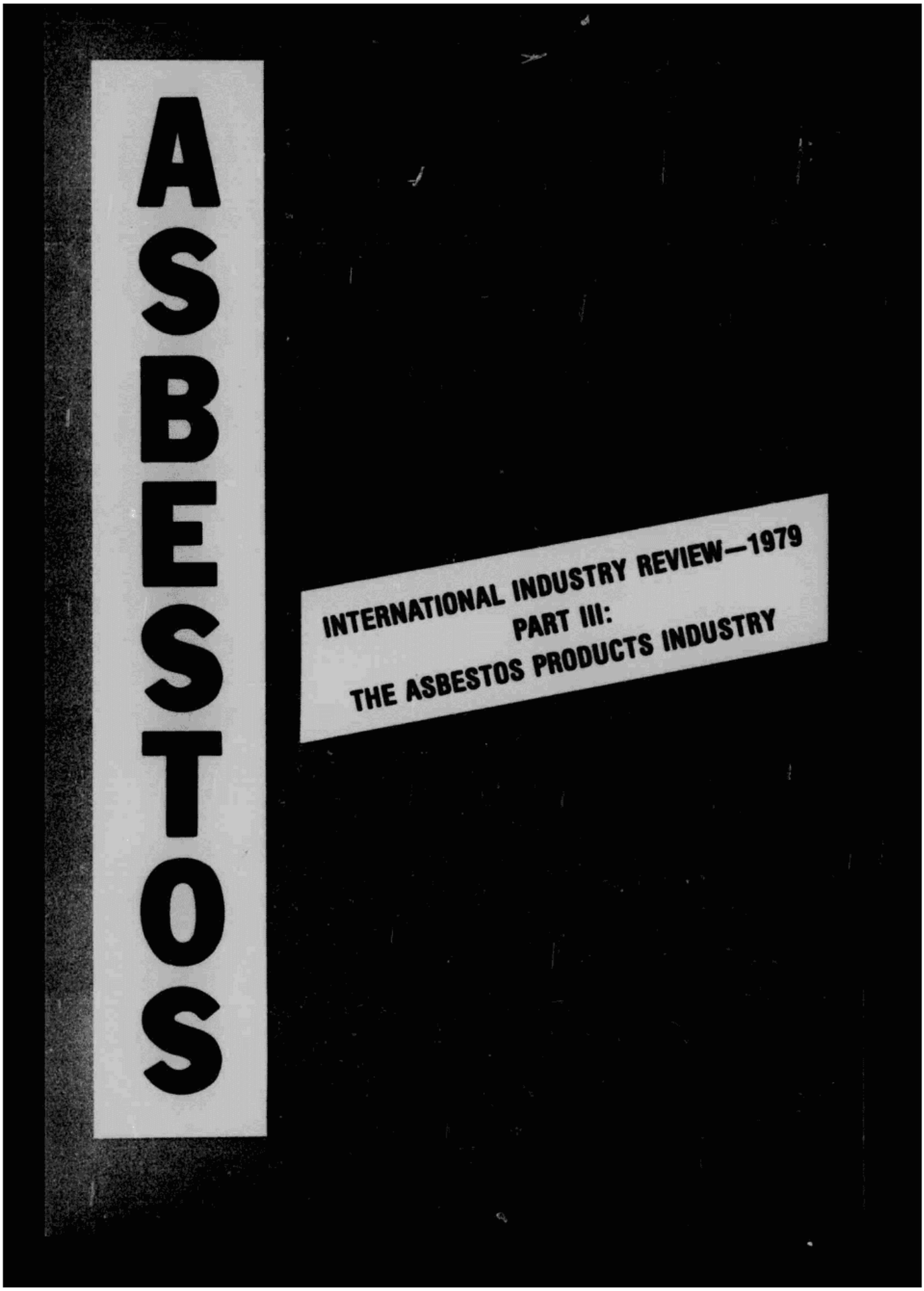


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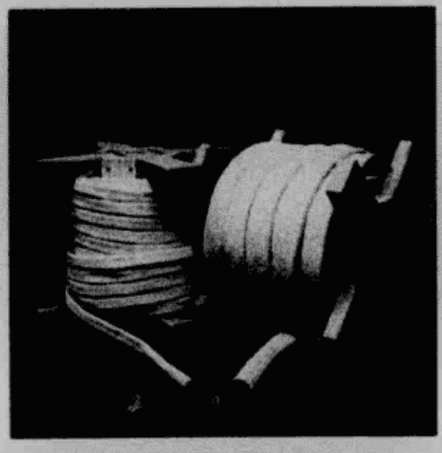
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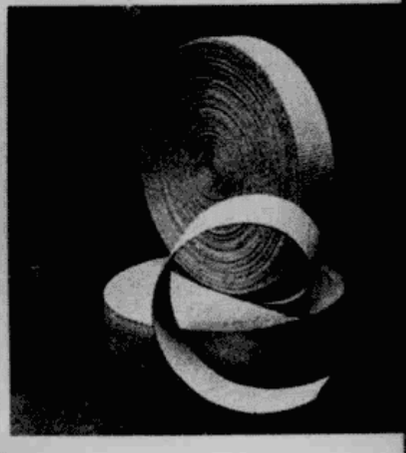
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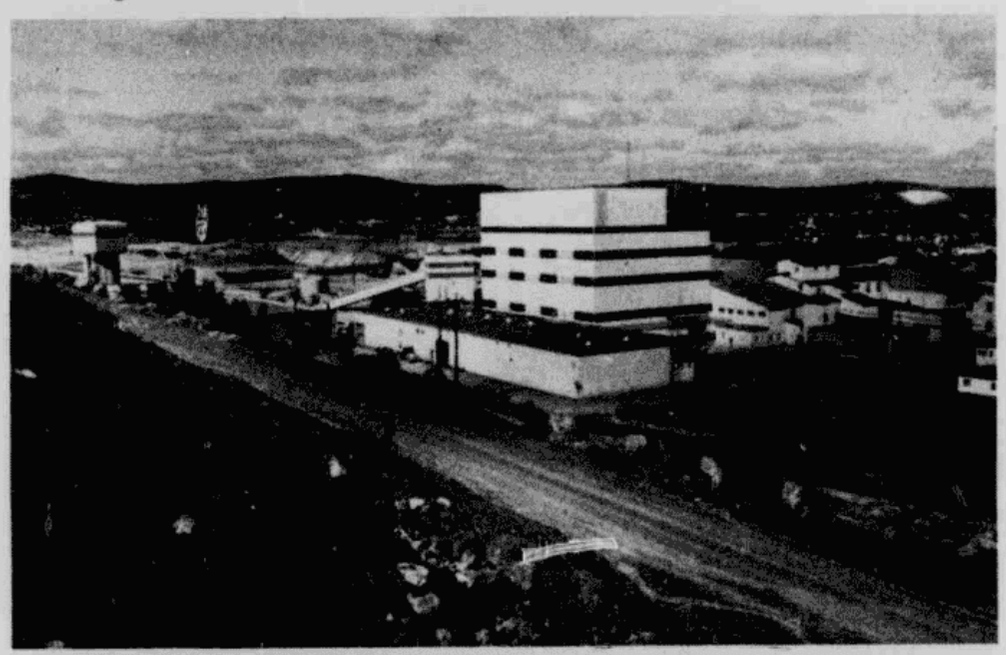


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ASBESTOS

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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY REVIEW—1979
PART III: THE ASBESTOS PRODUCTS INDUSTRY
U.S. PRODUCT IMPORTS 4
U.S. PRODUCT EXPORTS 5
1977 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES 7
ASBESTOS VS. SUBSTITUTES 8
VOLUNTARY LABORATORY ACCREDITATION 10
STANDARDS & CERTIFICATION 12
PRODUCT LIABILITY & SAFETY 14
U.S. EXPORT MATTERS / FEDERAL LEVEL 14
CANADIAN PRODUCT IMPORTS / EXPORTS 18
ASBESTOS PRODUCTS IN QUEBEC PROVINCE 20
ASBESTOS MANUFACTURERS / WORLDWIDE 25
IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES 42
EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES 43
EXPORTS FROM CANADA 44
BIRTHDAY GREETINGS 46
ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS 47
CALENDAR OF EVENTS 48
REMEMBER WHEN? 50

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INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY REVIEW—1979

PART III: THE ASBESTOS PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

U.S. PRODUCT IMPORTS

In compiling statistics for the past six annual periods to August, it is noted that the value of asbestos-containing products imported into the United States continues to increase. Values were $34,355,059 to August 1979, an increase of 12.3% over 1978 ($30,598,414), 15.9% over 1977 ($29,637,523), 71.9% over 1976 ($19,984,210), 41.8% over 1975 ($24,227,826) and 87.1% over 1974 ($18,360,227).

Comparing quantities, imports of asbestos yarn, cloth and tape were down 7.3% from 1978 but up 26.3% over 1977, 40.8% over 1976, 16% over 1975 and 17.7% over 1974. Imports of asbestos-cement pipes, tubes and fittings rose 47.8% over 1978, 82.6% over 1977, 222.1% over 1976, 83.6% over 1975 and 123.6% over 1974, making the latest annual period the highest in the past six years. The amount of other asbestos-cement products imported into the U.S. increased 99.4% over 1978, decreased 1.5% from 1977, rose 94.8% over 1976 and 2.6% over 1975 and dropped 8.7% from 1974.

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

By order of importance, sources in 1979 were Mexico (33.5%), Canada (29.6%), Taiwan (11%), United Kingdom (9.2%), West Germany (7.4%), Korea (4.4%), Japan (2.9%), Brazil (1.5%), France, Greece, Venezuela, Hong Kong, Norway, Colombia, Sweden.

Year to August 1979— 9,685,062 lbs. valued at $15,124,587 ($1.56 per lb.)
Year to August 1978—10,450,344 lbs. valued at $16,589,044 ($1.59 per lb.)
Year to August 1977— 7,666,978 lbs. valued at $14,784,257 ($1.93 per lb.)
Year to August 1976— 6,876,990 lbs. valued at $ 9,952,008 ($1.45 per lb.)
Year to August 1975— 8,346,483 lbs. valued at $11,140,270 ($1.33 per lb.)
Year to August 1974— 8,227,759 lbs. valued at $ 7,211,755 ($0.88 per lb.)

U.S. IMPORTS OF ASBESTOS-CEMENT PIPES, TUBES & FITTINGS

By order of importance, sources in 1979 were Mexico (73%), Canada (26.9%), United Kingdom.

Year to August 1979—29,606,894 lbs. valued at $4,506,300 (15¢ per lb.)
Year to August 1978—20,033,092 lbs. valued at $2,349,425 (12¢ per lb.)
Year to August 1977—16,215,625 lbs. valued at $1,724,187 (11¢ per lb.)
Year to August 1976— 9,192,970 lbs. valued at $ 911,021 (10¢ per lb.)
Year to August 1975—16,125,671 lbs. valued at $1,466,765 (9¢ per lb.)
Year to August 1974—13,243,692 lbs. valued at $ 889,065 (7¢ per lb.)

We are pleased to welcome *STRUCTURE PROBE*, specialists in materials research—as a new advertiser (see page 39).

U.S. IMPORTS OF OTHER ASBESTOS-CEMENT PRODUCTS

By order of importance, sources in 1979 were Canada (38.5%), West Germany (29.8%), Mexico (13.2%), Belgium (12.9%), Dominican Republic (4.4%), Costa Rica, Italy, Netherlands, France, Brazil, United Kingdom.

Year to August 1979—44,565,985 lbs. valued at $8,604,578 (19¢ per lb.)
Year to August 1978—22,350,071 lbs. valued at $4,693,368 (21¢ per lb.)
Year to August 1977—45,223,782 lbs. valued at $7,112,457 (16¢ per lb.)
Year to August 1976—22,882,933 lbs. valued at $3,610,490 (16¢ per lb.)
Year to August 1975—43,426,447 lbs. valued at $6,065,923 (14¢ per lb.)
Year to August 1974—48,832,297 lbs. valued at $6,074,241 (12¢ per lb.)

U.S. IMPORTS OF OTHER ASBESTOS ARTICLES

By order of importance, sources in 1979 were Canada (31.8%), Japan (24.3%), United Kingdom (19.9%), Brazil (10.1%), Yugoslavia (3.9%), West Germany (3.5%), France, Mexico, Taiwan, Belgium, Spain, Hungary, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Austria, Netherlands, Dominican Republic.

Year to August 1979—$6,199,594
Year to August 1978—$6,966,577
Year to August 1977—$6,016,622
Year to August 1976—$5,510,691
Year to August 1975—$5,554,868
Year to August 1974—$4,185,166

U.S. PRODUCT EXPORTS

The total value of all asbestos-containing products exported from the United States in the year ended August 1979 rose 35% over 1978, 85% over 1977, 146% over 1976, 125% over 1975 and 165% over 1974, i.e.: 1979—$140,350,636, 1978—$103,997,594, 1977—$75,912,352, 1976—$57,089,565, 1975—$62,478,339, 1974—$53,027,036. For the latest year, 20,190,987 lbs. of asbestos-cement shingles and clapboard were exported from the United States, valued at $4,582,435 (23¢ per lb.) The figure for other asbestos-cement articles reached 40,072,110 lbs., valued at $14,710,119 (37¢ per lb.) Total exports of all asbestos-cement materials amounted to 60,263,097 lbs., an increase of 5.9% over 1978, 3.9% over 1977 and 12.7% over 1976, but a drop of 18% from 1975 and 16.3% from 1974. Exports of gaskets in 1979 totaled 14,464,514 lbs., valued at $5,421,990 (37¢ per lb.) and of packings and seals reached 4,749,373 lbs., valued at $12,773,129 ($2.69 per lb.). Total exports of gaskets, packings and seals rose 84.3% in quantity and 20.5% in value over 1978. Concerning asbestos yarn, cloth and tape, 5,816,594 lbs., valued at $6,995,100, were exported in 1979. Comparing quantities with those in prior years, the trend continues downward—a decrease of 45.6% from 1978, 66% from 1977, 64.8% from 1976, 52.9% from 1975 and 67.7% from 1974. U.S. exports of brake linings and disc brake pads were valued at $56,231,124 for the latest year, 35.6% ahead of the annual period to August 1978. Also on the increase were exports of clutch facings and linings with 1979 valued at $10,018,135 or 19.2% higher than 1978. The value of asbestos insulation exported in 1979 dropped 6.2%, to $4,686,992.

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 7 of 56
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U.S. EXPORTS OF ASBESTOS-CEMENT PRODUCTS

Primary destinations for asbestos-cement shingles and clapboard were West Germany (59.4%), Italy (24.8%) and the Bahamas (5.2%). The countries receiving the largest amounts of other asbestos-cement articles were Saudi Arabia (56.4%), Ecuador (19%) and Jamaica (12.1%).

Year to August 1979—20,190,987 lbs. valued at $ 4,582,435 (23¢ per lb.)
Year to August 1978—56,908,826 lbs. valued at $15,346,292 (27¢ per lb.)
Year to August 1977—58,015,001 lbs. valued at $14,144,486 (24¢ per lb.)
Year to August 1976—53,456,671 lbs.
Year to August 1975—73,536,492 lbs.
Year to August 1974—71,960,099 lbs.

U.S. EXPORTS OF GASKETS, PACKINGS & SEALS

Ireland was the most prominent recipient of gaskets, 91.1% of the total. Primary destinations for packings and seals were the United Kingdom (24.6%), Mexico (16.1%), the USSR (10.6%), Canada (10.3%) and Colombia (4.3%).

Year to August 1979—19,213,887 lbs. valued at $18,195,119
Year to August 1978—10,423,867 lbs. valued at $15,098,633
*Year to August 1977— 5,953,116 lbs. valued at $14,364,621
*Year to August 1976— 4,623,273 lbs.
*Year to August 1975— 6,054,573 lbs.
*Year to August 1974— 6,616,871 lbs.

