding pattern it has not affected the U.S. markets for asbestos fiber.

Shipments to overseas countries, where large quantities of asbestos-cement grades are consumed, remain strong as companies continue to restock their inventories which were severely depleted in 1975. This trend should continue into 1977.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

Close—December 21, 1976

Abitibi Asbestos	C$.45
Advocate Mines	C$2.55
Armstrong Cork	27¼
Asarco	16¼
Asbestos Corporation	C$21.75
Bendix	42
Bendix (pfd 3)	85
Carlisle	13⅞
Cassiar Asbestos	C$5.50
CertainTeed	21¼
Charter Conso.	pence 125
Colt Industries	50⅛
Colt Ind. (pfd 1.60)	26¾
Colt Ind. (pfd 4.25)	69⅜
Conwest	C$3.20
Flintkote	23
F-kote (pfd-A 4.50)	65¼
F-kote (pfd-B 2.25)	30⅜
GAF Corporation	12½
GAF (pfd 1.20)	18⅜
Gulf & Western	17⅞
G&W (warrants)	3½
G&W (pfd 2.50)	39
G&W (pfd 3.87)	85½
Hollinger Mines	C$27.625
IC Industries	21¼
IC Ind. (pfd 6)	95
IC Ind. (pfd 3.50)	43
Jim Walter Corporation	38½
Jim Walter (pfd 1)	11½
Jim Walter (pfd 1.60)	41½
Johns-Manville	33⅝
Kennecott Copper	26⅜
Maremont	17⅛
McAdam Mining	C$.35
National Gypsum	17
Pathfinder	C$.28
Porter, H. K. (pfd 5.50)	72
Raybestos-Manhattan	30½
Rio Algom	C$27.375
Royal Industries	13¾
Shield Development	C$.40
Supradur	Bid 4⅛; Asked 4⅝
Talisman Mines	C$.16
Union Carbide	60¾
United Asbestos Inc.	3½
Woodsreef Minerals	C$.82

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MEN ON THE MOVE

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

Maurice E. Taschereau was elected President and Chief Executive Officer of Asbestos Corporation Ltd., effective November 17, 1976. Formerly active in the affairs of the Noranda Group, Mr. Taschereau succeeded *William W. Oughtred* who retired after nine years in the post and thirty years with the corporation.

Mr. Taschereau joined Gaspe Copper Mines Ltd., a subsidiary of Noranda Mines Ltd., in 1953 upon graduating from McGill University as a mining engineer. He was appointed Assistant Mine Superintendent in 1961, Superintendent in 1964 and Manager in 1967. In 1970 he relocated to the Noranda Group's headquarters in Toronto, Ontario, as General Manager of Gaspe Copper. He was named President and a Director of Gaspe Copper in 1975.

BENDIX CORPORATION

William M. Agee, recently made President and Chief Operating Officer of Bendix, was elected to the additional positions of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. He is one of the youngest chief executives to head a major U.S. corporation. Mr. Agee succeeds *W. Michael Blumenthal* who was named Secretary designate of the Treasury by President-elect Carter. Mr. Agee's election will be effective upon confirmation of Mr. Blumenthal's appointment.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

The Board of Directors of Raybestos-Manhattan elected *James F. Maclachlan* a Senior Vice President and *Fred D. Bauce* a Vice President. Mr. Maclachlan had been a Vice President of the company and is President-Industrial and Consumer Products. Mr. Bauce is President of The Milford Rivet & Machine Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of R/M.

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION

F. Perry Wilson retired, effective December 31, 1976, as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Union Carbide. He was succeeded in the two posts by *William S. Sneath*. *Warren M. Anderson* follows Mr. Sneath as President and Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Wilson had been with the company for 35 years and will continue as a Director.

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to . . .

David F. Calliari, Senior Vice President-Finance and Administration, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, February 15.
E. A. DiSalvo, Vice President, The Celotex Corporation, Tampa, Florida, February 16.
R. L. Schult, National Sales Manager, Union Carbide Corporation, Metals Division, Niagara Falls, New York, February 17.
E. R. E. Carter, Chairman of the Board and President, Advocate Mines Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, February 20.
James K. Gilmore, Sales Manager, Vermont Asbestos Group, Inc., Hyde Park, Vermont, February 20.
William D. Herbert, President, The Celotex Corporation, and Senior Vice President & Group Executive, Jim Walter Corporation, Tampa, Florida, February 20.
Michael J. Messel, President and a Director, Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd., Black Lake, Quebec, and Vice President (Asbestos), Asarco Inc., February 22.
R. J. Bishop, Joint Managing Director, TAC Construction Materials Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester, England, February 23.
Charles M. Fenton, Vice Chairman and Group Managing Director, BBA Group Ltd., Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, England, February 24.
D. J. Barboure, Managing Director, Turnall Ltd., Jacobs, Natal, Republic of South Africa, February 26.
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 of the Board, Cement Asbestos Products Company, Birmingham, Alabama, 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 of Engineering, Compression Packing Division, Garlock Inc., Sodus, 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.
James E. Sullivan, Senior Vice President, Pacor Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 3.

