ASBESTOS

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

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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*.

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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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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.

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

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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.

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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.

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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.

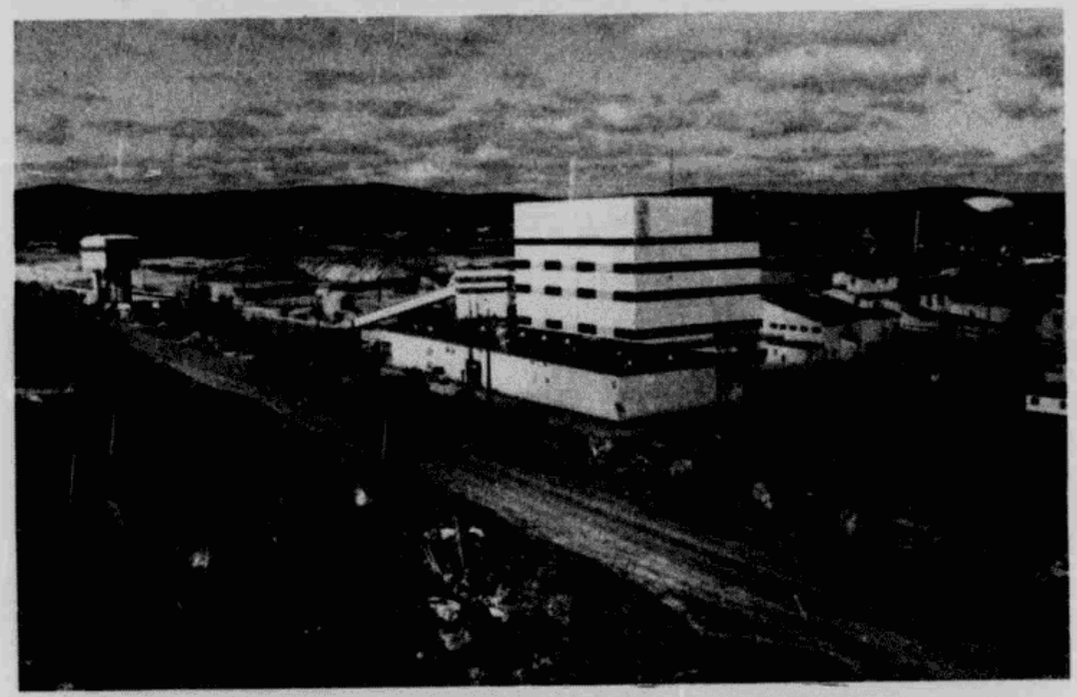
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ASBESTOS

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

While individuals and businesses were still trying to assess the effects of the Administration's latest anti-inflation policies on their financial futures, what remains of the "free" market started giving off unmistakable signals of a recession just beginning.

For the first time in many months, consumer spending has begun to contract appreciably. Since it is too early for the suggested credit controls to have taken effect, the drop can only be attributed to the fact that the consumer is running out of spendable funds. First quarter real wages and salaries decreased at an annual rate of 2.5% and the resultant belt-tightening is being reflected in falling retail sales.

At the same time, the continuing rise in interest rates has literally killed the market for housing in the low and medium price ranges—housing starts in February were the lowest since late 1975—and automobile sales continued to slump in the face of higher prices and sharply increasing finance charges. Rising motor fuel prices and the prospect of further increases in the near future are obviously affecting people's judgments as to what type car, if any, should be bought at this time.

Financial markets suffered a rude shock in late March when a sharp drop in the price of silver triggered calls for margin from the largest and most publicized holders of silver and future contracts for the metal. The stock market reacted with a precipitous one-day drop on very heavy volume. However, most of the loss was recovered on the same day and, since then, stock prices have shown a slight bias toward the upside. The silver episode was followed by sell-offs in other commodities and gold retreated to below $500 an ounce but has subsequently recovered to the $500-plus level. Hopefully, these developments will result in reducing speculative fever in the commodities markets and, at the same time, presage a turn for the better in the inflation picture.

Congress finally agreed on legislation to tax the "windfall" profits accruing to the oil companies as a result of deregulation of crude oil prices and the President has signed the bill which represents the largest single tax ever enacted into law in the United States. It remains to be seen just how much revenue the new tax will yield since some students of the industry opine that the "windfall" will be much smaller than the Administration anticipates.

