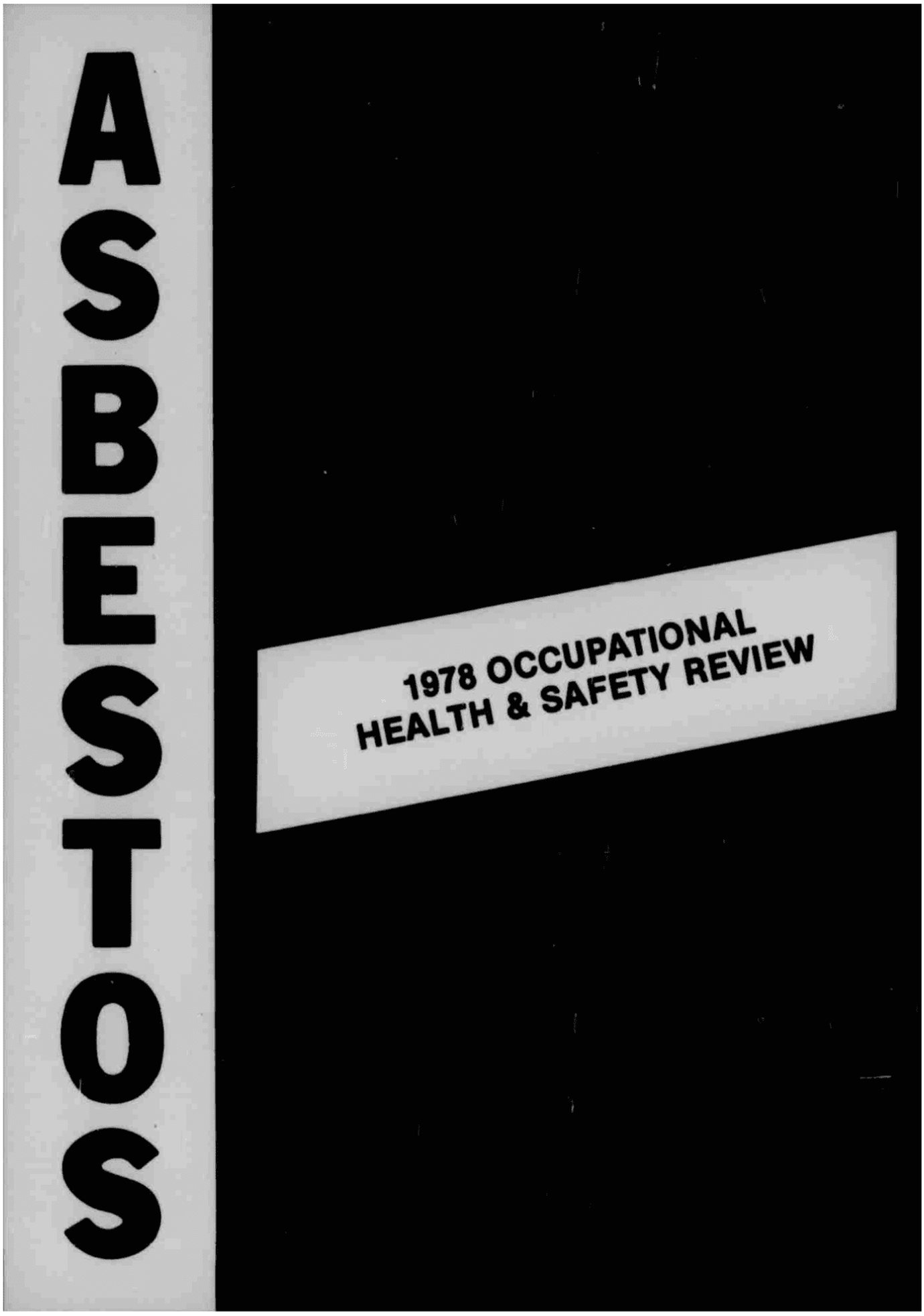
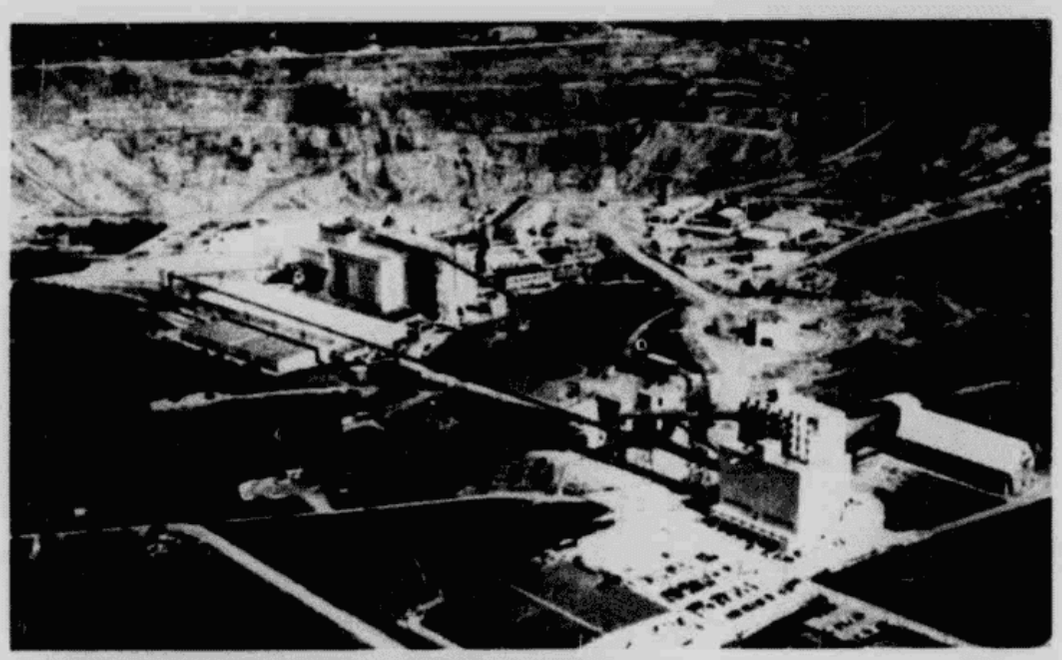


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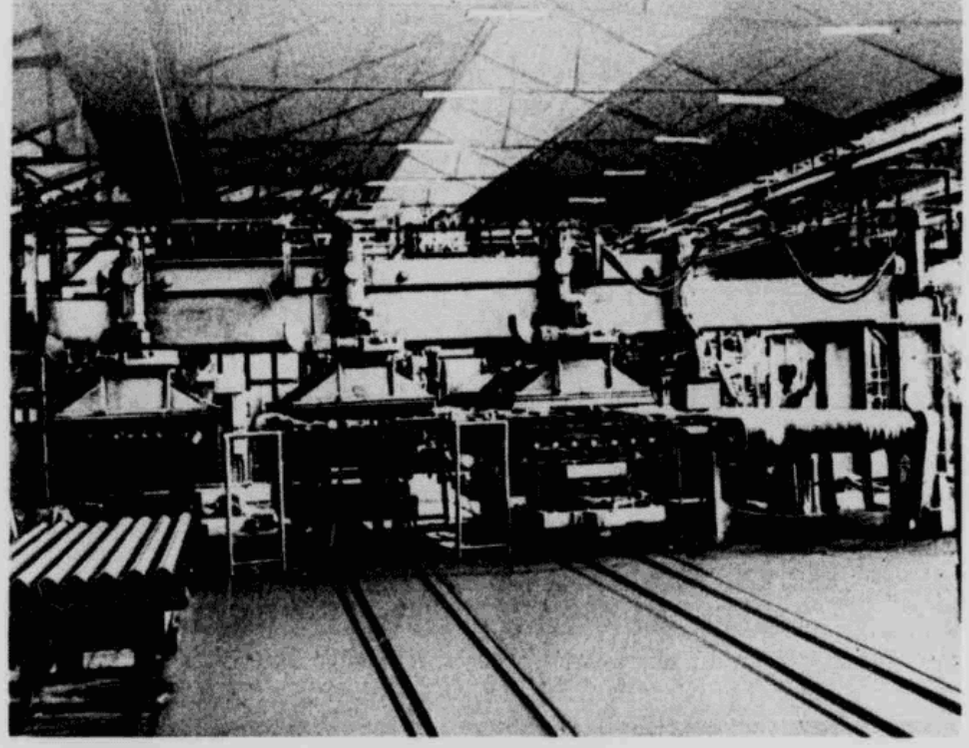
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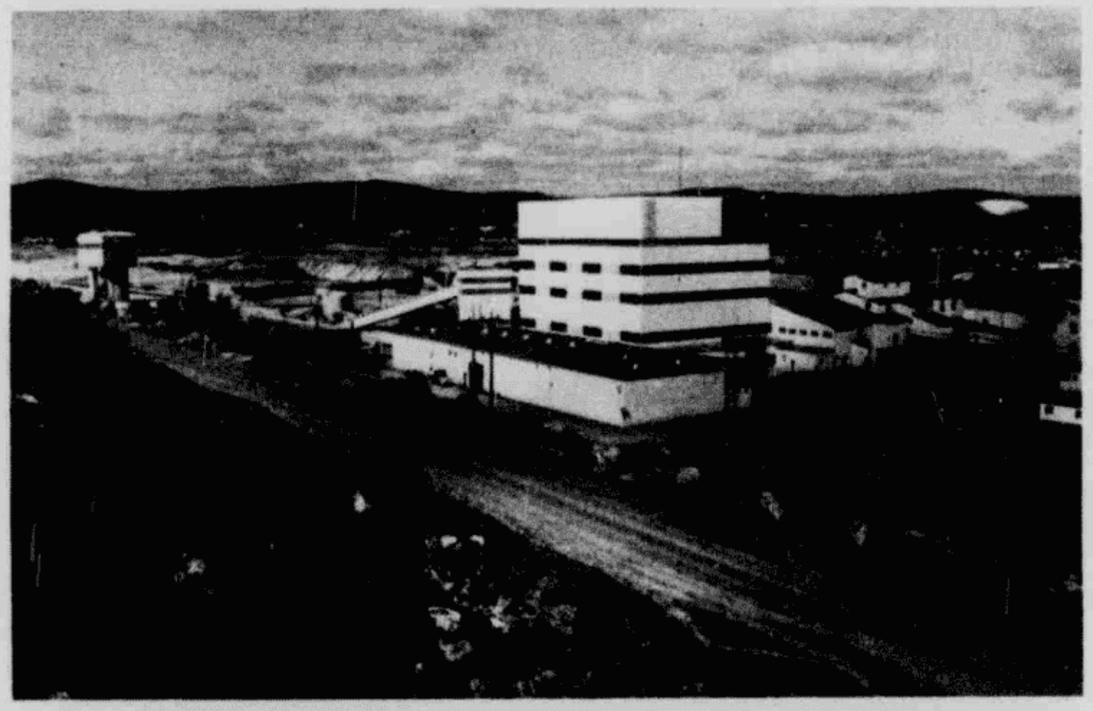
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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

While most economists continue to predict at least a mild recession some time during the current year, recent strength in the economy indicates the slowdown, if it occurs at all, will probably be delayed until the latter part of the year. In fact, increasing numbers of observers are now shifting to the view that the worst we may expect is a slowing to a near-zero-growth economy in the second half year, followed by a pick-up as we enter the election year, 1980.

Gross National Product spurted an unexpected 6.1% in the fourth quarter of 1978, resulting in real growth of 3.9% for the full year. Despite the continuing rise in interest rates, housing starts in December were at an annual rate in excess of 2-million and personal income was 12.2% ahead of that recorded in December of the previous year. Corporate earnings for the fourth quarter made generally excellent reading. January figures indicated the long-awaited contraction in the money supply growth rate may at last be underway, interest rates have shown some signs of steadying, if not slackening, and the dollar seems to be holding its own against the stronger foreign currencies. While these are just straws in the wind, and rather weak ones at that, they do offer some hope that a start is being made in the war against inflation.

On the negative side, the magnitude of the OPEC increase in oil prices came as an unpleasant surprise, the stalling of negotiations between Israel and Egypt was most disappointing and the turmoil in Iran, which seems to have been completely unforeseen, dealt a severe blow to hopes for political stability in the Middle East.

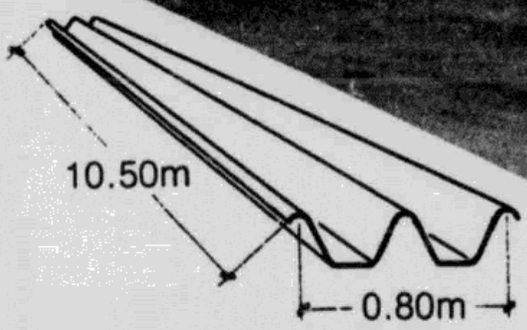
In late January, the President presented his proposed budget for fiscal year 1980. It projects a deficit of $29-billion compared to the $37.4-billion deficit of 1979. Since final figures are subject to congressional modification and approval, discussion of specific details would serve no purpose at this time. The following day, he made his annual address on the State of the Union. In this essentially political speech, he presented no ideas for large, innovative programs and, in general, assumed a centrist position with a tilt toward the conservative side. It is certainly difficult to disagree strongly with the President on any of the major items mentioned in his address.

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ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL REVIEW—1978

PART IV: ASBESTOS OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY

COST FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

Following a study by Data Resources Inc. for the President's Council on Environmental Quality and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, it was reported that the inflation rate in the United States is only slightly increased by the cost of pollution controls. The report shows that the cost of cleaning up air and water pollution will add less than 0.1 to 0.2 percentage point to the inflation rate over the next eight years. Also concluded by the private consulting firm is that environmental rules will cause the unemployment rate to drop an average of 0.2 to 0.3 percentage point during the same period. The reason given is that increasing numbers of people will be employed to make and operate pollution control equipment.

The Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, reported that spending for new pollution control equipment in 1977 rose 1.5% to $3.59-billion and that manufacturers spent $5.49-billion that same year to operate the equipment. Of the total operating expenditures in 1977, $1.72-billion was spent on air pollution, $1.67-billion on water pollution and $197-million on solid waste pollution control.

According to William Lilley, III, and James C. Miller, III, regulatory costs are much too high, with sloppy regulatory decision-making as the prime cause. Pointed out is that regulations are often created in ignorance, with too little homework done and too little attention paid to the cost vs. benefit factor. Also stated is that regulators face constraints which preclude rational decision-making and that they lose objectivity through their proclivity for punishing transgressors. [Excerpt from article in "Enterprise," journal of the National Association of Manufacturers; reprinted from "The Public Interest," a publication of National Affairs, Inc.]

UNITED STATES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE

Major newspapers and television newscasts across the United States gave extensive coverage to a statement to the press issued April 26, 1978, by Joseph A. Califano, Jr., Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), at which time it was announced that HEW will launch a public information campaign to inform physicians, workers and others of the health risks associated with exposure to asbestos. The major public awareness program was officially launched August 8, 1978, alerting workers previously exposed to asbestos about the possible health risks from that exposure and in an effort to motivate individuals who were exposed to get regular medical checkups plus any treatment necessary, to stop smoking and to seek additional information. A second, more targeted public awareness effort began in September, whereby articles

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were placed in military, retirement, union and industrial publications. Data were also sent to Social Security beneficiaries.

In the midst of this extensive campaign, Mr. Califano, on September 11, issued the statement that "at least 20% of all cancer in the United States—and perhaps more—may be work-related." The statement was based on a "new" study by scientists at the National Cancer Institute (NCI), the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). According to the study, the expected number of cancers attributable to asbestos per year, in the next 30-35 years, will average about 67,000. Such numbers would represent about 17% of all cancers detected annually in the U.S. Several exceptions to the remarks and the study were taken by many individuals, companies and organizations, including the American Industrial Health Council (AIHC), an organization which represents 115 companies and 60 trade associations. While recognizing that occupationally-related cancers do occur and that this incidence must be reduced, AIHC said that scientific evidence does not support the contention that the magnitude of the problem even approaches the projections made in the scientific study (Estimates Paper). . . . Also responding was the Asbestos Information Association/North America (AIA/NA), an organization composed of firms engaged in the manufacture or processing of asbestos-containing products and in the mining and milling of asbestos fiber in North America. In its open letter of December 13, 1978, to Mr. Califano, AIA/NA commented as follows: ". . . . we have concluded that the projections set forth in the Estimates Paper are based on scientifically unsupportable assumptions and we are dismayed that these government agencies and many of their senior staff who contributed to this paper have allowed themselves to become publicly associated with what can only be described as a hurriedly prepared and widely discredited report. The population exposed and 'at risk' of dying of asbestos-related cancer in the coming 30-35 years is grossly over-estimated by the misuse of data collected by the National Occupational Hazard Survey (NOHS), published in December 1977. NOHS takes no account of 'level' or 'time' of exposure or indeed if a specific exposure is actual or only potential. In addition, the Estimates Paper contains several statements indicating the apparent recognition by the authors that risk of environmental cancers is dose-related although the major conclusions of the document totally ignore the likelihood that minimal, short-term exposures to an occupational carcinogen carry with them an entirely different order of risks than sustained, long-term heavy exposures to such occupational agents. Thus, the projections based on the HEW study must be considered scientifically invalid since the assumptions made concerning the population at risk, particularly those heavily exposed, and the relative risk to be applied to such a population are, in fact, in error. The very important objective of protecting the health of employed persons will not be served either by underestimating or exaggerating the risks to which they are exposed. We recommend that this issue be reconsidered utilizing all the data available in the literature rather than a selection of isolated papers. We in the asbestos industry remain confident that, with proper work practices and controls, asbestos and asbestos-containing products can continue to be used in many industrial and consumer product applications without risk to the health of people making or using those products." The letter was ac-

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companied by supportive comments by Hans Weill, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Tulane University School of Medicine; William Weiss, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Hahnemann Medical College; Philip E. Enterline, Ph.D., Professor of Biostatistics, University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Public Health; and Paul Kotin, M.D., and Gerald R. Chase, Ph.D., of the Health, Safety and Environment Department of Johns-Manville Corporation. The letter was concurrently distributed to news media, scientific and industry communities and government officials. In addition, it was filed with the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration as post-hearing comments on its generic cancer policy proposal. By letter of December 27, 1978, Mr. Califano acknowledged AIA/NA's comments and said that authors of the study are preparing a manuscript for publication in a referred scientific journal.

