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INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY REVIEW—1979
PART IV:
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY

March 1980

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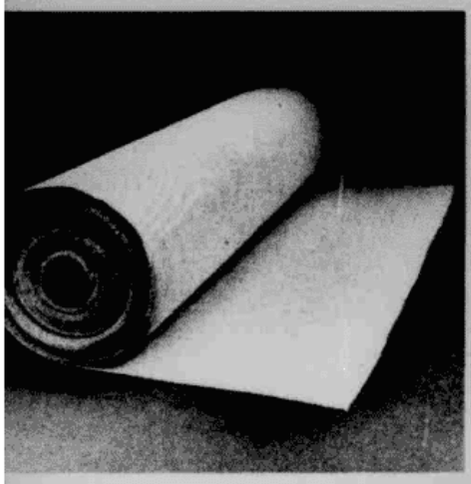
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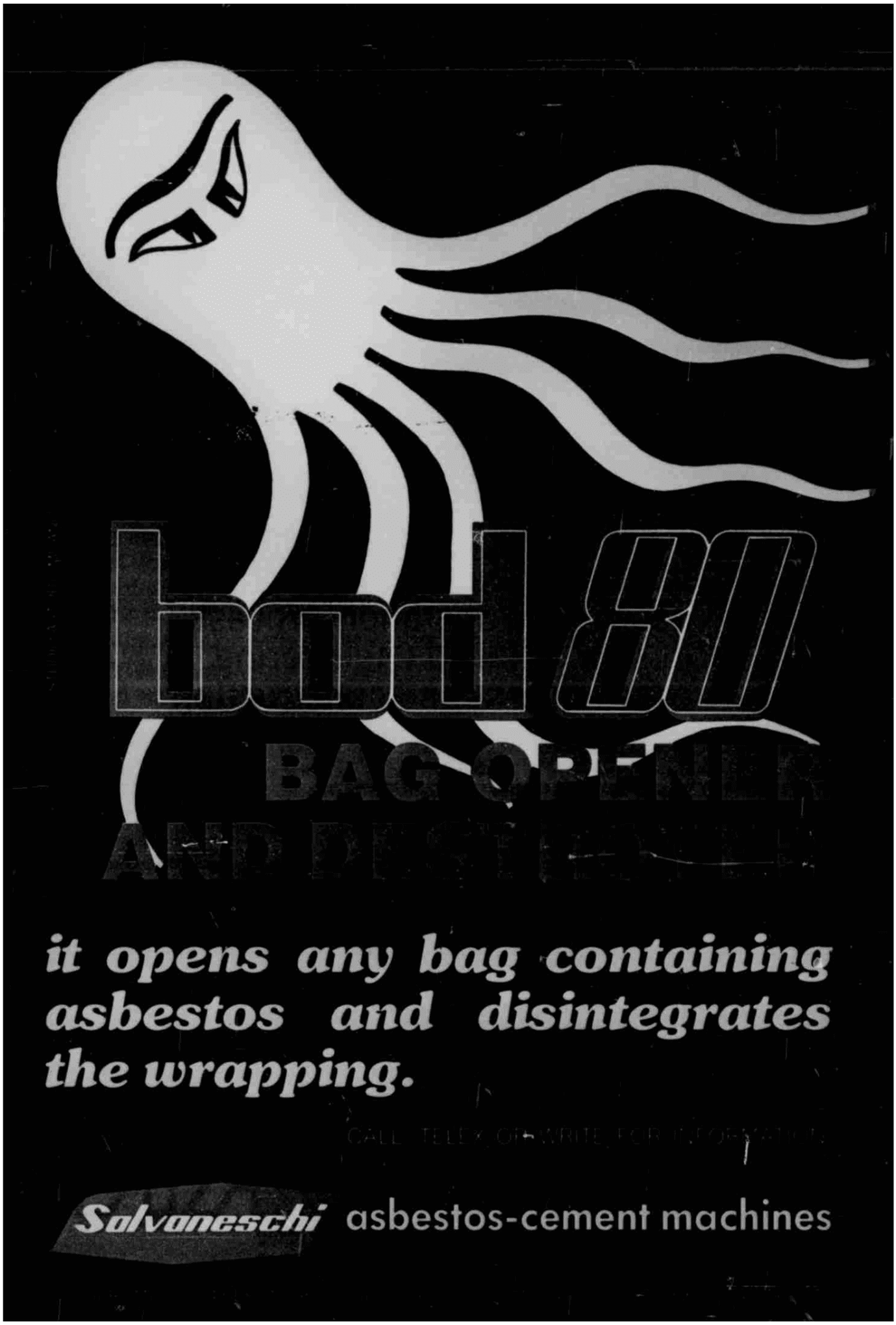
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CONTENTS

MARKET CONDITIONS: GENERAL BUSINESS 4
MOTOR VEHICLE FACTORY SALES 6
INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY REVIEW—1979:
ASBESTOS & HEALTH 8
OSHA ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING STANDARD 9
OSHA CONSTRUCTION STANDARD 10
OSHA ALERT CAMPAIGN/CUTANEOUS HAZARDS 10
OSHA GENERIC CANCER POLICY 12
OSHA MEDICAL INCIDENTALS/REVIEW COMMISSION 13
EPA CLEAN AIR ACT 13
EPA TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT 14
EPA CLEAN WATER ACT 16
EPA/ASBESTOS IN SCHOOLS 17
CONSUMER PRODUCTS SAFETY COMMISSION 20
CPSC/HAIR DRYERS 21
EPA/CPSC ASBESTOS EXPOSURE ADVANCE NOTICES 21
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION 24
U.S. BUREAU OF MINES/ASBESTOS INGESTION/SHIPYARD SITUATION 28
U.S. POLLUTION & CONTROL REPORTS 30
PRODUCTION/IMPORTS/EXPORTS 32
CURRENT ASBESTOS PRICES 40
ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS 42
BIRTHDAY GREETINGS 44
RETIRED: GEORGE D'OLIER; NOEL W. HENDRY 46
CALENDAR OF EVENTS 48
REMEMBER WHEN? 50
WELCOME NEW ADVERTISER 50

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Asbestos Magazine, 1980, March 1980
ACL Doc 12731 · Page 5 of 58
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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

As a result of the alarming increases in the Consumer and Wholesale Price indices for January and February and statements by several leading economists that the nation was on the verge of an extremely serious financial crisis, the Administration hastily developed and presented a new plan (its fourth such proposal) for waging war against inflation. The plan proposes $13-billion in cuts in federal spending in fiscal 1981, an oil import fee that would raise gasoline prices 10¢ per gallon, restraints on credit for consumers and businesses and a freeze on federal hiring estimated to eliminate 20,000 federal jobholders by the end of this year.

The immediate result was a sharp stock market decline reflecting investors' feelings that the proposals were not strong enough to have any great effect on inflation but, at the same time, were of a nature that would precipitate the incidence of the long-predicted recession and increase its severity. On the whole, economists were not impressed with the proposals and many Congressmen, for example, felt the proposed spending cuts were much too small to achieve the intended purpose. Since most of the proposals are contingent on Congressional action, their shape and impact are likely to be delayed for some time.

The proposed credit controls can be implemented by the Federal Reserve Board and, within a few days after the President's speech, several large banks raised their prime rates to a record high of 19% and announced limitations on use of credit by consumers. There is no sign, as yet, that interest rates have peaked and predictions of further increases in the prime rate are widespread.

After a slight improvement, the markets for housing and automobiles have resumed their slump and, in view of the further tightening of credit and the increased cost of motor fuel, it is difficult to foresee a quick turnaround in either of these markets, where weakness practically guarantees a slowdown in the general economy.

On the political front, Mr. Carter is well in the lead for the Democratic nomination and Mr. Reagan appears to have the Republican nomination sewed up as a result of the primary elections already completed.

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, March 1980
ACL Doc 12731 · Page 6 of 58
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Internationally, the Russian armies are consolidating and enlarging their positions in Afghanistan. In Iran, a change of heart on the part of the ruling regime rendered the visit of the United Nations mission fruitless and release of the American hostages is, once more, nowhere in sight.

MOTOR VEHICLE FACTORY SALES

YEAR 1979—Motor vehicle factory sales from plants in the *United States* totaled 11,455,932 in the year 1979 compared with 12,871,429 the prior year. Breakdown for the latest year is: 8,419,226 passenger cars (down 745,964) and 3,036,706 trucks and buses (down 669,533). Factory sales from plants in *Canada* reached 1,606,249 motor vehicles in 1979 compared with 1,789,872 in 1978. [Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc.]

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ACL Doc 12731 · Page 9 of 58
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INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY REVIEW—1979

PART IV: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY

Asbestos, for which there is no real substitute in a large number of applications, is useful in countless ways and saves thousands of lives each year, thanks to its fireproof and thermal insulation properties. Besides being a unique product, a natural substance whose characteristics no other natural or manmade material can duplicate, asbestos is one of the safest products on the market today, in the applications for which it is intended. Scientific and medical research and studies on asbestos, which have been carried out for a longer period of time and more intensively than for any other substance used in the manufacturing of substitute products, have demonstrated that asbestos exposure levels to which the general public and the consumer can be subjected are infinitesimal and involve no significant health hazard. The preliminary results of an epidemiological study bearing on the populations of several towns in various regions and carried out according to a rigorously scientific methodology by the Quebec Department of Social Affairs show that mortality rates due to respiratory deficiencies, lung diseases or other ailments with which asbestos could possibly be associated, among a number of other causes, are no higher in asbestos mining communities than elsewhere. Researchers have even demonstrated that asbestos can be the best protective agent against . . . the dangers of asbestos. Thus, to lessen the natural fiber content of water or wine, no filter is more efficient than an asbestos filter. Asbestos-based products involving a possible risk have been taken off the market and the public can rely with confidence on current asbestos products in which the fiber is literally bonded in cement, resins or asphalt, so that dust emissions are nil or negligible. In friction materials, the rise in temperature within the mass chemically modifies the fiber, transforming it into inert and completely harmless particles. [QAMA Bulletin, a publication of the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association]

The Asbestos Information Association/North America (AIA/NA) states that it is unaware of any scientific evidence which indicates that asbestos presents an increased health risk to the general public. In most asbestos-containing products the fibers are locked in by cement, plastic or other binders. Such fibers are not easily released during normal handling and application. Asbestos-related disease today is confined primarily to individuals from occupational and occupationally-related environments, and is directly connected to past working conditions where workers inhaled high levels of asbestos dust. Working environments of the past cannot be related to present regulated conditions. Medical research indicates there is a dose-response relationship in the development of asbestos-related disease. Thus, the asbestos industry is confident that, with proper precautions, asbestos and asbestos-containing products can continue to be used in many industrial and consumer products without risk to the health of people making or using these products. . . . The above comments are part of a position statement issued by AIA/NA at the request of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). The document will be utilized by an NAS

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, March 1980
ACL Doc 12731 · Page 10 of 58
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panel during its two-year study on the "Geochemistry of Fibrous Materials Related to Health Risks." The purpose of the panel is to analyze the mineralogical disease relationship and to evaluate the evidence relating mineral-particle exposure to cancer in high-incidence areas and other available data from areas where exposures are high, but the disease rate is about normal.

The following question was posed by the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association to its new President, J. R. M. Hutcheson, Chairman of the Board of Johns-Manville Canada Inc.: "With regards to the legislations and regulations being contemplated in Europe and the United States, what impact can they have on the asbestos industry, and in particular, on the asbestos mining industry?" Mr. Hutcheson replied: "There are forces at work in Europe, in the EEC countries, that could have a very detrimental effect on the asbestos industry if they regulate in a discriminatory manner. Similarly, there are forces at work in the United States—in OSHA, in the Environmental Protection Agency and in the Consumer Product Safety Commission, that are very active, and their activity represents a definite threat to our industry. My greatest concern is that these people in far away countries, if you will, will literally regulate us out of business. This movement will require on our part a continual monitoring of the situation in the regulatory agencies in the United States and in the EEC. If we sat back and did nothing, the effect of these regulations could be disastrous to the asbestos industry. If asbestos products cannot be sold, there is just no reason for us to mine."

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

OSHA/Asbestos Manufacturing Standard

The revised asbestos manufacturing standard of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor, including the two fibers per cubic centimeter limitation, has been in effect since July 1, 1976. On October 9, 1976, OSHA proposed to reduce the permissible exposure level to 0.5 f/cc (determined during any 15-minute sampling period) and to consider the recommendation made December 15, 1976, by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to lower the limit to 0.1 f/cc. The Federal Register of November 13, 1979, carried the Labor Department's Second Semi-Annual Agenda of Regulations Selected for Review or Development. Included in the notice was the following statement: "OSHA is considering revisions to its current asbestos standard. Revisions might include changes to the permissible exposure limit and provisions for medical surveillance, monitoring, etc. A separate standard may be proposed for the construction industry. New research on the health hazards of asbestos and concern for the adequacy of our current standard prompted our review. Asbestos is a major cause of occupationally related cancer. A regulatory analysis will be prepared. Status: Staff analysis of the need for a new proposal is continuing." AIA/NA has met several times with OSHA officials in an effort to keep abreast of the situation.