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When Mr. Carter unveiled his plans for a balanced budget for the fiscal year beginning this October, it seems the members of Congress couldn't wait to jump on the bandwagon of fiscal responsibility and many proposed even greater spending cuts than the President had requested. However, when the original enthusiasm wore off, many legislators reverted to their more normal pattern of favoring cuts everywhere except in their own pet programs and the usual negotiations are now underway. While the Administration and Congress would have us believe the balanced budget will be achieved primarily by cutting spending, the fact is that approximately $16-billion in projected income will result from tax *increases.* The Office of Management and Budget expects government receipts will reach a record 22.4% of gross national product in fiscal 1981, a substantial increase over this year's 20.8%. We seem not to have learned how the heavy and growing burden of taxation continues to interfere with our twin goals of high employment and low inflation.

Regardless of the President's newest proposals for fighting inflation, it is generally felt their effect will be more cosmetic than substantive and we can, at best, look for some moderation in the inflation spiral some months from now. Meanwhile, restrictive monetary and fiscal policy is seen presaging a much longer and more severe recession than was previously envisioned. Whether, in an election year, either the President or Congress will have the fortitude to sustain the latest efforts to combat inflation in the face of rising unemployment and falling incomes remains to be seen.

ASBESTOS FIBER

According to unofficial figures, Canadian shipments of asbestos for the year 1979 were 1,555,396 short tons versus 1,507,945 tons for 1978—a gain of 3% over the previous year.

Demand for Group 7 in the U.S. market has been firming, probably the result of inventory hedging due to the fact that most of the Quebec asbestos producers are now operating without labor contracts.

Demand for friction material grades in the U.S. market continues soft.

Demand from international markets remains steady, particularly for asbestos cement grades. This trend should continue through 1980.

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INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY REVIEW—1979

PART IV-A: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Second and final installment of review of occupational health and safety issues as they relate to the international asbestos industry. The first installment was published in the March 1980 issue of ASBESTOS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

A revision to Amendment 173-123 regarding the *transporting of asbestos* was published in the Federal Register of March 29, 1979, by the Materials Transportation Bureau, U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). The revision allows shipments of asbestos when packaged in bags or other non-rigid packages to be transported in closed freight containers, motor vehicles or rail cars when loaded by the consignor and unloaded by the consignee—or in bags and other non-rigid packagings which are dust and sift proof and palletized and unitized. Unitized loads in slings need not be palletized during transportation by vessel. Additional revisions were published August 16, 1979, to permit, under certain conditions, the carriage of asbestos by private carrier.

INTERAGENCY REGULATION

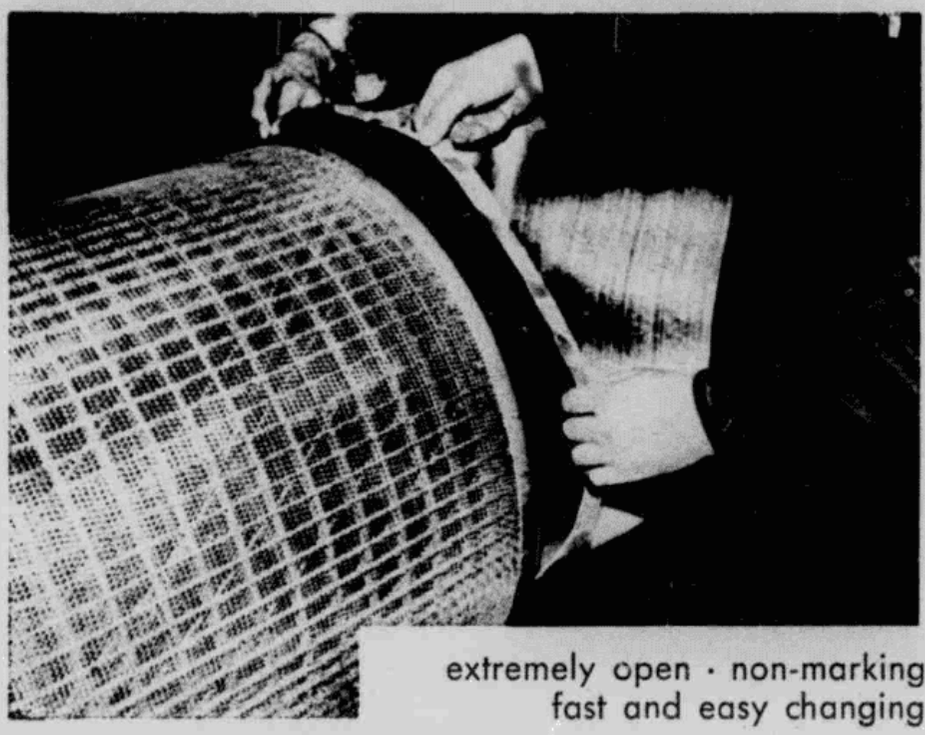
By notice in the Federal Register of July 6, 1979, a report entitled *Scientific Bases for Identification of Potential Carcinogens and Estimation of Risks* was published by the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group (IRLG). The report describes the basis for making qualitative evaluation of whether a particular substance presents a carcinogenic hazard and how the results of epidemiological studies and animal bioassays, along with other data, are used in making that evaluation. Comments were submitted by the Asbestos Information Association/North America (AIA/NA) which emphasized that the report does not provide guidelines to aid researchers in deciding when the power of the test is sufficient to reasonably justify a *negative* conclusion while such guidelines for *positive* evidence are prescribed. IRLG represents the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), the Food and Drug Administration and the Food Safety and Quality Service (Department of Agriculture).