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B. G. Hill, Chairman, Ferodo Ltd., and Chief Executive, Automotive Components Division, Turner & Newall Ltd., Manchester, England, March 5.

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

H. B. Rhodes, Marketing Services Manager-Asbestos, Union Carbide Corporation, Metals Division, Niagara Falls, New York, March 6.

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, North Charleston, South Carolina, March 8.

D. W. Hills, Chairman, TAC Construction Materials Ltd. and Newalls Insulation Co. Ltd., and Chief Executive, Construction Materials Division, Turner & Newall Ltd., Manchester, England, March 9.

Paul C. Nikitovich, General Manager, Latin America and 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.

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

Colin S. Hoyes, General Manager, A/C Products Group, Wunderlich Ltd., Sidney, New South Wales, Australia, March 14.

Chester J. Sulewski, Senior Vice President, Industrial and Pipe Products Group, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, March 14.

STILL AVAILABLE . . .

RECOMMENDED WORK PRACTICES—Five manuals published by the Asbestos Information Association/North America include: "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 each plus postage; order from AIA/NA or through ASBESTOS Magazine]

CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS TEST MANUAL, 3RD EDITION—Prepared jointly by the Asbestos Textile Institute, Inc., and the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association; provides 34 standard methods for testing the physical and chemical properties of Chrysotile asbestos fiber. [$18.95 to the U.S., Canada and Mexico; $21.95 to all other countries; place orders with ASBESTOS Magazine]

THE ASBESTOS FACTBOOK, 3RD EDITION—Compiled by the staff of ASBESTOS Magazine; written in layman's terms; offers useful information on the origin, locations and uses of asbestos; gives the chemical compositions of the various types of the mineral; contains data concerning testing methods and grades. [28 pages; $1.00 per paper-bound copy; order from ASBESTOS Magazine]

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

NOISE CONTROL TECHNIQUES FOR INDUSTRIAL & MANUFACTURING PLANTS—Short Course scheduled by Bolt Beranek and Newman Inc.; *February 14-16* in Washington, D. C.; *March 28-30* in Houston, Texas; and *April 5-7* in Portland, Oregon.

MANAGEMENT OF NOISE CONTROL PROGRAMS FOR OSHA COMPLIANCE—Short Course by Bolt Beranek and Newman Inc.; *February 17* in Washington, D. C.; *March 25* in Houston, Texas; and *April 8* in Portland, Oregon.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—Extension Courses in March include: Encapsulation (*1-2*); Product Safety Seminar (*2-4*); Fatigue Analysis (*7-11*); Built-Up Roofs (*14-15*); Solar Heating and Cooling in Buildings (*28-29*); Selection, Investigation, Design of Industrial Waste Disposal Sites (*29-30*); Industrial Safety and Health (*29-30*); and SPIF/Systematic Planning of Industrial Facilities (*29-30*).

METRIC MANAGEMENT—Workshop of the American National Metric Council; Orlando, Florida, *February 21-22*.

WORKSHOP FOR MANAGEMENT AND METRIC TRAINERS—To be held by the Pennsylvania State University, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, *February 25*.

ASTM COMMITTEE MEETINGS—F-3 on Gaskets, Dearborn Inn, Dearborn, Michigan, *March 2-4*; and D-13 on Textiles, Desoto Hilton, Savannah, Georgia, *March 14-17*.

1977 CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE—Co-sponsored by 23 national construction associations; Hyatt Regency Hotel, Washington, D. C., *March 6-9*.