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, March 1980
ACL Doc 12731 · Page 11 of 58
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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OSHA/Construction Standard

On February 7, 1980, an Industry Position Paper and a Recommended Standard for Occupational Asbestos Exposure in Construction and Other Non-Fixed Work Operations were delivered to Dr. Eula Bingham, Assistant Secretary of Labor (OSHA) and to the OSHA Subgroup on Health Standards, Advisory Committee on Construction Safety and Health. The documents are a result of an extensive, joint effort by AIA/NA and the Association of Asbestos Cement Pipe Producers (AACPP) to provide a mechanism for classifying products into three categories, depending on their capacity for releasing airborne asbestos fibers in excess of permissible occupational limits. Product classifications would be based on careful testing by qualified laboratories and could be empirically verified by OSHA. Different regulatory requirements would apply to each category, with successively more stringent requirements imposed for products presenting increasing levels of risk. In contrast to the monitoring and medical surveillance approach now required, the industry proposal could be enforced simply by ensuring that the proper products and work practices are being used. In short, the proposal encourages the development of cost-effective products and work practices which both protect worker health and meet the practical needs of the construction industry and the economy as a whole. In a statement issued to the subgroup, Mr. Guy G. Gabrielson, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Nicolet Inc., stated that the merits of the proposal are that it avoids the inappropriate application of fixed work site rules to the construction industry; that it relieves OSHA of an impossible enforcement task; that it focuses industry and government efforts on the protection of employee health instead of wasting limited resources on the gathering and preservation of essentially useless data; that it permits the continued safe use of valuable construction materials; and, on a continuing basis, that it encourages and promotes the development and introduction of safer construction materials and methods.

OSHA/Asbestos Alert Campaign

Phase II of the Asbestos Alert Campaign is to be conducted by OSHA, with principal funding by the National Cancer Institute (NCI). Contract for the work was awarded November 13, 1979, to Public Media Center, San Francisco, California. Purpose of the project is to provide an integrated program to inform and educate people about the health hazards of working in asbestos-related industries. Audiences will be current and former workers, health professionals, labor and management, state and local government agencies, vocational and technical students and the general public.

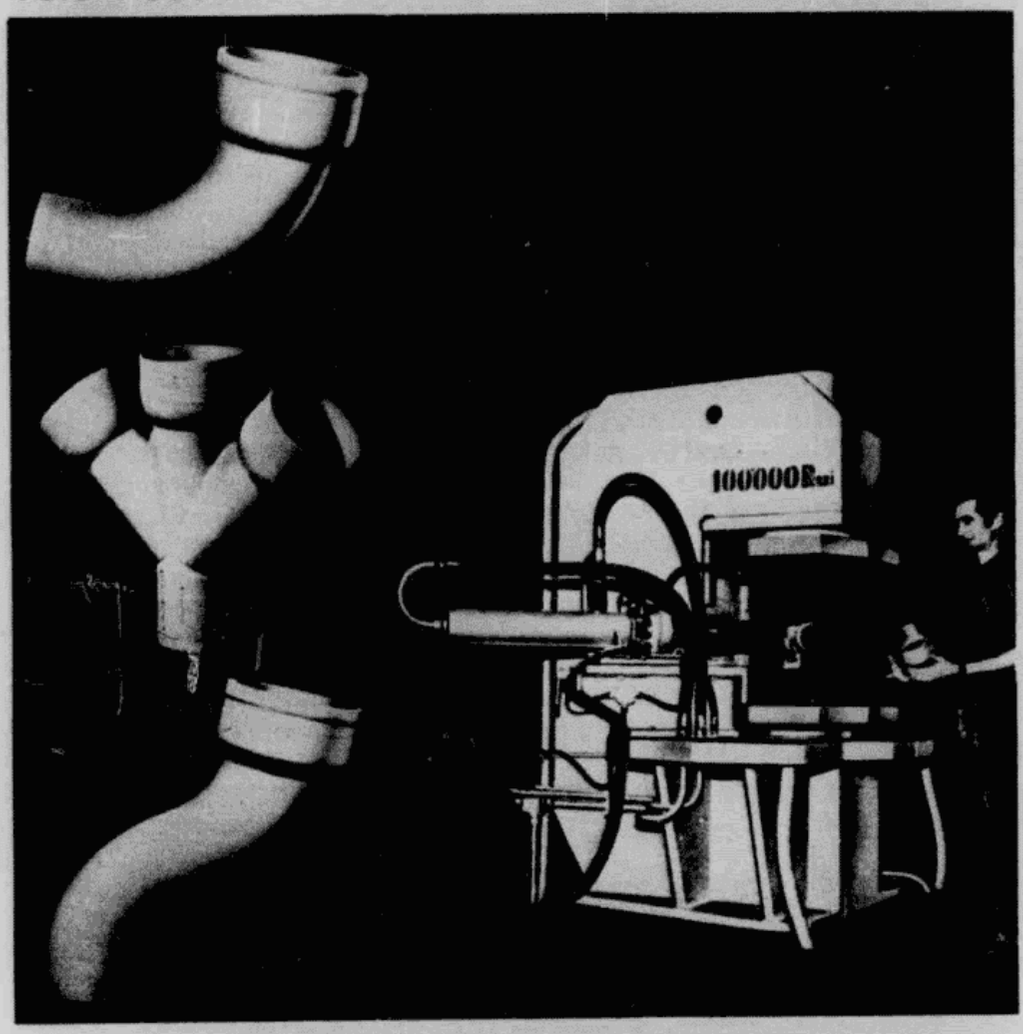
OSHA/Cutaneous Hazards

Following a final report by OSHA's Advisory Committee on Cutaneous Hazards, NIOSH has invited competitive grant applications for research

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and demonstration projects to study occupational cutaneous hazards and diseases. Up to $2-million will be made available over a three-year period for the program. According to NIOSH, the most pervasive, current occupational health problem in the United States is widespread, debilitating, work-related skin disorders. More people suffer from occupational skin disorders than any other single category of occupational disease in America. It is generally accepted that these disorders impose a serious personal and economic burden in terms of lost production, lost wages, increased medical costs, family disruption, personal discomfort and ill health. [FR 1/31/80]

OSHA/Generic Cancer Policy

On October 4, 1977, OSHA published its proposal for the Identification, Classification and Regulation of Toxic Substances Posing A Potential Occupational Carcinogenic Risk. Following 44 days of hearings (351 witnesses, resulting in 8,500 pages of transcript) and an overall total of documents numbering over 250,000 pages, the final ruling was released January 16, 1980—over 27 months from the initial proposal. To be effective April 21, 1980, one of the major purposes of the "generic cancer policy," according to Dr. Bingham, is to eliminate the need for OSHA to cover the same ground in rulemaking for each potential workplace carcinogen. The policy decides, for regulatory purposes, how the Agency will deal with certain types of data and studies in determining whether a substance poses a carcinogenic risk to workers. Based in part on OSHA's conclusion that there are no known means of establishing levels for carcinogens below which there would be no risk to workers, the policy provides for reducing the exposure to category I carcinogens to the lowest feasible level, primarily through engineering and work practice controls. Where OSHA determines that one or more suitable substitutes exists for certain uses of Category I carcinogens, no occupational exposure will be permitted for those uses. The policy further provides for individual rulemakings concerning each substance to be regulated, thereby affording the public and the Agency the opportunity to determine applicability of present general policy to any specific substances, mixture or process and to select the most effective type of regulatory control. The rule also includes a limited provision for risk assessment. To set priorities for regulation, OSHA will first establish a candidate list of potential occupational carcinogens found in U.S. workplaces. AIA/NA estimates that OSHA might publish its list about July 1980, and at least once a year thereafter. [FR 1/22/80]

As expected, several petitions have already been filed, challengng the policy. AIA/NA advises it is unclear as to the direct effect of the policy on the asbestos manufacturing standard. In the past, OSHA spokesmen have stated that health standards in being would not be recycled through the generic policy format. Notwithstanding, it is known that an OSHA/NIOSH study group continues its review of the asbestos manufacturing standard. . . . Mark A. DeBernardo, Esq., Labor Relations Attorney with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, strongly criticized the cancer policy. Quoting

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from a 1977 study by Foster D. Snell for Booze, Allen and Hamilton, the attorney estimated that the cancer policy would result in $9-$88 billion in capital expenditures and another $6-$36 billion in annual costs (based on 1976 dollars), depending on the level of control judged to be feasible and the number of substances controlled. He further stated there is a safe dose below which carcinogenic effects are negligible; the Agency's reliance on animal experimentation is scientifically unwarranted; and the final rule threatens the economic well-being of our Country, potentially spelling disaster for many industries.

OSHA/Medical Incidentals

OSHA told a law firm in Washington, D.C., that workers are not required to take medical examinations which assess their ability to wear a respirator, although employers must make the tests available to workers who are required to wear the apparatus, must provide respirators and must assure that employees use them. An employee who waives the examination may still work at a job requiring a respirator, provided he wears the device. . . . Dr. Bingham announced that a residency program for occupational physicians had begun at OSHA to familiarize doctors with practical problems involved with job safety and health. The new program was described as an important step toward easing one of the most critical shortages in the job safety and health field—the lack of trained medical personnel. . . . OSHA proposed to amend "Reporting of Fatality or Multiple Hospitalization Accidents" to require that employers report such a fatality or accident within eight hours. Also proposed was that employers report all deaths resulting within six months of an accident or within eight hours of the time the employer became aware of the death. [FR 10/16/79]

OSHA/Review Commission

To clarify and expedite its proceedings for all parties, the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission published a final action adopting new rules of procedure and revisions to existing rules of procedure. The adopted revisions, in effect since January 1, 1980, are concerned with the protection of trade secrets and other confidential information, form of pleadings, withdrawal of notice of contest, prehearing conference, interlocutory appeals, briefs before the Commission and settlement. The new Subpart M, effective March 31, 1980, affords parties an opportunity to participate in a less costly and more expeditious type of adjudicative hearing. [FR 12/5/79]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

EPA/Clean Air Act

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

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visible emissions." Included in the ruling are restrictions on asbestos spraying operations and asbestos removal from buildings during renovation and demolition.

On March 21, 1979, EPA proposed rules designed to recover the costs a company avoids by not complying with air pollution laws. The proposal would require EPA, without proceeding through the courts, to administratively assess and collect penalties equal to the economic savings a firm enjoys by not complying with the law. Exemptions could be granted in certain circumstances. EPA encourages all states to assume authority from the Agency for the program. However, EPA would retain authority to assess and collect a penalty from any source against which the state failed to take appropriate action.

EPA issued final rules on May 10, 1979, designed to improve national air quality monitoring. The monitoring of atmospheric air pollution is generally the responsibility of State and local air pollution agencies. According to Douglas M. Costle, EPA Administrator, the new rules will result in more accurate and understandable measurements of air pollution levels, will reduce the potential for errors and will ensure sound data for cost-effective pollution control strategies. Other benefits are the providing of daily air quality reports in major U.S. cities, lessening states' burden of unnecessary reporting to EPA of air quality data and reducing the amount of federal paperwork.

A policy and procedures for addressing airborne carcinogens emitted into the ambient air from stationary sources was proposed by EPA October 10, 1979. Also on that date, the Agency published an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, soliciting comments on draft generic work practice and operational standards which could be applied quickly to reduce emissions of airborne carcinogens from certain sources.

On September 5, 1979, EPA proposed various amendments to its regulations relating to the review of new and modified sources of air pollution under the "prevention of significant deterioration (PSD)" requirements and nonattainment provisions of the Clean Air Act. Availability of a revised version of the ambient monitoring guidelines for PDS was announced November 9, 1979.

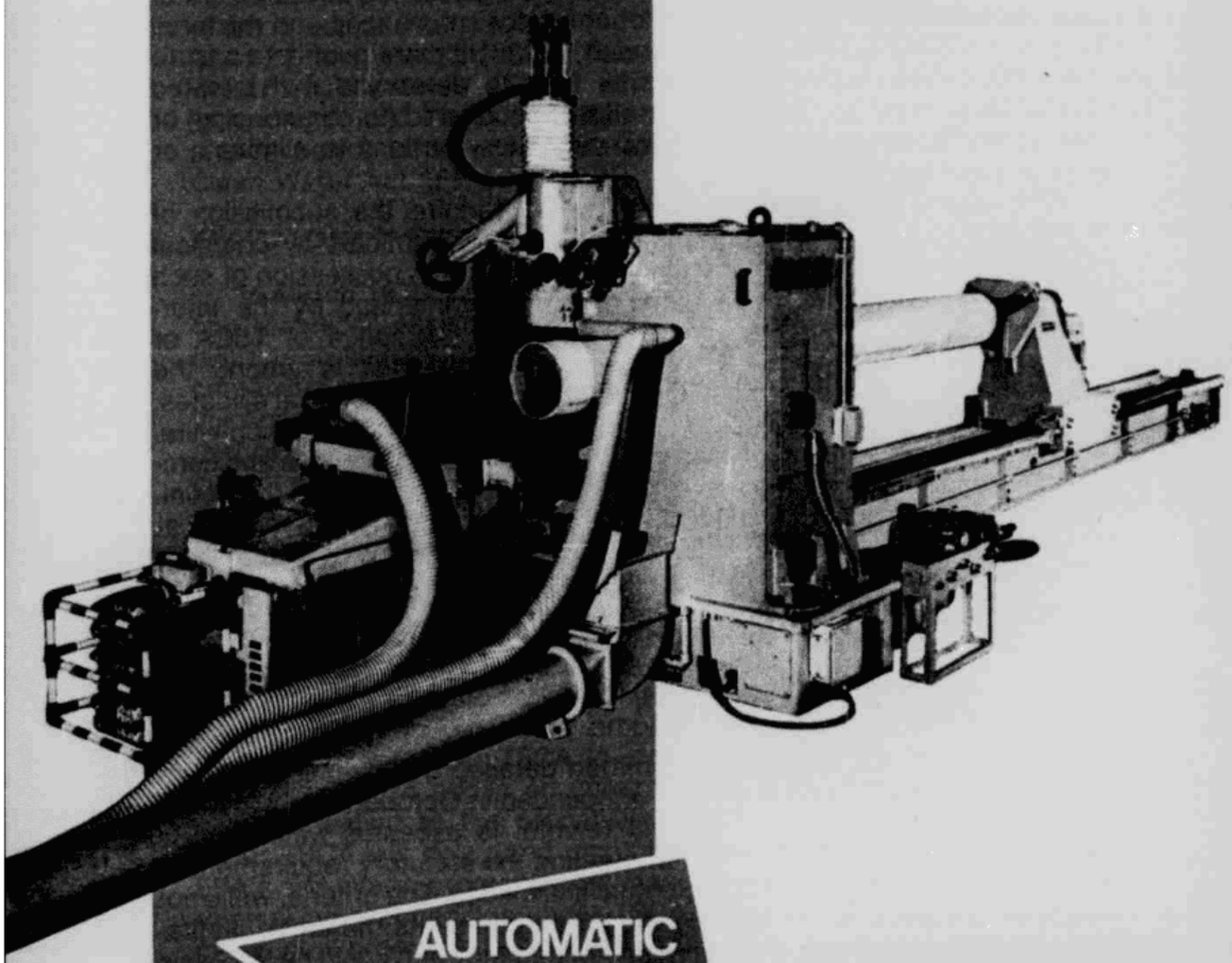
EPA issued, on December 3, 1979, a new innovation-inducing, cost-cutting "bubble" policy allowing industry management to determine the best way to clean up air pollution at individual plants, provided that overall clean air requirements are met. The bubble approach is expected to stimulate the discovery of new control techniques and substantially reduce the cost of regulation. Emission trade-offs between more than one plant will be permitted so long as the overall air quality is unaffected.