REGULATORY COUNCIL

The Regulatory Council published its *Statement on Regulation of Chemical Carcinogens* in the Federal Register of October 17, 1979. Much of the scientific basis for the policy is the same as the afore-mentioned cancer risk analysis issued by IRLG, not surprising since several of the same agencies are members of both groups. AIA/NA submitted a re-

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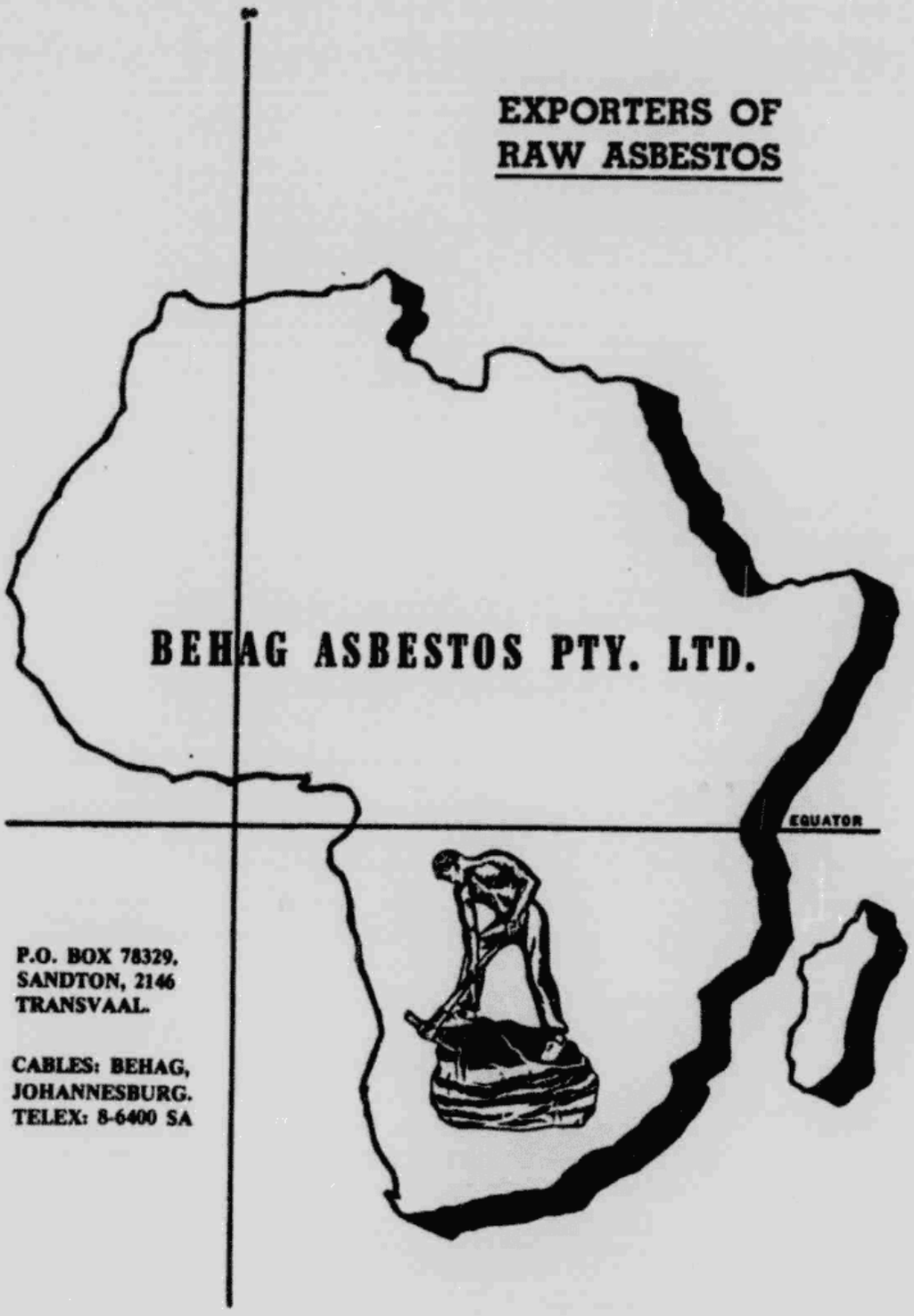
sponse to the statement which included a copy of the remarks previously forwarded to IRLG and an endorsement of comments submitted by the American Industrial Health Council. The statement of the Regulatory Council is expected to have an important impact on the development of regulatory policies within the federal government, says AIA/NA.