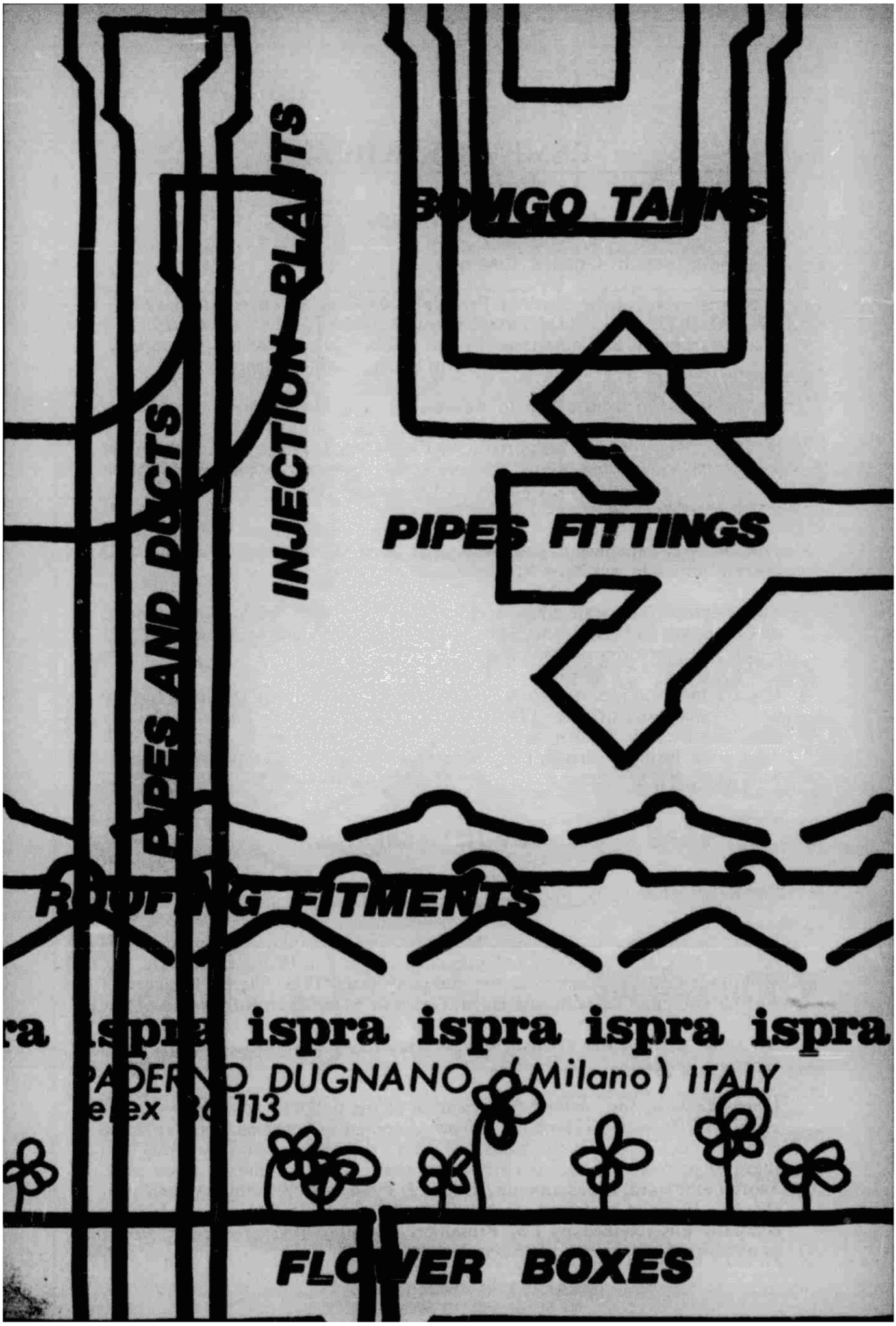
2ND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON AGGLOMERATION—To be held in conjunction with the 106th Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers; Atlanta Hilton Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, *March 6-10*.

QUALITY AUDIT/DEVELOPMENT & ADMINISTRATION—Short course conducted by the American Society for Quality Control; Clearwater Beach Hilton Inn, Clearwater Beach, Florida, *March 7-9*.

MINERAL ENGINEERING & ECONOMICS—Seminars at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec: Mineral Development and Legislation Strategy, *March 7-11;* Exploration Decisions and Project Identification, *March 14-18;* Implementing and Financing a Mineral Project, *March 21-25;* and Ground Control, *March 28-April 1*.

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST MINERAL INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE—Sponsored by the Northern Nevada Section of AIME; Sahara Tahoe Hotel, Stateline, Nevada, *March 21-23*.

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REMEMBER WHEN?

(December 1926 ASBESTOS)

New Advertiser: E. Gross & Company.

This issue reported the death of Francis N. McCrae which occurred on October 30, 1926, at age 74. Mr. McCrae was President of the Federal Asbestos Company until it was purchased by the Jacobs Asbestos Mining Company, after which he served as Vice President of Federal until his death.

Upon his return from a trip to Arizona, E. Schaaf-Regelman supplied information on the current asbestos mining situation in that area. At the time, the Johns-Manville Mine was producing Crude No. 2 for use exclusively in the J-M plants, none being offered for sale in the open market. The Regal Mine was producing Crudes No. 1 and No. 2 for general sale.