*Gaskets and Packings, only

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

Primary destinations were Mexico (32.3%), Saudi Arabia (27.3%), New Zealand (8.6%), United Arab Emirates (6.7%), Canada (3.9%), France (3.4%) and Ireland (2.4%).

Year to August 1979— 5,816,594 lbs. valued at $ 6,995,100 ($1.20 per lb.)
Year to August 1978—10,690,682 lbs. valued at $ 8,469,029 (79¢ per lb.)
Year to August 1977—17,108,562 lbs. valued at $10,749,851 (63¢ per lb.)
Year to August 1976 —16,542,879 lbs.
Year to August 1975—12,345,006 lbs.
Year to August 1974—18,027,429 lbs.

U.S. EXPORTS OF BRAKE LININGS & DISC BRAKE PADS

Primary destinations were Canada (72.3%), Colombia (4.0%), Venezuela (3.8%), the Netherlands (3.6%), Belgium (3.1%) and Mexico (2.8%).

Year to August 1979—$56,231,124
Year to August 1978—$41,480,113 (estimated)

U.S. EXPORTS OF CLUTCH FACINGS & LININGS

Primary destinations were Canada (31.7%), the United Kingdom (9.6%), Mexico (8.7%), West Germany (8.5%), Venezuela (7.4%), Australia (4.1%), Saudi Arabia (3.4%), Norway (2.6%), Spain (2.6%), Switzerland (2.2%), Italy (2.1%), Colombia (1.9%), Japan (1.8%) and Belgium (1.5%).

Year to August 1979—$10,018,135
Year to August 1978—$ 8,404,885

U.S. EXPORTS OF ASBESTOS INSULATION

Primary destinations were Canada (26.8%), Saudi Arabia (17.5%), the United Kingdom (8.5%), Mexico (8.2%), Japan (4.7%), Guatemala (3.7%), Venezuela (3.2%), and Greece (3.0%).

Year to August 1979—$ 4,686,992
Year to August 1978—$ 4,997,775

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 8 of 56
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ASBESTOS PRODUCTS CENSUS, 1977

The preliminary report of the 1977 Census of Manufactures for Asbestos products (SIC 3292) states that the total value of shipments by establishments classified in the asbestos products industry amounted to $882-million in 1977, an increase of 16% over 1972. The value of shipments of primary products was $958-million, an increase of 29% from 1972.

PRIMARY PRODUCT SHIPMENTS ($ million)	1977	1972
Woven & Molded Brake Linings	$181.0	$123.3
Disc Brake Pads & Clutch Facings	90.5	82.6
Other Friction Materials	.3	3.6
Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile	232.0	208.4
Asbestos Yarn, Cord & Thread	15.7	13.7
Asbestos Cloth	17.4	15.1
Other Asbestos Textiles	17.2	8.4
Asbestos Felts	100.7	36.5
Asbestos Insulation	11.1	33.5
Flat Sheets & Wallboard	23.5	20.7
Pipe, Conduits, Ducts & Corrugated Sheets	215.4	143.3
Shingles & Clapboard	18.7	20.8
Other Asbestos Products	34.6	32.7
	$958.1	$742.6

Value added by manufacture, at $440-million in 1977, was 3% above value added in 1972. In 1977 the industry had 13,900 employees, a decrease of 34% from 1972. The leading States in employment were Pennsylvania, California, New York and Illinois, accounting for approximately 45% of the industry's 1977 employment. The amount of asbestos crudes & fibers consumed by this industry reached 311.2-million short tons valued at $104.2-million in 1977, down 30.5% in quantity and up 32.4% in value from 1972. All dollar figures are reported in current dollars, therefore they are not adjusted for changes in price levels.

GASKETS/PACKINGS/SEALINGS CENSUS, 1977

According to the preliminary report of the 1977 Census of Manufactures for SIC 3293, operators of U.S. plants manufacturing gaskets, packings and sealing devices reported a value of shipments for the industry of $1,245-million, 87% above the 1972 figure of $665-million. Value added by manufacture amounted to $733-million in 1977, 71% over the 1972 figure. Shipments of gaskets, packing and sealing devices by all primary manufacturing establishments, including those not classified in this industry (secondary), were valued at $1,201-million, an increase of 68% over the 1972 shipments value of $715-million.

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 9 of 56
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PRIMARY PRODUCT SHIPMENTS ($ million)	1977	1972
Compressed Asbestos Gaskets	$ 58.7	$ 24.5
Beater-Saturated Asbestos Gaskets	15.9	19.2
Asbestos Gasketing Cloth (Rubberized or Fluorocarbon Impregnated)	7.4	2.4
Other Gaskets & Gasketing Materials	410.2	218.5
Packings & Sealing Devices	657.7	403.2
Other	50.6	46.9
	$1,200.5	$714.7

The delivered cost of asbestos crudes and fibers consumed by this industry reached $22-million in 1977 vs. $13.6-million five years earlier.

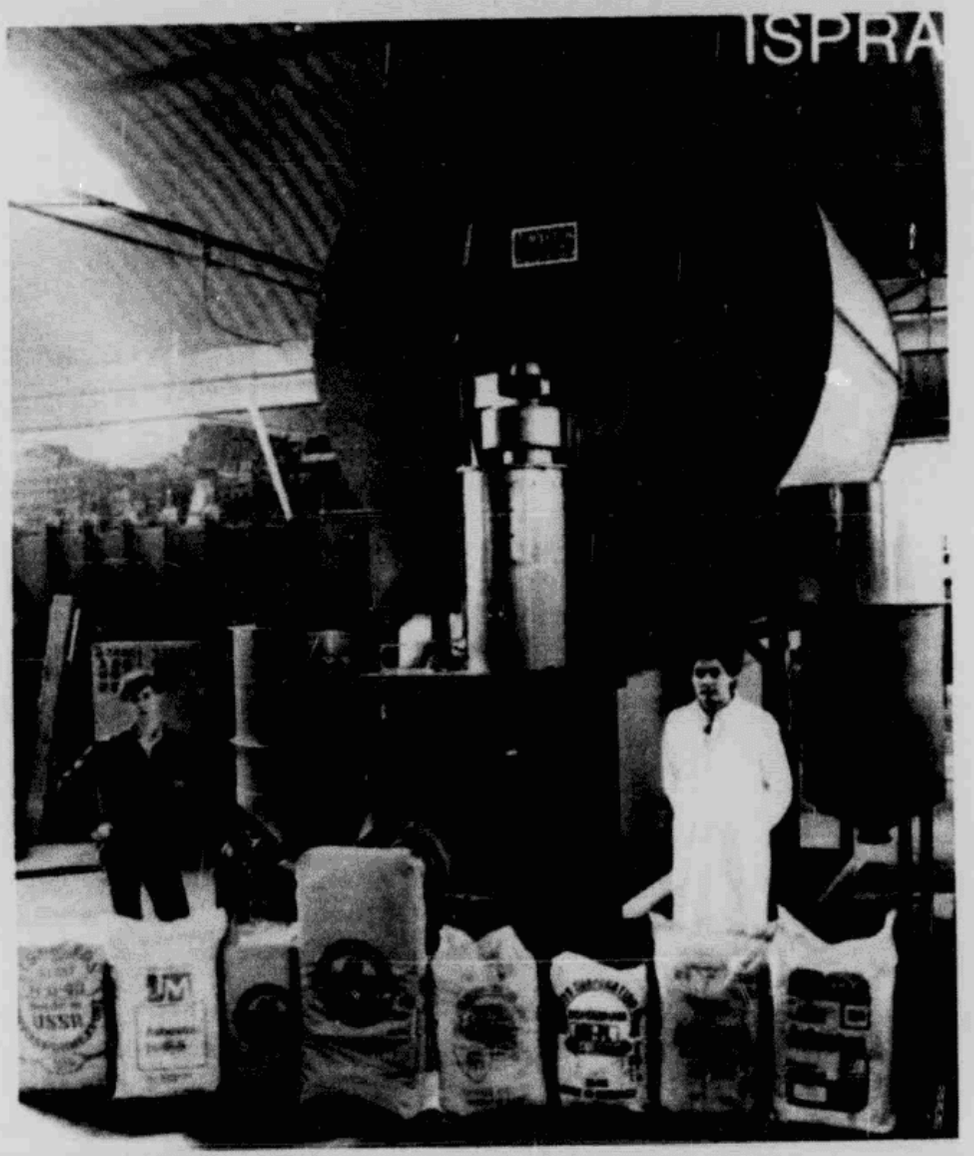
ASBESTOS VS. SUBSTITUTES

Demand for asbestos for use in the construction industry is projected to the year 2000 at an average annual growth rate of zero to 2.4%. The most promising opportunities for increases appear to be asbestos-cement products, which compete with lumber and other building products, many of which are rapidly increasing in price. The growth rate for asbestos-cement products could average 4% per year. Use of asbestos in floor tile has been on the rise in recent years because of shortages and higher prices of some competing materials. Paper products are used in electrical appliances as well as in construction and although the quantity for such asbestos use is relatively small, it is expected to grow more than 1% per year. Demand for asbestos in friction products is projected to the year 2000 at an annual growth rate of 3.4%. These materials include automotive brake linings and the super-tough, asbestos-containing paper which covers metal transmission discs. Demand for asbestos in textiles is projected to zero tons by the year 2000. Among the factors which might tend to increase asbestos demand within the next decade is the newly-developed potential for large-scale production of low-priced asbestos from domestic deposits. This potential should, in time, spur research into new uses and new ways to substitute short-fibered asbestos for the longer, more expensive grades. One possible application for the shorter grades is in asphalt paving materials for use on airport runways and hangar areas, street curbing and road resurfacing.

The number of materials which are economically competitive with asbestos is limited. Although much research has been directed to synthesizing fibers with properties similar to those of asbestos, it has met with only limited success. For potential world demand to be met, technology must come up with competitive synthetic asbestos or asbestiform products and make them available in significant quantities before the end of the 20th century. The mineral raw materials needed for production of synthetic asbestos and other inorganic fibers are abundant. Substitution is possible in some of the end uses for asbestos, particularly in asbestos-cement products, where a variety of alternative ceramic and new plastic materials are available, and in paints and caulking, where asbestos has a

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wide range of substitutes. Also, there are materials used as insulation which could replace asbestos for some purposes.

THE ABOVE COMMENTS CONCERNING ASBESTOS AND SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS WERE EXCERPTED FROM "MINERAL COMMODITY PROFILE ON ASBESTOS," BY ROBERT A. CLIFTON, U.S. BUREAU OF MINES; JULY 1979.

VOLUNTARY LABORATORY ACCREDITATION

Voluntary Program—Procedures for accrediting laboratories under the National Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) were established February 25, 1976. The procedures (Part 7a) require a finding of need by the Secretary of Commerce, and the development, by the U.S. Department of Commerce, of accreditation criteria, with the aid of a public advisory committee.

Private Sector Organizations—On October 26, 1978, the Commerce Department proposed additional optional procedures for private sector organizations which meet certain conditions related to due process. The proposal would allow such an organization, when it has concluded there is a need for an accreditation program, to request the Commerce Department to develop a program without making the required "formal finding of need." The options would also permit the organizations to suggest criteria for evaluating testing laboratories and would encourage the use of a single set of procedures in a variety of programs. In response to comments on the proposal, the Commerce Department has decided that final procedures should be issued, based on the proposed procedures but with two significant changes. First, the procedures will be available to any private sector organization which makes a request for a laboratory accreditation program as a result of a proper public meeting, where such a request represents substantial agreement of all participants. Second, the provisions for cessation of accreditation programs have been changed in that only the Secretary of Commerce can initiate action to cease programs which have been promulgated under these procedures. [Federal Register of April 25, 1979, pages 24274-82; Effective April 25, 1979]

Additional Standards & Test Methods—In December 1979 the Commerce Department proposed an amendment to the procedures of the NVLAP to provide a method by which additional standards and test methods can be included in the list of standards and test methods in a laboratory accreditation program established under those procedures. The inclusion could occur when such addition is requested, in writing, by any member of the public and such standards and test methods meet certain conditions. Interested parties are requested to submit their comments to the Commerce Department by February 26, 1980. [FR of 12/28/79, pages 76810-11]

Thermal Insulation—In October 1979 the Commerce Department announced the granting of accreditation of 30 laboratories found capable of conducting specific tests on thermal insulation materials, under the provisions of the NVLAP. In January 1980 the Department published a directory of accredited laboratories, listing all of the test methods for which

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each has been granted accreditation. Also listed is each test method for thermal insulation materials covered by the program, and all of the laboratories which are accredited to perform each test. [FR of 10/17/79, pages 60051-54; FR of 1/14/80, pages 2682-99]. . . . Also in January 1980 the Commerce Department published the text of the final general and specific criteria to be used in accrediting laboratories which voluntarily request accreditation for the testing of thermal insulation materials. The final criteria will go into effect on March 7, 1980. A form for requesting an application is included with the notice. [FR of 1/23/80, pages 5571-5600]

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

High Temperature Thermometer—Scientists at the U.S. National Bureau of Standards (NBS) and its Italian equivalent, the Instituto di Metrologia "G. Colonetti," are developing a high-temperature thermometer which is expected to be 20 times more accurate and, therefore, replace the present international standard for the 630°C to 1064°C range. Other collaborating institutions include the national standards laboratories of France and Japan.

Standards Program Changes—Substantial reductions in the Voluntary Product Standards program of NBS were proposed by the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC). If approved, all standards in the program would be withdrawn unless it is demonstrated that DOC sponsorship should continue for such reasons as substantial public impact or inability of private standards-writing groups to process or maintain the standard. New standards or revisions would not be undertaken, except under the same conditions. If DOC agrees to sponsor a program, the services of NBS would be provided on a cost-reimbursable basis.

New Grants Program—NBS announced in January 1980 it will coordinate a new inter-agency grants program to encourage the gathering and evaluation of useful scientific reference data. The program will begin with some $500,000 supplied by NBS, the National Science Foundation, the Department of Energy and the Office of Naval Research. Examples of the data desired include thermodynamic properties of pure substances and mixtures; energy levels of atoms, molecules and nuclei; rate constants for chemical reactions; optical properties of solids; alloy phase diagrams; reference data for the design and construction of energy systems; and data on the physical properties of novel materials of particular interest to the sponsoring organizations. The program is open to researchers in any organization, academic or non-academic, non-profit or commercial.

COMMITTEE APPROVES FTC BILL

Legislative efforts aimed at ending Federal Trade Commission (FTC) intervention in standards and certification are proceeding well, reports the American National Standards Institute. The FTC Authorization Bill (S.1991) has been approved by the Senate Commerce Committee and it now has been sent to the full Senate for vote. Included in the Bill is an amendment

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contact:

which specifically prohibits the FTC from developing or promulgating a trade regulation rule on standards and certification. A companion bill was approved in November by the U.S. House of Representatives. However, it does not include a standards amendment. [ANSI Reporter, a publication of the American National Standards Institute, Inc.]