EPA/Toxic Substances Control

EPA is transferring data submitted by manufacturers and importers of chemical substances under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory Reporting Regulations to Informatics Inc. and, through Informatics, to its subcontractor, Value Engineering. The data will not include any information about chemical substances whose identities have been

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claimed as confidential. [FR 2/7/79]

A final ruling was promulgated by EPA to clarify the regulations issued September 8, 1978, specifically the subparagraph which defines the term "health and safety data" for purposes of implementing the disclosure requirements of TSCA. The latest rule changes the wording to clarify that only health and safety data concerning chemical substances or mixtures which (1) have been offered for commercial distribution or which are included in the inventory of chemical substances under Section 8 (b) of TSCA or (2) for which testing is required under Section 4 of TSCA or for which notification is required under Section 5 of TSCA may be disclosed to the public. [FR 3/23/79]

On May 9, 1979, EPA proposed test standards for the development of data on the chronic health effects of chemical substances and mixtures for which testing will be required under TSCA. Ultimate goal is to assure that data developed can be used by EPA to determine if the tested chemicals present an unreasonable risk of oncogenic (tumor-inducing) or other chronic effects and to support regulatory actions to eliminate or reduce such risk. [FR 5/9/79]

EPA published a proposal which would require the submission of health and safety studies on specifically listed chemicals by chemical manufacturers, processors, distributors and others in possession of such studies. The chemicals have either been recommended by the Interagency Testing Committee for testing under Section 4 of TSCA or separately selected by EPA for evaluation. Asbestos is among the substances included on the list, i.e., naturally occurring mineral silicates; Chrysotile, Amosite, Crocidolite, Tremolite, Actinolite and Anthophylite. [FR 12/31/79] . . . . AIA/NA advises that a number of ramifications and complexities regarding the proposal exist, especially as pertains to the definition of terms and confidentiality. On a related matter, AIA/NA reports that EPA is expected to propose, about April 1, 1980, a Section 8 (a) rule under TSCA for general reporting by the asbestos industry. The aim would be to obtain asbestos-related processing and economic data not readily available in extant literature.

EPA/Clean Water Act

AIA/NA and AACPP jointly submitted detailed comments to EPA on that Agency's water quality criteria announced in October. The two associations concluded that EPA should rewrite its asbestos water quality criteria document as it falls short of meeting the statutory requirement of accurately reflecting the latest scientific knowledge. The criteria, while not having enforceable regulatory significance, represents the first quantitative risk assessment by a federal regulatory agency and could be the basis for future enforceable standards. Basing the criteria on linear dose-response relationship and a rate of *ingestion* of two liters of water per day, EPA relied on three epidemiologic studies of asbestos *inhalation* in the workplace. In response, the filed comments of AIA/NA and AACPP affirm that the selective character of the evidence upon which EPA solely relied

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is particularly striking when one considers that EPA ignored the voluminous data pointing to much, much lower risk (or no risk at all) from asbestos ingestion. An EPA spokesman has advised that publication of a final document for asbestos will be delayed pending further study. [FR 10/1/79]

In a continuing effort to simplify regulatory programs, EPA revised its water pollution control permit program which limits wastewater discharges from 55,000 industries and city sewage plants. The new regulations streamline permit appeal procedures, increase the public's opportunity to participate in the permit issuing process and promote uniformity in assessing non-compliance penalties across the nation. [FR 6/14/79]

EPA proposed regulations to limit the discharge of effluents and the introduction of pollutants into publicly-owned treatment works from facilities which produce intermediate and finished textile products from various types of fiber, yarn or fabric. Recently proposed by EPA are regulations which would provide effluent limitations guidelines for "best available technology" and "best conventional technology," and to establish new source performance standards and pretreatment standards under the Clean Water Act. [FR 10/29/79]

EPA/Asbestos In Schools

In March 1979, EPA announced the initiation of a nationwide information/technical assistance program to encourage states and school districts to identify and control exposure problems caused by asbestos-containing materials in school buildings. The success of the program, said the Agency, depends on maximum local, state and federal cooperation. As part of the program, EPA distributed a guidance package to every school district in the nation and to state and local governments. The package is designed to assist officials to determine if asbestos is present in their schools, whether it is causing a potential exposure and, if so, what to do about it. Reportedly, many school districts responded enthusiastically; surveying, sampling, assessing and correcting the "problems" which were discovered. Also reported is that asbestos removal costs about $6.00 per square foot and some schools contain tens of thousands of square feet of asbestos-containing material.

Via an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking, EPA advised of plans to initiate rules under TSCA to identify and remove friable asbestos in schools where it poses an unreasonable risk. In its response, AIA/NA called attention to the probability that formal rulemaking proceedings under TSCA will delay and disrupt ongoing cooperative activities under EPA's voluntary program. The Association further stated that formal rulemaking proceedings under TSCA would be likely to adversely affect many local programs because of fear that any rule EPA might ultimately adopt could render previous activity wasted. The response added that uncertainties surrounding availability of funding could create financial disincentive to action on the state and local level. [FR 9/20/79]

In December the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) arranged for a meeting to discuss the health aspects of asbestos

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as they relate to schools. The event was scheduled in response to a specific request from the American Association of School Administrators (AASA) which represents 19,000 school officials in the United States. In its request, AASA stated that to date, there has been no study to indicate that asbestos in school buildings has presented a hazard to children. Before committing millions of dollars to remove asbestos from schools, said AASA, more data is needed to avoid panic, misunderstanding and wasteful expenditure.

By a vote of 336-63, on December 13,1979, the U.S. House of Representatives approved Bill HR-3282 which provides $330-million for the detection and abatement of hazards from deteriorating asbestos materials in school buildings. The bill differs from the version introduced in February 1979 by Rep. George Miller (D-CA) in that there is no provision for the asbestos industry to share in the funding. HR-3282 authorizes $30-million in loans or grant money for the detection of asbestos and $300-million over three years in interest-free loans to local educational agencies equal to half the cost of control of materials found to pose an imminent hazard to health and safety of children or employees.

In cooperation with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and NIEHS, NIOSH announced October 10, 1979, it will award up to $2-million in grants to organizations for demonstration programs for safe asbestos removal or treatment in school buildings. Objectives are the development and testing of new and innovative procedures for the safe removal, encapsulation or enclosure of deteriorating asbestos. Removal or containment procedures must follow OSHA regulations governing workplace exposure to the carcinogen. It is anticipated that the awards will be made by April 15, 1988, and project demonstrations will take place in the summer of 1980.

NIOSH announced the development of an inexpensive method for determining whether asbestos is present in building materials in schools and other buildings. The Institute says the method involves a color screening test which detects the magnesium or iron content in asbestos from bulk samples. The test requires basic laboratory instruments, several common chemicals and color-forming reagents and can be performed by anyone with a working knowledge of chemistry. [DHEW (NIOSH) Publication No. 80-110]

EPA/Sundry Items

EPA Deputy Administrator Barbara Blum announced in April an accelerated program to force the clean-up of hundreds of old dumpsites throughout the United States which contain toxic chemicals and other hazardous wastes. . . . In October EPA proposed a policy and procedures for identifying, assessing and regulating carcinogens emitted into the ambient air from stationary sources. If adopted, the ruling would authorize an analysis by EPA of materials to determine which substances show so high a probability of causing cancer in humans as to be considered for regulation under the Clean Air Act. . . . EPA published, in September, its final ruling concerning noise labeling requirements for hearing protectors. The regulation requires that beginning September 27, 1980,

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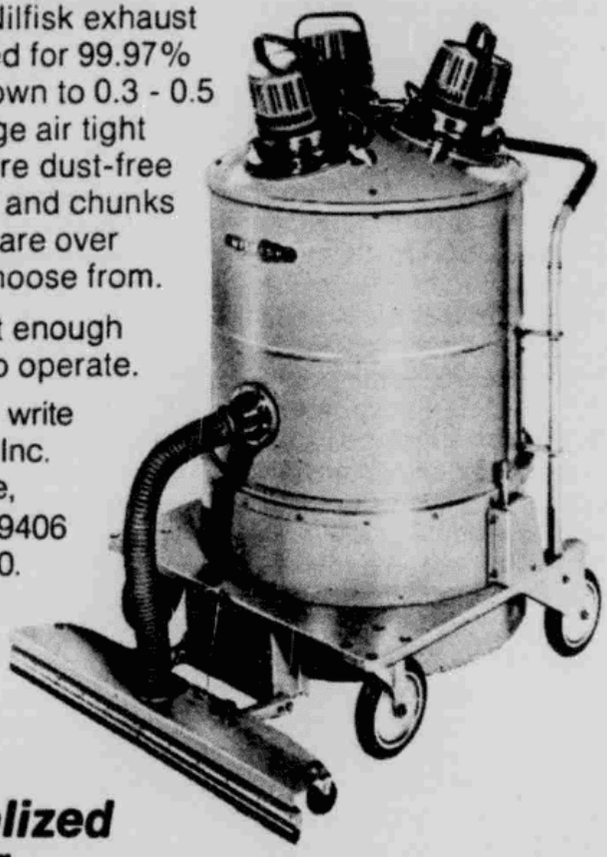
To meet clean air standards you not only need a centralized dust collector, you also need a decentralized dust collector.

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Asbestos Magazine, 1980, March 1980
ACL Doc 12731 · Page 21 of 58
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manufacturers of hearing protectors sold in the United States must give notice to prospective users of their products' effectiveness in reducing noise entering the users' ears. Certain amendments were effected, based on a petition filed by the Industrial Safety Equipment Association. [FR 9/28/79 & 2/6/80] . . . . EPA issued new regulations for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) which streamline permit appeal procedures, increase the public's opportunity to participate in the permit-issuing process and promote uniformity in assessing noncompliance penalties. Any firm which discharges or proposes to discharge effluent pollutants must give attention to NPDES when making application for its permit. [FR 6/7/79]

Consumer Product Safety Commission

Effective April 23, 1979, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) withdrew its interim policy and procedure for classifying, evaluating and regulating carcinogens in consumer products because it joined with several other federal agencies in preparing and issuing an interagency document to describe the scientific bases for identifying the substances and estimating their risks. Also, CPSC has ample authority under the statutes it does administer to regulate suspected carcinogens in consumer products on a case-by-case basis.

On May 11, 1979, CPSC proposed a rule to implement recently-enacted legislation which requires that any person or firm intending to export from the United States any product which does not comply with an applicable CPSC standard, ban or regulation must notify the Commission at least 30 days before the proposed exportation and must furnish certain information for notifying the foreign government. The basic legislation, the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA) Authorization Act, became effective November 10, 1978, and the pre-export notification requirements have been in effect since that date.

The Federal Register of July 12, 1979, published affirmation of the CPSC policy regarding the granting of emergency exemptions to companies which inadvertently produce products which do not conform to Commission regulations. The policy statement, issued and effective May 4, 1978, lists several criteria which the Commission considers in deciding whether to grant or deny an exemption request.

Published on and in effect since August 17, 1979, is CPSC's final rule which reorganizes and amends a portion of the regulation on developing proposed safety standards. The action was necessary to reflect changes in Section 7 of the CPSA. The changes include allowing CPSC to develop proposed consumer product safety standards itself and to publish as proposed standards certain types of existing standards, without first soliciting offers to develop standards or soliciting the submission of existing standards; deleting the 150-day period for developing standards and the 60-day period for the Commission to review a recommended standard submitted by an offeror; requiring the Commission to provide for notice, publish participation and recordkeeping when it develops standards itself; and allowing the Commission to fund participants when it develops standards itself.

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, March 1980
ACL Doc 12731 · Page 22 of 58
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12731/22

CPSC/Hair Dryers

On March 28, 1979, an NBC-owned television station in Washington, D.C., carried a 15-minute special report on the alleged hazard from exposure to asbestos released from insulating material around the heating elements of hand-held hair dryers. The report was based on a nine-month investigation by the station, aided by the Environmental Defense Fund. The story spread like wildfire across the nation, as national news media gave sensational coverage to the report. The next day, at a public meeting of CPSC, the Commission heard a staff report on the alleged hazard, after which CPSC evaluated the report and initiated further laboratory testing by electron microscopy of additional hair dryers. Meanwhile, the Commission had requested manufacturers involved to submit detailed data on the use of asbestos in their units. A public meeting and a hastily-called congressional hearing were held in April. On May 17, 1979, CPSC proposed, should regulatory action be deemed necessary, to use the procedures available under CPSA. Eleven manufacturers and private labelers, accounting for some 90% of the hand-held dryers sold in the United States, said they would replace, repair or refund any of the models which might pose a health risk to the user, a move which was unanimously approved by CPSC. By year-end, the Commission had also unanimously accepted a similar voluntary-action proposal from the remaining 10%. It was pointed out that the manufacturers did not necessarily agree with CPSC concerning the possible health hazard but all had consented to the voluntary action in the face of nationwide concern. Mid-August, NIOSH revealed findings from tests of 30 brands of hair dryers, including four brands used in commercial establishments. The tests indicated that the highest level of asbestos emitted by the machines was 0.04 fiber per cubic centimeter of air and that all but one of the units tested were below 0.03 f/cc, considerably less than the current OSHA limit of 2 f/cc and the NIOSH-recommended limit of 0.1 f/cc. NIOSH found the commercial dryers it tested to be asbestos-free. In September it was reported that other tests by NIOSH uncovered the highest level of asbestos yet measured in a hair dryer. CPSC said there could be 500 of the dryers—vertical salon-style models called the "Rocket Blower," in use in urban beauty parlors across the country which catered to black customers seeking Afro hairstyles. The manufacturer volunteered to replace the asbestos-containing heat shields in the dryers. According to NIOSH, the tests showed the dryer was putting out asbestos fibers at a reading of 0.11 f/cc of air.