U.S. NAVAL SHIPYARDS

Some 150,000 uniformed shipyard personnel and 72,000 civilian employees are participating in a Navy-wide survey of persons exposed to asbestos. Uniformed personnel to be examined include construction mechanics, machinists' mates, boiler-tenders, members of Seebee units, and others. Attempts are also being made to reach retired persons who may have been exposed to the mineral. Physical examinations of military personnel are said to have begun and annual re-examinations will be done on those exposed to a certain level of asbestos, on regular cigarette smokers who have been exposed, on those exposed for over ten years and on anyone with an asbestos-related disorder. At termination of Navy employment, persons will be counseled about where to go for future examinations. The Navy began phasing out asbestos in 1973 but still uses it in materials for which there are no substitutes. The eight Naval shipyards participating in the program are located at Norfolk, Virginia; Long Beach and Mare Island, California; Puget Sound, Washington; Pearl Harbor; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Charleston, South Carolina; and Kittery, Maine.

In an article which appeared in "The Asbestos Worker" which reported on the Insulators' Health Hazard Program, it was stated "the Navy now wants to undertake a vast study of asbestos-related disease among shipyard workers [but it] could spend its money much better by concentrating on preventing asbestos exposure—with proper ventilation, safety equipment and education on how to use it." It was further noted that in most Naval shipyards the hazard pay agreed to after 1974 negotiations between the Metal Trades Department and the Civil Service Commission has yet to be paid and that the workmen's compensation plan which covers Naval shipyard workers is as inadequate as the state workmen's compensation plans which cover most other workers.

ANTI-SMOKING MOVES

Speaking before the American Cancer Society in November 1978, HEW Secretary Califano expressed concern over accumulating evidence of the dangers of smoking combined with industrial hazards. One example cited was the interaction of smoking and exposure to asbestos, i.e., asbes-

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tos workers who smoke have a 92 times greater risk of developing a deadly disease than do nonsmokers. This theory is borne out by Dr. Irving J. Selikoff who recently reported that asbestos workers who do not smoke tend not to die of lung cancer, whereas those who do smoke have much more lung cancer than all other smokers. In a positive move, Mr. Califano directed the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and NIOSH to work with the U.S. Department of Labor to develop, on an urgent basis, occupational safety standards which take into account the increased risk that smoking adds to certain industrial hazards. It was noted that the government does not plan to ban smoking in any workplace, although it will endeavor to give workers as much information as possible on the risks of smoking and chemical exposure.

The international union and the Insulators' Health Hazard Program have joined with the American Cancer Society (ACS) to launch a pilot program for a National Smoking Cessation Campaign. The project was announced over a year ago at the Asbestos Workers' 23rd Convention. All participants in the program have so far undergone an intensive seven-hour training course conducted under ACS auspices. [Asbestos Worker]

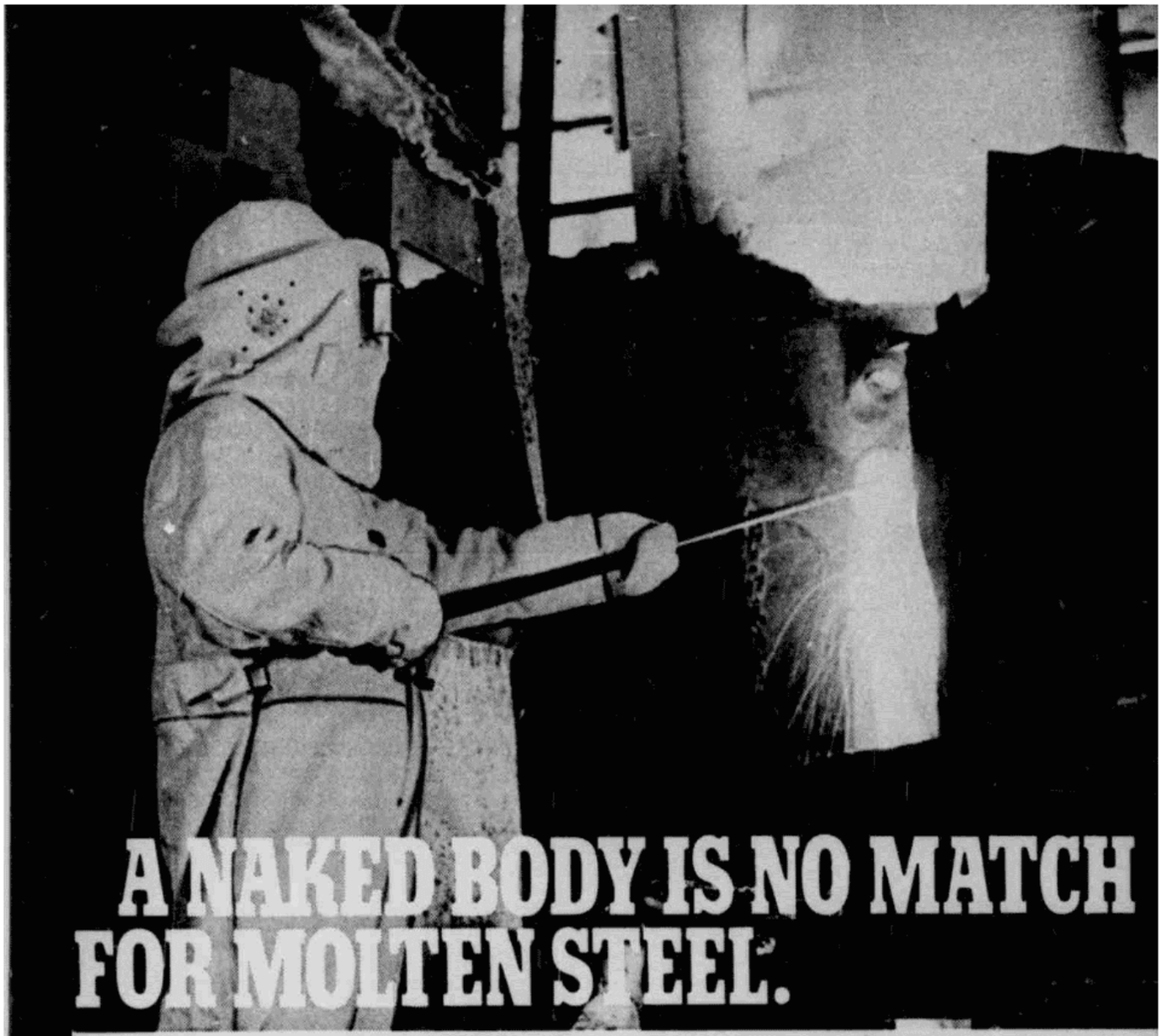
A no smoking policy was developed by Johns-Manville Corporation in 1976 and became official February 1, 1979, when the company announced a ban on employee smoking at J-M asbestos processing plants and the Jeffrey asbestos mine in Asbestos, Quebec. The new policy, which involves an estimated 10,000 workers, precludes the hiring of smokers at plants where asbestos is used in the manufacturing process. Well-deserved recognition for this effort was afforded Johns-Manville, as the first recipient of the Smokenders certificate of commendation, an award which will be presented annually to a corporation which has made substantial efforts to recognize the hazards of smoking in the workplace and taken remedial action on the problem.

Via a letter sent to the home of each of its plant personnel, Supradur Manufacturing Corporation announced the prohibition of smoking anywhere on its premises at any time by anyone, effective July 1, 1978. The company further stated in the letter that although it could not prevent employees smoking when away from its premises, it strongly urged them to quit smoking altogether, now, in the interest of their health and the company's interest in the stability and long-term health of its employees. Alfred E. Netter, Assistant Secretary for Supradur, happily reports the program is working.

The Quin-T Corporation, Tilton, New Hampshire, says it will pay for hypnosis if necessary, but it wants all 63 of its workers, executives included, to stop smoking. The company, which makes asbestos-based electrical insulation, has banned smoking at the plant, effective July 24, 1978, and says it will not hire new workers who smoke. A company spokesman said the policy has been tested and upheld in the courts.

Jet Propulsion Laboratories, at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, sponsors a four-week Stop Smoking Clinic for employees who wish to "kick the habit." The clinic, which meets twice

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weekly, is run by former smoking employees who were trained by the American Cancer Society. Jet Propulsion reports a success rate of 30% to 40%.

U.S. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

OSHA Asbestos Standard—The revised Asbestos Manufacturing Standard of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA), including the two fibers per cubic centimeter limitation, has been in effect since July 1, 1976. Still to be proposed is the OSHA Asbestos Standard for the Construction Industry. The latest information we have available is that OSHA is now reviewing a consolidated report on studies of the asbestos manufacturing and construction industries. Most importantly, the report deals with the OSHA proposal, issued October 9, 1976, to revise the manufacturing standard to a permissible exposure level to asbestos from 2f/cc to 0.5f/cc (determined during any 15-minute sampling period) and to consider the recommendation, made December 15, 1976, by NIOSH to lower the limit to 0.1f/cc. [Unofficially, we have just learned that OSHA will probably withdraw the current proposal for the manufacturing standard and issue a new proposal for asbestos manufacturing, simultaneously with a new proposed standard for the asbestos-related construction industry.]

OSHA Medical Surveillance Program—The OSHA Asbestos Manufacturing Standard requires employers to provide pre-employment, annual and termination medical examinations of employees exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fiber. There is no quantitative exposure level in the regulation although OSHA's current policy is that medical testing is not required when employee exposure levels are below 0.1f/cc of air. In contradiction, the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission and the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that examinations are required for all employees exposed to asbestos fiber, regardless of the exposure level. Following further study, on October 11, 1978, OSHA issued a program directive to its regional administrators providing uniform inspection and compliance procedures for medical examination requirements of the standard. Principal actions in the directive are: the term "exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fiber . . ." is administratively interpreted to mean "exposed to a minimum of 0.1 asbestos fiber larger than 5 micrometers per cubic centimeter of air . . ."—and medical examinations will be required for any 7-hour to 8-hour, time-weighted average concentration of 0.1f/cc, or for a greater concentration.

OSHA Asbestos Education Program—A draft Asbestos Information Plan was presented at a meeting, November 15, 1978, of the Asbestos Education Task Force, conducted by the National Cancer Institute. In effect the interagency effort by NCI and OSHA would replace the ongoing HEW public awareness campaign. The program is scheduled for implementation early this year and is divided into three major segments: (1) the education of workers on hazards of asbestos exposure through OSHA-administered, federally-funded health and safety training programs developed by labor unions and trade associations; (2) the use of new communication materials designed to inform workers and employers of cancer hazards associated with asbestos exposure, compensation benefits, local diagnostic facilities and their financial rights; and (3) the evaluation of ex-

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isting occupational safety and health resources to include recommendations for more comprehensive and responsive systems. Target audience for the program is the exposed worker, of which there are an estimated 8 to 11-million. The program also addresses a number of secondary audiences, such as health professionals, labor unions, employers and family members. Along with other side effects, the Association of Asbestos Cement Pipe Producers predicts that federal efforts to inform workers of their legal and financial rights will undoubtedly contribute to the already massive number of claims and third party liability suits facing industry and, in many instances, government. As the number of workers seeking compensation continues to swell, pressure to amend the workers' compensation system must intensify.

OSHA Confidentiality of Medical Records—On July 21, 1978, OSHA published an interim final rule and a proposed rule on access to employee exposure and medical records. Both documents include requirements that employers make the records available to OSHA, upon request. Because of the concern for confidentiality of the records, OSHA developed draft administrative guidelines (See Federal Register of January 19, 1979) on its access to and use of the records. Comments to the guidelines must be postmarked on or before March 1, 1979. The proposed rule provides for the preservation of medical records by the employer for at least the duration of employment plus five years, except where a specific occupational safety and health standard provides a different retention period. In the case of asbestos, the retention period is 20 years. The proposal would also make records available to employees, former employees, their designated representatives, NIOSH and OSHA. The existing OSHA asbestos regulation provides access to records to all of the afore-mentioned parties, except designated representatives.

OSHA/NBS Asbestos Workshop Proceedings—Questions on the definition of asbestos and the usefulness and accuracy of sampling and measurement methods for the mineral are discussed in a publication prepared by the U.S. National Bureau of Standards (NBS). Titled "Workshop on Asbestos: Definitions and Measurement Methods," the publication contains the proceedings of a workshop-meeting held July 1977 by NBS and OSHA. Topics covered are mineralogical aspects, the relationship between chemical and physical properties and health effects, analytical methods and regulatory aspects. In addition, a summary is given which defines those factors for which there is general agreement, identifies points of controversy and describes additional research required.

Air Sampling/Monitoring Program—AIA/NA is in the midst of drafting a preliminary report on its study involving 47 laboratories participating in a blind, round-robin air sampling and monitoring program to obtain data on the empirical precision of the procedure of measuring airborne asbestos concentrations in the workplace. The report, when completed, will be made available to OSHA and NIOSH, the idea being to provide heretofore unavailable data on counting and sampling variability under actual workplace conditions.

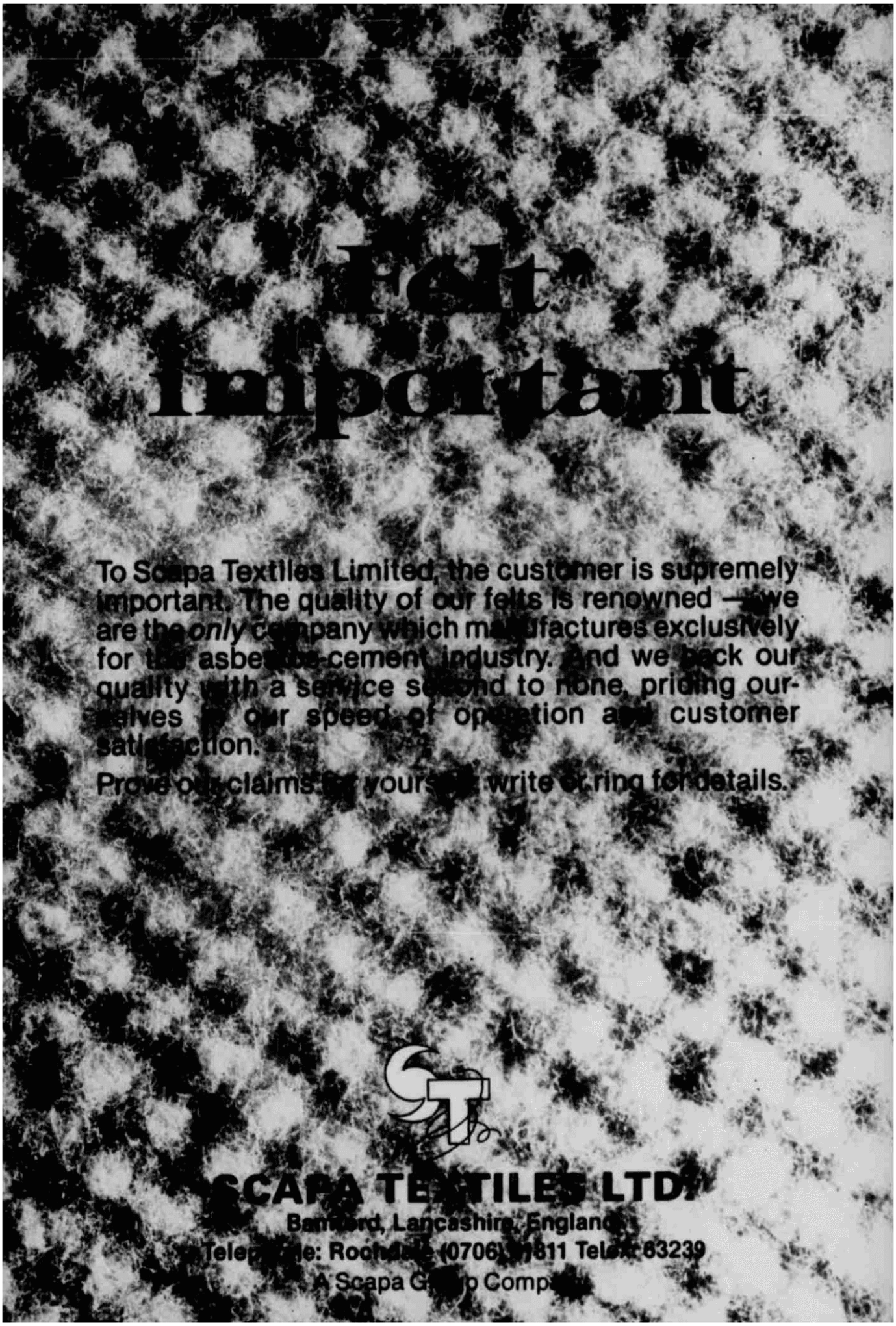
OSHA Generic Cancer Policy—Hearings ran for 44 days, from May to July 1978, on the OSHA proposal titled "Identification, Classification and Regulation of Toxic Substances Posing A Potential Occupational Car-