PRODUCT LIABILITY

The U.S. Department of Commerce offered, in October 1979, its Model Uniform Product Liability Act, for voluntary use by the States. The law, if enacted by the States, would introduce uniformity and stability into the law of product liability which, in turn, would help stabilize product liability insurance rates. The current system of having individual State Courts develop product liability law on a case-by-case basis is not consistent with commercial necessity. Product sellers and insurers need uniformity in product liability law so they will know the rules by which they are to be judged. At the same time, product users are entitled to the assurance that their rights will be protected and will not be restricted by "reform" legislation formulated in a crisis atmosphere. [FR of 10/31/79, pages 62713-50]

PRODUCT SAFETY GUIDELINES

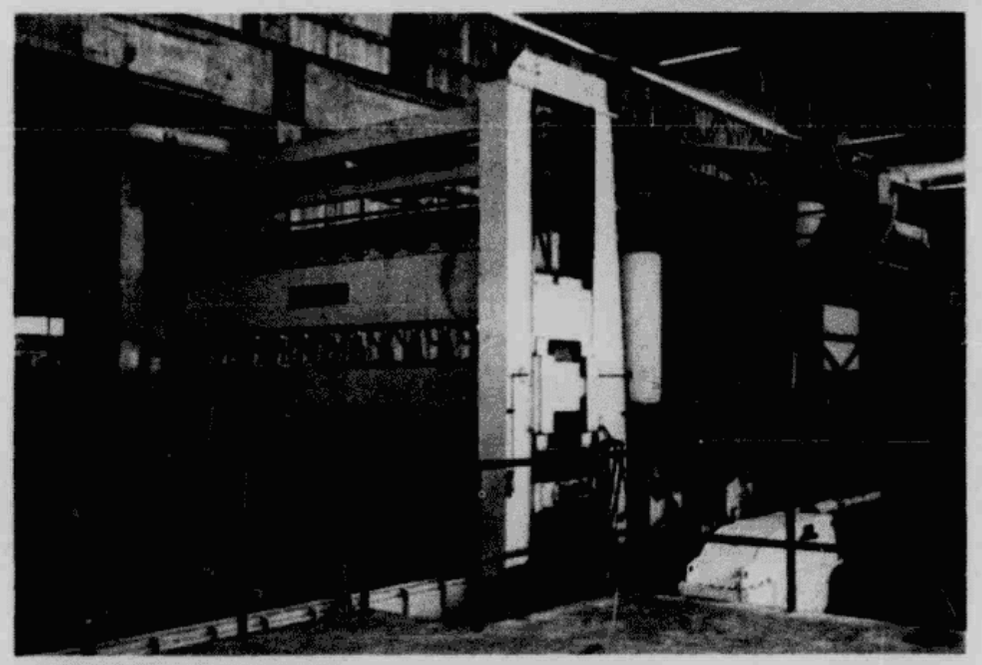
Manufacturers have a responsibility to produce products which satisfy the safety expectations of society. These expectations have recently accelerated, with the result that safety must receive more emphasis than ever before in decisions concerning the design, production and marketing of products, including ultimate intended and foreseeable uses. Product safety activities need to be integrated into certain specific management procedures and specific functions of an organization. Recognizing this need, the American National Standards Institute, Inc., has published "Guidelines for Organizing A Product Safety Program" to present general guidelines and a detailed checklist to aid the manufacturer in developing the necessary activities and procedures. The Guidelines are available, at $1.25 per copy, from ANSI, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018.

EXPORT TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

The U.S. Senate is considering legislation (S.864) to amend the Webb-Pomerene Act. If enacted, the ability of smaller companies to compete in international markets would be significantly improved. The Act permits the formation of export trade associations and exempts certain export activities by these associations from antitrust laws. Its intent is to promote, encourage and expand U.S. exports and specifically to aid smaller manufacturers who individually are unable to bear the large costs of marketing and distributing goods in foreign countries. Via S.864, it is hoped to revitalize the role of export trade associations by eliminating weaknesses in the Act which have limited the effectiveness of existing export trade associations and hindered the creation of new associations. Many in the business community believe that the Act in its present form does not necessarily protect

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 16 of 56
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Single-felt two-vat

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for manufacturing pipes of up to 5 m length and 2000 mm inside diameter for all pressure classes of the present standards.

All machines for asbestos cement plants for special sheet profiles and pipes from stock preparation to testing of the finished goods.

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association participants from antitrust challenges by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) or the Department of Justice. The Bill would not only expand existing antitrust exemption but would also transfer responsibility for administering the Act from the FTC and the Justice Department to the U.S. Department of Commerce. Under the Act as it is now written, export trade associations are exempt from antitrust laws only to the extent they engage in the marketing of goods, wares or merchandise. The pending legislation would extend the exemption to include services, an important item for those manufacturers whose sales may depend on their ability to organize manufacturing operations, set up equipment and train personnel. Similar legislation (HR.3190 and HR.5061) has been introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives and is pending before the Judiciary and Foreign Affairs Committees. Those interested in these matters are urged to contact their Senators and Representatives [ATMA Executive Report, a publication of the American Textile Machinery Association; excerpts from comments by William W. Scott, Esq., of Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott]

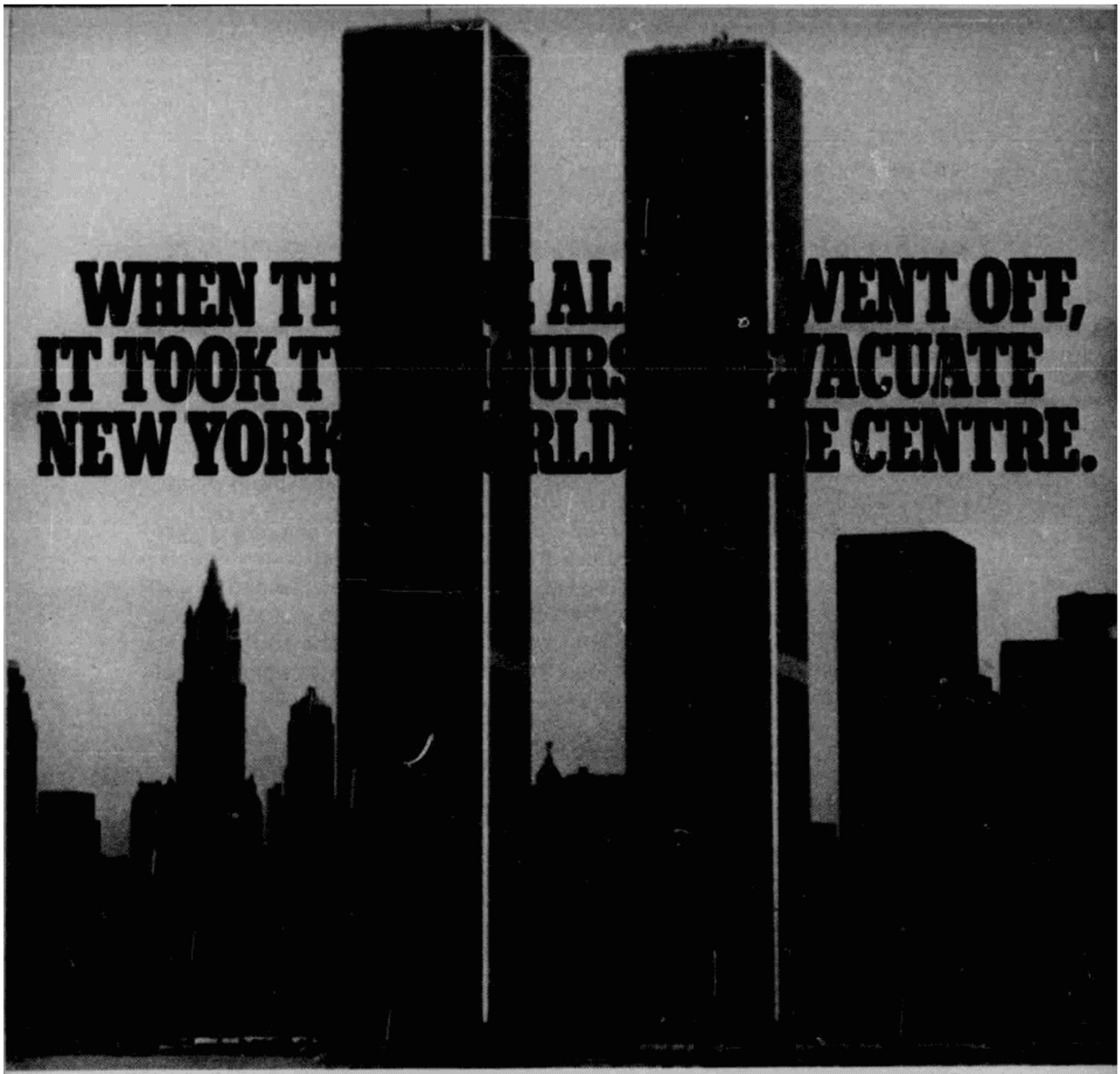
EXPORT COUNCIL TAKES STAND

The President's Export Council (his top advisory group on international trade) has recommended the opening of trade doors with China, the Soviet Union and other Communist countries. Also under discussion and study are new export incentives for small and medium-sized businesses, i.e., permitting them to pool resources in selling abroad through government-assisted foreign trading companies. One of the Council's subcommittees supports a different export incentive—the tax deferral program called Domestic International Sales Corporation (DISC)—and encourages amendments to increase benefits for small exporters. In other actions, the President's Export Council voted to ask Congress for continued confidentiality for sensitive business data on export license applications; opposed Internal Revenue Service proposed changes in rules allowing foreign taxes to be credited against U.S. taxes; backed a substantial increase in Eximbank lending authority; supported the Carter Administration's trade reorganization plan; and urged an increase in Commodity Credit Corporation lending authority. [ATMA Executive Report]

U.S. SUSPENDS SHIPMENTS TO THE USSR

At the direction of the President, the U.S. Department of Commerce is undertaking a prompt review of exports to the USSR in light of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and changed national security circumstances. Consequently, a General Order has been announced by the Commerce Department, suspending, effective January 11, 1980, all outstanding validated export licenses and other specific authorizations heretofore issued for exports and re-exports to the USSR. Furthermore, the interim rule provides notice that, with the exception of licenses for certain agricultural commodities, no new licenses or other authorizations for export to the USSR will be issued by the Commerce Department, pending the cur-

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rent review. Comments should be submitted to the Commerce Department by March 11, 1980. [FR of 1/16/80, pages 3027-29]

RHODESIAN EMBARGO LIFTED

A final ruling, effective December 17, 1979, was published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, terminating the embargo on U.S. exports to Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). The pertinent Executive Orders which had imposed the embargo have been revoked by the President under Executive Order 12183. The revision does not affect any compliance, enforcement or sanction actions which are based on violations of any rules, regulations, orders, licenses or other forms of administrative action. [FR of 12/20/79, page 75382]

Rhodesia unilaterally declared its independence from the United Kingdom on November 11, 1965, a move which was denounced by the British Government and the United Nations, which isolated the nation from most of the rest of the world, and which resulted in seven years of bloody guerilla warfare. This chapter in Rhodesia's history has now ended as new elections are pending which will lead to an internationally recognized state of independence for the country, once again a British colony.

CANADIAN PRODUCT IMPORTS

Our calculations indicate a continuing rise in the value of asbestos-containing materials imported by Canada. In the year ended June 1979, the total value reached C$28,959,000, up 18.3% over 1978, 34.5% over 1977, 38.3% over 1976, 10.3% over 1975 and 58.7% over 1974. Principal sources, by product category, were as follows:

Vinyl-Asbestos Floor & Wall Tiles—
all from the United States;

Asbestos Cloth, Dryer Felts & Sheets—
59.7% from the United Kingdom, 25.9% from the United States;

Asbestos Packing—
62.5% from the United States, 36.7% from the United Kingdom;

Asbestos Brake Linings—
90% from the United States, 9.2% from the United Kingdom;

Asbestos Clutch Facings—
51.3% from the United States, 44.6% from Australia;

Asbestos-Cement Shingles & Siding—
77.3% from the United States, 22.7% from Belgium-Luxembourg;

Asbestos-Cement Boards & Sheets—
41.7% from Belgium-Luxembourg, 40.5% from the United States;

Other Asbestos Building Materials—
69.0% from the United States, 29.7% from the United Kingdom;

Other Basic Asbestos Products—
72.3% from the United States; 22.2% from the United Kingdom.

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 20 of 56
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12729/20

VALUE OF CANADIAN IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS (C$ ' 000)

PRODUCT CATEGORY	YEAR TO JUNE 1979	YEAR TO JUNE 1978	YEAR TO JUNE 1977	YEAR TO JUNE 1976	YEAR TO JUNE 1975	YEAR TO JUNE 1974
Vinyl-Asbestos Floor & Wall Tiles	$ 372	$ 288	$ 120	$ 94	$ 299	$ 75
Asbestos Cloth, Dryer Felts & Sheets	4,178	3,530	3,629	3,399	3,519	2,193
Asbestos Packing	2,670	2,151	1,810	1,626	1,968	1,600
Asbestos Brake Linings	7,839	5,620	4,215	5,768	5,510	4,794
Asbestos Clutch Facings	1,616	1,486	987	642	1,070	1,300
A-C Shingles & Siding	58	78	86	209	123	113
A-C Boards & Sheets	611	609	385	455	962	765
Other Asbestos Building Materials	6,502	6,627	7,246	5,692	10,214	4,920
Other Asbestos Basic Products	5,113	4,094	3,075	3,051	2,586	2,587
	$28,959	$24,483	$21,533	$20,936	$26,251	$18,247

CANADIAN PRODUCT EXPORTS

The value of asbestos-based products exported from Canada reached a record C$31,922,000 in the year to August 1979, 15.8% higher than the $27,562,000 reported for 1978. Values for prior years totaled $19,550,000 in 1977, $15,107,000 in 1976, $14,631,000 in 1975 and $10,541,000 in 1974.

CANADIAN EXPORTS, BY PRODUCT CATEGORY

Asbestos Cloth, Dryer Felts & Sheets—$5,454,000 in 1979 compared with $2,832,000 in 1978, $1,646,000 in 1977, $2,093,000 in 1976, $2,881,000 in 1975 and $2,710,000 in 1974. Primary destinations were the United States (84.8%) and the United Kingdom (9.1%).

Asbestos Brake Linings & Facings—$3,733,000 in 1979 compared with $3,369,000 in 1978, $2,715,000 in 1977, $1,457,000 in 1976, $1,964,000 in 1975 and $1,112,000 in 1974. Primary destinations were the United States (75.7%), Australia (9.2%), France (4.5%) and Hong Kong (4.3%).

Asbestos-Cement Building Materials—$15,532,000 in 1979 compared with $15,476,000 in 1978, $10,763,000 in 1977, $8,514,000 in 1976, $6,437,000 in 1975 and $3,381,000 in 1974. Primary destinations were the United States (80.4%), the United Kingdom (7.6%), Jamaica (5.8%) and Singapore (2.4%).

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 21 of 56
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12729/21

Other Basic Asbestos Products—$7,203,000 in 1979 compared with $5,885,000 in 1978, $4,426,000 in 1977, $3,043,000 in 1976, $3,349,000 in 1975 and $3,338,000 in 1974. The United States accounted for 94.9%; Switzerland, 1.7%.

A-C SHEET MARKET STUDY FOR QUEBEC

The Quebec Regional Office of Canada's Department of Regional Economic Expansion recently supplied to this Magazine an English summary of a study by Sores Inc. on the asbestos-cement finished sheet market in North America. It is noted the market may be significant, particularly in Canada and most especially in the Province of Quebec. Eternit-Belgium produces a high-quality asbestos-cement finished sheet and ships the product around the world. Several other companies produce a high-quality product, including Eternit-Switzerland, Eternit-Germany and Pont-a-Mousson, in France. Johns-Manville Corporation is the only North American firm which produces and sells a similar product on a large scale. In Montreal, Quebec, Atlas Turner Inc. has developed a textured a-c sheet called Agedroc. For three years, Eternit has distributed its product in the United States through its subsidiary, Glassweld International Corporation, and in Canada through Canadian Pittsburgh Industries Ltd.