EPA/CPSC JOINT ADVANCE NOTICES

The Federal Register of October 17, 1979, contained two Advance Notices of Proposed Rulemakings (ANPRM) regarding exposure to asbestos. Issued by EPA and CPSC, the notices advise that both agencies hope to achieve the following objectives: (1) significantly reduce unreasonable human health risk from exposure to asbestos through complementary actions; (2) reduce potential reporting burdens on industry by coordinating information gathering under their respective statutory

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authorities. Both agencies recognize that the confidentiality of business information must be maintained and that there may be a need for remedial actions individually tailored to specific products or uses as well as broader controls.

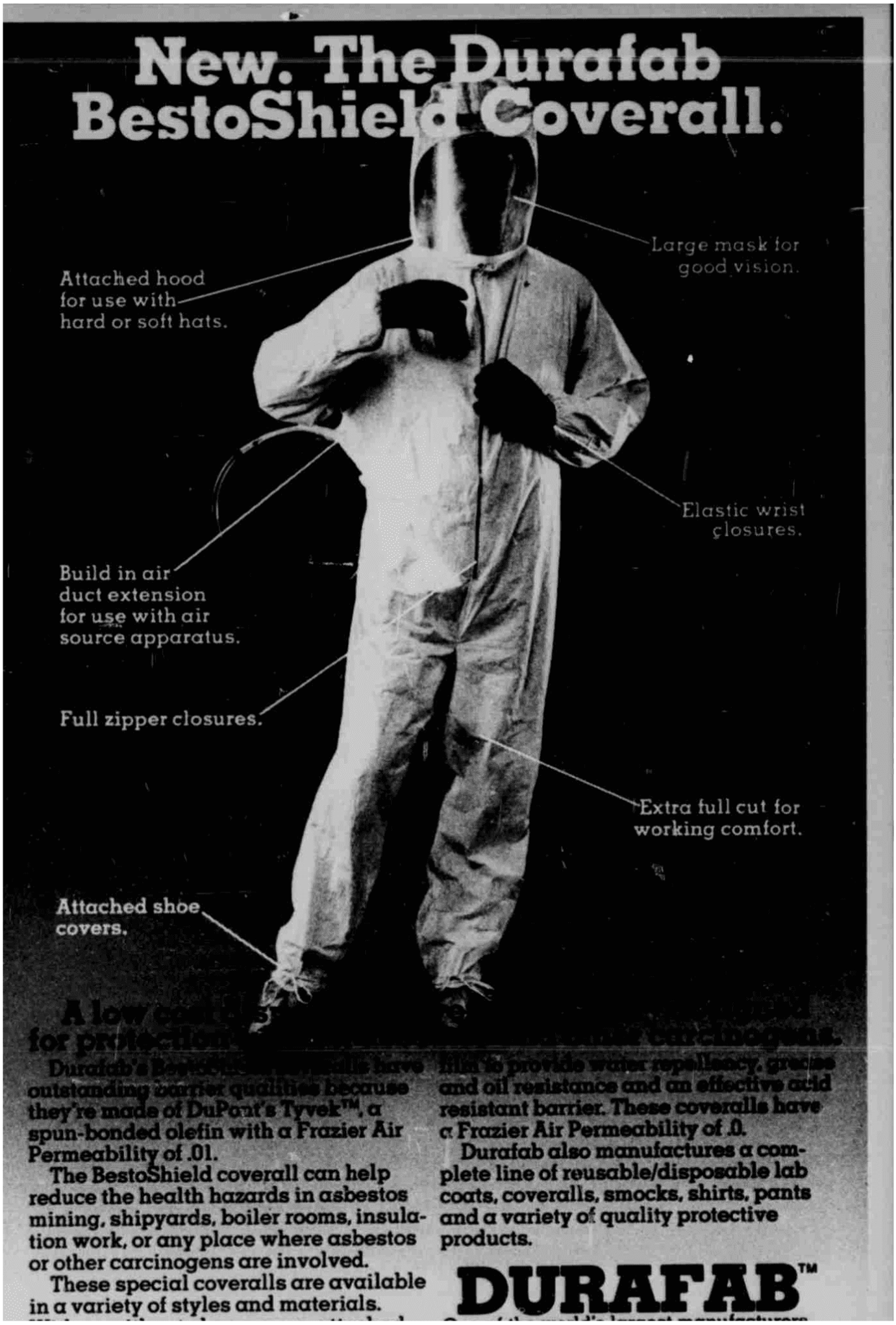
The EPA notice describes that agency's broad effort to systematically gather information on asbestos exposure sources and to evaluate health risk from these sources based on the life cycle concept of assessing risks from mining and milling through processing, product manufacturing, use and disposal. EPA anticipates that any rules it develops to control unreasonable asbestos risk will evolve chiefly from a combination of the following regulatory approaches: (1) prohibit the processing, manufacture and use of certain asbestos-containing products or product categories; (2) limit the annual amount of asbestos imported and produced in the United States or limit the amount of asbestos processed in the United States. Both approaches would aim at reducing the consumption of asbestos for nonessential purposes and both reflect EPA's belief that many asbestos products have economically available substitutes. All rules would be designed to minimize adverse impacts on industry by providing sufficient time to adopt substitutes and eliminate asbestos processing equipment. EPA requested risk data on all asbestos products which fall into the following categories: asbestos paper, including roofing and floor underlayments; friction products; asbestos-cement sheets and pipes; textiles; flooring; gaskets and packings; paints, coatings and sealants; and asbestos-reinforced plastics. On December 17th, EPA added a regulatory option which, it appears, is receiving serious consideration within the agency and which could in fact, become the principal approach used in the development of a proposed Section 6 ruling under TSCA. The option would prohibit all manufacture, import and export of asbestos and asbestos-containing products by January 1, 1990. A mechanism is included whereby certain essential uses for asbestos may continue beyond 1990.

The CPSC advance notice describes a narrower approach to the investigation of possible health risks which may be associated with the use of asbestos in a number of consumer products. The Commission states that asbestos released from consumer products poses several unique problems in the household, i.e., young children and infants are subject to exposure; asbestos fibers released from consumer products into the living space can remain in a confined space over long periods of time and may be subject to repeated cycles of settling and resuspension; household members have little or no protection from exposure to asbestos fibers released from consumer products. An appendix to the CPSC notice lists some 150 consumer products which could contain asbestos.

A 55-page response was submitted to EPA by AIA/NA on February 17, 1980. Among the arguments stressed were that EPA has assumed too much in reaching the tentative conclusion that asbestos poses an unreasonable risk to health and the environment (not in accordance with TSCA); that determination of unreasonable risk, with respect to asbestos can be made only after detailed scrutiny of a number of factors; and that even if EPA could demonstrate unreasonable risk, it is permitted to promulgate

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only the least burdensome regulations—and the three proposed options, each in effect a ban on asbestos use, do not meet the criteria. In its concluding statement, AIA/NA said: "AIA/NA shares EPA's concerns that current commercial and industrial use of asbestos be as safe as is logically, scientifically and economically feasible. . . . We are convinced that, once properly assessed, factual evidence will convince EPA, as it has already convinced AIA/NA and its members, that no TSCA Section 6 rulemaking is warranted." The Association's response to CPSC included similar arguments and evidence; however, it focused on a different statutory framework.

A majority of respondents to EPA on substitutes for asbestos told the agency that, at least for essential uses, there are no viable alternatives to asbestos. Wagner Electric Corporation contended there is no substitute for asbestos used in brake linings, except for substitutes which contain glass fiber. The only commercially acceptable materials are semi-metallics, although these can be used on only one-fifth of brakes—those vehicles with front disc brakes. Chrysler Corporation said that asbestos used during brake operations is almost entirely nonfibrous and there is no evidence to indicate that this is any more of a health hazard than any other mineral dust. DuPont added that EPA should recognize that, in many products for which substitutes cannot be found, the asbestos is bonded or locked into the product, eliminating the possibility of fiber release during normal use. DuPont and Dow Chemical stated that asbestos is important in the production of chlorine and caustic soda. Dow noted that because of its physical and chemical characteristics, the industry is totally dependent upon asbestos for the present and the foreseeable future. [Toxic Materials News]

Mid-February 1980 it was reported that CPSC is preparing a massive survey to determine whether millions of common household appliances now in use contain cancer-causing asbestos. The list covers virtually every electric household appliance, except the refrigerator. Also suspect are texture paints, certain types of wallboard, iron rests and burner mats, safes and fire-resistant storage boxes, filing cabinets, ceramic kilns and insulating rings, incinerators, and gaskets in wood stoves. Reportedly, EPA also is preparing a massive hunt for asbestos hazards, although not in duplication of the CPSC project.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

OSHA and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), U.S. Department of Labor, recently concluded a memorandum of understanding. Approved by the Secretary of Labor, the agreement is aimed at eliminating overlapping jurisdictions between the two agencies at mining and milling sites. The agencies also agreed to work together to develop compatible safety and health policies and regulations for mutual goals, including joint rulemaking when appropriate. [FR 4/17/79]

MSHA published a final ruling, effective June 14, 1979, which establishes a new Part 46 to 30 CFR to set forth the procedures and requirements for any State in which mining takes place to apply for, receive and

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administer State grants under Section 503 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act). The rule replaces those existing regulations which deal with State grants previously issued by the Secretary of the Interior and published as Part 651. [FR 5/15/79]

Another Final rule was published by MSHA, effective August 30, 1979, to amend Parts 55, 56 and 57 of 30 CFR. The rule promulgates mandatory standards affecting radon daughter exposure, fire protection when welding or cutting with an arc or open flame or soldering with an open flame, operation of fans in gassy and nongassy mines, ventilation plans, pre-shift inspection of self-propelled equipment, loading of haulage equipment, warning devices and conspicuous markings, independent ventilation systems for hoist operators underground, stabilizing buckets, sanitary facilities and a definition for multipurpose dry-chemical fire extinguishers. [FR 6/1/79 & 8/28/79]

MSHA has revamped all existing advisory safety and health standards in the metal and nonmetal (non-coal) mining industry and has added or revised several definitions and mandatory standards on explosives. The new rules revoke 89 advisory standards in order to avoid unnecessary duplication, eliminate standards not directly related to safety and health, and undertake further study on certain hazards and protective measures. The remaining advisory standards were revised and made mandatory. The approximately 120 standards which became mandatory cover ground control, air quality and ventilation, explosives, drilling, fire prevention and control, rotary jet piercing, loading, hauling and dumping, aerial tramways, travelways and escapeways, electricity, compressed air and boilers, use of equipment, material storage and handling, safety programs, hoisting and gassy mines. [FR 8/17/79]

MSHA proposed to identify certain independent contractors as operators under the Mine Act. Independent contractors identified as operators would receive identification numbers which would be used when the contractors are cited for violations of the Act, standards or regulations. [FR 8/14/79]

In November, MSHA announced it had initiated a program of compliance assistance visits (CAV's) in the metal and nonmetal (non-coal) mining industries under which an inspector will point out violations of the Mine Act without penalties being assessed. The CAV's cover new mines not yet producing; seasonal, closed or abandoned mines prior to reopening; or new facilities or new installations of equipment in an operating mine. During a visit, the inspector will issue notices of violations to alert the operator to potentially hazardous conditions so that corrective action may be taken prior to the beginning of operations.