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cinogenic Risk." The policy was OSHA's first comprehensive proposal for regulating cancer-causing substances by establishing a procedure to identify, classify and regulate potential carcinogens in the workplace. Category I (which includes Amosite, Anthophyllite, Chrysotile and Crocidolite asbestos) would classify those substances determined to be confirmed occupational carcinogens as evidenced by specific studies, tests or scientific evidence. Following such a categorization, a standard would be set to regulate permissible exposure limits for the substance. . . . At the hearings, over 150 witnesses generated more than 7,000 pages of testimony to make this one of the largest records in OSHA's rulemaking history. AFL-CIO officials asserted that without the generic cancer policy, a number of workers who are "criminally exposed" to and die from cancer-causing substances will continue to rise. The United Steelworkers of America vowed that labor would "fight any attempt to dilute the regulations on economic grounds" and charged government to accept its responsibility for protecting workers' safety and health. Testifying on behalf of AIA/NA, Dr. Rhodes supported the contention that recycling existing health standards (including asbestos) would be inappropriate under the generic proposal, emphasizing that such standards were developed during appropriate administrative hearings where the various parties involved could present their special problems and the consequences of various alternatives were examined. He also called attention to the complexities associated with a feasible health standard for the construction industry. The final witness at the hearings was Dr. Kotin, whose remarks on carcinogenesis were considered of such importance that most of the last day of the hearings was devoted to his testimony, followed by questioning. The majority of the inquiries were centered on the existence of "no effect" levels of exposure to carcinogens and the criteria for adequate animal tests on suspected substances. Dr. Kotin urged that any generic policy provide for a consultative, advisory panel of scientific experts from a variety of disciplines to evaluate data. . . . On October 17, 1978, OSHA published its 113-page regulatory analysis of the proposed generic cancer policy. The analysis was criticized by the Regulatory Analysis Review Group (RARG), a team of Administration economists charged with monitoring inflationary aspects of government regulations. In its detailed review of the proposal for the public record, submitted October 24, 1978, RARG said the proposal disregards potency and risk assessment and that with its automatic regulatory response to every Category I classification, it would not ensure cost-effectiveness in the regulatory stage. OSHA was encouraged to give special consideration to performance standards rather than specifying which methods can or cannot be used by firms to reach compliance. RARG also said the cost for compliance would be quite substantial, well in excess of $1-billion per year. The team recommended that OSHA complete a more comprehensive and analytical regulatory analysis and consider modifying its proposal. . . . In contrast, the AFL-CIO criticized the RARG report and opposed basing health regulations on economic factors.

Need For Search Warrant Upheld—By a majority vote of 5-3, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that an employer can bar from a work site a federal safety and health inspector who does not have a search warrant. The decision is based on the premise that inspection provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act violate the Fourth Amendment which pro-

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hibits warrantless searches. The ruling is not expected to have any great impact on industry since all that OSHA need do to secure a warrant is to "believe" that work-site conditions exist which do not comply with the OSHAct. . . . An OSHA procedural rule, effective December 22, 1978, amends 29 CFR, Part 1903.4, by clarifying the existing regulation respecting the legal action to be taken to permit inspection of a workplace over an employer's objection. Specifically, the revised regulation makes it clear that the term "compulsory process," as used in the regulation, has been, and is, intended to include all legal action necessary to secure entry to the workplace, including *ex parte* application for an inspection warrant or its equivalent. The amendment also makes plain that compulsory process, as so defined, may be secured prior to an employer's objection to an inspection or investigation.

Other OSHA Matters—A U.S. House-Senate conference committee has rejected a proposal to eliminate protections under the OSHAct for over 10-million workers employed in *small businesses.* The proposal had earlier been approved by the Senate in the form of an amendment to a Small Business Administration (SBA) programs bill. The amendment would have exempted businesses with ten or less full-time workers from all federal job safety and health regulations, provided the business was in an industry with an overall injury-illness rate of 7% or less. As a compromise measure, members of the House-Senate panel agreed to ease certain reporting requirements for small businesses, but full OSHA protection for all U.S. workers will continue. . . . A final rule, promulgated and effective July 31, 1978, implements the authority given under an amendment to the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act which authorized SBA to provide guarantees of financing to acquire facilities for the control of air, noise or water pollution or contamination. . . . OSHA issued its final ruling, effective November 24, 1978, *revoking 928 general industry safety and health standards* codified in 29 CFR, part 1910. The agency believes the action will better effectuate the purposes of the OSHAct by allowing it to concentrate its enforcement resources on hazards which have greater significance and impact on exposed employees. The revoked standards make up 10% of the wording of all OSHA safety standards. . . . On October 14, 1978, OSHA received final approval of its *1979 fiscal year budget* of $171,224,000, $32.2-million higher than the previous budget. Increases were received for additional personnel positions including 20 added positions for health standard activities, 16 for safety standards, 45 for technical support of compliance staff and 25 for training compliance officers. Fiscal 1979 Labor-HEW appropriations bill contains amendments which restrict the enforcement power of OSHA. Civil penalties for first-instance, non-serious violations of the OSHAct are prohibited unless ten or more violations are found during an inspection. . . . The *Manufacturing Chemists Association called on OSHA to work cooperatively with industry* rather than threaten punitive action to secure an injury-free workplace. At oversight hearings before the Subcommittee on Labor, Senate Committee of Human Resources, it was stressed that employers have an important stake in a healthy, injury-free workforce. It was noted that OSHA's current approach to regulation has built-in limits in preventing workplace injuries and often implements programs which are technically deficient or inappropriate to safety needs. A consistent, across-the-board governmental cancer policy for all govern-

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ment agencies was suggested and the efforts of the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group, which includes representatives of four government agencies, was encouraged. [American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal]. . . . *Standards litigation attorney Charles M. Chadd,* of Chicago, Illinois, stated in a mid-year address that ". . . the only way employers can possibly prevail on an issue involved in a proposed standard is by presenting proof indicating that OSHA's proposal is wrong. . ." He emphasized that submissions by industry have been mere counter statements of OSHA policy, usually not accompanied by hard data refuting the proposals made by the agency. These are of no value to a court because they are not proof of facts. Mr. Chadd urged that the only way to combat any standard is to develop a coordinated effort to gather existing scientific data, to search out the best available expertise and possibly even to perform scientific testing so that fact may be the weapon.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The Final National Emission Standard for Asbestos, promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), has been in effect since October 14, 1975. Its limitation for asbestos, in essence, is "no visible emissions."

Asbestos A Toxic Pollutant—In compliance with the Clean Water Act of 1977, EPA published its list of 65 substances which are currently identified as toxic pollutants. Asbestos is on the list which appeared in the January 31, 1978, Federal Register. . . . Also, asbestos is second on the list of 16 substances selected by EPA for concentration under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

Asbestos In Crushed Rock—EPA announced, April 6, 1978, that a monitoring program is underway to study the release of asbestos from the use of crushed serpentinite rock for roadway surfacing. Results thus far indicate the agency will probably issue a proposed standard.

Asbestos BAT Requirements—Upon review of the 1984 Best Available Technology (BAT) requirement of the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1977, EPA has upheld its historical position of not permitting any process wastewater discharges from asbestos manufacturing plants. The Association of Asbestos-Cement Pipe Producers states that since asbestos is defined as a toxic pollutant under section 307 of the Clean Water Act, the asbestos-cement pipe industry must achieve BAT requirements (no discharge of process wastewater to navigable waters) by July 1, 1984.

Asbestos Spraying Restrictions—EPA issued new rules, effective June 19, 1978, which toughen restrictions on asbestos spraying operations and asbestos removal from buildings during renovation and demolition. The ruling amends the National Emission Standard for Asbestos by extending the coverage to all friable asbestos-containing materials—those which, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder, by hand pressure. The amendments also extend the coverage to any material which contains more than 1% asbestos, except those in which the fibers are encapsulated with a bituminous or resinous binder and which are not friable after drying.

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EDF Asbestos Emissions Request—In early 1978, the Environmental Defense Fund requested that EPA use its authority under TSCA to take immediate action against asbestos emissions from ceilings and other structural materials. Since then, an agreement has been reached between EPA and EDF to establish a communications program which would discuss relevant issues and leave determination of any corrective action to the discretion of local authorities.

Determining Asbestos In Water—The EPA Research Center at Cincinnati, Ohio, is seeking aid with a project to improve, refine and test its current interim method for determining asbestos in water. The hope is to establish a criterion for defining and identifying asbestos and to develop a rapid, reproducible, non-electron microscope method for such determinations without the need for a high degree of skill or expensive equipment.

A-C Pipe Not A Hazard—Spokesmen for EPA and the American Water Works Association (AWWA) agree that available data give no reason for the public to oppose the use of asbestos-cement pipes in water transport systems. Victor Kimm, Deputy Assistant Administrator of the EPA Office of Water Programs, emphasized there is much research being conducted on the possible link between asbestos-cement water pipes and certain forms of cancer—but no position can be determined on the issue until that research is completed. J. B. Gilbert, AWWA Vice President, said there is no evidence suggesting a correlation between asbestos-cement water pipes and certain forms of cancer and there should be no ban on the pipes until there is evidence establishing the link.

Other EPA Matters—On March 16, 1978, EPA issued its notification of substantial risk under section 8(e) of TSCA, including its pertinent interpretation and enforcement policy. Section 8(e) states that "any person who manufactures, processes or distributes in commerce a chemical substance or mixture and who obtains information which reasonably supports the conclusion that such *substance or mixture presents a substantial risk* of injury to health or the environment shall immediately inform the EPA Administrator of such information unless such person has actual knowledge that the Administrator has been adequately informed of such information". . . . As part of its plan to implement Presidential Executive Order No. 12044, EPA announced in June it would conduct an *economic analysis on all new regulations*, with some minor exceptions such as technical amendments to existing regulations. The agency has done extensive economic analyses in the past on important new regulations. That effort will now be extended to ensure that environmental goals will be achieved at the lowest possible cost. . . . On August 4, 1978, EPA proposed consolidated rules of practice to be followed by parties *litigating administratively assessed civil penalties or revocations or suspensions of permits* under certain statutes administered by EPA. The proposal is designed to accomplish two purposes. The first is the development of a common set of procedural rules for several programs in order to reduce paperwork, inconsistency and the burden on persons regulated. The second is the improvement of formal administrative adjudicatory procedures through substantive revisions. On that same date, EPA's interim rules of practice were published to set forth procedures to be followed as a guide for civil penalty actions presently arising under TSCA. . . . On August 7, 1978, EPA proposed regulations which would establish *overall public par-*

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ticipation requirements for programs under the Acts concerned with safe drinking water, clean water, resource conservation and recovery. . . . EPA proposed a ruling on August 21, 1978, which would extensively revise existing regulations governing the *National Pollution Discharge Elimination System.* The program is applicable to every manufacturer who discharges wastewater. . . . EPA's final general pretreatment regulations for existing and new sources of pollution, including asbestos, have been in effect since August 25, 1978. Initially proposed February 2, 1977, the ruling establishes mechanisms and procedures for enforcing national pretreatment standards controlling the introduction of non-domestic wastes into publicly-owned treatment works under the Clean Water Act. . . . Based on initiatives set forth in the agency-wide Regulatory Reform Report released in September by EPA, the agency announced a *streamlining of its pollution control permit procedures* which will save time and money for industries which must undergo environmental reviews. Many companies must receive more than one permit for each plant and because of EPA's organizational structure this often means dealing with several EPA offices. under the new process, one EPA person will be responsible for assisting a firm in securing all of the necessary permits. . . . On September 8, 1978, EPA promulgated final amendments to its *business confidentiality regulations,* effective October 10, 1978. The November 17, 1978, Federal Register published the agency's clarification of procedures for handling chemical substances whose identity has been treated as confidential for purposes of the Inventory of Chemical Substances under section 8(b) of TSCA. EPA intends to physically segregate its data base on chemical substances whose identities will be treated as confidential for purposes of the Inventory. The agency also will provide notice to the affected business by letter or telegram before furnishing information on the chemical substances to another federal agency, a contractor, Congress or pursuant to court order. . . . The October 24, 1978, Federal Register carried EPA's *Policy For Reporting For the Revised Inventory Draft Report Form* under TSCA. The policy governs the reporting of chemical substances to create an inventory of chemical substances made, imported or processed in the United States for a commercial purpose. . . . In the October 26, 1978, Federal Register was EPA's *withdrawal of its interpretation of the variance clause of the Best Practicable Technology (BPT) National Effluent Guidelines Regulations* under the Clean Water Act. Now a plant may secure a BPT variance by showing that its own compliance costs with the national guideline limitation would be x times greater than the compliance costs of the plants EPA considered in setting the national BPT limitation. . . . Under the interagency reporting method called the Economic Dislocation Early Warning System, EPA is attempting to identify all *industrial closings which have resulted from federal, state or local pollution control regulations.* The data received are to be promptly transmitted to the U.S. Department of Labor so that adverse employment effects can be minimized. EPA hopes to hear from any firm which has closed or plans to close a facility where inability to meet pollution control regulations is a substantial factor, it was reported in the Federal Register of October 27, 1978. . . . Via a press release issued December 21, 1978, EPA recommended a new cost-cutting policy which would permit industry to propose innovative and more cost-effective, plantwide mixes of pollution controls than regulations now allow, so long as total environmental benefits are not reduced. Industrial facilities with multiple sources of the same pollutant

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have the potential to use the new approach. EPA is also considering allowing industry to apply the same trade-off policy to water pollution control.

EDF SPRAY-ON PETITION

The Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), on December 21, 1978, submitted a citizens' petition to EPA to immediately establish a comprehensive program, under the authority of TSCA, to determine the extent of use of spray-on materials containing asbestos in public schools, and to take steps necessary to eliminate the emission of asbestos fibers from these materials. Sprayed material containing asbestos was used until 1973 in many buildings for insulation, fireproofing, noise control and decoration. EDF said that "potentially millions of children in thousands of public schools across the country are needlessly being subjected to a cancer risk of unknown magnitude." Specifically, EDF requested that EPA require a program be established to identify all public schools in which asbestos spray-on materials have been used, and that the manufacturers and processors of such fiber take corrective action to eliminate the emission of asbestos fibers from these spray materials.

In a related move, the House Education and Labor Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education held hearings in January 1979 on the issue of public school ceilings sprayed with asbestos. Opening remarks by the chairman, Rep. George Miller (D-CA) included the statement that asbestos in hundreds of school buildings throughout the United States may expose millions of children to a heightened risk of cancer and other fatal diseases. He added that survey results of 6,000 schools indicated 16% contained asbestos materials and the problem is compounded by the fact that 8-million teenagers smoke. He also remarked he would draft and shortly introduce legislation on a broad range of issues relating to asbestos. Witnesses during the two days of hearings included representatives of EPA, NIEHS, Johns-Manville Corporation, Yale University, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, EDF and the states of Kentucky, New Jersey and Michigan, and New York City. To quote from the written statement submitted by Dr. Kotin, "I am convinced that although, based on current knowledge, asbestos-containing spray materials in school buildings represent an inappropriate use of asbestos, no evidence exists to indicate that the presence of these materials poses a health hazard to anyone."