The North American market for a-c finished sheets was briefly investigated in 1978 under a joint study by Sores Inc. and Arthur D. Little for the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association. In that study, the total potential market was estimated between 700 and 800-million square feet per year. Given that a production unit of 10-15 million square feet can be profitable and that transportation is not a major cost factor, there could be an opportunity for a new producer in North America, provided the product is well suited for U.S. needs and that it is backed with an appropriate marketing strategy. Total sales in North America presently amount to some 6-million square feet, about 0.8% of the total potential market.

Among the major findings in the latest study is that architects are eagerly seeking new cladding materials because of the interest in energy conservation and the steep rise in the cost of traditional building materials. A-C finished sheets have several major advantages over competitive products, including esthetic appearance, light weight, lower cost and fire resistance. Major competing products for the thicker a-c sheets (½" or more) are concrete, steel and upgraded aluminum, brick, masonry, stucco and glass-fiber-reinforced concrete. Total net wall area (excluding glass) for new construction in North America is projected at some 837-million square feet by 1983 (707-million square feet in the U.S.; 130-million square feet in Canada). Given that a 10-to-15-million-square-feet production unit can make an asbestos-cement finished sheet plant profitable, 1.5% of the total potential market could justify the implementation of a new producer.

Montreal and other cities in Quebec Province constitute excellent testing areas for a new asbestos-cement finished sheet plant. First, this is the region where the most enthusiasm for the product was noted. Secondly, the Quebec Government is most interested in building up an asbestos manufacturing industry in the Province and could supply incentives for

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 22 of 56
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— Complete plants with high capacity for corrugated and flat sheets, flat pressed and coloured sheets.

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— Auxiliary machines for special sheet profiles.

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potential producers. Other regions where marketing efforts should be particularly dynamic are: the West Coasts of Canada and the United States, and the Southern and Northeast-Central areas of the U.S. Of serious concern, however, is the severe governmental restraint on the U.S. asbestos industry because of asbestos/health issues.

QUEBEC PAPER PLANT OPERATING

Lupel-Amiante, a new asbestos papermaking plant, was officially opened May 4, 1979, by the Quebec Minister of Natural Resources, Yves Berube. The factory, a division of the provincial government agency, Societe Nationale de l'Amiante (SNA), is situated at Cap-de-la-Madeleine, near Trois Riviers on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. This is the first of several enterprises planned by the government in its campaign to increase the amount of Quebec asbestos used in the manufacturing industry of the Province. The first material for the new plant is 12-foot-wide asbestos flooring felt, which, combined with latex, serves as a backing for vinyl floor coverings. The manufacture of asbestos roofing paper is planned at a later date. Lupel-Amiante is a three-way partnership between SNA, Papiers Cascades and Domco Industries Ltd. When in full production the plant will have the capacity to annually produce 40,000 tons of material, containing 85% asbestos.

NEW R&D CENTER IN QUEBEC

In September 1978 the Quebec Minister of Natural Resources and the Directors of the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association (QAMA) signed an agreement which laid the ground work for the establishment, operation and financing of a new research center for the development of asbestos in the Province of Quebec. Shortly thereafter, QAMA submitted to the provincial government valuable recommendations based on several sound studies, including those by Sores Inc. and the Center for Technological Development, Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal. Subsequently, an Order-in-Council was signed June 29, 1979, which forms the basis of the agreement for the creation of the Institute for Research and Development of Asbestos (IRDA). The incorporation and organization of the new Institute will be handled by QAMA. That association will also provide the necessary $500,000 starting capital.

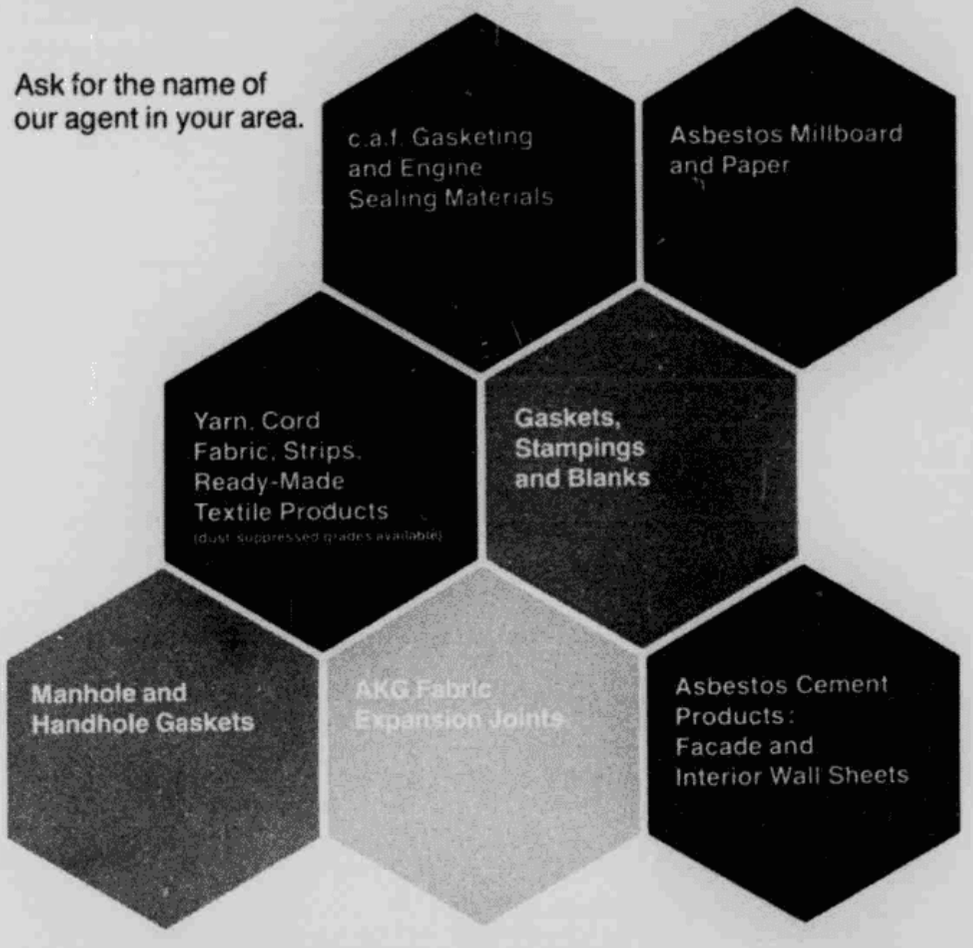
The members of the Institute held their first special general meeting in mid-October 1979 and adopted bylaws and elected the first Board of Directors, the latter of which is comprised of three representatives designated by the provincial government and one representative of each of the QAMA member companies. Michael Prus, Chairman and President of Carey Canada Inc., was elected Chairman of IRDA. In accepting the post, Mr. Prus re-emphasized that the basic objective of the Institute is "to promote the growth of the asbestos industry by means of research and development activities which aim at ensuring the safety of asbestos-based products, in terms of both manufacturing and use, to improve the perfor-

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ACL Doc 12729 · Page 24 of 56
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mance of existing products and to develop new products and new applications."

One of the first considerations for the Directors of IRDA was the selection of a site for the new Institute. The University of Sherbrooke was chosen, not only because it offers the usual range of resources associated with academic centers but because it has shown a strong willingness to promote research into asbestos. In fact, Sherbrooke University is already engaged in a major asbestos research program in the areas of health and technology. In addition to the possibilities for exchange and the pooling of material resources between IRDA and the University, thereby avoiding duplication of costly equipment, the University offers IRDA the opportunity to benefit from its inter-university exchanges on the international level, facilitating communication among specialists and researchers around the world. The University's asbestos research budget for 1979-80 is some $1.5-million.

ASBESTOS DATA SERVICE

Informatheque, the data service formed in 1977 at the University of Sherbrooke, currently has an inventory of some 14,000 documents, 8000 of which are off-prints deriving from various sources, particularly of articles published in scientific and medical journals. It also houses some 3000 copies of patents registered all over the world for products based on asbestos or incorporating asbestos and for manufacturing techniques. The remainder of the documentation falls into various categories, i.e., brochures, books, reports, monographs, manufacturers' catalogs, etc. Judging by the search work carried out thus far, a complete and exhaustive documentation bank on all general and scientific matters relating to asbestos should contain about 25,000 documents. According to Director Roger Bernier, such a volume reflects the intensity of the research work of all kinds that has been undertaken in the asbestos sector over the last 30 years. Identification of information is carried out mainly by direct interrogation, by means of a cathode screen terminal, of about 50 documentary data banks grouped in three major information systems, namely the DIALOG system of Lockheed Corporation, the ORBIT system of the System Development Corporation, and the MEDLARS system of the National Library of Medicine in Washington, D.C. According to their particular specialties, these banks provide the Informatheque with reference list printouts concerning asbestos-related documentation in the sectors of chemistry, biology, physics, technology, economics, environment, pollution and health. It is projected that two more years are needed before a complete inventory of all identified documentation on asbestos is acquired. [QAMA Bulletin]

A-C SIDING FOR HEALTH CLINIC

Convinced of the exceptional qualities and characteristics of asbestos, a group of doctors and health professionals have elected to incor-

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 26 of 56
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12729/26

porate an asbestos product into the structure of a health clinic recently inaugurated in the heart of Quebec's asbestos region. The Clinique Familiale d'Asbestos is located in a brand new building, specially planned to take into account the variety of services to be provided and designed with three basic requirements in mind: comfort, efficiency and energy conservation. The outside of the building is covered with red brick and asbestos-cement sheets. In choosing the a-c material, the partners of the clinic wished to express their confidence in the safety of asbestos and in its future. As Dr. Pierre Boux, President of the clinic, explained: "We made ample use of asbestos-cement sheets as outside decoration in the full knowledge that the symbolic value of such a decision was bound to be considerable in the present context, particularly since the material is being used in a health center." He added: "As we see it, the outstanding qualities and characteristics of this mineral are undeniable." Johns-Manville Canada Inc. donated to the clinic an enormous, 9-ton block of raw asbestos which has been positioned in front of the building to serve as a symbolic piece of sculpture. [QAMA Bulletin]

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURERS

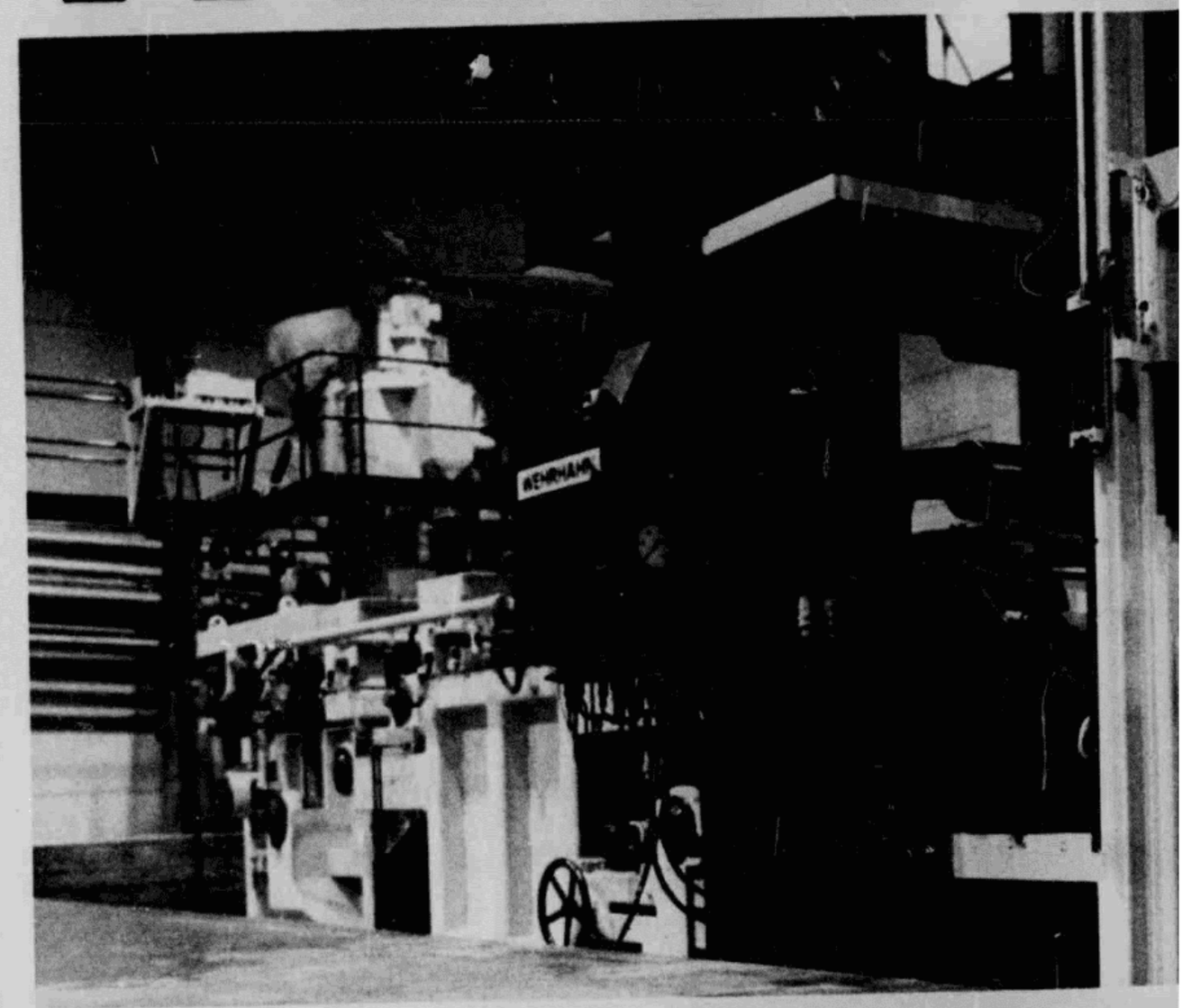
Albion AAP Inc. is the new name of the former *Albion Asbestos Packings Ltd.*, effective May 1, 1979. The company reports this name change is a natural transition to modernize its communications with customers. Albion has operations in Canada at Burnaby, Edmonton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax.

Atlas Turner Inc., Montreal, Quebec, (formerly *Atlas Asbestos Co. Ltd.)*, was awarded a five-year, $23-million contract to supply asbestos-cement panels to Research-Cottrell, Inc., for large cooling towers to be built at various locations in the United States. . . . Three major projects within the Building Materials Department are well under way at Atlas Turner. The first involves complete conversion of the No. 2 Sheeting Machine for the production of the asbestos-cement fill sheets for use inside the afore-mentioned cooling towers. Considerable study and development work has also been carried out on the second project which will alter the No. 1 Sheeting Machine so it can produce asbestos-cement construction materials other than fill sheets. Total investment for the two projects is estimated at $2-million. The third project, valued at $270,000, is at the pipe plant for the crushing and recycling of dry waste and dust. . . . A new Distribution Center at Surrey, British Columbia, was officially opened on March 30, 1979. The $675,000 facility will permit Atlas Turner and its affiliate, Turners Building Products Ltd., Mission, B.C., to better supply distributors and applicators in Western Canada and the United States.