NIOSH issued a final rule, effective February 13, 1980, amending several of its existing regulations to include procedures for conducting health hazard evaluations requested by employers or employees in the mining industry and for conducting health research investigation in the mining industry. The amendments eliminate the need for separate regulations. [FR 1/14/80]

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, March 1980
ACL Doc 12731 · Page 27 of 58
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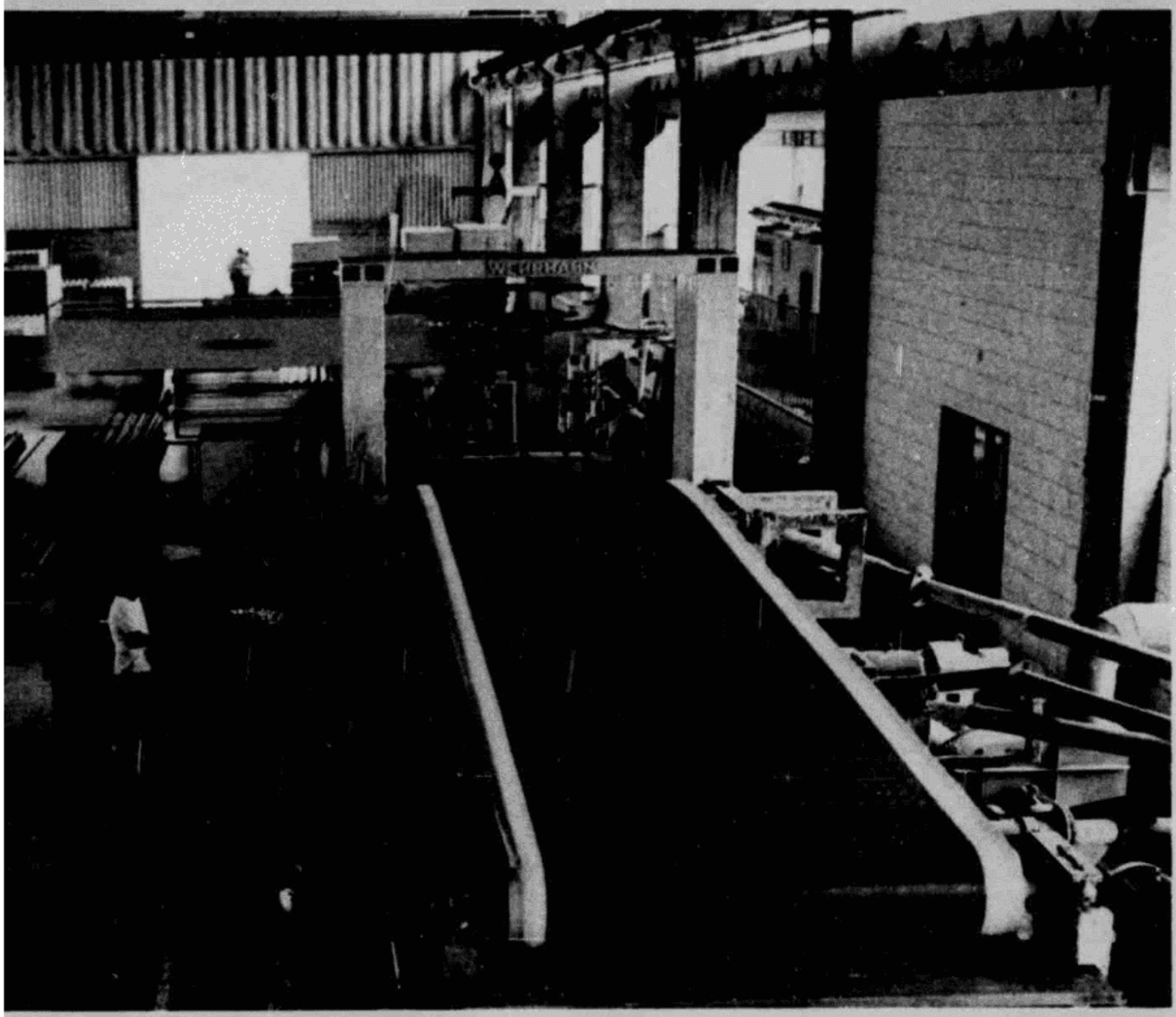


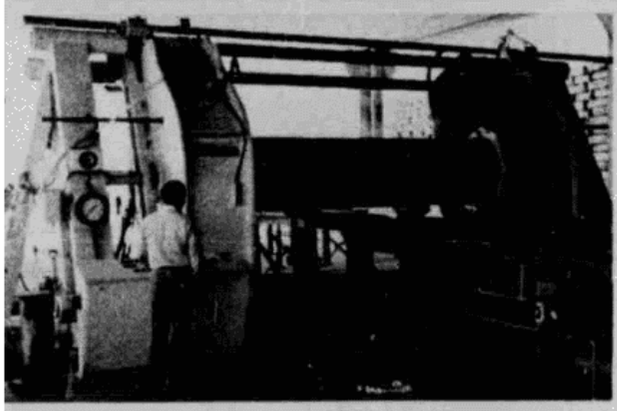
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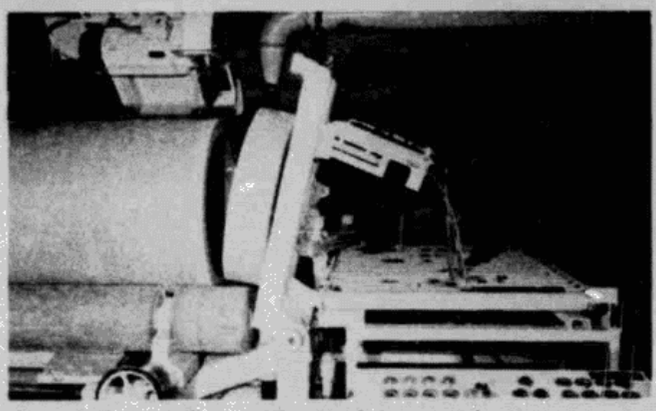
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BUREAU OF MINES

The development of synthetic mineral fibers with the strength of asbestos but with none of the health hazards is the eventual goal of a $54,000, one-year research contract recently awarded to the University of California by the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior. The research is designed to determine the possibility of making flexible mineral fibers suitable for use as an economical asbestos substitute in the reinforcement of cement products. The substitute fibers must be larger than asbestos fibers, to minimize forming respirable fragments, and have performance qualities comparable to asbestos. Findings from past studies indicate that some substitute fibers, such as sapphire whiskers, exceed the strength of asbestos fibers but are extremely expensive to produce. Some less expensive substitutes, such as glass fibers, tend to lose strength over time when placed in contact with cement.

ASBESTOS INGESTION

NIESH issued a status report February 15, 1980, on a series of studies on the effects of ingested asbestos. Test materials being used in the research include two samples of Chrysotile, single samples of Amosite and Crocidolite and a Tremolite material. *Hamster Studies*—Three asbestos materials are under study at the Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute, Chicago, Illinois. Following completion of the lifetime exposure phase of the experiments, "there was no indication of major differences in the mortality rate between the hamsters receiving the asbestos diet or the control diet." Following histopathologic examination of tissues from female hamsters, it was reported that a preliminary analysis of the female hamster data indicates that "no carcinogenic or co-carcinogenic effect was observed." The complete, final report is planned for issuance by January 1981. *Rat Studies*—Five test materials are under study at the Hazleton Laboratories, Vienna, Virginia. A subset of two studies includes neonatal as well as lifetime oral exposure to asbestos. The exposure portion of the studies has been in progress for 18-24 months and longevity in the rats has not been affected to date by exposure to the various types of fibers. Projected is 130 weeks of exposure to match the average lifespan of the rodents. The histopathologic phase will begin between July and November of this year and the workup, quality reviews and completion of a final report will take an additional 8-12 months.

THE SHIPYARD SITUATION

The story can best be told by excerpting from just a few of the thousands of reports which have appeared in newspapers across the United States. . . . Concern about the hazards of asbestos exposure at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Washington, has led to the formation of a special committee by the Bremerton Metal Trades Council. The goals are

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, March 1980
ACL Doc 12731 · Page 30 of 58
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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to educate workers about the hazards, to ensure that applicable state and federal regulations are followed and to seek stricter asbestos control measures from shipyard management. . . . More than 86% of the shipyard workers examined in a study on effects of working with asbestos show signs of lung damage, according to a study of employees at Bethlehem Steel's Key Highway yard in Baltimore, Maryland. Some of the workers surveyed were retired and all had been employed at the yard for at least 20 years. . . . The U.S. Navy is surveying 22,000 of its industrial buildings to locate and sample spray-applied insulation. The 18-month survey involves all types of buildings at some 200 Naval facilities. . . . The General Accounting Office said the Navy has decided not to try to remove all asbestos materials from older ships because it would cost about $2-billion. The Navy has made considerable effort to protect workers from asbestos, but safe work practices are not always followed. The report was based on a year-long study conducted at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard in California and the Norfolk Naval Shipyard in Virginia. . . . The U.S. Coast Guard is being urged to inspect all merchant marine ships for asbestos. According to the 47,000-member National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, the Coast Guard is aware of the health problems associated with asbestos but is foot-dragging on doing much about it. . . . The families of 50 submarine workers will receive more than $6-million in out-of-court settlements of their asbestos-related lawsuits. The suits charged that the workers either died of, or contracted, serious diseases from asbestos exposure at the Electric Boat (EB) shipyard in Groton, Connecticut. Nearly 190 shipyard workers at EB have sued various asbestos suppliers since 1975, charging the firms with negligence in failing to warn asbestos workers about the dangers of the substance. The suits seek a total of over $200-million in damages. . . . At Quincy, Massachusetts, up to 85% of 300 General Dynamics (GD) shipyard workers examined by doctors have abnormal chest X-rays. Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, head of the research team, said letters are being sent to those whose X-rays showed signs of asbestosis, a condition caused by asbestos scarring of the lungs. He said abnormal X-rays or tests indicating asbestos particles in the lungs do not necessarily indicate a fatal condition. . . . The Massachusetts Department of Health, this month, ordered a survey of death records in Quincy and Braintree to determine if asbestos escaping into the air from the GD shipyard has caused an unusually high incidence of cancer in the public.

To Be Continued . . .

The next issue will carry the second and final installment of this review of occupational health and safety issues as they relate to the asbestos industry. Items to be covered will be concerned with the transporting of asbestos, interagency and regulatory council matters, smoking, worker compensation, Reserve Mining, a newly-discovered means of filtering asbestos, and a State-by-State review. Also to be included is information on some of the regulatory activities in Canada, the United Kingdom and throughout the world.

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, March 1980
ACL Doc 12731 · Page 31 of 58
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12731/31

U.S. POLLUTION & CONTROL REPORTS

[ORDERS FOR THE FOLLOWING SHOULD BE PLACED WITH NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE, 5285 PORT ROYAL ROAD, SPRINGFIELD, VIRGINIA 22161; INCLUDE PAYMENT WITH ORDER, IN U.S. FUNDS.]

ASBESTOS AND SILICATE POLLUTION—Citations from the Engineering Index Data Base; December 1979; PB80-802903; $28.00.

ASBESTOS AND GASTRO-INTESTINAL CANCER: CELL CULTURE STUDIES—American Health Foundation; July 1979; PB-300 474/4WP; $6.00.

EXPOSURE TO ASBESTOS FROM DRINKING WATER IN THE UNITED STATES—Health Effects Research Laboratory; August 1979; PB-300 444/7WP; $8.00.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRANSPORTERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE—Moshman Associates, Inc.; May 1979; PB-299 745/OWP; $12.00.

IDENTIFICATION OF SELECTED SILICATE MINERALS AND THEIR ASBESTIFORM VARIETIES BY ELECTRON OPTICAL AND X-RAY TECHNIQUES—Environmental Sciences Research Laboratory; 1978; PB-299 406/9WP; $5.00.

AMBIENT WATER QUALITY CRITERIA: ASBESTOS—U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; 1978; PB-297 917/7WP; $11.00.

USPHS/NIOSH MEMBRANE FILTER METHOD FOR EVALUATING AIRBORNE ASBESTOS FIBERS—National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; February 1979; PB-297 731/2WP; $8.00.

ASBESTOS AND HEALTH: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION MATERIALS—National Cancer Institute; August 1978; PB-294 687/9WP; $7.00.

AN IMMUNOCHEMICAL ASSAY FOR ASBESTOS IN THE ENVIRONMENT, PHASE I; PRODUCTION OF ANTIBODY TOWARD ASBESTOS—IRT Corporation; April 1978; PB-294 224/1WP; $5.00.

ASBESTOS: AN INFORMATION RESOURCE—SRI International; May 1978; PB 293 736/5WP; $12.00.

REMOVAL OF ASBESTOS FIBERS FROM WATER—U.S. Department of the Interior; September 1978; PB-292 209; $5.00.

FATE OF INGESTED CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS FIBER IN THE NEWBORN BABOON—Illinois University; December 1978; PB-291 686/4WP; $6.00.

DEVELOPMENT OF A RAPID ANALYTICAL METHOD FOR DETERMINING ASBESTOS IN WATER—Battelle Columbus Laboratories; December 1978; PB-290 687/3WP; $8.00.

Asbestos Analysis and Characterization by Electron Microscopy.