[Editor's Note: News coverage concerning the presence of asbestos in the air in school buildings has intensified over the past year and the EDF petition has heightened the journalistic fever. Seldom have we read a calm and common sense approach to the situation, such as the relatively inexpensive and quick application of an effective sealant to the asbestos-sprayed ceilings. This, in many instances, would solve the problem. What we are noting is that panic has spread throughout the nation with school authorities responding to parental expressions of grave concern and fear for the health and lives of their children. The result is the closing of schools and the unexpected outlay of large sums of tax money for air sampling, ceiling removal and disposal and the purchase and installation of new ma-

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terials—often without advance financial planning, time scheduling or a real knowledge that a problem actually exists or if the replacement material is a non-toxic, safe product.]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

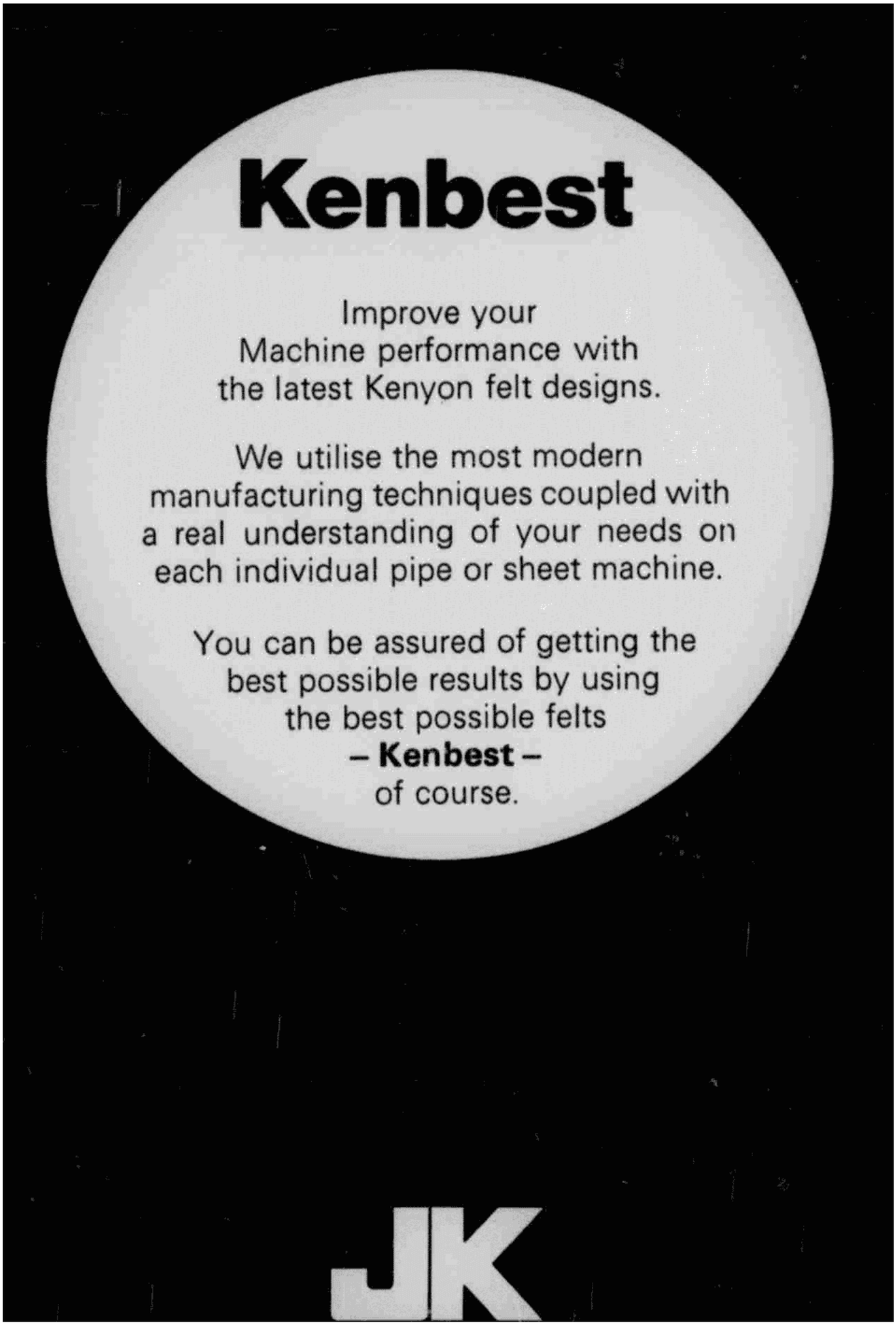
A final rule on the transporting of asbestos was published in the Federal Register of December 4, 1978, by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). The rule, proposed March 2, 1978, and effective April 30, 1979, applies to commercial asbestos, defined as "any material or product containing asbestos that has commercial value because of its asbestos content." Specifically exempt from the regulation is asbestos which is immersed or fixed in a natural or artificial binder material (such as cement, plastic, asphalt resins or mineral ore) and manufactured products containing asbestos. One provision of the ruling gives the shipper of commercial asbestos a choice of container material. The first option is the use of rigid airtight packagings such as metal or fiber drums or portable tanks. Hopper cars are authorized for use provided they are airtight. A second option is the use of bags and other nonrigid packagings which are dust and sift proof. With one exception, these bags must be palletized and unitized with shrink-wrap or fiberboard, secured by strapping. The exception applies where a company is shipping commercial asbestos in its own vehicle by highway. A carrier must give immediate telephone notice and submit a detailed incident report within 15 days of an accidental release of commercial asbestos fibers during or incident to transportation. As a result of these regulations commercial asbestos has been identified by DOT as a hazardous material. It should be noted that comments submitted by AIA/NA did produce some essential change from the regulation as proposed.

DOT's Materials Transportation Bureau proposed to amend its hazardous materials regulations. The rules, proposed May 25, 1978, would place minor recordkeeping requirements on shippers and transporters of hazardous wastes, would prohibit transportation and delivery to improper treatment, storage or disposal sites and would apply to materials listed in the Hazardous Materials Table, when shipped as waste as well as some waste materials not now designated as hazardous by DOT. A similar proposal was issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on December 18, 1978. Joint MTB/EPA hearings will be held February 15 in St. Louis, Missouri; February 21 in Washington, D.C,; March 8 in Denver, Colorado; and March 13 in San Francisco, California.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) continues its review of asbestos in consumer products, following the ban, last year, on consumer patching compounds and artificial emberizing materials containing respirable, free-form asbestos. Upon completion of a study by A. T. Kearney, Inc., the Commission has identified the following products as those which would likely release asbestos fiber under foreseeable use conditions: potter's clay, dry-mix texture paint and bulk asbestos. Battelle Columbus Laboratories has since been contracted by CPSC to further

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study these products, plus asbestos-cement materials, millboard, lumber-related products and asbestos-containing, sprayed-on, decorative acoustical or thermal insulation.

Published on an interim basis was CPSC's general policy and procedure concerning the classification, evaluation and regulation of substances which, if present in consumer products, pose a risk of cancer to consumers. Under Subpart E—Regulatory Treatment of Products Containing Category A Substances, CPSC will not permit known carcinogens to be intentionally added to consumer products if they can be absorbed, inhaled or ingested into the human system, unless elimination of the carcinogen would result in unacceptable economic and social costs, in which case reduction of the substance to the lowest attainable level would be required until reasonable substitutes are identified. The interim policy and procedure have been in effect since June 13, 1978. Meanwhile, the December 28, 1978, Federal Register carried a CPSC explanation of the status and clarification of the intent of the interim policy and procedure, extending the public comment period until February 26, 1979.

In effect since August 7, 1978, is CPSC's interpretation of the reporting requirement in Section 15 (b) of the Consumer Product Safety Act which requires that every manufacturer, distributor and retailer of a consumer product immediately notify the Commission if he obtains information which reasonably supports the conclusion that the product either fails to comply with an applicable consumer product safety rule or contains a defect which could create a substantial product hazard.

Rules were proposed by CPSC on August 9, 1978, to govern the scope and conduct of investigations, inspections and inquiries under the CPSAct and for the disposition of matters by consent order agreement.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

A series of technical forums was held in September and October to obtain public information and comments for a Cabinet-level review of non-fuel minerals policy. Data were sought on such topics as the outlook for minerals supplies and the U.S. minerals industries; the relationship of environmental quality, health and safety and the price and availability of minerals; mineral potential of federal lands; conservation; substitution and recycling, and adequacy of minerals-related research and development. Asbestos is among the 12 minerals selected for in-depth analysis. Participating in the discussions were AIA/NA members Harrison B. Rhodes of Union Carbide Corporation and Brian Donner of Vermont Asbestos Group, Inc. Dr. Rhodes gave an overview of the asbestos mining industry in the United States, with particular emphasis on the proliferation of regulations at the federal and state levels. Past and ongoing expenditures to control occupational and environmental exposure to airborne asbestos dust were cited. It was noted that the industry's experience shows the urgent need for overall policy guidance to simplify, consolidate and coordinate the entire regulatory structure before it stifles the economy or collapses under its own weight.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) issued a proposal on May 26, 1978, to implement Executive Order No. 12044—Improving Government

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Regulations. The proposal includes procedures for developing new regulations, analyzing their potential impact, reforming existing regulatory procedures and increasing public participation in regulatory development. Under the DOL proposal, a regulatory analysis should, generally speaking, be performed if the regulation is likely to cause or result in: an increased cost of $100-million or more in any one year for the national economy; a $50-million or larger increase in costs or total revenue in any one year for a specific segment of the economy such as a specific industry, geographic region or state or local government; a direct dislocation of 10,000 or more jobs; or a substantial limitation on competition, marketing, market information or an increase in concentration in a market doing $100-million or more of a business a year.

U.S. MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), the former Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (MESA) was transferred from the U.S. Department of the Interior to the U.S. Department of Labor as the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), on March 9, 1978. A final rule reflecting the necessary revisions and amendments as a result of the transfer appeared in the March 24, 1978, Federal Register. Technical, nonsubstantive revisions, miscellaneous amendments and corrections were printed September 26, 1978. The amendments do not affect the substantive requirements of the Mine Act, in effect since March 9, 1978.

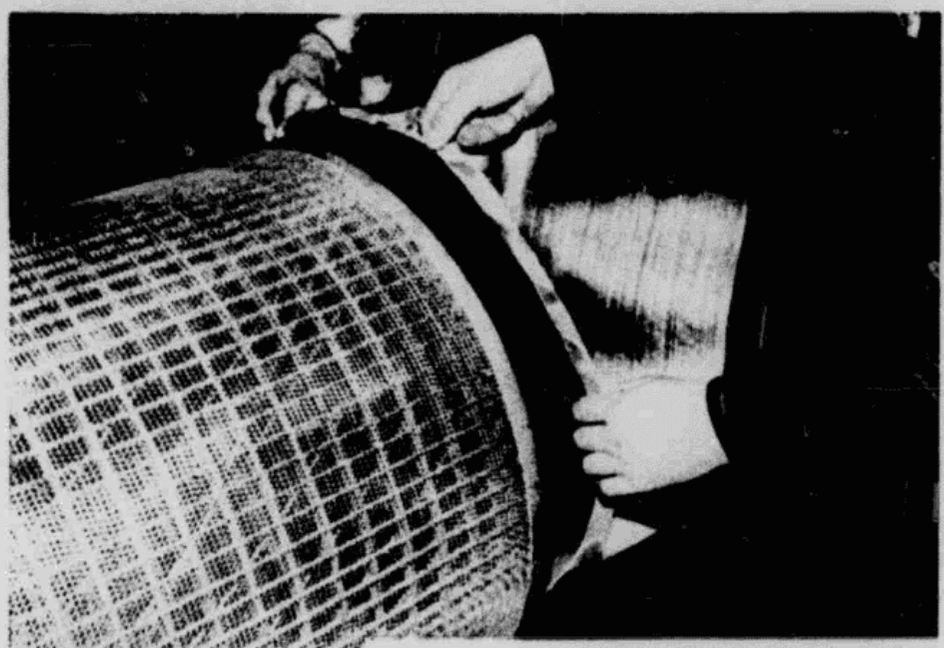
MSHA published its final rule on November 17, 1978, effective December 18, 1978, which establishes a definition for the term "potable water," sets new mandatory standards with respect to silica, limits the use and storage of specified toxic or harmful chemical substances and revises the mandatory standards for exposure to asbestos dust. MSHA's intent with the ruling is to improve health conditions to which mine workers are exposed and provide mine workers with an equivalent degree of protection as workers in other industries subject to similar hazards. Concerning the portion of the ruling on asbestos, MSHA reduced the limitation for employees' exposure to asbestos from five fibers per cubic centimeter to 2f/cc, matching the standard for coal mining and the OSHA Asbestos Standard. MSHA believes that the 2f/cc regulation is both achievable and amenable to measurement.

Effective January 1, 1978, MSHA has consolidated injury and illness reporting requirements for U.S. mine operators, similar to those used by OSHA. Reportable accidents and injuries are restricted to occurrences at the mine site. Occupational illnesses include any illness or disease which may have resulted from work at a mine or for which a compensation award is made.

A U.S. District Court judge in Arizona has ruled that MSHA inspectors are not required to obtain search warrants for investigations of mine safety conditions under the MSHA Program for Accident Reduction (PAR). The PAR evaluation is designed to help firms identify areas of weakness in their individual safety programs. After interviewing supervisory and hourly

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paid employees, MSHA inspectors will analyze company safety plans and discuss recommendations with management officials.

MSHA published a bulletin on April 25, 1978, to issue interpretations of certain parts of section 103 (f) of the Mine Act, implemented March 9, 1978, which provide rights to miners and their representatives when participating in MSHA inspections, including protection against loss of pay and walkaround rights.

Final rules on the representative of miners, modification of mandatory safety standards, hazardous conditions complaints and legal identity of mine operators were proposed by MSHA, March 3, 1978, and adopted July 7, 1978. Included are requirements for filing identification data designating the representative of miners, posting identification data at the mine site, termination of such representative and procedures for filing, processing and deciding petitions filed under section 101 (c) of the Mine Act to modify the application of any safety standard to a mine. Also provided are procedures for filing and responding to notices that violations or imminent dangers exist.

MSHA and NIOSH jointly proposed, on October 13, 1978,to grant an extension on the use of certain self-contained breathing apparatus previously approved by the U.S. Department of the Interior under the Bureau of Mines (BOM) approval program for use in mine rescue and other activities. In 1972, when the Interior Department and NIOSH began joint testing and approval of occupational respirators, March 31, 1979, was set as the date by which BOM-approved, self-contained breathing apparatus was to be replaced with equipment approved under 30 CFR, Part 11. New experience indicates that many of the older BOM-approved devices will remain safe to use for several years, if properly maintained.

MSHA issued a final ruling, effective October 13, 1978, to implement section 115, paragraphs (a), (b) and (d) of the Mine Act. The ruling sets forth the requirements for obtaining approval of training programs and specifying the kinds of training which must be provided to mines. The rules are intended to ensure that miners will be effectively trained in matters affecting their health and safety, with the ultimate goal of reducing the frequency and severity of injuries in U.S. mines. Corrections to the final rule were published January 9, 1979.

Via a letter to the National Limestone Institute, MSHA provided relief to certain drivers and customer haulers from hazard training requirements where the drivers are exposed to virtually no dangers on mine property.

In its summary of An Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking affecting independent contractors, published October 31, 1978, MSHA stated the Secretary of Labor is considering a regulation which will set criteria and procedures by which certain independent contractors performing services or construction at mines will be identified by MSHA as operators. When so identified, those contractors would generally be held solely responsible for their violations of the Mine Act.

The Federal Register of December 12, 1978, published MSHA's proposal to make mandatory 161 advisory health and safety standards in the metal/nonmetal (non-coal) mining industries (30 CFR, Parts 55, 56 and 57). This action follows a review by an advisory committee of the 229 existing advisory standards and the recommendation that 161 be made mandatory

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and 68 be revoked. The proposal covers ground control, fire prevention and control, air quality and ventilation, radiation, physical agents, aerial tramways, travelways and escapeways, electricity, compressed air and boilers, use of equipment, personal protection, material storage and handling, safety programs and man hoisting, explosives and gassy mines.

MSHA proposed regulations on January 5, 1979, requiring that mine rescue teams be available for all underground mines. Under the proposal, each operator of an underground mine would be required to have available for each mine two rescue teams composed of five members and two alternates, unless an alternate mine rescue plan is approved by the MSHA District Manager. Also included are requirements for mine rescue stations; physical condition, experience and training of team members; availability of mine rescue equipment and transportation to the mine site; emergency notification plans; the keeping of pertinent records; and notice to miners' representatives. Operators would have six months after the effective date of the rule to arrange for the two teams to be available. Comments should be sent by March 5, 1979.

MSHA annually publishes an informational report on the injury experience in nonmetallic mineral industries, except stone and coal. We have at hand the reports for the years 1973 through 1976 and note there were no fatal injuries at any asbestos facility during those four years. In the latest year, 1976, there were in active operation one underground mine, five open-pit facilities and six mills. Nonfatal disabling injuries totaled one underground, eight at the open pits and seven at the mills. Nondisabling injuries reached just one at an open-pit mine and one at a mill.

INTERAGENCY MATTERS

As an adjunct to President Carter's anti-inflation program announced October 24, 1978, the *Regulatory Council* has been formed and charged with the development of a calendar of major regulations. The Council will include all Executive Branch departments and agencies with significant regulatory responsibilities. According to a White House statement, regulations designed to protect the environment and the health and safety of workers and consumers are central to our welfare, but they add to costs and hence to consumer prices. While the regulatory goals must not be abandoned, they must be attained without imposing unnecessary burdens. The aim of the Council is to coordinate activity and avoid duplication.

The *Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group (IRLG),* formed in August 1977, is composed of the heads of CPSC, EPA, OSHA and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Its purpose is to ensure the agencies work closely in areas of common interest and responsibility. A development plan for 24 toxic substances, including asbestos, was published in November. For each substance, the report describes statutory authority to regulate, history of any regulations already in effect, harm caused by the substance, and any opportunities to avoid conflicts and duplication of effort and for joining in cooperative action.

The December 22, 1978, Federal Register reviewed the purposes for which the *Intgeragency Task Force on Workplace Safety and Health* was created. Comments by February 20, 1979, are requested on the proposed final recommendations contained in the staff's draft final report titled

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"Making Prevention Pay." The recommendations are designed to reduce serious workplace injuries and to do so in a manner which is more cost-effective than the present federal approach.

"Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions" was issued January 4, 1979, as Executive Order No. 12114, to further environmental objectives consistent with the foreign policy and national security policy of the United States. Every federal agency taking major federal actions encompassed thereby and not exempted therefrom having significant effects on the environment outside the geographical borders of the U.S. and its territories and possessions shall within eight months after the effective date of the Order have in effect procedures to implement the Order.