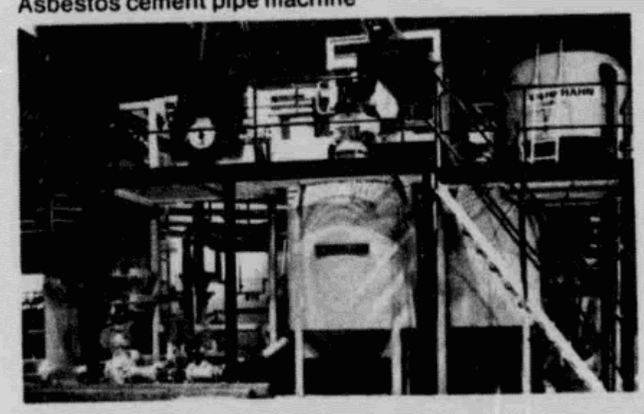
BBA Group Ltd.— A special centenary brochure was distributed by BBA Group Ltd., Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, England, to commemorate the founding of the enterprise in 1879. The origin of the company lies in the chance meeting of two men in Sweden, i.e., William Fenton, a Scotsman who was employed as weaving manager at a textile mill, and Walter

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 27 of 56
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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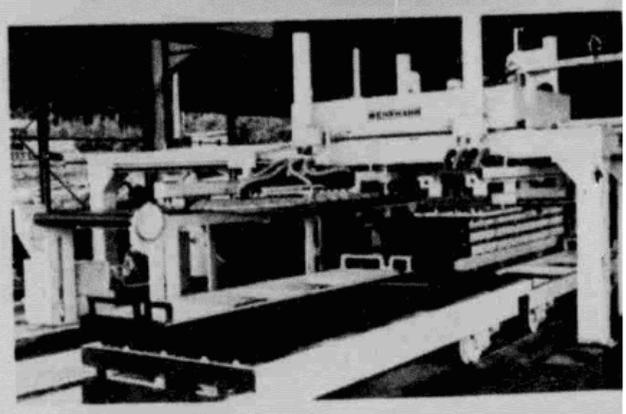
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Asbestos cement pipe machine



Slurry preparation



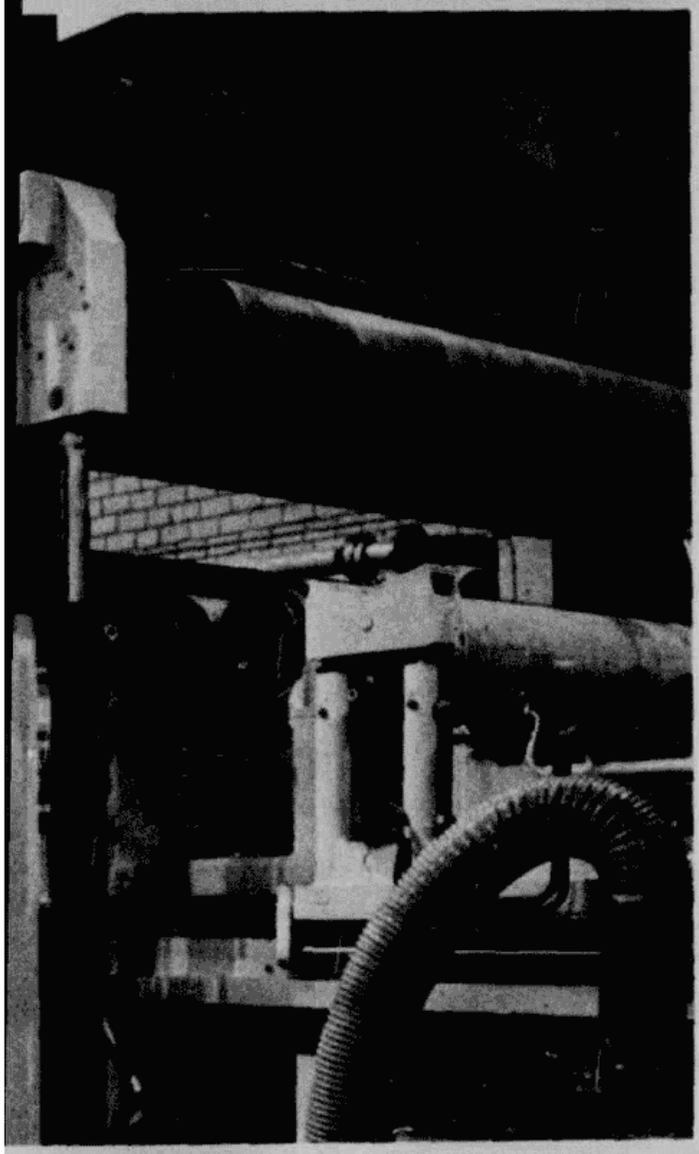
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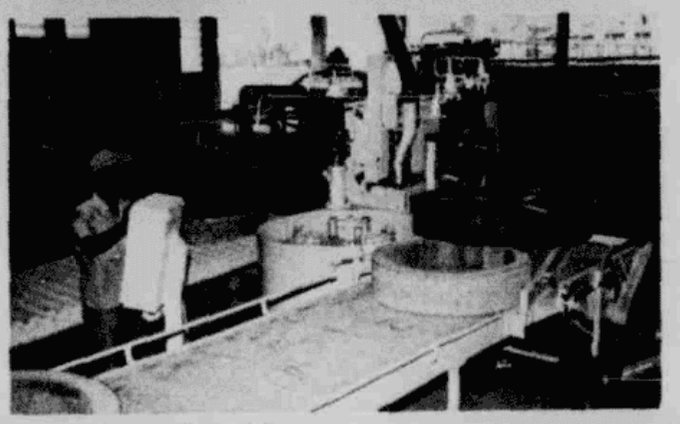
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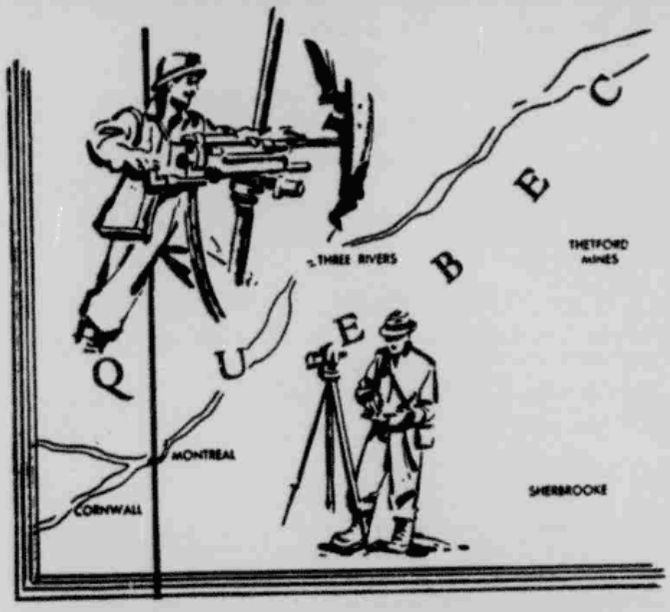
Willson Cobbett, a merchant of industrial supplies, who was on holiday. The manufacture of 'Scandinavia' belting began in 1879. New premises were acquired at Cleckheaton and in 1901 the name of the facility became Scandinavia Mills. The company's name was changed in 1911 to 'Scandinavia' Belting Ltd. In 1925, five years after 'Scandinavia' Belting took over the British Asbestos Company, the two firms merged under the new name of British Belting and Asbestos Ltd. A complete reorganization took place in 1967 when a holding company—BBA Group Ltd.— was formed to administer and develop the Group companies in the United Kingdom and abroad. Two new wholly-owned subsidiaries—Mintex Ltd. and Scandura Ltd.—were created to carry out the manufacturing and selling activities of the former company. More recently, BBA Automotive Ltd. was formed to coordinate the Group's friction and anti-friction material interests. Today, BBA manufactures in Australia, Canada, the Republic of South Africa, Spain, the United States and West Germany.

Bell Engineering Works Ltd., Kriens, Switzerland, a member of the Sulzer Group, recently received an order from the Siam Fibre Cement Company, Bangkok, Thailand, for the delivery, assembly and start-up of three plants for the manufacture of corrugated asbestos-cement facade and roofing sheets. The fully-automated production units permit a total annual output of 12,000 metric tonnes. . . . Among the many a-c plants supplied around the world by Bell Engineering is the facility of Berounske Eternitove Zavody n.p., at Beroun, Czechoslovakia, provided in early 1977.

Cape Industries Ltd., London, England—A £1-million modernization program is nearly completed at the Uxbridge Works of *Cape Boards and Panels Ltd.* As part of the project, all existing boardmaking machines have been adapted to produce a range of asbestos-free products. . . . Under a reorganization of the *Cape Distribution Group*, the network of U.K. branch companies involved in the wholesaling of automotive parts will trade under the name of Cape Automotive Ltd. and the warehouse distribution operation under the name of Cape Automotive Services Ltd. . . . After a year of negotiating, *Cape Universal Claddings Ltd.* was successful in obtaining a contract worth over £600,000 for cladding a large industrial complex in the Middle East with asbestos-cement sheets and Unilux g.r.p. This represents the largest single order ever placed with CUC. One of the difficulties was properly crating some 4,000 tonnes of asbestos-cement products for shipment, all within a tight delivery schedule. . . . *CUC* successfully added a new dimension to its asbestos-cement product range with two canoes competing, and winning, in the Concrete Society Canoe Race in July 1979. The two lightweight and ruggedly designed a-c canoes were dubbed "Capability" and "Incapable." By hand molding the wet laminate into the shape of a canoe, the material resembled wet cardboard in the fresh state but hydrated to a sufficiently solid condition for de-molding after 12-24 hours. . . . *Don International Ltd.* entered into a £500,000 licensing agreement with Fras-le S.A., Caxias do Sul, a leading friction materials manufacturer in Brazil. Fras-le employs some 900 people and produces a full range of original equipment and replacement products for

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 30 of 56
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passenger cars and commercial vehicles. This is Don's first such pact negotiated in South America. . . . *Don International* signed two ten-year overseas licensing agreements valued at over £75-million, thus bringing to 20 the number of Don licensing or manufacturing agreements throughout the world. One of the pacts was reached with Fiaz Industrija Azbestnih Proizvoda, one of the largest manufacturers of friction materials in Yugoslavia. Based at Prokuplje, in southeast Yugoslavia, Fiaz produces a wide range of friction materials and asbestos textiles. The other licensing agreement, which covers the production of clutch facings, was signed with Jukaluma S.A., of San Luis Potosi S.L.P., Mexico, maker of a range of automotive components.

Deutsche Kap-Asbestwerke, A.G.—The woven asbestos textile factory of Deutsche Kap-Asbestwerke, Hamburg, Germany, a subsidiary of Saint-Gobain-Pont-A-Mousson, has been dismantled and shipped to Cape Town, Republic of South Africa. The move represents a R4-million German investment in South Africa and reportedly was necessary because of high operating costs, the restricting influence of trade unions and less-expensive imports from Spain, Yugoslavia and South Korea.

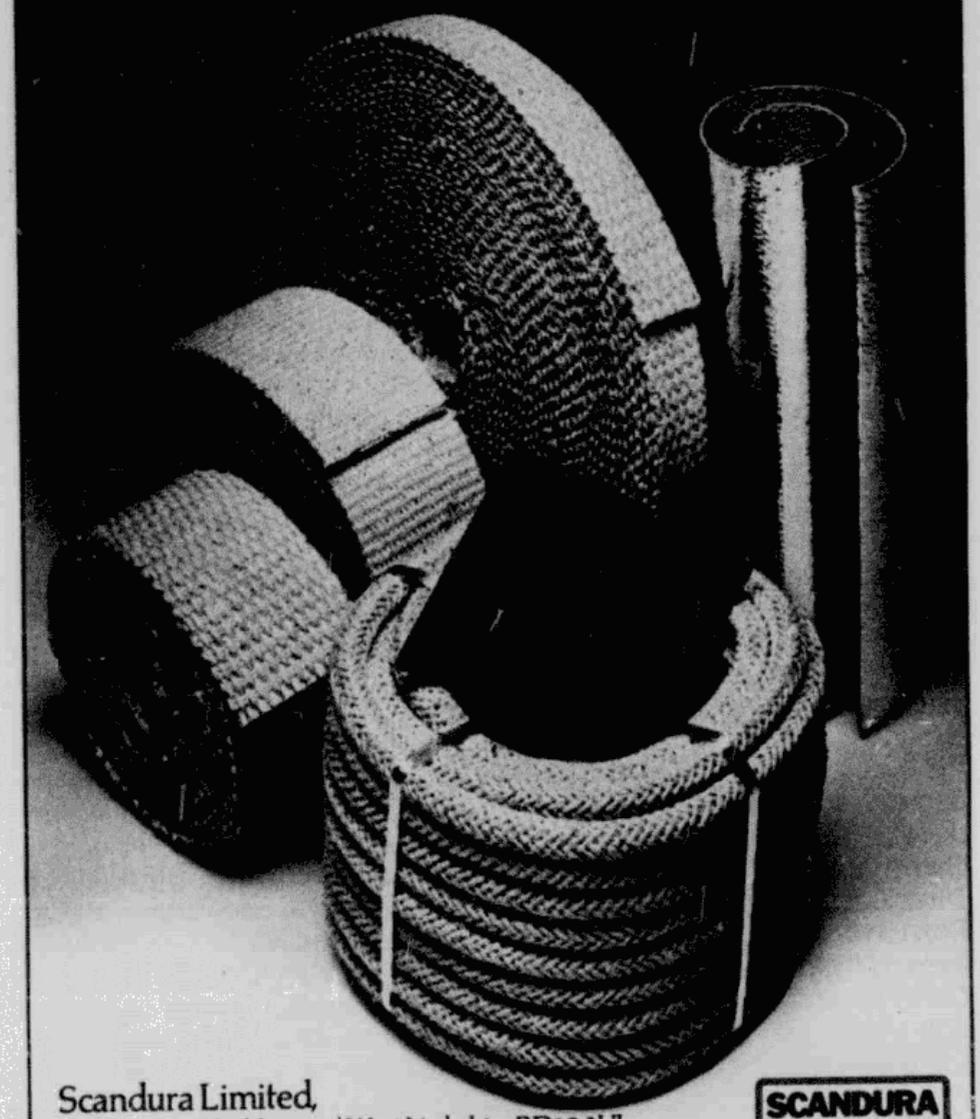
Everite Ltd., Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa, an asbestos miner and product manufacturer, announced increases of 24.7% in operating profit, to $11.3-million, and 21.7% in turnover, to R92.9-million, for the year ended June 30, 1979. According to the company, a slight rise in building industry activity in the latter six months is reflected in higher sales volume. The increase in operating income was to an extent held down by lower dividend income from the unconsolidated Cape Blue (Crocidolite) asbestos mining interests. Everite is controlled by the Swiss Eternit Group of Companies.

Farben Industrial Development, Torino, Italy, announced the signing of a formal contract for a second asbestos-cement pressure pipe plant at Kuwait Asbestos Industries. The first such Farben plant was received by Kuwait between 1962 and 1978 and included four lines. This second facility includes two lines for the production, according to ISO standards, of asbestos-cement pipes with nominal diameters from 100 mm to 2000 mm. Each line can produce up to 120 tons per day. The finishing department has 12 machines, including a lathe for large pipes and asbestos-cement mandrels. Other Farben plants in the Middle East are at Aleppo, Syria; Mashad, Douroud and Ahwaz, Iran; and Umm-Al-Qaiwain, in the Arab Emirates.

The Flintkote Company, Stamford, Connecticut, made several announcements during the year concerning tender offers and possible mergers. At mid-year it had agreed in principle for a New York investor group, organized by *Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co.*, to acquire Flintkote for $52.00 per share. Based on the 7.2-million common shares outstanding, the transaction would have had a value of some $374.4-million. Also announced was a merger agreement between Flintkote and *Louisiana-Pacific Corporation*, a forest products company headquartered

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 32 of 56
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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at Portland, Oregon. Meanwhile, hearings were being held in federal court on Flintkote's suit to enjoin *Genstar Ltd.* from acquiring additional Flintkote shares. Genstar is a diversified Canadian firm and is Flintkote's largest single shareholder, with 21.5% of the outstanding common stock. Flintkote is a major producer of basic materials and products for the building and construction industries in the United States and Canada. On November 27, 1979, Flintkote and Genstar jointly announced that they had entered into an agreement providing for the acquisition of Flintkote by Genstar. The agreement provides for a cash tender offer by a unit of Genstar for any and all common shares of Flintkote at $55.00 per share, net. Among the several other provisions of the agreement is the dismissal without prejudice of the litigation commenced by Flintkote against Genstar and certain other parties. On January 28, 1980, The First Boston Corporation, dealer manager in the transaction, announced that Genstar had acquired approximately 94% of the outstanding common stock of Flintkote. Genstar intends to operate Flintkote as a separate subsidiary under its present management and has agreed to invite James D. Moran, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Flintkote, to become a member of the Genstar Board of Directors.