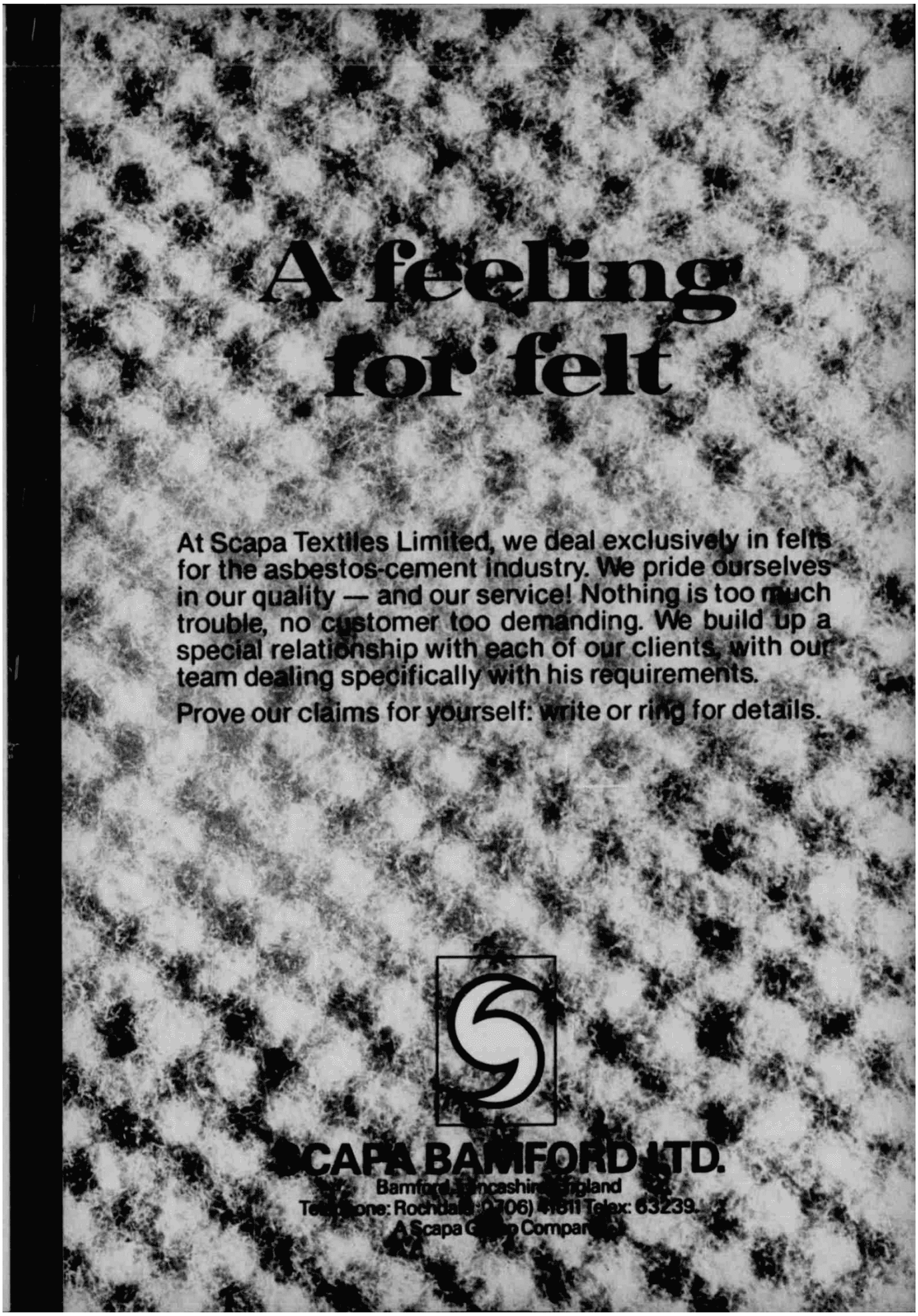
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PRODUCTION—IMPORTS—EXPORTS

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		NOVEMBER 1979	
Amosite, South Africa	s.tons	40	$ 23,744
Crocidolite, Canada	s.tons	50	28,110
South Africa	s.tons	464	277,117
Chrysotile Crudes	s.tons	..	..
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	610	400,773
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	39,525	8,256,722
Germany, Fed. Rep.	s.tons	..	3,951
Mexico	s.tons	4	694
South Africa	s.tons	192	119,016
Spain	s.tons	22	3,752
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	1,495	491,333
		42,402	$ 9,605,212
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lbs	904,070	$ 1,321,093
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lbs	679,230	171,748
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lbs	9,802,718	1,330,937
Other asbestos articles		..	401,618
			$ 3,225,396
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		**JANUARY-NOVEMBER 1979**	
Amosite, Canada	s.tons	81	$ 6,469
South Africa	s.tons	428	223,736
Crocidolite, Canada	s.tons	149	54,265
Namibia	s.tons	230	142,819
South Africa	s.tons	14,039	8,735,743
Switzerland	s.tons	173	107,114
Chrysotile Crudes, Canada	s.tons	152	27,691
Italy	s.tons	18	4,356
South Africa	s.tons	417	268,862
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	8,277	6,465,582
Chrysotile, Other, Australia	s.tons	40	4,377
Canada	s.tons	485,678	105,564,181
Germany, Fed. Rep.	s.tons	12	11,222
Mexico	s.tons	23	4,361
Norway	s.tons	22	6,249
Romania	s.tons	22	3,666
South Africa	s.tons	2,142	1,337,290
Spain	s.tons	22	3,752
United Kingdom	s.tons	22	3,763
Yemen	s.tons	22	8,397
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	11,120	3,070,831
Germany, Fed. Rep.	s.tons	12	30,808

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, March 1980
ACL Doc 12731 · Page 34 of 58
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A JET ENGINE CAN RUN HOT ENOUGH TO DISTORT THE COMPONENTS INSIDE IT.

Only one material has what it takes to shield other materials from heat that can distort, or even melt them.

Asbestos, whose low heat build-up and inability to catch fire, even at temperatures where steel melts, makes it indispensable to air travel.

It's used in the engines, in friction applications like brakes, as thermal insulation for the body of the aircraft.

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Represented by:
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Sveda-Kemi A/B, Bruksgatan 1, S-211 22 Malmo, Sweden.
(FOR SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK)
Becker & Haag, Esplanade 6, 2000 Hamburg 36, Germany.
(FOR GERMANY, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY)

U.S. IMPORTS—CONTINUED

India	s.tons	245	61,924
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
		523,498	$126,199,423

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lbs	8,863,371	$13,875,686
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lbs	20,827,689	3,303,308
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lbs	39,156,733	6,689,681
Other asbestos articles		..	5,550,980
			$ 29,419,655

January-November 1978: U.S. imports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 569,124 short tons, valued at $141,585,485; imports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $32,332,964.

CANADIAN FIBER SHIPMENTS

According to Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Primary Canadian Producers' shipments of asbestos (including tonnage for own use and concentrate shipped from Asbestos Hill) amounted to 152,525 metric tonnes in *December 1979* compared with 129,264 tonnes in the same month a year earlier. Cumulative total for the *Year 1979* is 1,509,153 tonnes vs. 1,421,808 tonnes in 1978. Breakdowns for 1979 and 1978 are as follows:

Origin and Grade (Metric Tonnes)	Year 1979	Year 1978
Quebec Plants		
Crudes 1 & 2 and Milled Group 3, spinning fibers	16,229	14,039
Milled Group 4, shingle fibers	407,921	368,668
Milled Group 5, paper fibers	160,113	148,802
Milled Group 6, stucco fibers	239,471	203,550
Milled Group 7, refuse	520,682	528,360
Milled Group 8, sand	..	17
	1,344,416	1,263,436
Newfoundland & British Columbia Plants	164,737	158,372
	1,509,153	1,421,808

WOODSREEF PRODUCTION

Chrysotile Corporation of Australia Pty. Ltd. produced 73,965 metric tonnes of asbestos in the *Year 1979* at its Woodsreef Asbestos Mine at Barraba, New South Wales. Total output since the complex began operating in *February 1972 through December 1979* amounted to 424,343.5 tonnes.

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, March 1980
ACL Doc 12731 · Page 36 of 58
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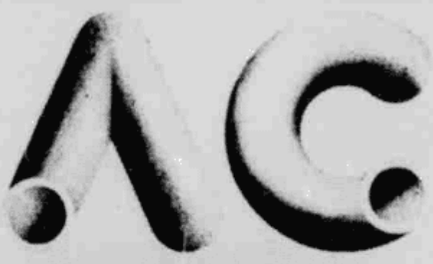
EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

		NOVEMBER 1979	
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Asbestos crudes, fibers & stucco	s.tons	3,258	$ 1,387,207
Asbestos sand & refuse	s.tons	1,592	521,155
		4,850	$ 1,908,362
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lbs	318,762	$ 480,512
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lbs	822,162	257,268
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lbs	2,818,424	788,427
Asbestos gaskets	Lbs	104,855	220,287
Asbestos packings & seals	Lbs	451,205	1,382,470
Asbestos insulation		..	279,213
Brake linings & disc brake pads		..	2,600,113
Clutch facings & linings		..	384,213
Other asbestos articles		..	2,039,807
			$ 8,432,310

		JANUARY-NOVEMBER 1979	
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Asbestos crudes, fibers & stucco	s.tons	31,375	$ 11,797,543
Asbestos sand & refuse	s.tons	10,833	3,407,427
		42,208	$ 15,204,970
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lbs	5,264,530	$ 6,101,904
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lbs	15,598,164	3,739,462
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lbs	34,330,375	12,053,907
Asbestos gaskets	Lbs	9,013,732	4,237,421
Asbestos packings & seals	Lbs	5,103,407	13,200,857
Asbestos insulation		..	4,141,381
Brake linings & disc brake pads		..	51,564,104
Clutch facings & linings		..	8,578,598
Other asbestos articles		..	21,239,153
			$124,856,787

January-November 1978: U.S. exports of unmanufactured asbestos reached 41,399 short tons, valued at $11,710,661; exports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $111,638,774.



CANALISATION UNDERGROUND TIEFBAU

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SALES REPRESENTATIVES

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Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin
Jensen-Souders Associates, Inc., Chicago

Michigan: Matteson-Ridolfi, Inc., Detroit

New England, New York
Northern New Jersey
D.H. Litter Company, Inc.
New York, N.Y., Ballardvale, Mass.

Ohio
Lawlor Distributors, Inc., Cleveland

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

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

Brazil: Cargill Agricola S.A.
Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro

Bolivia: Tennant S.A., La Paz

Canada (Ontario, Quebec)
St. Lawrence Chemical (Sales) Co. Ltd.
Rexdale, Ontario
Montreal, Quebec

Dominican Republic
A. Amanzio, Mexico City

Mexico
I.C.C. Mexicana S.A.
Mexico City

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

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

Venezuela
Connell Brothers Co., Ltd., Caracas

General agent for Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru and Venezuela is Amalgamet Canada Ltd., Toronto. We're also represented in Europe, Asia and Africa. For more information contact: Lac d'Amiante du Québec, Ltée, P.O. Box 608, Black Lake, Québec, Canada GON 1AO, (418) 423-4226. Cable: LAQBESTOS BLACK LAKE, Telex: 05-833586.

LAQ

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EXPORTS FROM CANADA

From: Statistics Canada:

NOVEMBER 1979

Short Tons

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	..	868	53,096	13,343
Eastern Europe	..	243	2,791	70
Middle East	..	101	1,270	36
Africa	..	..	1,600	566
Asia	..	115	10,651	13,524
Oceania	..	..	2,104	58
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	..	7,488	3,601
United States	..	528	5,622	32,917
	..	1,855	84,622	64,115

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *November 1979* was 150,592 short tons, valued at C$66,981,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	C$ 879,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	149,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	1,544,000
Other basic asbestos products	1,429,000
	C$ 4,001,000

JANUARY-NOVEMBER 1979

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	..	10,373	304,776	156,841
Eastern Europe	..	3,043	39,872	1,758
Middle East	..	219	17,261	1,197
Africa	..	7	10,539	3,098
Asia	..	4,336	125,839	121,644
Oceania	..	5	23,936	1,569
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	2,179	81,046	55,547
United States	22	7,081	104,909	407,556
	22	27,243	708,178	749,210

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *January-November 1979* was 1,484,653 short tons (1,346,849 metric tonnes), valued at C$601,024,000.

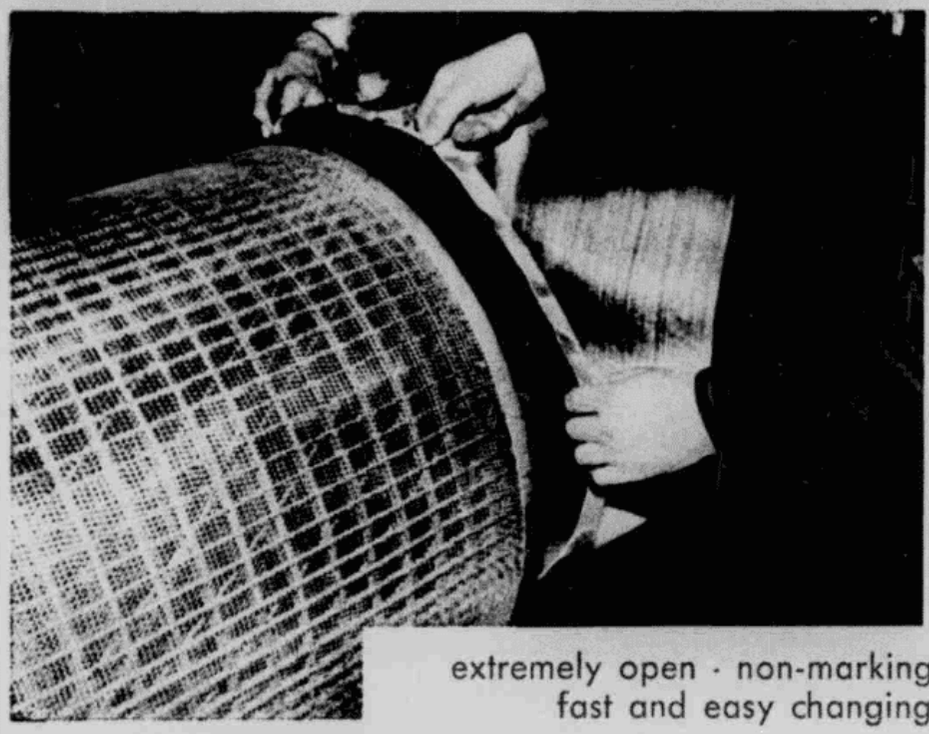
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	C$ 5,927,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	3,037,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	15,058,000
Other basic asbestos products	9,038,000
	C$33,060,000

January-November 1978: Canadian exports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 1,418,751 short tons (1,287,091 metric tonnes), valued at C$523,831,000; exports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at C$24,998,000.

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, March 1980
ACL Doc 12731 · Page 40 of 58
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CURRENT ASBESTOS PRICES

QUOTED FROM COMPANY PRICE LISTS

ASBESTOS CORPORATION

PER TON OF 2000 LBS., F.O.B. MINE

AS OF JANUARY 1, 1980

CANADIAN DOLLARS

Grades 3Z to 3F spinning fiber	$1125 to $1750
Grades 4T to 4A asbestos cement fiber	846 to 1102
Grades 5R to 5D paper fiber	530 to 626
Grade 6D paper and shingle fiber	380
Grades 7TS to 7D shorts	122 to 233

CASSIAR ASBESTOS

PER TON OF 2000 LBS., F.O.B. NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.