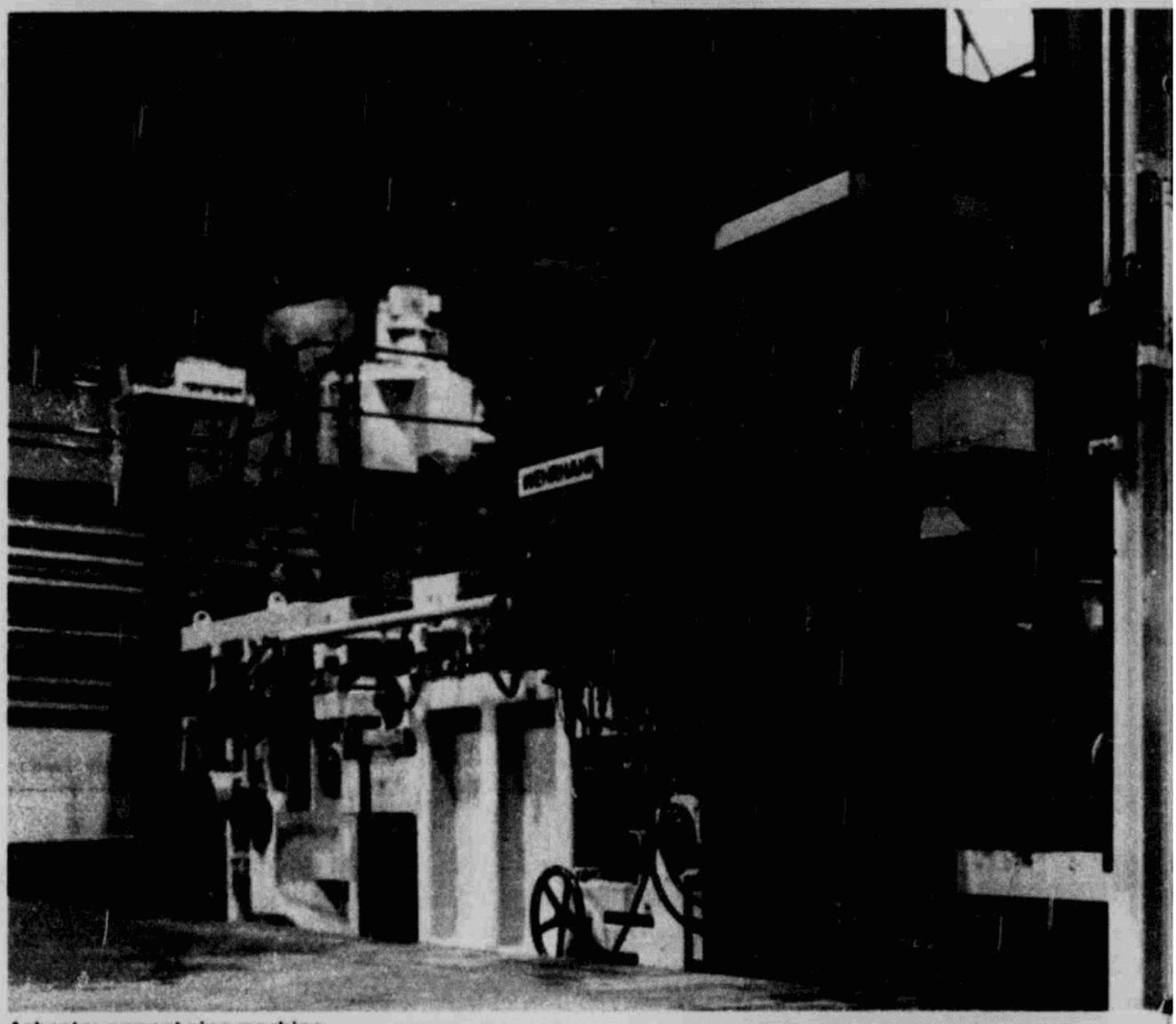
J-M TESTIFIES AT COMPENSATION HEARINGS

John A. McKinney, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Johns-Manville Corporation, testified September 19, 1978, before the Senate Committee on Human Resources on the William-Javits National Workers Compensation Standards Act of 1978 (S. 3060). In his presentation, Mr. McKinney said the current system is inequitable and does not deliver adequate, fair compensation to those who need it. He suggested expansions and modifications to the bill to permit it to serve as a vehicle for joining industry, government and labor in a long overdue solution to equitable compensation for workplace injury and occupational disease. The current bill places the entire burden of compensation on the employer but, at the same time, does not prohibit third party cases and exempts parties who are equally or more involved. Mr. McKinney believes the bill should be amended to make compensation the exclusive remedy and prohibit third party cases. Further, J-M believes the government should pay a substantial portion of the compensation but that, where appropriate, fair shares should be borne by employers, suppliers of disease-promoting products to the workplace and suppliers or agents contributing to disease in the workplace, such as tobacco.

Testimonies were again given on behalf of Johns-Manville, on November 14, 1978, by Francis H. May, Vice Chairman, and G. Earl Parker, Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary, this time before the House or Representatives Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Compensation Health and Safety. In his presentation, Mr. May described the following accusations as "categorically false": (1) that early knowledge of the biological effects of asbestos in mining, milling and manufacturing operations equates to knowledge that asbestos-containing insulation products could present a hazard to insulation workers—those primarily concerned in today's lawsuits; (2) that industry and specifically Johns-Manville failed to respond in a reasonable and responsible manner to developing medical and scientific information; and (3) that there existed some conspiracy to manipulate and suppress information and that it is somehow related to present litigation. He then proceeded to present facts to support his comments and called for fair compensation, particularly for asbestos-related occupational disease. Also on the subject of full and proper compensation, Mr. Parker said: "In full partnership with the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers,

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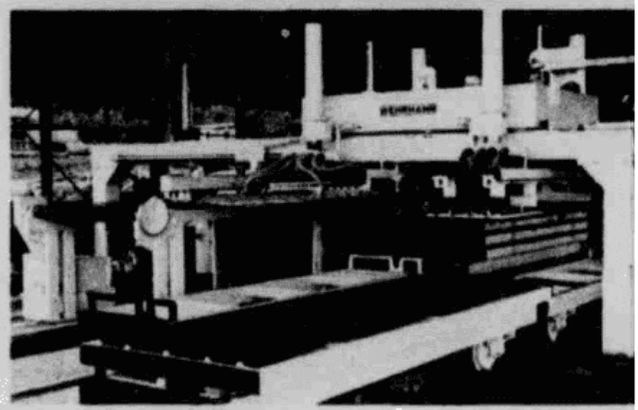
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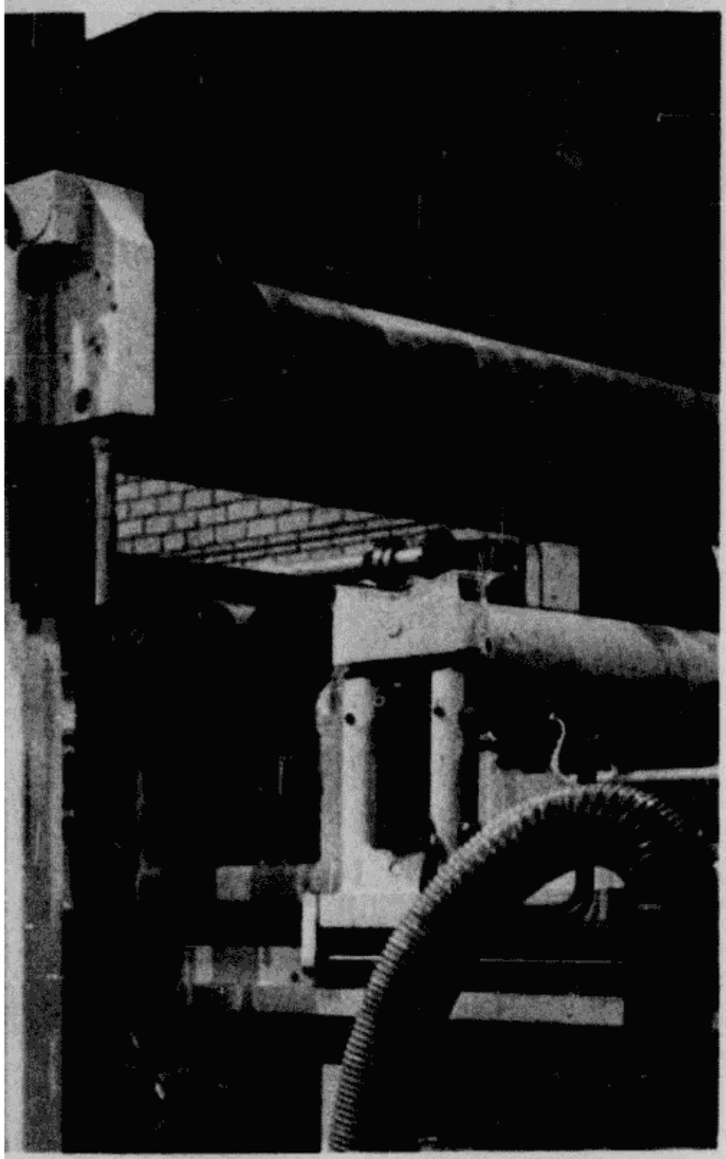
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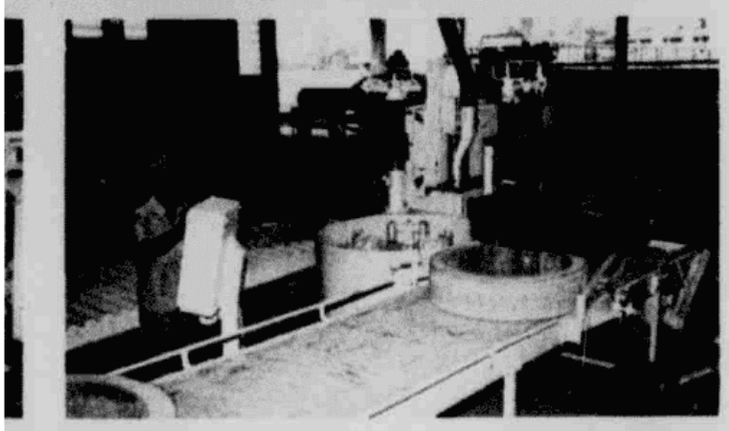
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Johns-Manville has attempted to assist in the development of responsible legislation."

Free copies of the above three testimonies are available from Johns-Manville or ASBESTOS Magazine.

NAS PROPOSES ASBESTOS STUDY

Plans for a comprehensive study of the health effects of asbestos and other fibrous materials were discussed January 16, 1979, by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). The proposed study would update work done by the Academy in 1971 and would cover a two-year period. Cost of the project is estimated at $250,000 and funding is being sought, principally from government agencies. NAS hopes to use the study to answer the following questions: Are all fibrous minerals carcinogens? If not, what are the characteristics that distinguish those that are from those that are not? Are those that are carcinogenic so because of their chemical or physical properties, or both? Is the fiber merely a carrier of a carcinogenic agent? Is the human body susceptible to harm from both ingestion and inhalation of fibers? [AIA/NA News & Notes]

FRICTION MATERIALS STANDARDS INSTITUTE

"Friction Materials Work Practices Guide" is the title of a booklet recently published by the Friction Materials Standards Institute, Inc., (FMSI), as a follow-through to the Institute distributing to the trade press, in early 1977, some recommended procedures for reducing asbestos dust during brake servicing. The valuable booklet provides practical guidelines for brake and clutch service mechanics in the handling and processing of asbestos-containing friction materials and in the maintenance and repair of brake and clutch assemblies on which the materials are installed. Adherence to the recommended work practices will reduce employee exposure to airborne concentrations of asbestos dust and will assist employers in complying with government regulations. Copies of the guide are available from FMSI and from most friction materials manufacturers.

AWARD & CONTRACTS TO ORF

Pollution Probe, an environmental concern organization, has honored the Ontario Research Foundation (ORF) as one of ten recipients of the Imagineering Award (imaginative engineering). During the presentation, ORF was cited for its sound environmental principles in implementing the Canadian Waste Materials Exchange, a program which helps recycle industrial waste by listing wastes available and wanted in a bi-monthly bulletin sent to over 4,500 companies. Wastes are coded to maintain confidentiality. Materials transferred during the first year of operation represent about 43,000 tons being reused annually rather than dumped. Transfers to date have an approximate value of $1.3-million in terms of raw material replacement.

EPA awarded ORF a contract valued in excess of C$500,000 to improve the reliability and to simplify existing methods for determining the number and size of asbestos fibers as a contaminant in water. The contract will run for a period of three years.

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Another project for the ORF electron optics laboratory is to undertake research for FDA on filters used in the manufacture of vaccines and other pharmaceutical products. There has been increasing concern over the release of fibers and other particles into the end product. Valued at almost C$200,000, the two-year project involves extensive use of both scanning electron microscopy and X-ray microanalysis.

FIBER GLASS LINKED TO LUNG CANCER

According to a news item in the Providence Journal, a Japanese medical researcher has reported the first evidence that fiber glass may be responsible for causing lung disease in workers similar to diseases caused by asbestos. Dr. Tatsuo Sano, an internationally known respiratory disease expert from Kawasaki, said he found a lung disease known as pneumoconiosis in X-rays of 7 of 20 workers he examined in a small factory in Japan where fiber glass panels are made for housing construction. The workers were heavily exposed to fiber glass dust between 1970 and 1973. None of the workers had a history of exposure to any other type of cancer-causing dust. Dr. Sano also reported that one of the workers had developed a thickening of the lining of his lung along with calcification, or plaque, on the lung lining, a condition usually associated with the preliminary stages of mesothelioma, a disease generally expected to be caused by exposure to asbestos. Dr. Margaret Sloan, of the National Cancer Institute, and Dr. Irving J. Selikoff have expressed concern about the findings and the rapid development of lung problems.

CANADA

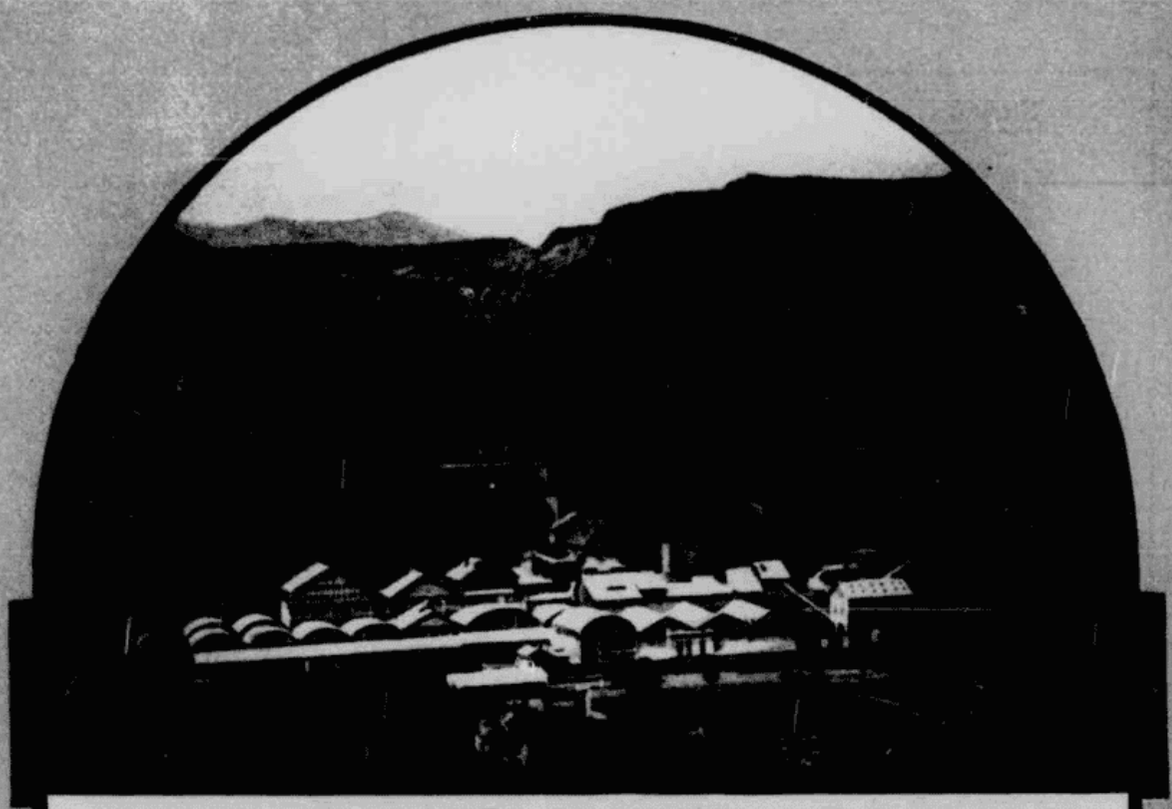
Concerning asbestos exposure limitations in Canada, the national government established asbestos emissions regulations, effective December 31, 1978, which allow a maximum of two fibers per cubic centimeter of air to be emitted to the surrounding air from crushing, drying and milling operations and from dry rock storage areas. . . . An Order-in-Council was passed in June 1977 which sets a ceiling of 2f/cc by January 1981 for asbestos operations in the Province of Quebec. . . . Regulations adopted in 1976 by the Ontario government limit the asbestos exposure level in the Province to 2f/cc.