James Hardie Industries Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales, (formerly James Hardie Asbestos Ltd.) announced the acquisition, in October 1978, of Reed Consolidated Industries Ltd., thereby creating one of the largest diversified groups in Australia. Both companies have been in the building and pipeline businesses for several years and Reed's offshore activities fit in well with Hardie's overseas development plans. Areas of diverse interests include friction materials, paper and packaging, brake service and leisure and pleasure products and services.

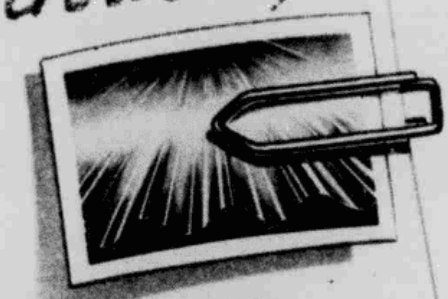
Jim Walter Corporation, Tampa, Florida, has amalgamated two Canadian Divisions—Carey-Canadian Mines and Jim Walter Building Products—under the new corporate name of *Carey Canada Inc.* Carey has been mining its present asbestos orebody at East Broughton, Quebec, since 1958. It produces some 200,000 tons of asbestos fiber each year, exporting 50% of the production to the United States. The remainder of the output is sold in over 45 countries around the world. The building products facility operates at Barrie, Ontario, and makes accessories and decorative fittings for the home. Michael Prus, who was President of Carey-Canadian Mines, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of Carey Canada Inc. Gordon Scowcroft, who was President of Jim Walter Building Products, retains his former duties regarding the management of the division and has been named a Director of Carey Canada. . . . The Celotex Roofing Products Division of Jim Walter and Marley Ltd., a major producer in the United Kingdom of products for the construction industry, have entered into a joint venture agreement to make and market concrete roof tiles in the United States. The two firms will have equal ownership in the newly-formed *Celotex-Marley, Inc.*, which plans to construct a $3.5-million, 20,000-square-foot plant in Southern California. The facility is scheduled to begin production by early 1980.

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 34 of 56
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Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, reported at mid-year that demand for pipe products was fairly strong, residential and built-up roofing for commercial and industrial buildings had improved, non-fiber glass insulation for roofing had showed gains and excellent six month results for asbestos fiber were due primarily to strength in overseas construction markets. In November, the company stated it expected to post 1979 earnings equal to or slightly better than the record 1978 profit of $121.6-million, or $5.62 per share. Earnings in 1979 were hurt by rising raw material costs and inadequate price relief but profit was aided by the acquisition in January 1979 of Olinkraft Inc., a maker of wood and paper products, headquartered at West Monroe, Louisiana. According to John A. McKinney, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, operating earnings fell from a year earlier, despite higher revenue in all the company's major businesses. Two exceptions, he said, were J-M's asbestos fiber and industrial and specialty products divisions. Mr. McKinney expects 1980 to be significantly better than 1979, if the company can cover cost increases with higher prices for its products. In January 1980 the company reported it was in the final stages of selling its irrigation and sprinkler business in Fresno, California, and would close its irrigation and sprinkler concern's brass foundry. The disposition of the businesses is part of J-M's program to eliminate operations which do not fit into long-range plans.

National Gypsum Company, Dallas, Texas, has agreed in principle to sell its cement division to *General Dynamics Corporation*, St. Louis, Missouri, a transaction valued at some $100-million. National's cement division includes mills at Alpena, Michigan, and Evansville, Pennsylvania, and related storage and distribution facilities. The mill at Alpena has annual production capacity of 2.5-million tons of Portland and masonry cement. Annual capacity at Evansville is 935,000 tons of cement.

Nicolet Inc., Ambler, Pennsylvania, consolidated the manufacturing operations at two of its plants. The company advises the move should effect economies and should improve product quality and service by transferring production to the most modern and efficient manufacturing equipment available within the corporation.

Nippon Asbestos Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan, and *TDK Electronics Co.*, also of Tokyo, are marketing a new high-rise building walling material which absorbs around 90% of a radio wave hitting it and thereby eliminates the "ghost phenomenon" on urban television screens. Ferrite is the secret ingredient in the Electric Wave Absorption Panel. A square-shaped piece of the ferrite sheeting, designed to absorb radio waves of about 100 megahertz in frequency, is sandwiched between two thin, fireproof boards of calcium silicate. When tested in Tokyo, the new material had absorbed 87% to 95% of different telecast radio waves. [Japan Economic Journal]

Ontario Research Foundation—The Fire and Flammability Center of ORF at Sheridan Park, Mississauga, Ontario, is now equipped to test the thermal resistance and insulation capability of protective clothing such as that worn by steel and refractory workers and firefighters. Following a

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 36 of 56
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modification of a proposed ASTM procedure, single or multilayer clothing systems can be evaluated. A sample of the clothing is mounted horizontally over a calibrated gas burner and the heat transfer through the specimen is measured using a heat flux meter. These data are translated to indicate when second degree burn would occur.

H. K. Porter Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, said in a Schedule 13D filed in March 1979 with the Securities and Exchange Commission that it had acquired 906,700 shares, or 7.3% valued at approximately $11-million, of the outstanding common stock of *Macmillan Inc.* Porter said it acquired the shares of the New York-based diversified publishing concern as an investment and that it did not intend to seek control, attempt a merger or request representation on Macmillan's board. . . . A major plant expansion which will add 35% to existing production capacity began in March 1979 at Klazienaveen Works, the largest producer of clutch facings in the Netherlands—operated by *Porter Netherlands*, a subsidiary of H. K. Porter. The firm reports that demand for Porter products continues to increase and the newly-developed facing materials called TH846FT and TH109 have opened new markets for Thermoid clutch facings. . . . *Southern Textile Corporation*, Charlotte, North Carolina, a Porter subsidiary, now offers the CLEANGARD treatment in both its asbestos and non-asbestos textile materials. Southern incorporates CLEANGARD and WELDGARD processing in all its products to lock-in the fibers and to create superior abrasion resistance. The company changed its name in early 1979 from Southern Asbestos Company to more accurately describe its business as a producer of all kinds of textiles, including synthetics, glass, asbestos and combinations of all of these, plus metallic fibers. The Quality Control and Research Laboratories were both modernized and expanded during the year and a contract has been awarded for construction of a new office building to house the sales, accounting, data processing and purchasing departments.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, reported net sales for the 39 weeks ended September 30, 1979, of $230,262,000, an increase of 8.3% over the comparable period of 1978. Net income was $6,997,000 or $3.34 per share, below the prior year's $8,294,000 or $4.04 per share. The costs of complying with government regulations and legal costs sustained to wage an aggressive defense against the product liability suits related to asbestos have been and will continue to be a substantial cost factor. In addition, R/M continues to absorb increasing insurance and environmentally-related costs. . . . In October, *AVC Corporation*, Radnor, Pennsylvania, said it had reported to the SEC its intent to increase its holdings of R/M from 7.1% to 8.6%, and that it has the right to acquire an additional 14.2% of R/M stock, under a purchase and option agreement. News reports quoted an R/M spokesman as saying there is no agreement with AVC involving any current or potential merger of the two companies. . . . R/M announced the key corporate objective of reducing its dependence on asbestos-based products through development of alternative materials wherever appropriate. The extensive and continuing com-

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 38 of 56
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12729/38

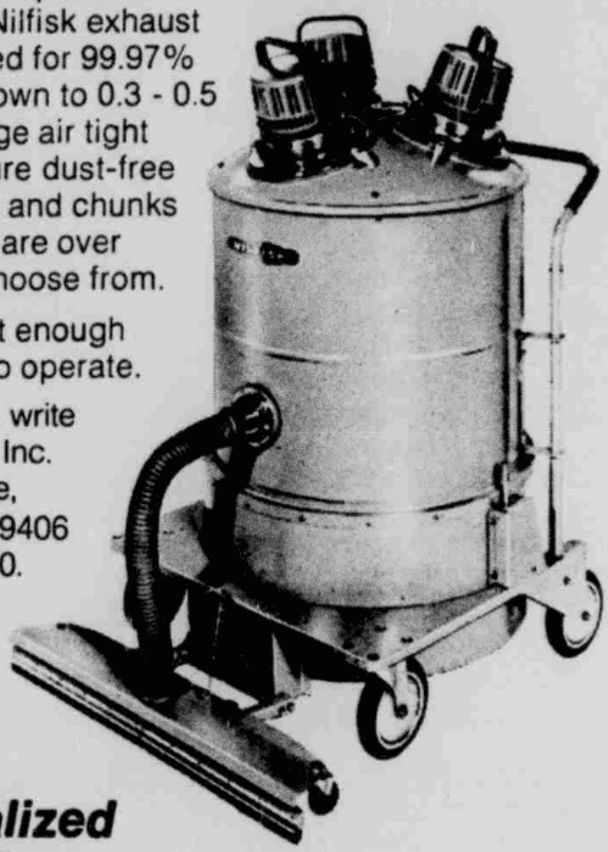
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mitment of research and development resources to this aim has resulted in original equipment and aftermarket approvals and production releases for passenger car and industrial wet friction products and dry clutch facings. In addition, R/M is currently completing field tests of asbestos-free brake blocks and disc brakes pads, with initial production scheduled within the next twelve months. . . . *Raybestos Manhattan Industrial Products Company,* North Charleston, South Carolina, initiated a program in 1979 committed to the fight against inflation. Consequently, the R/M division company is concentrating its efforts on cost reduction programs, not on passing through the next price increase, and it is saying "no" to suppliers whose services and products contribute to higher costs but do not provide an increase in value. RMIPCo believes its NOVATEX process, which is the only one of its kind domestically and which operates well below OSHA standards, will ultimately be the most economical method of producing asbestos yarn. The conversion program from conventional to NOVATEX processed yarns for most market applications, where there is no substitute for asbestos, is in its final stage of completion. The company plans to expand its market share of commodity products such as packings, seals, gaskets and insulating materials. In all its products, asbestos and non-asbestos materials will be used as determined by the performance requirements of the application and the environmental effects in the marketplace. . . . The year 1979 marked the 50th anniversary of the merger of the Raybestos Company with the General Asbestos & Rubber Company, the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company and the United States Asbestos Company—to form Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Robco Inc., Montreal, Quebec, is the new name of the former Joseph Robb & Co. Ltd., effective May 1, 1979, it was announced by Robert B. Pilmer, President. Also on that date, The Anchor Packing Co., Ltd., became *Anchor Packing—Division Robco Inc.* Since the early 1900's, Joseph Robb and its affiliate, Anchor Packing, have steadily grown in expertise as manufacturers and suppliers of quality mechanical packings, rubber and plastic products, gaskets and other sealing components.

Supradur Manufacturing Corporation, New York City, recently issued new product literature to describe the characteristics and applications of its roofing shingles and siding. The company reports that because of the unique "dry process" production method, its materials do not warp, dent, rot, expand or contract. They also do not require electrical grounding and are fireproof and maintenance-free. . . . In January 1980 Supradur announced that one of its European subsidiaries agreed to acquire, through a Canadian affiliate, the assets of *Terry Burners Inc.,* Montreal, Quebec, subject to approval by the Canadian Foreign Investment Review Agency. Terry Burners manufactures and distributes heating equipment and accessories.

Turner & Newall Ltd., London, England, is a leader in most of its manufacturing operations and is one of the United Kingdom's larger exporters of manufactured industrial products. Among its products are plastics and industrial materials, automotive components, construction

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 40 of 56
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12729/40

materials and chemicals. New PVC and glass insulation plants were planned for completion in the latter half of 1979. . . . *Nuturn Corporation* opened a $10-million manufacturing and warehousing operation in May 1979 at Smithville, near Nashville, Tennessee. The intent is to exploit Ferodo's European experience in the development of friction materials to enter the U.S. orginal equipment market. Up to now, Nuturn had been selling mainly to the replacement market under the trade names "Leland" and "Grizzly". . . . *TAC Construction Materials Ltd.* developed a dust suppressant treatment which is being applied to all Sindanyo CS51 cut parts and machined components. Based on a cellulosic compound and applied by dip coating, the treatment minimizes dust problems when handling or assembling components machined from Sindanyo electric arc and heat-resisting, asbestos-cement boards. . . . *TBA Industrial Products Ltd.*, via its Sealing Materials Division, was awarded contracts worth £650,000 by Ferrimport, the state purchasing organization of Cuba. The contracts cover a wide range of TBA products including compressed asbestos fiber jointing, plaited and proofed packings, oilproof paper jointing, millboard and PTFE products. . . . A new £2-million automotive components factory for *Turners Engineering Products (Nigeria) Ltd.* was officially opened in May 1979 by the Nigeria Federal Commissioner for Industries. The facility, situated at Ibadan, is producing brake linings from sheet material supplied by Ferodo Ltd., U.K., and will soon be making Ferodo disc brake pads. In addition, the company hopes to extend the range of components to include automotive gaskets. The Nigerian government has a 40% interest in the T&N subsidiary.

Vermont Industrial Products, Inc., a subsidiary of *Vermont Asbestos Group, Inc.*, is producing non-asbestos wallboard at its new plant at Morrisville, Vermont. The facility is capable of annually producing 32-million square feet of the fireproof product. Magnesium, calcium oxide and silicate tailings from the parent company's asbestos mine at Lowell are used in the manufacturing process.