The formation of Rhodesian Asbestos and Chrome Syndicate with capital of 100,000 was announced. The purpose of the Syndicate was to acquire and operate mines in southern Rhodesia and elsewhere.

The telegraph and cable address "Fibrolite" was registered by James Hardie and Company Ltd., of Sydney, Australia, successor to the Asbestos Slate and Sheet Manufacturing Company Ltd.

Eternit, Inc., was reported to be constructing a large asbestos shingle factory at St. Louis, Missouri. As of November 1, 1926, this newly-formed company took over the sale of all Eternit asbestos-cement products in the U.S. Such sales were formerly handled by American Insulation Company, of Philadelphia.

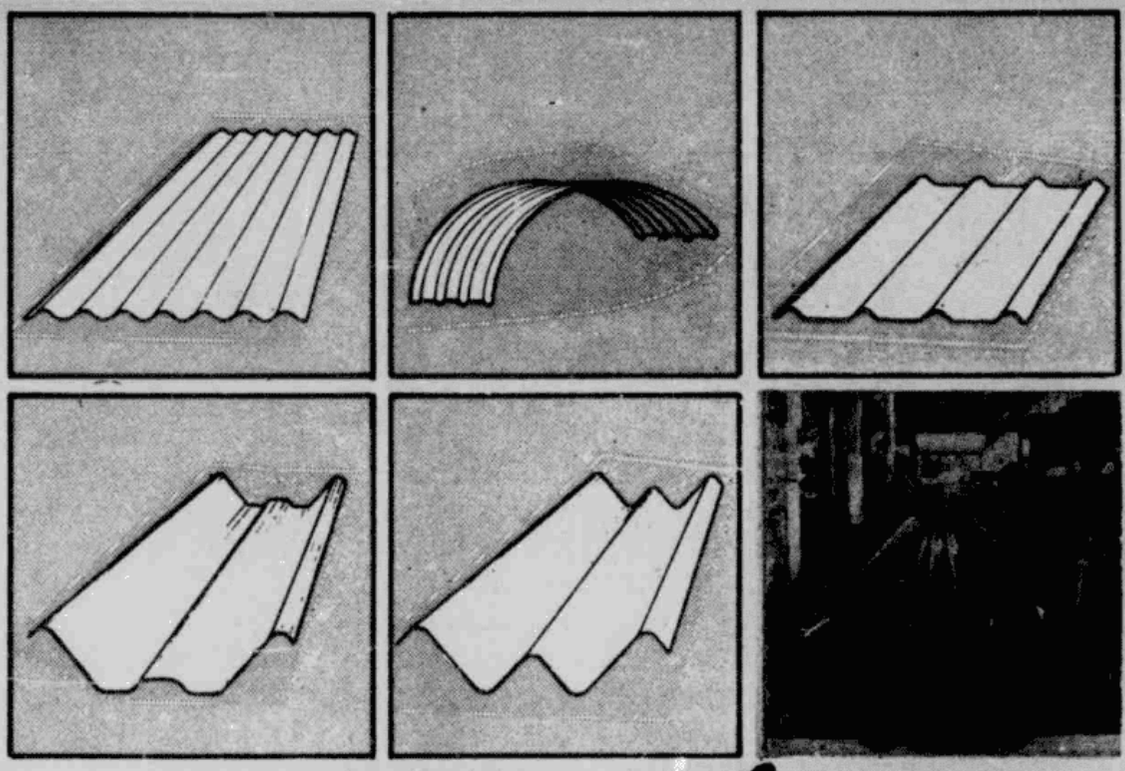
(January 1927 ASBESTOS)

New Advertisers: Louis Leonardis;
Consolidated Asbestos and Base Metals Ltd.

United States Asbestos Company, Manheim, Pennsylvania, announced the retirement of S. R. Slaymaker, its General Manager and Board Chairman. Mr. Slaymaker had been active in the company since 1921. W. R. Haggart of Anchor Packing Company and H. M. Green of Manhattan Rubber Company were made Vice Presidents and members of the Board and O. H. Cilley of Asbestos Spinning and Weaving Corporation returned to U.S. Asbestos in an executive capacity.

Johns-Manville, Inc., gained the attention of the financial world when it declared an 18% cash dividend ($18.00 per share) on its common stock, split the common on a three-for-one basis and paid an extra dividend by giving one share of preferred stock for every three shares of old common stock held. Shortly afterward, it was announced that J. P. Morgan & Company had purchased a block of preferred stock valued at some $7-million. Control of the company was retained by J-M President, H. E. Manville, by reason of his ownership of a majority of the voting stock.

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