News reports indicate the Canadian federal government is preparing a letter to warn all doctors in the country to check for patients who may have been exposed to asbestos.

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board now recognizes cancer of the larynx as an asbestos-related disease.

The Occupational Health and Safety Division of the Alberta Department of Labour has produced a significant, 150-page document entitled "Asbestos-Related Disease—Implications For Occupational Health Practices in Alberta." The objective of the project, undertaken by Western Health Services Research in Calgary, was to review the health problems associated with the commercial use of asbestos and to recommend alternative occupational health practices to reduce the frequency and severity of asbestos-related disease.

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QUEBEC

The *Industrial Hygiene Association* was formed in 1978 in Quebec Province by a group of specialists working in industry, the trade unions, government and universities. Among the main objectives of the organization are the promotion of study and control of factors affecting the health and well-being of workers and the establishment of an information exchange program between all specialists interested in the various aspects of industrial hygiene. Among the 25 founding committee members is Marc Trudeau, Research Consultant for the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association (QAMA).

During the three-year period to the end of 1977, Quebec asbestos producers invested C$26.1-million on projects directly related to air purification in their mines and mills. These sums, however, are only part of the investment programs undertaken by the mining companies in Thetford Mines and Asbestos since the 1960's which aim at meeting the governmental norm of 0.2mg/m³ of asbestos in the total respirable dust to be enforced from 1981. By 1981 the mining firms will have devoted some *$81-million to achieve optimum dust elimnination and to improve hygiene conditions* at the mills and other installations. [QAMA Bulletin]

A series of analyses performed by the Chemistry Department of the Faculty of Sciences and Engineering at Laval University, Quebec City, indicate that *beverages filtered through asbestos filters* contain fewer magnesium particles related to Chrysotile fibers than non-filtered beverages. According to the findings of the study, filtering through an asbestos membrane adds no asbestos fibers to wine and reduces the concentration of fibers which it contains before filtering. [QAMA Bulletin]

Terms have been drawn up as part of the renewal of the *collective bargaining agreements* between the asbestos-producing companies in the Thetford region and the unions representing the asbestos workers which mark an important step forward in the area of industrial safety and health protection. Mechanisms have been included for the holding of regular meetings between unions and management at which a continuous assessment will be made of worksite conditions. A concerted action is envisaged to foster behavior and attitudes conducive to preventative measures. Management and trade union delegates will carry out regular inspections and spot checks in various departmental work areas.

In 1975, the asbestos mining firms in Thetford Mines, Black Lake and East Broughton initiated a reorganization of the Medical Clinic of Thetford and entrusted its management with the mandate of establishing an Institute of Occupational Health. The clinic, now the *Institute of Industrial Medicine of Thetford Mines*, presently is comprised of several specialized departments, i.e., radiology, respiratory physiology or audiometry, an expert staff and modern equipment. Applicants for jobs at the mines undergo a complete medical checkup at the Institute and those already employed must have a routine annual checkup including lung X-rays which are then forwarded to the Pneumology Committee of the Workmen's Compensation Board. The results of the checkups determine whether the miners' certificates are issued, renewed or cancelled. More than 50,000 workers' files are kept on record for 50 years for the purpose of consultation, verification or epidemiological study.

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Progress made in the field of health was one of the topics brought up at the *first asbestos conference of the Canada/EEC Minerals and Metals Working Group,* held in Brussels, Belgium, in December. The meeting provided an opportunity for the Canadian delegation, which included three QAMA representatives, to present factual data to European Community senior officials. In addition to discussions concerning the environment and an exchange of data, the question of the safety of existing and future asbestos products and of substitute materials was debated. The Asbestos International Association stressed that, for certain applications, it was hard to find products which offer the same physical and economic advantages as asbestos-based products, and that it is unwise to develop such substitutes without knowing the hazards they may pose to consumer health. On this matter, the Quebec representatives pointed out that one of the aims of the future Asbestos Research Center of Quebec is precisely to grade asbestos-based products according to their safety levels. At the conclusion of the meetings, the delegates agreed to meet again in mid-1979 to prepare a schedule of priorities.

UNITED KINGDOM

The *U.K. Advisory Committee on Asbestos (ACA),* formed in 1976, published an interim report in January 1977 which prompted the *Health and Safety Executive (HSE)* to publish new hygiene standards for airborne dust concentrations of asbestos. Exposure to all forms of asbestos dust should be reduced to the minimum that is reasonably practicable and, in any case, occupational exposure to asbestos should never exceed: for Crocidolite, 0.2f/ml when measured over any ten-minute period; for other types of asbestos, 2f/ml when measurements are averaged over a four-hour period, with short-term exposure never exceeding 12f/ml when measured over any ten-minute period. [As a matter of information, it appears highly likely that the asbestos exposure goal in the U.K. will be reduced next year to 1f/ml.]

In its report titled *"Measurement and Monitoring of Asbestos in Air,"* ACA recognizes the limitations and inaccuracies of the *membrane filter method* for comparing occupational exposure to airborne asbestos dust with the current hygiene standards but is of the opinion there is no practicable alternative at present and, therefore, recommends the method be retained as the standard method of sampling for this purpose until better alternatives are tried, proven and correlated. ACA found that *manual methods of sample evaluation* are tedious and labor intensive and, consequently, recommends that the progress made by the Laboratory of the Government Chemist in the use of *semi-automatic methods for the evaluation of membrane filter samples* should be consolidated and the development of other automatic methods encouraged. Another segment of the report says that *light-scattering instruments* such as the Royco particle counter are used in industry because they give an almost instantaneous output and are, therefore, useful for locating sources of dust on a machine or process or identifying areas where further precautions are needed. Moreover, at certain operations (particularly textile processes), Royco counts show a consistent relation to membrane filter measurements although they do not discriminate asbestos from other dusts. [Asbestos In-

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formation Newsletter, a publication of the Asbestos Information Centre, London, England]

In another ACA report covering *"Work on Thermal and Acoustic Insulation and Sprayed Coatings Containing Asbestos,"* ACA recommends that a ban be introduced to make it an offense to apply asbestos or a product containing any amount of asbestos by means of a spray process. If it is determined there exist products applied by spraying in which some small proportion of asbestos is essential and the risk in manufacture, application and subsequent use can be shown to be negligible, these could be excluded from the scope of the ban. ACA also recommends a ban be placed on the use of materials containing asbestos for any new thermal or acoustic insulation in a variety of applications. The prohibition should exclude asbestos cement when used as a structural component in buildings, asbestos insulation board when used for fire protection and dust-suppressed asbestos cloth made by the wet dispersion process. [Asbestos Information Newsletter]

A report by Britain's Food Additive and Contaminants Committee urges the nation's brewers to make every effort to find a *suitable alternative to asbestos fibers in beer production.* This, despite the fact the Committee finds no evidence of any health hazard from the residual level of asbestos fibers in beer. It was confirmed by England's Brewers' Society that the use of asbestos fibers is, in fact, being phased out of the industry.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD, BRIEFLY

One by one, the nations of the world are taking positive steps to protect the worker and the public from potentially dangerous levels of exposure to asbestos. In *Australia,* limitations are being placed on the use of Crocidolite and measures are in the offing for employee protection. *Denmark* is considering a reduction in the allowable exposure level to 1f/ml. *Finland* has set a 2f/ml limit, has banned the spraying of asbestos and most uses of Crocidolite and suggests alternative materials to asbestos, where possible. *France* has established a 2f/ml standard and prohibits sprayed asbestos insulation. *Holland* does not permit Crocidolite use. *Norway* prefers substitute materials, limits the use of Crocidolite, has banned certain asbestos insulation, is taking steps to prohibit smoking in work areas where asbestos is used and is considering a reduction in the exposure level to 1f/ml. *Sweden* is leaning toward tighter controls and is receiving pressure for a 0.1f/ml limitation. And—asbestos is a priority item on the environmental program of the *European Economic Community.*

Australia—Medical research workers in Australia have launched an international search to obtain a record of the incidence of asbestos-related disease among former workers at the Blue asbestos mine at Wittenoom, about 1,000 miles northwest of Perth. The mine was operated as a subsidiary of the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company from 1943 until it was closed in 1966. . . . Following talks between officials of the New South Wales Health Commission, James Hardie and Coy. Pty. Ltd. and the Asbestos Association of Australia, the Commission now requires all asbestos products to carry a health warning similar to those on cigarette packages. . . . Workers at a Melbourne, Victoria, asbestos plant staged a brief strike recently to back demands for special financial assistance from their employer for any worker found to be suffering from asbestosis. . . . The Australian Council of Trade Unions has called for

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the establishment of a national committee to deal with health and safety improvements in the industry, the committee to be comprised of government, management and union representatives of the mining, milling and manufacturing sectors of the industry.

France—The French Federal Consumers Union (UFC) has been sued by a number of France's winemakers for revealing they use asbestos filters during wine production. Of 29 red wines tested by UFC, 15 were found to contain between 50 and 200 asbestos fibers. Court hearings focused on the issue of whether consumers have the right to know about the presence (however small) of "such proven carcinogens as asbestos" in the products they use or whether producers ought to be protected against the publication of such potentially, financially-damaging information. [Le Monde]

India—The Central Mining Research Station (CMRS), Dhanbad, has developed a respirator for protection of workers exposed to dust. When put to elaborate, meticulous testing at CMRS and the Central Labour Institute of Bombay, the apparatus showed high resistance and filtration performance and fulfilled the requirements of relevant Indian standards and U.S. Bureau of Mines specifications. . . . The Industrial Safety Advisory Committee (ISAC) of the Indian Standards Institution (ISI) is preparing a series of specifications and codes of practice relating to personal protective devices and equipment. At its meeting in April 1978, ISAC finalized for publication two codes of practice for maintenance and care of industrial safety clothing and industrial safety equipment for eye and face protection. The Committee also approved Part II of its draft safety code for plant railways. New subjects to receive the immediate attention of the Committee will be safety nets, portable nonmetallic ladders and threshold limit values for toxic substances in industrial work areas. [ISI Bulletin]

Italian-Swiss Press Debate—A rather heated controversy appeared in the Italian-Swiss press in April 1978 which bears mention in this Review. The argument stems from sensational journalism vs. factual presentation. The "straw that broke the camel's back" appears to be strong opposition on the part of the Anti-Boxer Asbestos Committee concerning the establishment of an asbestos brake lining factory at Balerna, Italy. A letter by G. Gindre, President of Ceamconsult, S.A., appeared in full in the April 25, 1978, edition of "Il Dovere," Ticini, Switzerland, in which the Committee is charged with the use of sensationalism and alarmism in an effort to "discourage new initiatives and stifle existing ones by disseminating uncontrolled information. The promoters of . . . the campaign have dramatized the idea of the carcinogenic nature of asbestos through demagogic information techniques." Mr. Gindre gives some well-founded data concerning the indispensability of asbestos and the reduction in risk to the worker because of technological controls developed by the asbestos industry over the last several years. He cites the findings from studies conducted by the prestigious Pneumology Department of the Sacre Coeur Hospital in Quebec, i.e., "out of 6,785 cases studied, 6% showed symptoms of asbestosis of which only ten had reached an advanced and serious stage. . . . The safety measures which are now mandatory mostly everywhere were nonexistent at the time. Therefore, in the light of more advanced control tests, asbestosis is bound to drop steadily down to insignificant levels. By contrast, the sensational and uncontrolled news spread by the anti-asbestos campaign (Committee) pointed to 75%-80%." Mr. Gindre refers to the hazards of asbestos-exposed

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workers who also smoke cigarettes and asks why it is that unions, who express concern for the health of employees and the quality of working conditions, "seem so totally unaware of the relentless and insidious pollution of cigarette smoking." He closes his letter by calling for a channeling of the subject back to "dignity with wisdom and balance" and government and regional authority impartial intervention via "rules and suggestions inspired by realistic appraisals." The Committee and the press (the latter describes Mr. Gindre as a "collaborator with the Italian-Swiss Chamber of Commerce and Industry") challenge his statements, citing medical and scientific evidence which points to the carcinogenic effects of asbestos not only to the exposed worker but to those living in a neighborhood which is subject to contamination. The subject is, of course, controversial by its very nature and will not be settled overnight. However, we must agree with Mr. Gindre that "wisdom and balance" are very much in order. A photocopy of the ten-page news coverage is available from this Magazine @20¢ per page, as is information on how to contact Mr. Gindre for further details or discussion.

Republic of South Africa—In October 1977, international experts on asbestos and health met in Johannesburg for an Asbestos Symposium sponsored jointly by the South African Government and the asbestos mining and manufacturing interests in that country. The event focused on dose-response relationship for various asbestos-related diseases, the various types of the fiber and the value and relationship of methods to measure asbestos dust. The Proceedings of the Symposium are now available and include the papers presented at the nine sessions, a list of participants and a study of variations in the radiological assessment of pneumoconiosis.

Turkey—Via a presentation given at a conference held June 1978 by the New York Academy of Sciences, it was reported that some unexpected cases of mesothelioma related to zeolite exposure were diagnosed in residents, including children, of two Turkish villages. There are no asbestos-related activities in either of the areas. Although zeolite is not mined in the region, it can be found in its natural state and sometimes is used in home construction. An electron microscopic study of local soil and dust where the disease occurred showed that fine fibers are present in the chabazite, the main component of the zeolite. Such fibers were not found in villages where there were no cases of mesothelioma.

Asbestos International Association—Air Chief Marshall Sir Neville Stack KCB, CVO, CBE, AFC, was named Director General of the Asbestos International Association (AIA), effective July 1, 1978, following the retirement of Alex A. Cross. Mr. Cross had served since 1976 as AIA's first Director General. Sir Neville retired January 1978 after a distinguished career with the Royal Air Force.

AIA, which includes industry association membership from some 20 countries, has delegated a panel of experts to gather all available data on the international incidence of asbestos-related disease. The mandate of the panel centers on the collection of all available information on the biological effects of asbestos in all countries where the mineral is used, differentiating between types of activities and products; the critical analysis of the criteria used for diagnosis in each of the countries involved; and the collation of all available data on the incidence of cancer, particularly lung cancer, having no link with asbestos.

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VALUABLE PAPERS & ARTICLES

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AMATEX RESPONDS TO ACCUSATIONS—In an article which appeared in "Environmental Action" entitled "The Untouchables," author Deborah Baldwin charges that global corporations are proving that national boundaries cannot stop pollution. She states that the asbestos industry in the United States, which became subject to U.S. controls beginning in 1970, is rapidly shifting operations outside the country. Singled out is Amatex Corporation, alleged to have closed one of its U.S. plants and opened two subsidiaries "just across the Mexican border," to avoid having to comply with U.S. regulations but still having a supply of asbestos textiles via Mexican exports. Further stated is that "as long as this Country needs asbestos—for automobile brake linings, fireproofing or whatever—we will continue to import asbestos from countries where manufacturing costs are conscientiously kept down." Amatex, in response to what it terms "irresponsible journalism" has issued a 4-page typewritten statement of facts regarding the quality of working conditions at its plants, especially in Juarez, Mexico. Amatex hopes you will take a moment to read "its side of the story." [7 pages]

NOISE IN TEXTILE WEAVING MILLS—Article in September-October 1978 "Noise Control Engineering," by A. Damongeot, R. Lataye and P. Daniere of the Institut National de Recherche et de Securite, Vandoeuvre, France; any effort to protect workers from the harmful effects of noise may prove inadequate unless the problem is dealt with when the mill is designed or new machinery acquired; examined are different types of looms and the nature of the textile weaving mill site. [7 pages; contact the Institute of Noise Control Engineering, P.O. Box 3469, Arlington Branch, Poughkeepsie, New York 12603]