NEXT ISSUE: GREETINGS FROM INDUSTRY LEADERS

MARCH ISSUE: 1979 ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

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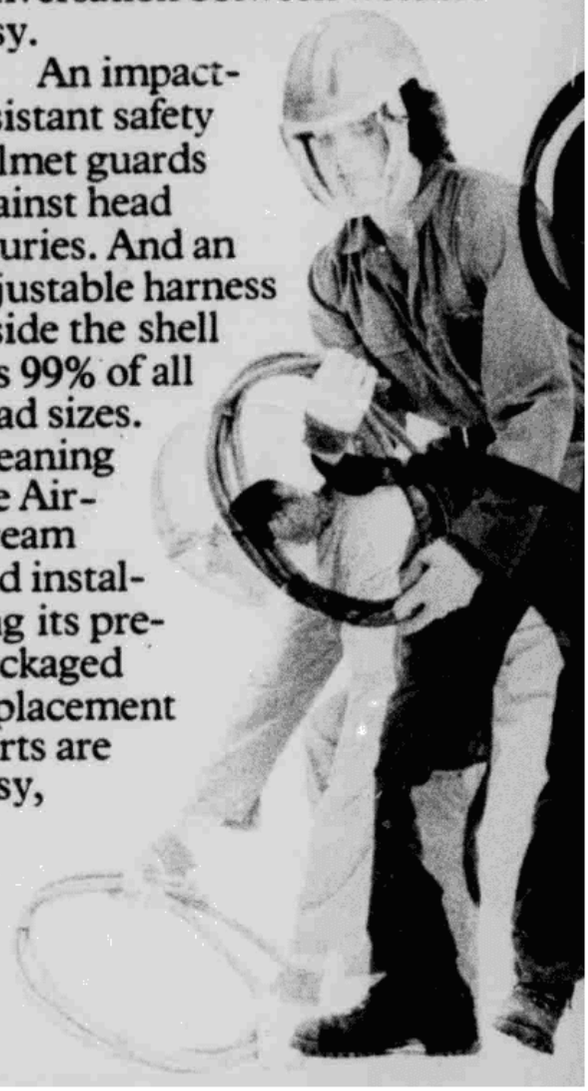
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IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS: — **SEPTEMBER 1979**

Amosite	s.tons	..	
Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa	s.tons	263	166,622
Chrysotile Crudes, Canada	s.tons	50	5,482
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	437	371,380
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	40,602	10,004,292
South Africa	s.tons	96	59,508
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	570	132,551
		42,018	$ 10,739,835

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	786,393	$ 1,168,056
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	347,389	78,749
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	4,113,455	577,206
Other asbestos articles		..	541,805
			$ 2,365,816

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

Amosite, Canada	s.tons	81	$ 6,469
South Africa	s.tons	348	176,245
Crocidolite (Blue), Canada	s.tons	99	26,155
Namibia	s.tons	230	142,819
South Africa	s.tons	13,383	8,339,610
Switzerland	s.tons	173	107,114
Chrysotile Crudes, Canada	s.tons	152	27,691
Italy	s.tons	18	4,356
South Africa	s.tons	403	254,336
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	6,873	5,567,375
Chrysotile, Other, Australia	s.tons	40	4,377
Canada	s.tons	406,866	88,060,156
Germany, Fed. Rep.	s.tons	12	7,271
Mexico	s.tons	12	2,394
Norway	s.tons	22	6,249
Romania	s.tons	22	3,666
South Africa	s.tons	1,820	1,067,420
United Kingdom	s.tons	22	3,763
Yemen	s.tons	22	8,397
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	8,379	2,268,242
Germany, Fed. Rep.	s.tons	11	28,967
India	s.tons	213	52,755
Italy	s.tons	17	3,630
Mexico	s.tons	1	1,000
Norway	s.tons	26	1,033
South Africa	s.tons	108	46,302
		439,353	$106,217,792

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	7,215,915	$ 11,296,710
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	19,697,933	2,993,782
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	25,057,720	4,630,613
Other asbestos articles			4,583,101
			$ 23,504,206

January-September 1978: U.S. imports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 442,013 short tons, valued at $115,001,409; imports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $23,893,778.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS: ***SEPTEMBER 1979***

Asbestos crudes, fibers & stucco	s.tons	4,982	$ 1,659,654
Asbestos sand & refuse	s.tons	1,219	310,937
		6,201	$ 1,970,591

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	235,467	$ 382,468
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lb	768,143	223,747
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	809,503	480,654
Asbestos gaskets	Lb	172,034	384,273
Asbestos packings & seals	Lb	365,764	1,309,250
Asbestos Insulation			277,175
Brake linings & disc brake pads			5,664,429
Clutch facings & linings			639,672
Other asbestos articles			1,870,707
			$11,232,375

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS: ***JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1979***

Asbestos crudes, fibers & stucco	s.tons	24,311	$ 8,905,944
Asbestos sand & refuse	s.tons	8,378	2,601,071
		32,689	$ 11,507,015

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	4,681,483	$ 5,178,902
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lb	14,117,408	3,316,779
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	28,644,882	10,186,763
Asbestos gaskets	Lb	8,835,439	3,677,587
Asbestos packings & seals	Lb	4,117,823	10,080,373
Asbestos insulation			3,496,811
Brake linings & disc brake pads			44,853,038
Clutch facings & linings			7,052,125
Other asbestos articles			17,085,656
			$104,928,034

January-September 1978: U.S. exports of unmanufactured asbestos reached 35,685 short tons, valued at $9,867,128; exports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $88,376,568.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA

From: Statistics Canada

SEPTEMBER 1979

Short tons

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	..	884	62,210	11,781
Eastern Europe	..	216	7,230	140
Middle East	..	30	4,531	65
Africa	..	..	80	165
Asia	..	645	18,853	14,382
Oceania	..	..	2,273	58
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	303	8,497	5,848
United States	..	587	4,468	30,252
	..	2,665	108,142	62,691

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *September 1979* was 173,498 short tons, valued at C$82,476,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	C$ 614,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	302,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	1,584,000
Other basic asbestos products	1,024,000
	C$ 3,524,000

JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1979

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	..	8,404	223,827	130,331
Eastern Europe	..	2,689	34,834	1,492
Middle East	..	118	12,824	1,026
Africa	..	7	7,999	2,146
Asia	..	3,873	105,678	99,054
Oceania	..	5	19,842	1,378
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	2,016	69,095	48,607
United States	22	5,928	89,334	340,731
	22	23,040	563,433	624,765

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *January-September 1979* was 1,211,260 short tons, valued at C$483,148,000.

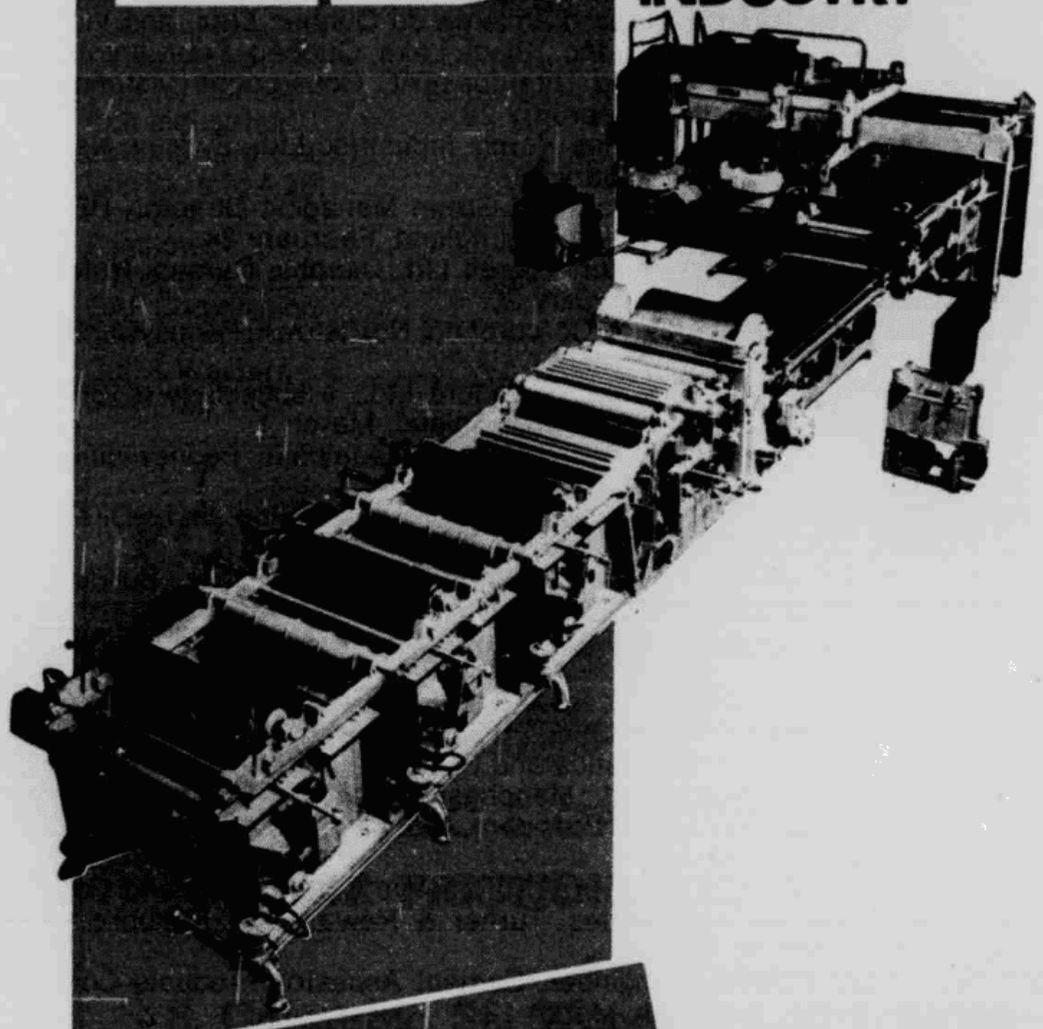
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	C$ 4,553,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	2,660,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	11,769,000
Other basic asbestos products	6,446,000
	C$25,428,000

January-September 1978: Canadian exports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 1,079,207 short tons (979,057 metric tonnes), valued at C$394,321,000; exports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at C$19,499,000.

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 46 of 56
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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to . . .

R. L. Schult, National Sales Manager, Union Carbide Corporation, Metals Division, Niagara Falls, New York, February 17.

Dan Wayne Grimmitt, Secretary-Treasurer, Southern Textile Corporation, Charlotte, North Carolina, February 18.

C. R. Pattison, Managing Director, Cape Insulation Services Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Essex, England, February 18.

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

John F. Knoth, Vice President and Controller, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, February 21.

Michael J. Messel, President, Lac d'Amiante du Quebec Ltee, and Vice President (Asbestos), Asarco Inc., Black Lake, Quebec, February 22.

Dr. R. J. Bishop, Joint Managing Director, TAC Consruction Materials Ltd., Manchester, England, February 23.

K. H. Davenport, a Director, James Hardie Industries Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, February 24.

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

D. J. Barboure, Managing Director, Turnall Ltd., Jacobs, Durban, Natal, Republic of South Africa, February 26.

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

R. W. Whittell, Managing Director, Scandura Ltd., a subsidiary of BBA Group Ltd., Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, England, March 1.

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

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

Joseph C. Harkness, Vice President and General Manager, Building Materials Mfg. Div., The Flintkote Co., Irving, Texas, March 6.

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

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

D. W. Hills, Chief Executive, Plastics and Industrial Materials Div., and a Director, Turner & Newall Ltd., Manchester, England, March 9.

M. P. Carson, Executive Vice President, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, March 10.

M. C. Pretorius, Chairman of several Automotive Components and Construction Materials subsidiaries, Turner & Newall Ltd., Republic of South Africa, March 10.

John Fear, Plant Industrial Engineer, Cement Asbestos Products Company, Van Buren, Arkansas, March 12.

Paul A. Filteau, Executive Vice President, Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, Quebec City, Quebec, March 12.

Roger Mercier, Production Superintendent, Asbestos Plant, Johns-Manville Canada Inc., Asbestos, Quebec, March 12.

G. P. Loubert, President, Johns-Manville Canada Inc., Asbestos, Quebec, March 13.

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 48 of 56
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12729/48

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

CLOSE—DECEMBER 18, 1979

Abitibi Asbestos	C$.63
Advocate Mines	C$2.00
Armstrong Cork	16⅞
Armst. Cork (pfd 3.75)	39½
Asarco	30⅜
Asbestos Corporation	C$35.50
Bendix	39⅛
Bendix (pfd 3)	78¾
Carlisle	22⅞
Cassiar Asbestos	C$11.25
CertainTeed	14¾
Charter Conso.	128 pence
Colt Industries	45
Colt Ind. (pfd 1.60)	38½
Colt Ind (pfd 4.25)	103
Conwest	C$6.625
Flintkote	54¾
F-kote (pfd-B 2.25)	68½
GAF Corporation	11
GAF (pfd 1.20)	14½
Gulf & Western	17½
G&W (pfd 2.50)	36⅜
G&W (pfd 3.8[illegible])	85½
G&W (pfd 5.75)	66⅛
IC Industries	24⅝
IC Ind (pfd 3.50)	38⅜
Johns-Manville	24⅛
Johns-Manville (pfd 5.40)	55½
Kennecott Copper	30⅛
Lear Siegler	21½
Lear Siegler (pfd 2.25)	54
McAdam Mining	C$.28
National Gypsum	19½
Pathfinder	C$.33
Porter (pfd 5.50)	76½
Raybestos-Manhattan	21½
Rio Algom	C$30.375
Rio Algom (pfd 5.80)	C$67.50
Supradur	Bid 5; Asked 5¾
Union Carbide	42
United Asbestos	C$5.125
Walter, Jim	31¼
Walter, Jim (pfd 1)	10
Walter, Jim (pfd 1.60)	33¼
Woodsreef Minerals	C$.40

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

TOXIC SUBSTANCES LITIGATION—Seminar of the Practising Law Institute: New York City, *February 8-9;* San Francisco, California, *March 21-22.*

FLUID SEALING ASSOCIATION—1980 Winter Meeting; Boca Raton, Florida, *February 13-15.*

EXPO/CONVENTION'80—Seminars and exhibits sponsored by the National Home Improvement Council: Miami Beach, Florida, *February 14-16.*

CORROSION—Continuing corrosion education seminars scheduled by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers: Tuscaloosa, Alabama, *February 17-22;* Minneapolis, Minnesota, *February 17-22;* San Diego, California, *February 24-29;* Chicago, Illinois, *March 2-7* (concurrently with NACE's annual conference, CORROSION/80.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT—Seminar sponsored by Vanderbilt University: Nashville, Tennessee, *February 18-22.*

MINERAL ECONOMICS—Professional Seminars at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec: Mineral Investment Decision Techniques, *February 18-29;* Organizing for Results in Resource-Based Industries, *March 3-7;* The Financing and Implementation of Mineral Projects, *March 10-14;* The Planning and Execution of Mineral Development Strategies, *March 17-21;* Mineral Processing Systems, *March 24-April 3.*

SOCIETY OF MINING ENGINEERS OF AIME—Three short courses and a symposium during the AIME Annual Meeting at Las Vegas, Nevada, *February 24-28:* Mining Law *(23-24);* Project Financing in the Development of Mineral Resources *(23-24);* Surface and Underground Blasting Techniques *(23-24).*

INDUSTRIAL VENTILATION CONFERENCE—29th annual conference at The Kellog Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, *February 24-29.*

CLEOS/ICF '80—Third Conference on Laser and Electro-Optical Systems and second meeting on Inertial Confinement Fusion, organized by the Quantum Electronics and Applications Society of IEEE and the Optical Society of America: San Diego, California, *February 26-28.*

INDUSTRIAL EXHAUST VENTILATION: ENGINEERING CONTROLS—Short course at The George Washington University: Washington, D.C., *March 3-5.*

STACK SAMPLING OF AIR POLLUTANTS—Short course at The George Washington University: Washington, D.C., *March 5-7.*

SOCIETY OF TOXICOLOGY—19th Annual Conference; Washington, D.C., *March 9-13.*

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY AND APPLIED SPECTROSCOPY—1980 Pittsburgh Conference: Atlantic City, New Jersey, *March 10-14.*

IDENTIFICATION OF ASBESTOS—Course of McCrone Research Institute Ltd.: London, England, *April 14-15.*