AS OF JANUARY 1, 1980

CANADIAN DOLLARS

AAA	nonferrous spinning fiber; Canadian Group 3	$2000
AA	nonferrous spinning fiber; Canadian Group 3	1600
A	nonferrous spinning fiber; Canadian Group 3	1150
AC	nonferrous spinning fiber; Canadian Group 3	1050
AK	asbestos cement fiber; Canadian Group 4	975
AS	asbestos cement fiber; Canadian Group 4	900
AX	asbestos cement fiber; Canadian Group 4	825
AY	asbestos cement fiber; Canadian Group 5	575
AZ	asbestos cement fiber; Canadian Group 6	375

Specialty grades AK100, AS100, AX100 and AY120 are increased an additional $25.00 per ton above list price of base grade.

VERMONT

PER TON OF 2000 LBS., F.O.B. MORRISVILLE, VERMONT

AS OF JANUARY 1, 1979

U.S. DOLLARS

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

CALIDRIA ASBESTOS

PER TON OF 2000 lbs., F.O.B. KING CITY, CALIFORNIA

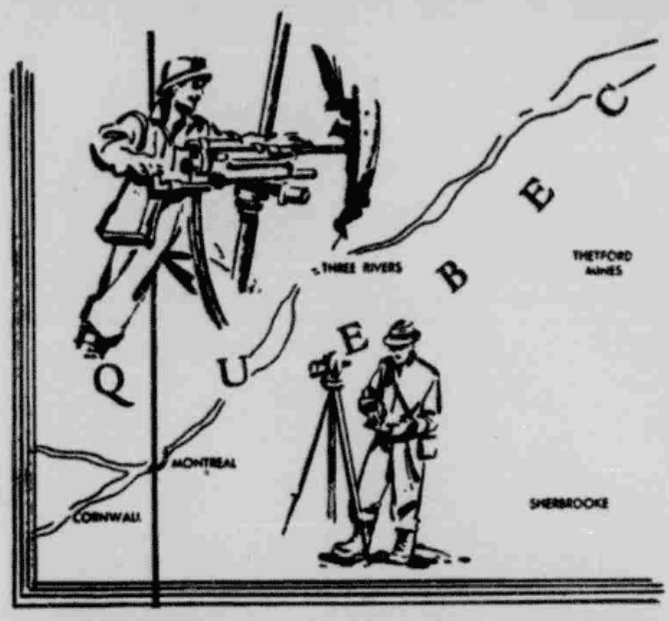
AS OF JANUARY 2, 1980

U.S. DOLLARS

SG-103	pellets in bags	vinyl-asbestos floor tile	$ 122
SG-104	pellets in bulk	vinyl-asbestos floor tile	106
SG-130	open fiber in bags	general	170
SG-200	pellets in bags	rubber tile	160
SG-210	open fiber in bags	general	220
HPP	pellets in bags	rubber reinforcement	204
HPO	open fiber in bags	asphalt	220
RG-110	open fiber in bags	roofing	240
RG-144	open fiber in bags	resin viscosity control	560
RG-244	open fiber in bags	resin viscosity control	2500

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, March 1980
ACL Doc 12731 · Page 42 of 58
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ASBESTOS PRICES—CONTINUED

CALAVERAS ASBESTOS — PER TON OF 2000 LBS., F.O.B. COPPEROPOLIS, CALIFORNIA

AS OF JANUARY 1, 1980 — U.S. DOLLARS

Grade 4T surface area 6000	$ 661
Grade 5R surface area 8000	434
Grade 6D surface area 8000	318
Grade 7R surface area 10000	115

ARIZONA — PER TON OF 2000 LBS., F.O.B. GLOBE, ARIZONA

AS OF JULY 1, 1976 — U.S. DOLLARS

No. 1 Crude (Soft)	$3000
No. 2 Crude (Soft)	1800
AAA	1300
Group No. 3 nonferrous filtering—plastic	$ 750— 840
Group No. 4 nonferrous filtering—plastic	750— 840
Group No. 7 white shorts	100— 200

BRAZIL — PER TON OF 2000 LBS., F.O.B. MINE

AS OF SEPTEMBER 1979 — BRAZILIAN CRUZEIRO $

Grades	4T	to 4Z asbestos cement fiber	$13015 to $14606
Grades	5K	to 5R asbestos cement fiber	8005 to 10957
Grade	6D	asbestos cement fiber	5850
Grade	7TF	asbestos cement shorts	2311
Grade	8S	shorts	1093

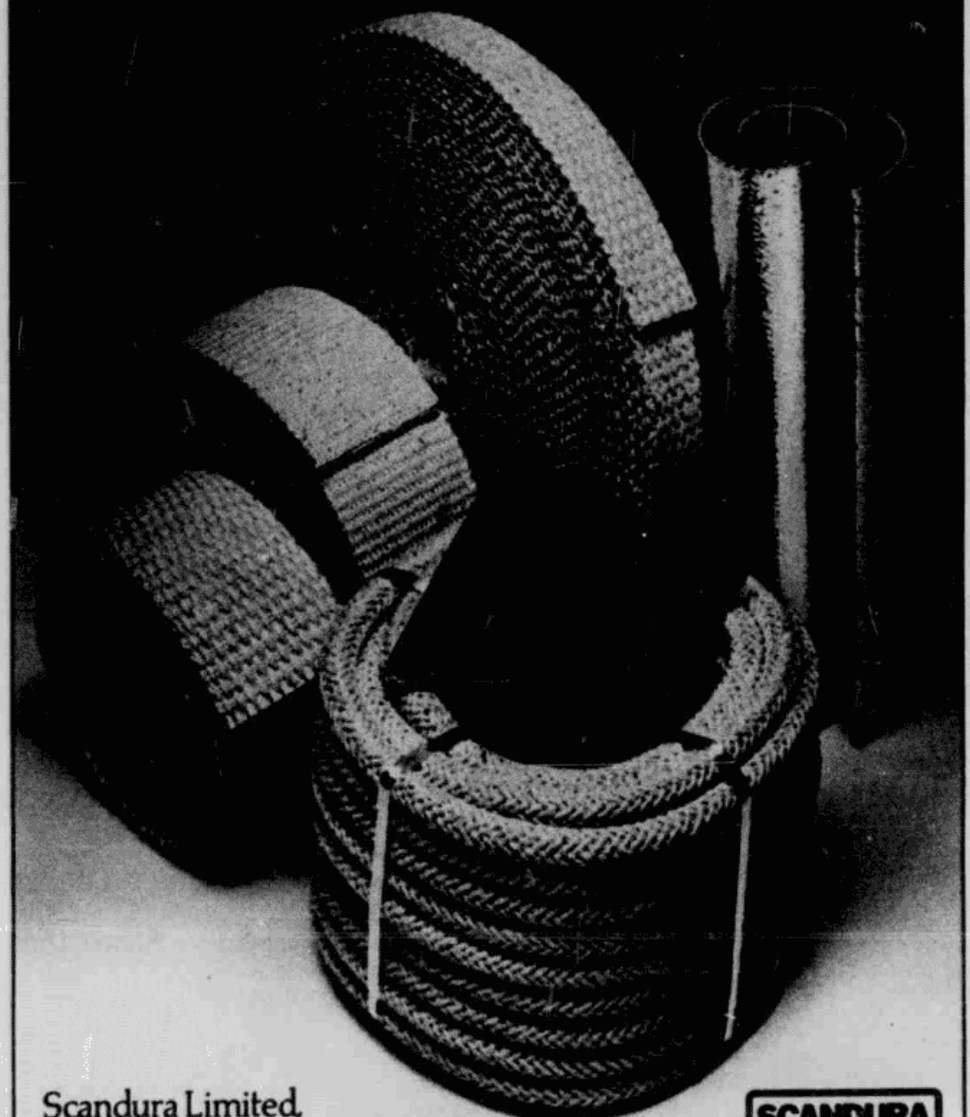
ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

CLOSE—FEBRUARY 19, 1980

Abitibi Asbestos	C$1.07
Advocate Mines	C$2.50
Armstrong Cork	15⅛
Armst. Cork (pfd 3.75)	35½
Asarco	50½
Asbestos Corporation	C$35.50
Bendix	51⅛
Bendix (pfd 3)	109
Carlisle	24⅞
Cassiar Asbestos	C$13.75
CertainTeed	13½
Charter Conso.	pence 183
Colt Industries	50
Colt Ind. (pfd 1.60)	40¼
Colt Ind. (pfd 4.25)	107
Conwest	C$8.50
GAF Corporation	10⅜
GAF (pfd 1.20)	13¾
Genstar	26¾
Gulf & Western	20½
G&W (pfd 2.50)	42
G&W (pfd 3.87)	99¼
G&W (pfd 5.75)	66¼
IC Industries	23
IC Ind. (pfd 3.50)	38
Johns-Manville	21½
J-M (pfd 5.40)	48¾
Kennecott Copper	40⅛
Lear Siegler	25⅝
Lear Siegler (pfd 2.25)	62¾
McAdam Mining	C$.86
National Gypsum	24⅜
Pathfinder	C$.50
Porter, H. K. (pfd 5.50)	80
Raybestos-Manhattan	20½
Rio Algom	C$37.25
Rio Algom (pfd 5.80)	C$65.50
Supradur	Bid $5.00; Asked $5.75
Union Carbide	43⅜
United Asbestos	C$6.25
Walter, Jim	27⅝
Walter, Jim (pfd 1)	9½
Walter, Jim (pfd 1.60)	29½
Woodsreef Minerals	C$.64

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, March 1980
ACL Doc 12731 · Page 44 of 58
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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to . . .

H. D. S. Hardie, Personnel & External Relations Director, Turner & Newall Ltd., Manchester, England, April 15.
Denis M. Kelleher, Marketing Manager, Asbestos Fiber Division, Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, Denver, Colorado, April 16.
Jean Marc Leblond, Manager-Marketing, Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, April 16.
Philip A. Meyer, Consultant, Nicolet Inc., Short Hills, New Jersey, April 16.
Adi K. Patell, Sales Administrator, Carey-Canadian Mines Ltd., East Broughton Station, Quebec, April 16.
G. A. Higham, Managing Director, Cape Industries Ltd., London, England, April 17.
Kerry A. Rickert, General Superintendent of Manufacturing, Cement Asbestos Products Company, Van Buren, Arkansas, April 18.
Robert A. Clifton, Physicist & Asbestos Specialist, Division of Nonmetallic Minerals, U.S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C., April 20.
Donald L. Davidson, Director of Marketing, Industrial Group, RM Industrial Products Company, North Charleston, South Carolina, April 21.
Neal B. Norris, Market Manager (Felt), Asbestos Fiber Division, Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, Denver, Colorado, April 21.
William T. Cavanaugh, Managing Director, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 24.
R. D. Armstrong, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Rio Algom Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, April 25.
Chrystopher J. A. Colbeck, Financial Director & Secretary, Cape Universal Claddings Ltd., Tolpits, Watford, England, April 25.
G. C. Clark, Joint Managing Director, Engineering Components Ltd., Slough, England, April 26.
W. A. Burgess, a Director & General Manager, Engineering Materials Division, TAC Construction Materials Ltd., Manchester, England, April 27.
Robert A. DeWitt, Vice President & Group Executive, Jim Walter Corporation, Tampa, Florida, April 27.
W. Jerry Rooney, Vice President of Marketing, Ambler Division, Nicolet Inc., Ambler, Pennsylvania, April 28.
Calvin M. Edwards, Manager of Manufacturing, Southern Textile Corporation, Charlotte, North Carolina, April 29.
Wayne Gallant, Vice President-Finance & Secretary-Treasurer, Atlas Turner Inc., Montreal, Quebec, April 30.
Edmond P. Bertheaud, a Corporate Vice President, Treasurer & a Director, Nicolet Inc., Ambler, Pennsylvania, May 3.
Guy G. Gabrielson, Jr., Chairman of the Board, Nicolet Inc., Ambler, Pennsylvania, May 4.
Hans Thoeni, Chairman, Everite Group of Companies, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa, May 4.
J. Randall Plummer, Vice President, Pars Manufacturing Company, Ambler, Pennsylvania, May 6.
Dr. James T. Trainor, Director-Research & Development, Raybestos Friction Materials Company, Trumbull, Connecticut, May 7.
R. J. Lambson, Managing Director, Everite Group of Companies, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa, May 10.

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, March 1980
ACL Doc 12731 · Page 46 of 58
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C. R. Elliott, a Director, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Bowmanville, Ontario, May 11.
H. A. Hudson, a Director, James Hardie Industries Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, May 11.
P. N. Stockton, Joint Managing Director, Engineering Components Ltd., Slough, England, May 11.
Robert J. Muth, Esq., a Vice President, Asarco Inc., New York City, May 13.
G. J. Leathley, General Mine Superintendent, Cassiar Mine, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Cassiar, British Columbia, May 13.

RETIRED, BUT NOT IDLE

GEORGE D'OLIER
RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

George D'Olier will retire from Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., April 1, 1980. He joined the company in 1933. During his 47 years of service, his engineering expertise was utilized to the fullest. Most of his career was spent heading the gasket department at the R/M plant at Stratford, Connecticut. He then was transferred to the Detroit, Michigan, area, where he used his engineering capabilities to effectively meet the friction material needs of many major automotive manufacturers. At retirement, Mr. D'Olier was Director of Engineering, Raybestos International, working out of corporate headquarters at Trumbull, Connecticut, but travelling extensively.