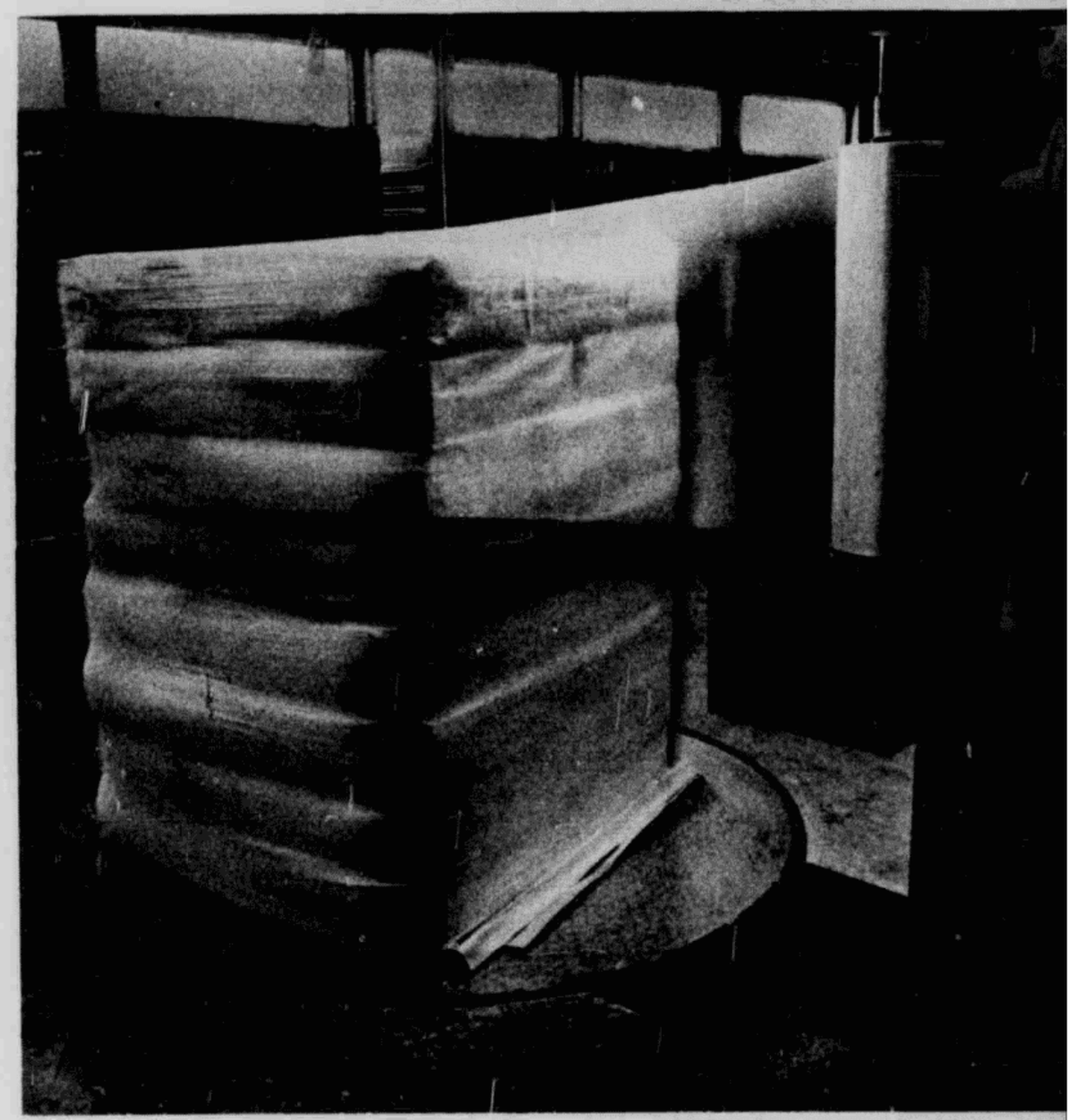
AIRBORNE-DUST SAMPLING FOR INDUSTRY—Article by B. A. Maguire and G. W. Harris which appeared in the June 1978 issue of the "Colliery Guardian," published by Fuel & Metallurgical Journals Ltd., Redhill, England; the authors outline the problems associated with sampling airborne dust and show how respirable dust may be defined and hence how instruments have been designed to sample respirable dust; various philosophies of approach to a fixed-point and personal sampling are discussed. [5 pages]

REVIEW OF POLLUTION CONTROL LEGISLATION AS IT AFFECTS THE MINING INDUSTRY—Series of articles in May, June and July 1978 "Chamber of Mines Journal," published by Thomson Newspapers Rhodesia (Pvt) Ltd., Salisbury, Rhodesia; discusses land and water pollution and states that Rhodesia stands in a fortunate position with regard to pollution problems in that she has few serious existing problems and can thus concentrate almost entirely on measures to keep a clean country clean. [5 pages]

GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF DISPOSAL SITES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE—Article by Geologist Alice Campbell, printed in October 1978 "California Geology," a publication of the California Division of Mines and Geology; discusses current State Regulations which protect usable waters from degradation caused by leachate or contaminated fluids. [5 pages]

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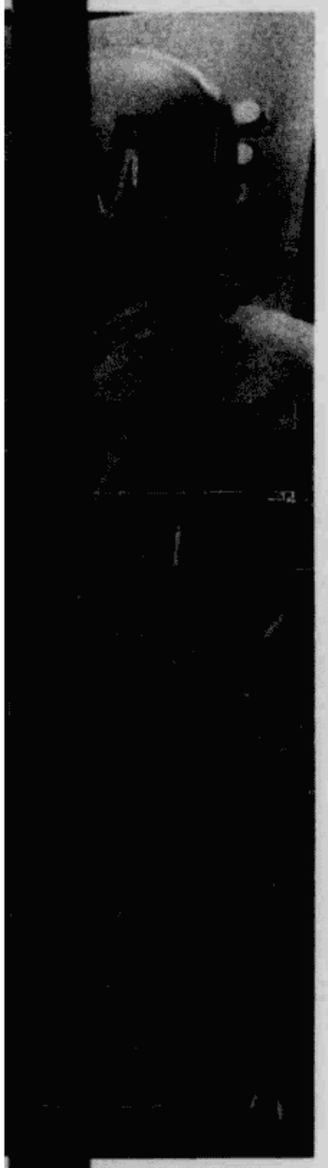
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PRODUCTION—IMPORTS—EXPORTS

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS

For the *Quarter Ended September 1978*, Australia *imported* 9,913 metric tonnes of asbestos valued at A$4,545,034, down 38% in tonnage and 36.5% in value from the like three months of 1977. The breakdown by variety of asbestos for the latest period (with comparative year-earlier figures in parentheses) is: Chrysotile, 6,195 tonnes valued at $2,963,270 (6,187 tonnes; $2,841,927); Amosite, 2,224 tonnes valued at $946,816 (5,333 tonnes; $2,450,278); Other, 1,494 tonnes valued at $634,948 (4,519 tonnes: $1,974,491). . . . *Exports* of all types of asbestos for the Quarter to September 1978 totaled 6,816 tonnes valued at $3,204,376, a decrease from the like 1977 period of 2.5% in quantity and 48% in value. [Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra]

CANADIAN FIBER SHIPMENTS

Primary Canadian producers' shipments of asbestos (including tonnage for own use) amounted to 132,490 short tons in *November 1978* compared with 140,856 tons in the same month a year earlier. The cumulative total for *January-November 1978* was 1,424,783 tons: 1,253,584 tons from Quebec plants and 171,199 tons from plants in Newfoundland, Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon. The total for the first eleven months of 1977 was 1,539,893 tons: 1,266,498 tons from plants in Quebec and 273,395 tons from plants in the other four Provinces. Beginning January 1978, these figures include concentrate shipped from Asbestos Hill. [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

SOUTH AFRICAN OUTPUT & EXPORTS

Production of asbestos for the *First Half of 1978* totaled 127,444 metric tonnes, 52,702 tonnes less than in the same six months of 1977. The breakdown for *January-June 1978* is: 69,629 tonnes of Cape Crocidolite (down 18,658 tonnes); 38,826 tonnes of Chrysotile (down 17,542 tonnes); 18,912 tonnes of Amosite (down 16,029 tonnes); no production of Anthophyllite (down 550 tonnes); 77 tonnes of Transvaal Crocidolite (up 77 tonnes). . . . *Exports* for the first six months of 1978 were valued at R55,169,523, down R11,893,427 from the same period a year earlier. By variety of asbestos, the values for the latest period were: Cape Crocidolite—R38,297,188 (down R3,445,402); Amosite—R10,918,096 (down R2,857,973); Chrysotile—R5,954,239 (down R5,565,958); Anthophyllite—None Exported (down R24,094). [Department of Mines, Braamfontein]

—WELCOME TO A NEW ADVERTISER—

Armand Colinet, Le Roeulx, Belgium; page 35

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IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

From U.S. Bureau of the Census

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS: — **OCTOBER 1979**

Amosite, South Africa	s.tons	20	$ 11,322
Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa	s.tons	1,304	781,608
Chrysotile Crudes, Italy	s.tons	30	1,875
South Africa	s.tons	3,376	388,646
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	917	684,128
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	59,389	11,475,250
South Africa	s.tons	51	34,982
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	3,716	1,044,380
Italy	s.tons	82	4,675
South Africa	s.tons	120	76,388
		69,005	$ 14,503,254

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	758,044	$ 1,232,413
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	3,460,058	573,920
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	17,882,849	3,485,040
Other asbestos articles		..	594,287
			$5,885,660

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS: — **JANUARY-OCTOBER 1979**

Amosite, Canada	s.tons	20	$ 13,842
South Africa	s.tons	982	507,129
Crocidolite (Blue), Canada	s.tons	144	75,113
South Africa	s.tons	13,428	8,215,766
Chrysotile Crudes, Canada	s.tons	20	13,842
Italy	s.tons	47	4,939
South Africa	s.tons	4,980	1,405,503
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	7,064	5,854,882
South Africa	s.tons	55	40,662
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	464,382	108,111,757
Mexico	s.tons	152	8,471
South Africa	s.tons	448	299,243
Sweden	s.tons	22	8,325
Yemen	s.tons	48	28,578
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	16,571	3,759,152
India	s.tons	43	17,027
Italy	s.tons	181	20,958
South Africa	s.tons	1,278	791,779
USSR	s.tons	1,113	324,447
Yugoslavia	s.tons	40	3,248
		511,018	$129,504,663

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	8,553,093	$ 13,918,465
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	19,777,059	2,472,278

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U.S. IMPORTS—CONTINUED

Other asbetos-cement articles	Lb	35,399,761	7,156,324
Other asbestos articles	..	..	$ 6,232,371
			$ 29,779,438

January-October 1977: U.S. imports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 502,620 short tons, valued at $122,075,517; imports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $27,374,680.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		***OCTOBER 1978***	
Asbestos Crudes, Fibers & Stucco	s.tons	1,392	$ 579,021
Asbestos Sand & Refuse	s.tons	1,954	539,329
		3,346	$ 1,118,350

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	468,911	$ 747,765
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lb	948,464	247,198
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	4,160,490	1,385,984
Asbestos gaskets	Lb	826,939	461,172
Asbestos packing & seals	Lb	190,548	917,709
Asbestos insulation	..	..	393,322
Brake linings & disc brake pads	..	..	5,236,728
Clutch facings & linings	..	..	848,136
Other asbestos articles	..	..	2,569,133
			$ 12,807,147

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		***JANUARY-OCTOBER 1978***	
Asbestos Crudes, Fibers & Stucco	s.tons	20,968	$ 6,898,916
Asbestos Sand & Refuse	s.tons	18,263	4,086,562
		39,231	$ 10,985,478

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	7,446,728	$ 6,218,999
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lb	19,115, 834	4,256,731
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	28,919,726	10,213,677
Asbestos gaskets	Lb	4,116,547	3,191,231
Asbestos packing & seals	Lb	4,671,916	9,313,331
Asbestos insulation	..	..	4,540,677
Brake linings & disc brake pads	..	..	34,778,046
Clutch facings & linings	..	..	9,303,515
Other asbestos articles	..	..	19,367,508
			$101,183,715

January-October 1977: U.S. exports of unmanufactured asbestos reached 31,345 short tons, valued at $9,876,617; exports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $65,124,980.

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EXPORTS FROM CANADA

From: Statistics Canada

OCTOBER 1978

Short Tons

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	..	310	61,341	21,129
Eastern Europe	..	120	4,826	421
Middle East	..	..	3,348	78
Africa	..	..	2,050	467
Asia	..	123	12,391	13,351
Oceania	..	..	2,340	208
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	158	8,715	5,286
United States	..	875	7,625	38,819
	..	1,586	102,636	79,759

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *October 1978* was 183,981 short tons, valued at C$74,207,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	C$ 184,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	312,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	1,200,000
Other basic asbestos products	565,000
	C$ 2,261,000

JANUARY-OCTOBER 1978

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	..	5,312	242,589	120,151
Eastern Europe	..	2,775	30,505	2,056
Middle East	..	140	15,446	2,013
Africa	..	6	8,418	1,107
Asia	..	2,396	84,639	94,568
Oceania	..	10	33,380	1,972
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	2,040	87,431	36,820
United States	..	7,590	111,596	370,228
	..	20,269	614,004	628,915

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *January-October 1978* was 1,263,188 short tons, valued at C$468,528,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	C$ 2,841,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	2,825,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	11,540,000
Other basic asbestos products	4,554,000
	C$21,760,000

January-October 1977: Canadian exports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 1,296,323 short tons, valued at C$447,922,000; exports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at C$20,049,000.

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Canadian Dollars

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No. 3 Spinning Fiber	$1032—$1606
No. 4 Asbestos Cement Fiber	687— 1011
No. 5 Paper Fiber	388— 537
No. 6 Paper and Shingle Fiber	330— 332
No. 7 Shorts	113— 218

CASSIAR

As of January 1, 1979

Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. North Vancouver, B.C.
Canadian Dollars

Cassiar Mine

C-1 —No. 1 Crude	$3621
AAA —Nonferrous Spinning Fiber; Canadian Group 3	2000
AA —Nonferrous Spinning Fiber; Canadian Group 3	1600
A —Nonferrous Spinning Fiber; Canadian Group 3	1050
AC —Nonferrous Spinning Fiber; Canadian Group 3	960
AK —Asbestos Cement Fiber; Canadian Group 4	850
AS —Asbestos Cement Fiber; Canadian Group 4	740
AX —Asbestos Cement Fiber; Canadian Group 4	670
AY —Asbestos Cement Fiber; Canadian Group 5	470
AZ —Asbestos Cement Fiber; Canadian Group 6	340

Clinton Mine

CT —Asbestos Cement Fiber; Canadian Group 4	$ 680
CY —Asbestos Cement Fiber; Canadian Group 5	470
CZ —Asbestos Cement Fiber; Canadian Group 6	340

VERMONT

As of January 1, 1979

Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. Morrisville, Vermont
U.S. Dollars

Grade 4T Fiber	$ 591
Grade 5K Fiber	457
Grade 5R Fiber	388
Grade 6D Waste	284
Grade 7D Shorts	188
Grade 7M Shorts	108
Grade 7R Shorts	100
Hooker No. 1	1250
Hooker No. 2	700

ARIZONA

As of July 1, 1976

Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. Globe, Arizona
U.S. Dollars

No. 1 Crude (Soft)	$3000
No. 2 Crude (Soft)	1800
AAA	1300
Group No. 3 Nonferrous Filtering—Plastic	$ 750— 840
Group No. 4 Nonferrous Filtering—Plastic	750— 840
Group No. 7 White Shorts	100— 200

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to . . .

H. Keith Conn, Director of Exploration, Mining Division, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, March 16.

J. Gerry Foley, President, Albion Asbestos Packings Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, March 18.

Harry M. Hay, Manager, Asbestos Products Plant, Johns-Manville Canada Inc., Asbestos, Quebec, March 18.

J. Douglas Little, President & Chief Executive Officer, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, March 21.

Thomas C. Osborne, Vice President-Exploration, Asarco Inc., New York City, March 21.

R. K. Day, Deputy Chairman & Chief Executive, TAC Construction Materials Ltd., a Turner & Newall Company, Manchester, England, March 22.

Douglas O. Cooke, Director of Corporate Product Publicity & Special Projects, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, March 23.

Edward A. Corbett, President, A & M Insulation Company, Chicago, Illinois, March 24.

Alvin P. Tiedemann, Vice President-Manufacturing, Raybestos Manhattan Industrial Products Company, North Charleston, S.C., March 24.

Peter Buchholz, Sales Manager, Lac d'Amiante du Quebec Ltee, Black Lake, Quebec, March 26.

William A. Krivsky, a Senior Vice President, CertainTeed Corporation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, March 26.

K. E. Vitek, President & Managing Director, Scandura Inc., a subsidiary of BBA Group Ltd., Charlotte, North Carolina, March 26.

D. K. Macfarlane, Managing Director, James Hardie Asbestos Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, March 27.

A. E. Alpine, Consultant for the Asbestos-Cement Pipe Industry, Birmingham, Alabama, March 29.

Ross E. Sampson, Plant Group Manager & Vice President, Johns-Manville Canada Inc., Asbestos, Quebec, March 31.

A. M. Phillips, Traffic Coordinator, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, April 1.

Grant V. Wilson, Jr., Secretary, Grant Wilson, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, April 1.

Francis H. May, Jr., Executive Vice President-Finance & Administration, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, April 2.

Gordon A. Coats, President, Calaveras Asbestos Ltd., Copperopolis, California, April 3.

W. C. Thurber, Product Manager-Asbestos, Union Carbide Corporation, Metals Division, Niagara Falls, New York, April 3.

Peter Reiser, Export Sales Manager, Carey-Canadian Mines Ltd., East Broughton Station, Quebec, April 4.

Andre Gauthier, General Manager, National Mines Division, Lac d'Amiante du Quebec Ltee, Thetford Mines, Quebec, April 5.