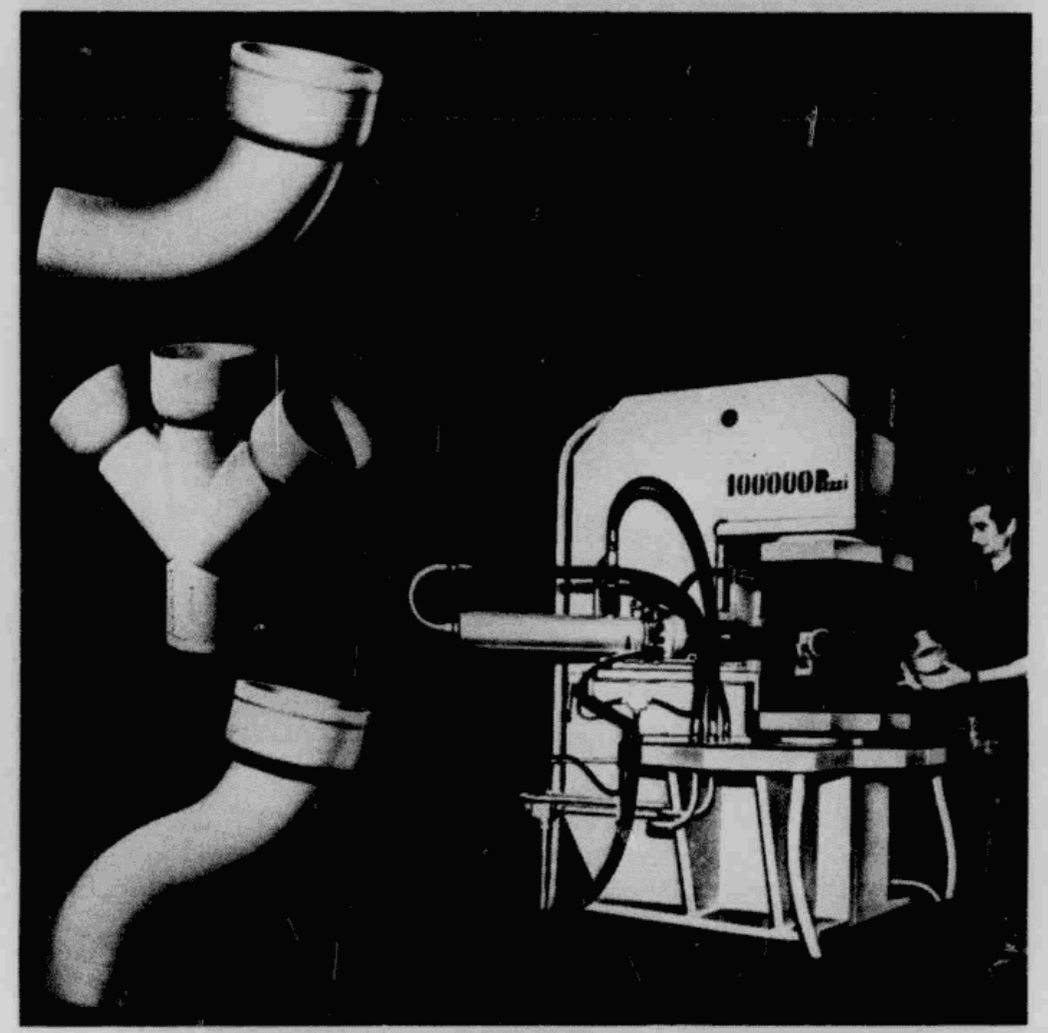
MONITORING & COUNTING OF ASBESTOS FIBERS—Course of McCrone Research Institute Ltd.: London, England, *April 16.*

ASBESTOS—4th International Conference; will cover economic geology, geology and mineralogy, chemistry and physics, mining, recovery and refining, industrial uses, quality control and environmental aspects: Torino, Italy, *May 26-30.*

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 50 of 56
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Remember When?

(DECEMBER 1929 ASBESTOS)

Johns-Manville Corporation announced its acquisition of a number of options on sections of land located between the two large company holdings at Asbestos, Quebec, as part of the 20-year program for development of its asbestos mining properties in that area.

Thermoid Rubber Company placed in operation a new $150,000 unit at its plant in Trenton, New Jersey, for the manufacture of brake linings, clutch rings and clutch facings.

Egnep Asbestos Company, controlled by Cape Asbestos Co. Ltd., increased its capital from £12,000 to £300,000 by private subscription for the purpose of purchasing additional acreage in the Pietersburg-Lydenburg District of the Transvaal, Union of South Africa, and expanding its existing mining and milling facilities for the production of Amosite asbestos.

Turner & Newall Ltd. called a meeting of its shareholders and those of The Rhodesia & General Asbestos Corporation to vote on T&N's proposed acquisition of the latter company. Combined assets of the two concerns amounted to some £6.5-million.

Emsco Asbestos Company reported completion of its new mill at Globe, Arizona, and received the first carload of fiber from the operation in early December 1929.

A study of wage rates for pipecovering mechanics in the United States as of December 1929 showed New York City in the lead at $1.65 per hour, while the Navy's shipyards at Mare Island, California, and Bremerton, Washington, were paying the lowest rates at 93¢ and 91¢ per hour, respectively. The average rate in the mid-Atlantic area was approximately $1.25 per hour.

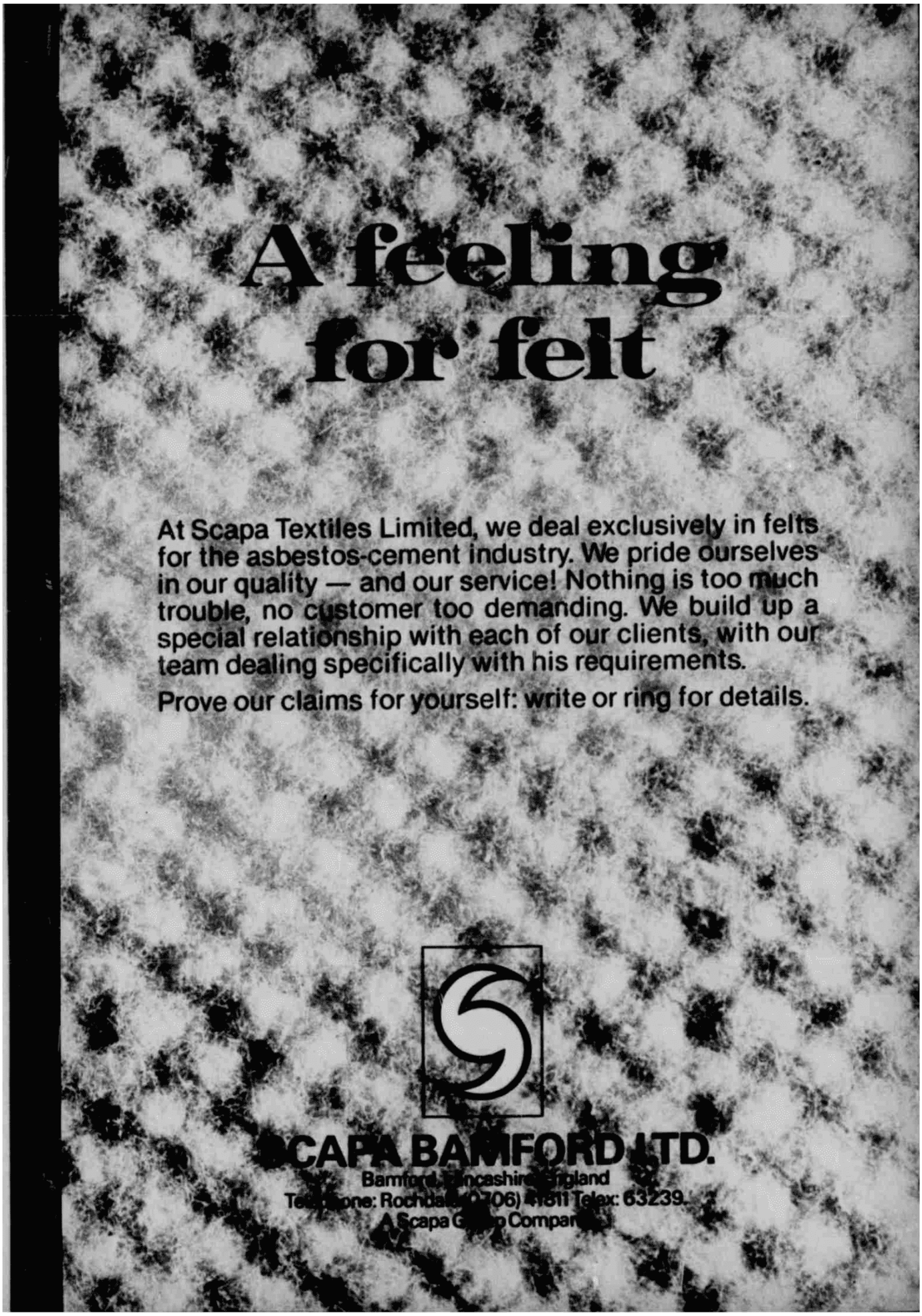
(JANUARY 1930 ASBESTOS)

This issue contained comments on business prospects for the year just beginning, from executives of the Asbestos Industry and leaders of several of the nation's largest manufacturers and financial institutions. It was interesting to note that, despite the stock market crash of the preceding October (1929) and subsequent contractions in several industries, practically every prognostication was unqualifiedly optimistic for the immediate future.

An article in this issue described in words and pictures the new aerial ropeway connecting the New Amianthus Asbestos Mine at Kaapsche Hoop, Eastern Transvaal, with the Delagoa Bay Railway at Elandshoek, 5.9 miles distant. Traveling at four miles per hour and with a load capacity of 7½ tons per hour, the ropeway was expected to save about 85% of the previous cost of transporting asbestos from the mine to the railway. The mine was controlled by Turner & Newall Ltd.

Also described was the Bear Canyon Asbestos Mine in Gila County, Arizona. The property was controlled by the Keasbey & Mattison Company and was producing relatively large quantities of high-grade, nonferrous asbestos, of particular value as a component of electrical insulation materials.

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, January 1980
ACL Doc 12729 · Page 52 of 56
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A feeling for felt
At Scapa Textiles Limited, we deal exclusively in felts for the asbestos-cement industry. We pride ourselves in our quality — and our service! Nothing is too much trouble, no customer too demanding. We build up a special relationship with each of our clients, with our team dealing specifically with his requirements.
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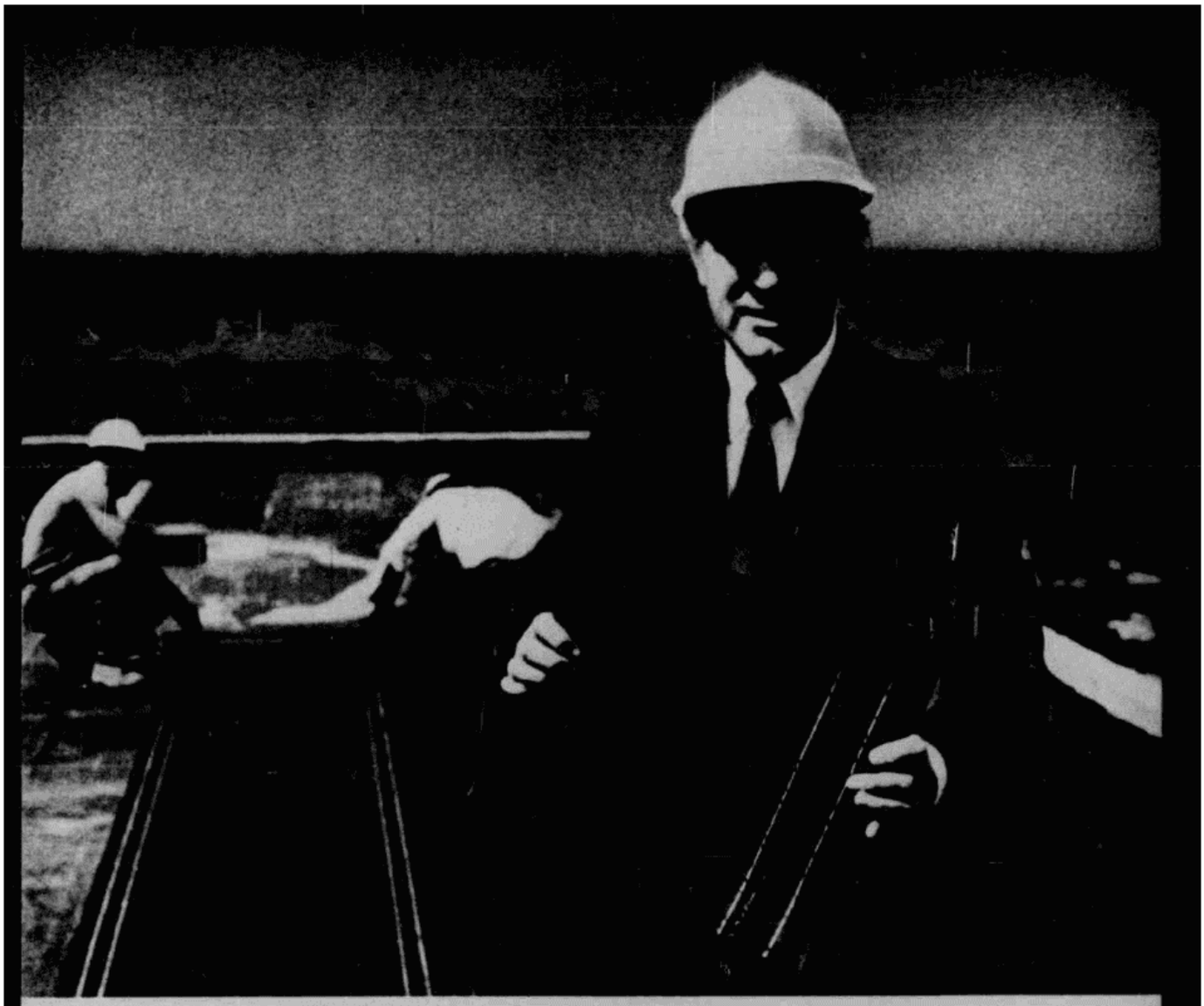
We're helping industry appreciate the "locked in" benefits of asbestos with ads like this one.

We want our customers to continue taking advantage of the unique properties of asbestos. Too often, their ability to do so is hindered by decisions based on emotion rather than factual information. So we're calmly and repeatedly explaining the facts about asbestos-containing products in a series of full page, four-color ads, appearing regularly in the industrial edition of *Business Week*.

The advertising program is designed to let industry management know that in an extensive range of finished products, such as asbestos/cement sheets and pipe, gasketing materials, asphalt-based coatings, latex and resin-bound papers, and friction materials, the asbestos is "locked in" by various binders to form environmentally safe materials. And once "locked in," the release of asbestos into the environment will not be significant during normal product use.

Our investment in advertising is not nearly as large as that directed toward developing safer ways to ship, handle, and use asbestos. But in many ways, it's equally important. We think it's part of our job as the world's leading producer of asbestos. And part of our continuing commitment to the future of asbestos.

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When our asbestos is used in the manufacture of built-up roofing felts, it becomes "locked in." So our customers can keep on using it.

Asbestos used in the felts of this built-up roofing system contributes to the dimensional stability of the system under changing atmospheric conditions, resists weathering, lowers maintenance costs, and prolongs roof life. In this application and in an extensive range of other finished products containing asbestos, the asbestos is "locked in" with asphalt, rubber, cement, latex, or other binders, to provide environmentally safe materials. Once "locked in," the release of asbestos into the environment will not be significant during normal product end use.

As a result, our customers can continue taking advantage of the unique properties of asbestos. In thousands of asbestos-containing products, asbestos serves an essential function that has not been duplicated on a cost-performance basis.

While EPA and OSHA have established standards that limit the amount of airborne asbestos generated during production or fabrication of a product, in factory or on site, there are virtually no hazards associated with the proper end use of finished products where the asbestos is "locked in."

As one of the world's leading suppliers of asbestos, we at Johns-Manville are vitally concerned with helping our customers meet these standards. On any problem anywhere, we're ready to help.

We have years of experience in creating systems that effectively and economically control asbestos dust generated in the handling of asbestos fiber and in the machining and fabricating of products containing asbestos. Our experience can help you to eliminate or substantially reduce employee exposure to asbestos.

For example, we package asbestos in pulpable bags that are added directly to the mix where they disperse along with the asbestos. Other bags can be opened automatically with dust-controlled equipment.

In shipping, we utilize damage-free bulkhead rail cars and shrink-wrapped palletized units to help prevent damage during shipment and storage. We're also developing new methods of shipping such as high-density fiber blocks and other innovations that will help maintain dust-free environments and make it easier to handle asbestos safely.

We'd like to help. For more information on safe handling of asbestos, write on your company letterhead to Denis Kelleher, Asbestos Fiber Division, Johns-Manville, Ken-Caryl Ranch, Denver, CO 80217.

JM

Johns-Manville

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