NOEL W. HENDRY
JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

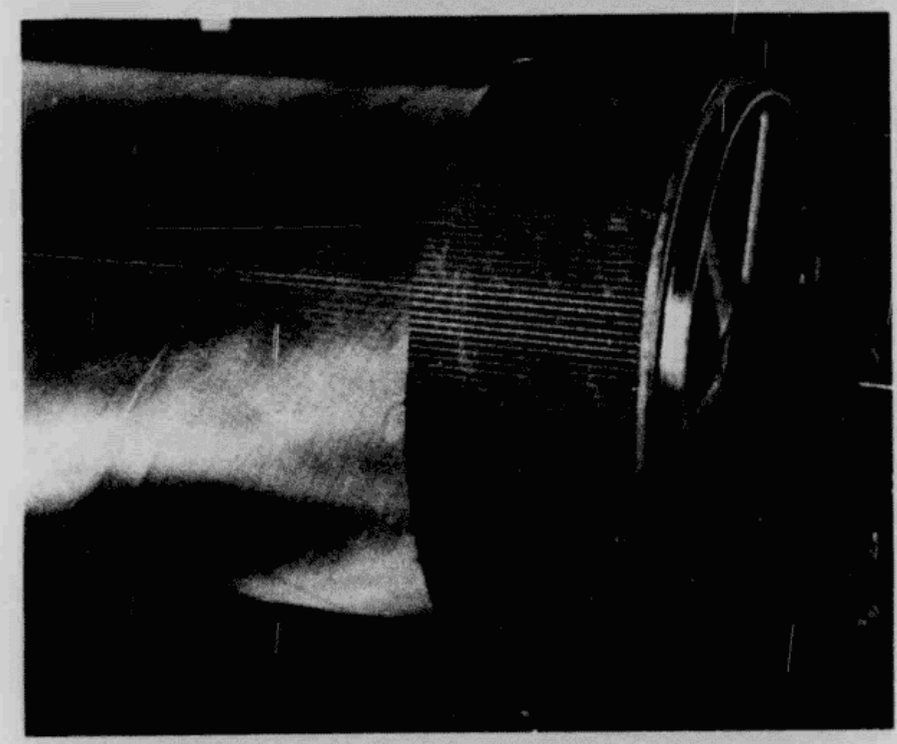
Noel W. Hendry retired February 1, 1980, from Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, after 30 years of service to the company and to the Asbestos Industry.

His career commenced with Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. (now Johns-Manville Canada, Inc.) at the Jeffrey Mine, Asbestos, Quebec, where he was responsible for engineering geology. He later was active in the exploration and development of the Munro Mine, near Matheson, Ontario. Subsequently, Mr. Hendry was appointed Exploration Manager, responsible for the worldwide exploration for asbestos; became Sales and Merchandise Manager, Asbestos Fiber Division, in 1958, and was named General Manager, Mining Division, in 1976, with responsibility for the production of diatomite, perlite and talc. In 1977, the production and marketing groups were combined under the Filtration and Minerals Division, at which time he was appointed General Manager of the Division.

Mr. Hendry served as a Director of the Asbestos Information Association/North America and was active for several years in the field of asbestos-and-health, from the asbestos user's standpoint. He is considered an authority on asbestos occurrences around the world and on the use of asbestos in industry.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

A/C PIPE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION—8th Annual Meeting and Industry Conference; theme—New Directions . . . In An Era of Limitations; Hamilton, Bermuda, *April 13-16.*

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

MONITORING AND COUNTING OF ASBESTOS FIBERS—Seminar of McCrone Research Institute Ltd., London, England, *April 16.*

ENGINEERING IN THE EIGHTIES—1980 Conference of The Institution of Engineers—Australia; Adelaide, South Australia, *April 14-18.*

DEVELOPMENT OF DESIGN CRITERIA FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT PROCESSES—Seminar of Vanderbilt University; Nashville, Tennessee, *April 14-18.*

WASTE-TO-ENERGY TECHNOLOGY UPDATE—1980 Conference of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Cincinnati, Ohio, *April 15-16.*

ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS—Presented by Government Institutes; Introductory Course—*April 17-18* in St. Louis, Missouri; Masters' Seminar—*May 15-16* in Washington, D.C.

PRODUCT LIABILITY UPDATE 1980—Seminars presented by the Practising Law Institute: *April 18-19* in New York City; *May 16-17* in New Orleans, Louisiana; *June 13-14* in San Francisco, California.

NATIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION—Conference sponsored by Engineering Foundation; Pacific Grove, California, *April 20-25.*

BIO-ENERGY '80—World Congress and Exposition sponsored by several U.S. Government, industry and international organizations; Atlanta, Georgia, *April 21-24.*

FIRE, SECURITY AND SAFETY—International Exhibition and Conference; Olympia, London, England, *April 21-25.*

REMOTE SENSING OF ENVIRONMENT—14th International Symposium organized by the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan and the Instituto Geografico Nacional; San Jose, Costa Rica, *April 23-30.*

ANALYTICA 80—7th International Exhibition of Biochemical and Instrumental Analysis with European Conference; Munchen, Germany, *April 29-May 2.*

MODELING AND SIMULATION—11th Annual Pittsburgh Conference; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, *April 30-May 2.*

TECH-TRANSFAIR '80—International Fair for Technology Transfer; includes International Conference on Management of Technology Exchange and Basic Licensing Courses; Utrecht, The Netherlands, *May 13-16.*

PNEUMATIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPONENTS AND INSTRUMENTS IN AUTOMATIC CONTROL—IFAC Symposium; Warsaw, Poland, *May 20-23.*

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.*

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES—Joint Meeting of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, the Society of Mining Engineers of AIME and the Metallurgical Society of AIME; London, England, *May 27-30.*

INDUSTRIAL MINERALS—4th International Congress sponsored by "Industrial Minerals" journal; Atlanta, Georgia, *May 28-30.*

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY OF POLLUTANTS—10th Annual Symposium; Dortmund, Germany, *May 28-30.*

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, March 1980
ACL Doc 12731 · Page 50 of 58
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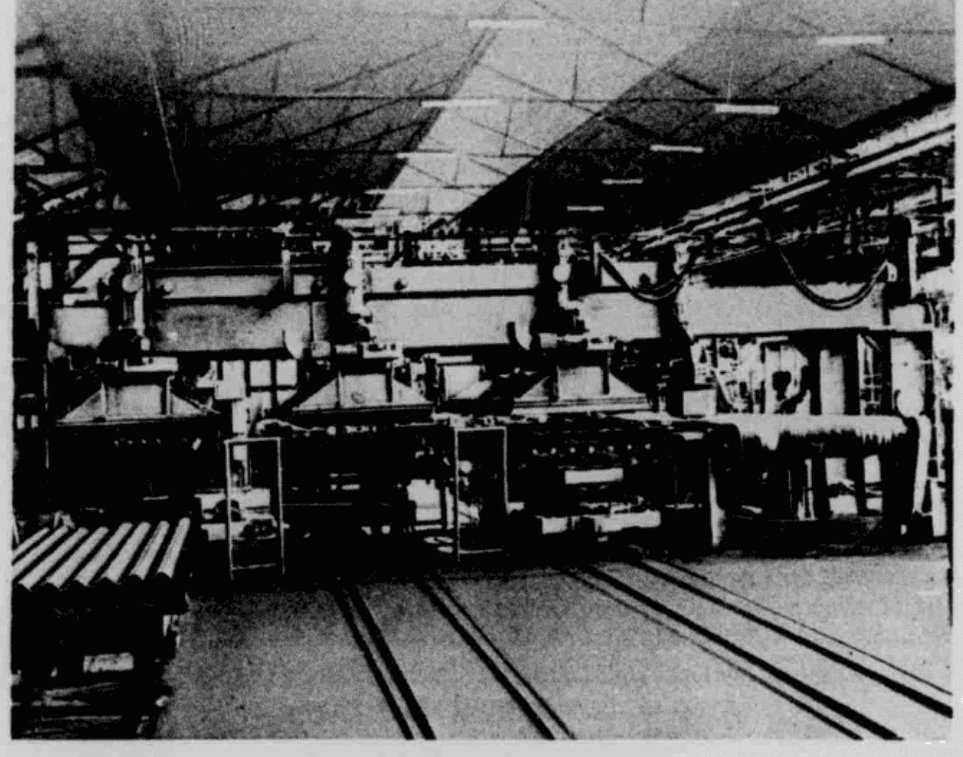
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Remember When?

(FEBRUARY 1930 ASBESTOS)

Statistics published in this issue showed that, for the year 1929, Canada had exported 143,725 tons of asbestos fiber, valued at $10,127,208, and 148,305 tons of sand and waste, valued at $2,507,474.

Turner & Newall Ltd. was reported to have acquired the Havelock Asbestos Mines in Swaziland for £250,000. Havelock was to be included in the holdings of New Amianthus Asbestos Company Ltd., avoiding the necessity of forming a new company.

R. J. Stokes was elected President of Southern Asbestos Company, succeeding C. H. Carlough who had resigned. Mr. Stokes was an officer of the Thermoid Company which had recently merged with Southern. George S. Fabel was appointed General Manager of Southern.

Asbestos Corporation Ltd. put electric shovels into operation at its King and Beaver Mines in an endeavor to improve the rate of rock production during the winter months.

At the annual general meeting of its shareholders, Turner & Newall Ltd. elected Samuel Turner as Chairman (succeeding F. S. Newall) and H. Rupert Turner as Vice Chairman.

(MARCH 1930 ASBESTOS)

New Advertiser: Raw Asbestos Distributors Ltd., London, England
(Formerly: The Asbestos & Electrical Fittings Co. Ltd.)

The Vermont Asbestos Corporation, after just over one year of operation, reported considerable progress in bringing its asbestos deposit, near Hyde Park, Vermont, into production. Many improvements had been made to both mining and milling facilities and the company was prepared to actively compete in the open market as a supplier of clean, properly graded fiber.

Grant V. Wilson, former Vice President of Sall Mountain Company, announced the formation of Grant Wilson, Inc., to render consulting engineering services to architects, engineers and industries in connection with their insulation requirements. The company intended to offer no materials for sale but would engage in writing specifications for insulation in all types of plants using heat for power and process purposes.

Johns-Manville Corporation announced it would discontinue manufacture of asbestos shingles at its plant at Nashua, New Hampshire. All shingle-making equipment was being transferred to the plant at Manville, New Jersey, and the Nashua plant was to begin production of the newly-developed asbestos wall tile and asbestos wallboard.

—WELCOME NEW ADVERTISER—

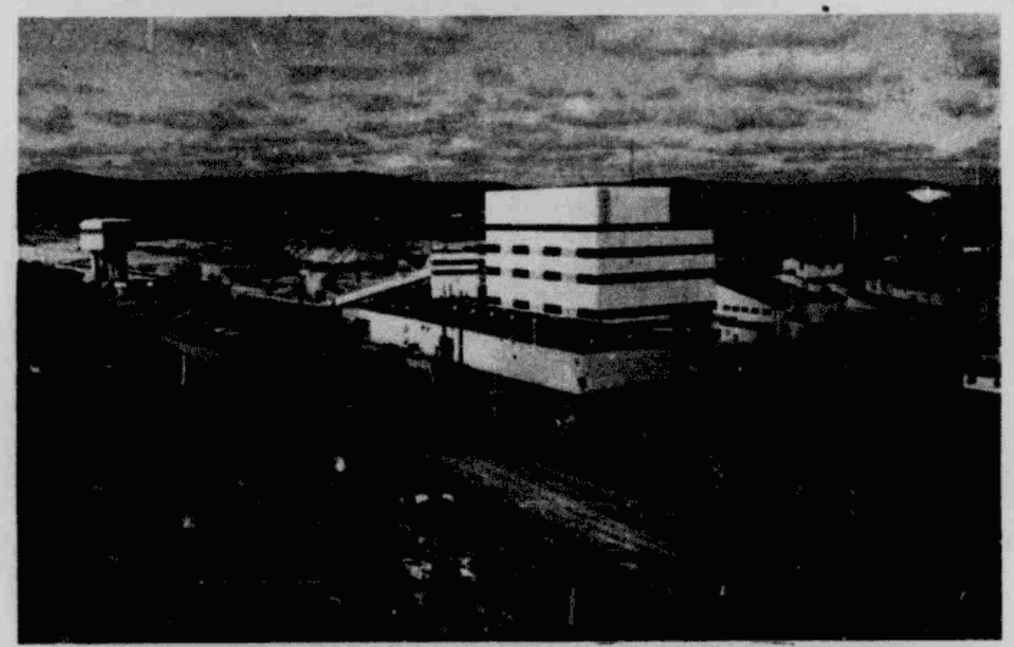
SIEBFABRIK UNTERHAUSEN ARTHUR MAURER

Lichtenstein, Germany (see page 47)

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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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New Subscription Rates:

Please note that new subscription rates for ASBESTOS as of May 15, 1980, will be:

United States—$7.00 per year;

All Other Countries—$8.00 per year;

Single Copies—$1.50.

Advance payment required in U.S. Funds on a U.S. Bank.

See overleaf for important facts about ASBESTOS—the monthly trade journal devoted to the International Asbestos Industry.

ASBESTOS

THE MONTHLY TRADE JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL ASBESTOS INDUSTRY

Geared toward management and top-level supervisory personnel, ASBESTOS is a must if you need facts about:

- Asbestos mining, processing, manufacturing and research;
- Fiber price ranges and asbestos production, import and export statistics;
- Product information and materials handling techniques;
- Patents and vital literature;
- Developments in the field of occupational and industrial health and safety as it pertains to the business of asbestos.

For subscription and advertising data, contact:

ASBESTOS—THE MAGAZINE
131 North York Road (P. O. Box 471)
Willow Grove, Pennsylvania 19090



When our asbestos is used in the manufacture of architectural building panels, it becomes "locked in." So our customers can keep on using it.

The addition of asbestos to cement products contributes to their overall strength, durability, fire resistance, and dimensional stability, and imparts flexural properties much greater than those found in unreinforced concrete. In these asbestos-cement architectural building panels and in an extensive range of other finished products containing asbestos, the asbestos is "locked in" with rubber, cement, asphalt, 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

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

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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You see, Carey Canadian has been mining the rich fibrous Chrysotile Asbestos of Quebec since 1918. We mill and refine the ore into over 30 grades to be used in thousands of products, including paint, brake linings, acetylene cylinders and water pipes. The list is endless... and it seems that our reserves are endless, too, with proven resources for at least 50 more years. Give your Carey Canadian man a call today.

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