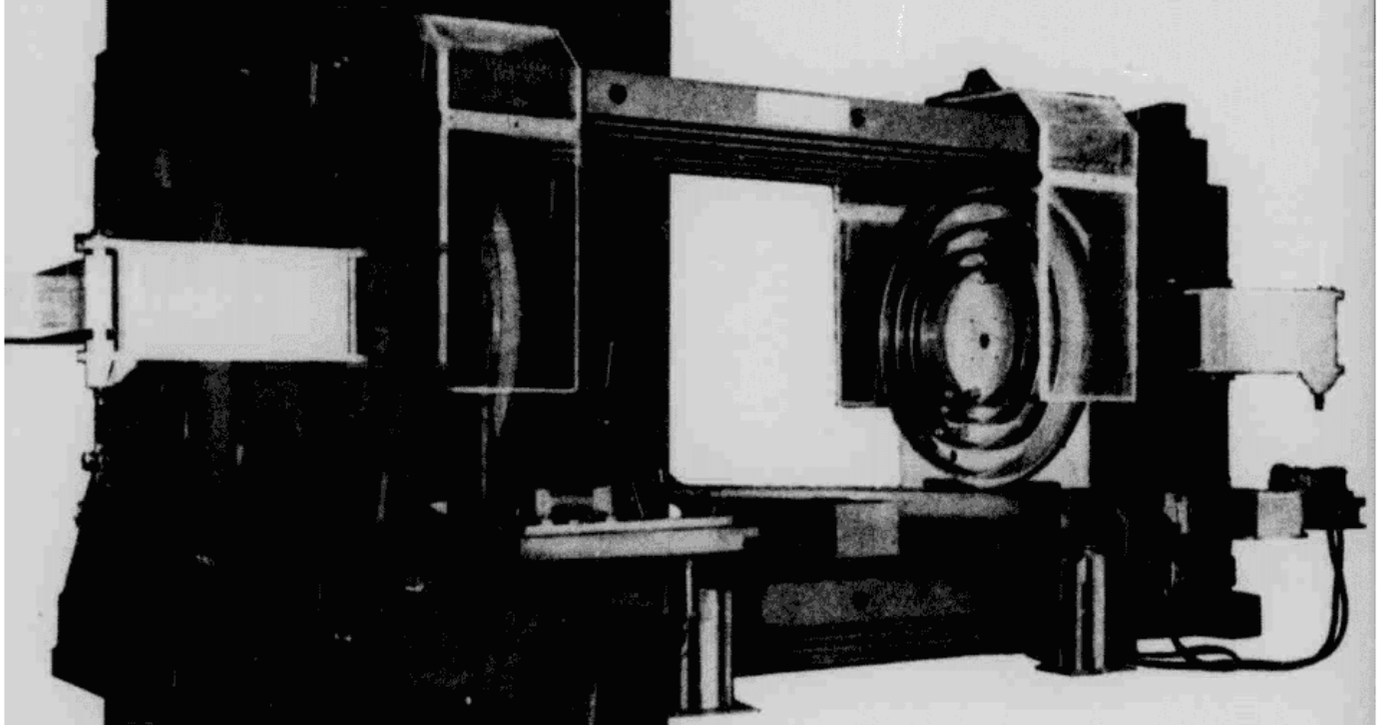
James L. Petrick, a Sales Representative, Southern Textile Corporation, Matthews, North Carolina, April 7.

K. S. Andrews, a Director, Cape Asbestos Fibres Ltd., Uxbridge, Middlesex, England, April 8.

A. C. Beguin, Manager of Operations, Chrysotile Corporation of Australia Pty. Ltd., Woodsreef, Barraba, New South Wales, Australia, April 8.

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Stuart Charbula, Executive Vice President, Hedman Mines Ltd., Timmins, Ontario, April 8.

F. G. Carter, Deputy Chairman & Joint Managing Director, Ferodo Ltd., a Turner & Newall company, Chapel-en-le-Frith, England, April 11.

Henry B. Moreno, Senior Vice President, International Group, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, April 11.

William I. Robinson, President, Hamilton Ohio Division, and a Corporate Vice President & Director, Nicolet Inc., Hamilton, Ohio, April 13.

J. Vermeer, Managing Director, Vermeer Agenturen B.V., Haarlem, Holland, April 13.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

Close—January 16, 1979

Abitibi Asbestos	C$.71
Advocate Mines	C$2.75
Armstrong Cork	17⅛
Armst. Cork (pfd 3.75)	43
Asarco	15¼
Asbestos Corporation	C$45.50
Bendix	38½
Carlisle	26⅝
Cassiar Asbestos	C$10.25
CertainTeed	17½
Charter Conso.	pence 140
Colt Industries	38¼
Colt Ind. (pfd 1.60)	30
Colt Ind. (pfd 4.25)	83½
Conwest	C$6.125
Flintkote	30⅝
GAF Corporation	12½
GAF (pfd 1.20)	17
Gulf & Western	14⅝
G&W (pfd 2.50)	33¾
G&W (pfd 3.87)	70
IC Industries	26
IC Ind. (pfd 3.50)	42¼
Jim Walter Corporation	28½
Jim Walter (pfd 1)	10¾
Jim Walter (pfd 1.60)	30⅝
Johns-Manville	24½
Kennecott Copper	21
Lear Siegler	18¾
Lear Siegler (pfd 2.25)	45¾
Maremont	22¼
McAdam Mining	C$.27
National Gypsum	17⅛
Pathfinder	C$.28
Porter (pfd 5.50)	74
Raybestos-Manhattan	28
Rio Algom	C$37.00
Supradur	Bid 4¾; Asked 5½
Union Carbide	35⅝
*United Asbestos	C$2.79
Woodsreef Minerals	C$.40

*Reinstated for trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange 12/21/78.

"ASBESTOS BULLETIN"

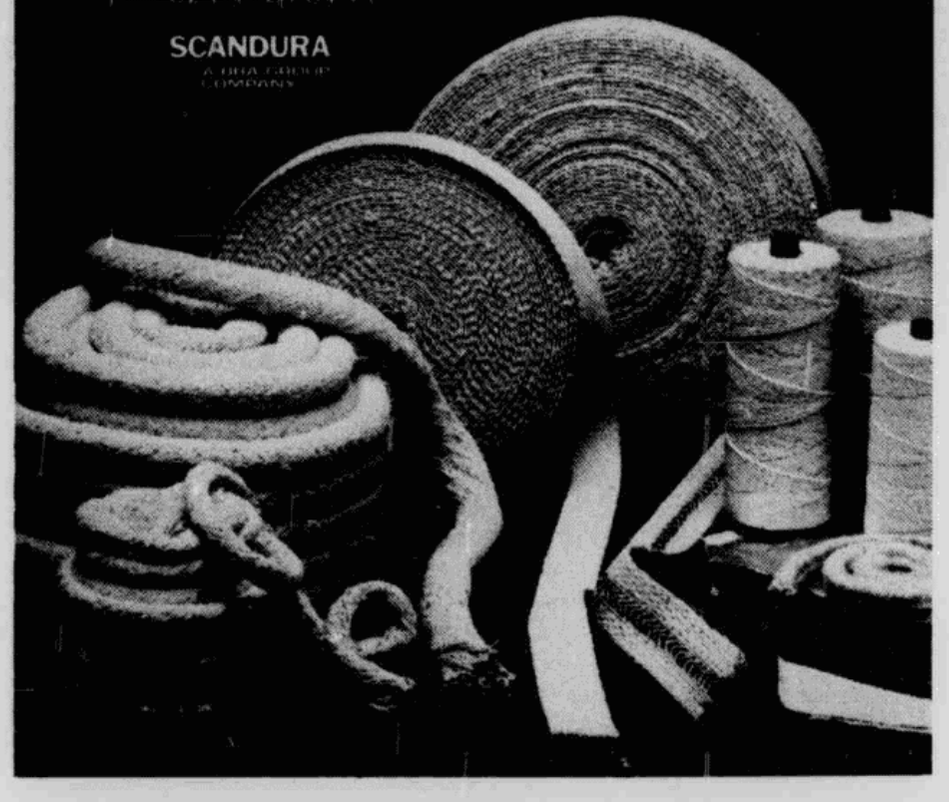
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NEW ASBESTOS PATENTS

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Canadian 1,035,749—In the opening of asbestos fibers to form a suspension for direct use in the manufacture of asbestos-cement products, raw asbestos is suspended in water, the suspension diluted and hydrocloned, the over-fibers separated in an aqueous phase, the dispersion of under-fibers impacted and the process repeated to obtain a uniform aqueous suspension containing about 5% by weight of fibers; G. Marchioli; assigned to ISPRA SpA, August 1, 1978; 15 pages.

Canadian 1,037,671—Method of forming an improved porous diaphragm for chlor-alkali cells or the like from a mixture of asbestos fibers, a fluorine-containing rubber latex, calcium carbonate as a pore former and sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinimate as an anionic surfactant; J. Bachot, P. Bouy & M. Juillard; assigned to Rhoe Progil S.A., September 5, 1978; 20 pages.

U.S. 4,110,225—A composition for sealing an oil well borehole against lost circulation comprises a water slurry of oil well cement, distomaceous earth, ground asbestos fibers, ground lime and optionally other lost-circulation agents in flake, fibrous or granular form; W. S. Cagle; assigned to Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), August 29, 1978; 4 pages.

U.S. 4,111,113—In the packaging of asbestos fibers, a slurry of fibers is consolidated into an intermediate compacted body and the compacted body further consolidated in a press mold chamber to a block having a density of at least 90 pounds per cubic foot; G. L. Lambert; assigned to Johns-Manville Corporation, September 5, 1978; 7 pages.

U.S. 4,111,891—A friction composition for forming railroad brake shoes of improved wear properties and temperature stability consists preferably of about 29 parts by weight of a phenolic resin binder, 41 parts of asbestos, 6 parts of carbon black, 0.6 part of silicon carbide and optionally up to 25 parts of ground barite, ground tire peel or similar filler and up to 10 parts of ground cashew nut shell resin particles; H. J. Reynolds, Jr.; assigned to Johns-Manville Corporation, September 5, 1978; 3 pages.

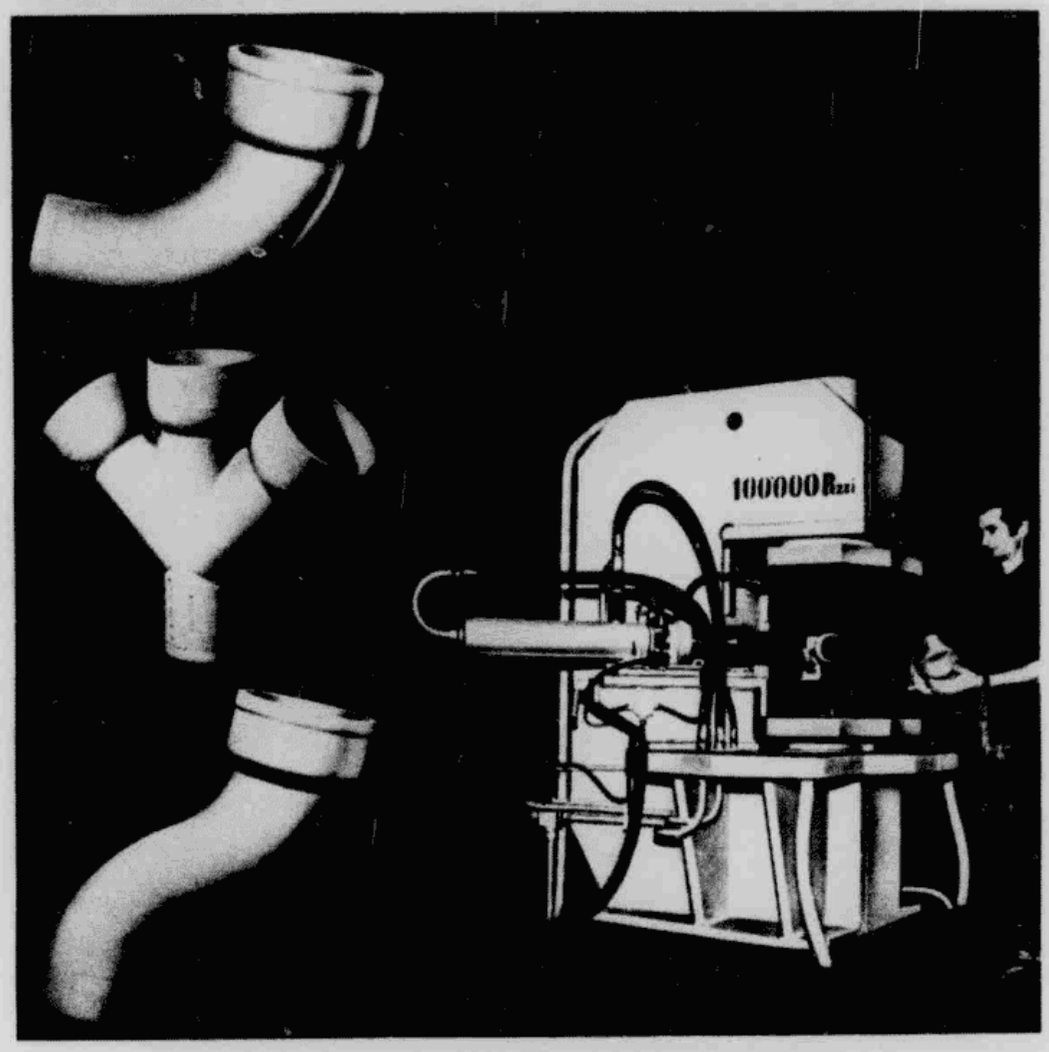
U.S. 4,125,496—Brake linings or disc brake pads of improved physical properties, such as resistance to wear and fade, are formed from a mixture of preferably 30%-60% by weight of Grade 6D or comparable asbestos, 10%-20% of cellulose fibers, 1%-8% each of carbon black and coke particles, 1%-7% of graphite particles and optimum proportions of a liquid thermosetting hydroxyl terminated butadiene copolymer and a peroxide catalyst; S. B. McGinnis; assigned to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., November 14, 1978; 5 pages.

Next Issue: Gore-Tex Filter Bags

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

DEFENDING MANAGEMENT RIGHTS IN A UNION ENVIRONMENT—Seminar presented by AMR International, Inc.; *February 26-28* at the Marriott, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; *March 19-21* at the Warwick, Houston, Texas; *April 23-25* at the Marriott, Newport Beach, California.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT—Seminars at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec: Organizing for Results in the Mineral Industry, *February 26-March 2;* The Financing and Implementation of Mineral Projects, *March 5-9;* The Planning and Execution of Mineral Development Strategies, *March 12-16.*

OCCUPATIONAL LUNG DISEASE—International Conference sponsored by the American College of Chest Physicians; three sessions will be devoted to asbestos; Hyatt Regency-Embarcadero Hotel, San Francisco, California, *February 27-March 2.*

NEW YORK LAW JOURNAL SEMINARS—The National Energy Act, *March 1-2* at Los Angeles, California, and *April 2-3* at Chicago, Illinois; Determining and Proving Damages, *March 1-2* at New York City; The Public Corporation Under Attack, *March 29-30* at New York City.

STACK SAMPLING PROCEDURES—9th Series of Technical Seminars by Research Appliance Company: *March 1-2* at Houston, Texas; *April 5-6* at Dallas, Texas; *May 10-11* at Los Angeles, California.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY AND APPLIED SPECTROSCOPY—1979 Pittsburgh Conference; Convention Center, Cleveland, Ohio, *March 5-9.*

AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY ASSOCIATION—46th Annual Meeting; Hyatt Regency Hotel, Washington, D.C., *March 7-9.*

HEARING CONSERVATION NOISE CONTROL, INC.—Training Course for Audiometric Technicians in Industry; *March 7-8* at Atlanta, Georgia; *April 4-5* at Greensboro, North Carolina; *April 18-19* at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

APPLIED X-RAY SPECTROMETRY AND X-RAY POWDER DIFFRACTION—Short Course of the Denver Research Institute; University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, *March 12-16.*

INTRODUCTION TO INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—New Course of the Institute for Continuing Education, American Industrial Hygiene Association; *March 12-17* at Houston, Texas; *April 23-27* at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ASSOCIATION—7th Annual Government Affairs Seminar; Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., *March 21-22.*

CURRENT BLASTING PRACTICE—Seminar announced by Precision Blasting Services; Atlanta, Georgia, *March 21-23.*

ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS—Conducted by Government Institutes, Inc.; Introductory Course, *March 22-23* at Washington, D.C.; Masters' Seminar, *May 10-11* at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

CARCINOGENS IN THE WORKPLACE—Symposium sponsored by the Northern California Section of the American Industrial Hygiene Association; Kaiser Auditorium, Kaiser Center, Oakland, California, *March 23.*

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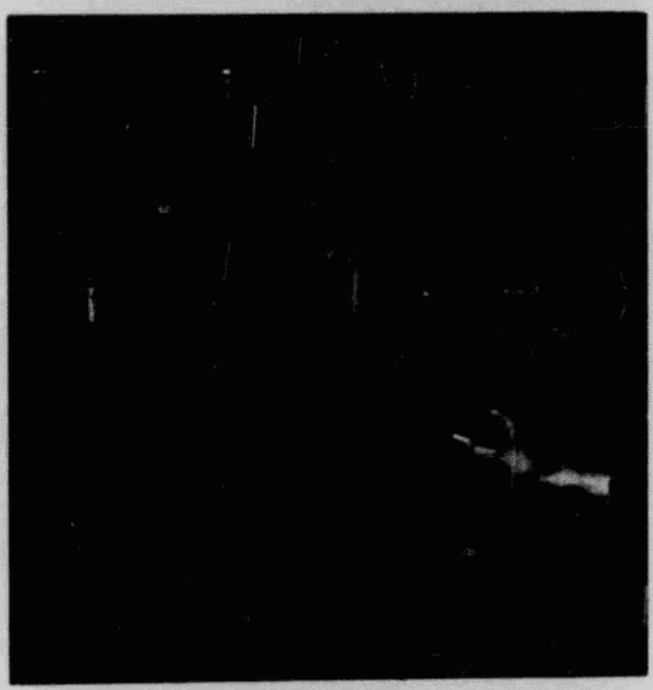
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