SMOKING & ASBESTOS DON'T MIX

There is increasing evidence of adverse health effects due to the combined actions of tobacco use and exposure to chemical and physical agents in the workplace, including asbestos. Well-documented evidence indicates that smokers exposed to excessive amounts of asbestos have 92 times the risk of developing lung cancer as other smokers. . . . The *National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health* recommends that the use of and/or carrying of tobacco products into the workplace be curtailed in situations where employees may be exposed to substances which can interact with tobacco products and that the curtailment be accompanied by simultaneous control of worker exposure to suspect physical and chemical agents. . . . *John A. McKinney,* Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Johns-Manville Corporation, says that asbestos-based products are not direct causes of cancer. Speaking before the Colorado Chapter of the Public Relations Society of America, he stated that cigarette smoking is the real villain in lung cancer. If it were not for cigarette smoking, said Mr. McKinney, lung cancer would not be a significant occupational problem among asbestos workers, a crucial fact which continues to be largely ignored by the media and the government. . . . *Johns-Manville* announced it will begin a modified "no-smoking" program at its corporate headquarters at Denver, Colorado. Although the buildings house only administrative offices, many employees working there have been exposed to asbestos dust during past years of employment. Under the program, J-M will prohibit smoking in elevators, rest-rooms, conference rooms and other areas and will offer a program to help smokers "kick the habit". . . . Smoking is no longer permitted within the head office of *Atlas Turner Inc.,* Montreal, Quebec, unless at an employee's own desk. In addition, the company is offering six-hour courses during the day to help workers to stop smoking. At mid-year 1979, of the 85 smokers who were willing to try the course, 42 had definitely quit smoking and 24 had cut down. . . . Starting February 1980, the *International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers* and the *American Cancer Society* (ACS) have organized a cooperative effort to alert cigarette smokers to the dangers of their habit and to the potential health benefits of quitting—and to directly help those who are serious about giving up smoking. Early in 1979, a unique demonstration project was carried out in five of the union's mid-Atlantic locals. After receiving an ACS briefing and special support materials, designated Quit Guides went about their work contacting the member smokers and providing encouragement and

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assistance as needed. The pilot project was announced a great success—about 15% of the smokers had succeeded in stopping within the year and many other smokers were able to either cut down or switch to brands of cigarettes with less tar and nicotine.

WORKER COMPENSATION

Of special interest are the following excerpts from the 1978 Annual Report of *Johns-Manville.* "Attention today should not be on assessing blame, but on how those suffering from asbestos-related diseases can be properly and fairly compensated. This is why we, as a company, are encouraging legislation which would establish uniform, equitable and comprehensive means of providing compensation for asbestos-related occupational disease. . . . It appears that our legal system is more concerned with finding a fault for every undesired happening than with providing fair and reasonable compensation for the consequences of such happenings" . . . The *U.S. House Education and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Standards* held hearings through 1979 on the subject of worker compensation for asbestos-related disease. Mr. McKinney, Chairman of J-M, testified in response to allegations of an industry cover-up by reviewing "what was known when" and saying that the greatest criticism he had of the material presented at the hearings was the failure to mention the U.S. government's role with respect to asbestos and health. He denied that the asbestos companies knew as early as the 1930's that workers inhaling asbestos dust might be more susceptible to lung cancer. . . . The *U.S. Department of Labor* has awarded a grant to Irving J. Selikoff, M.D., of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City, to fully investigate the shortcomings of the 50 state workmen's compensation plans. . . . In spite of conclusive evidence that state laws are inadequate, legislatures continue to put reform at the bottom of their priority list, an AFL-CIO spokesman said recently [The Asbestos Worker]. . . . A publication entitled *Analysis of Workers' Compensation Laws* is available from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce which details a breakdown of state benefits, coverage and administration and gives information on job injury compensation laws in all 50 states. Some significant findings of the analysis include: (1) nearly 160 new laws were enacted by state legislatures in 1978; (2) in 48 of the jurisdictions analyzed, benefits for work-related injuries were increased and 42 states now provide automatic annual adjustments of benefits; (3) in 43 states, an injured worker's maximum weekly benefits now equal or exceed two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage in cases of temporary total disability—and 26 of these states pay a maximum benefit of 100% or more of the state's average weekly wage; (4) all jurisdictions now provide unlimited medical care.

RESERVE MINING SAGA ENDS

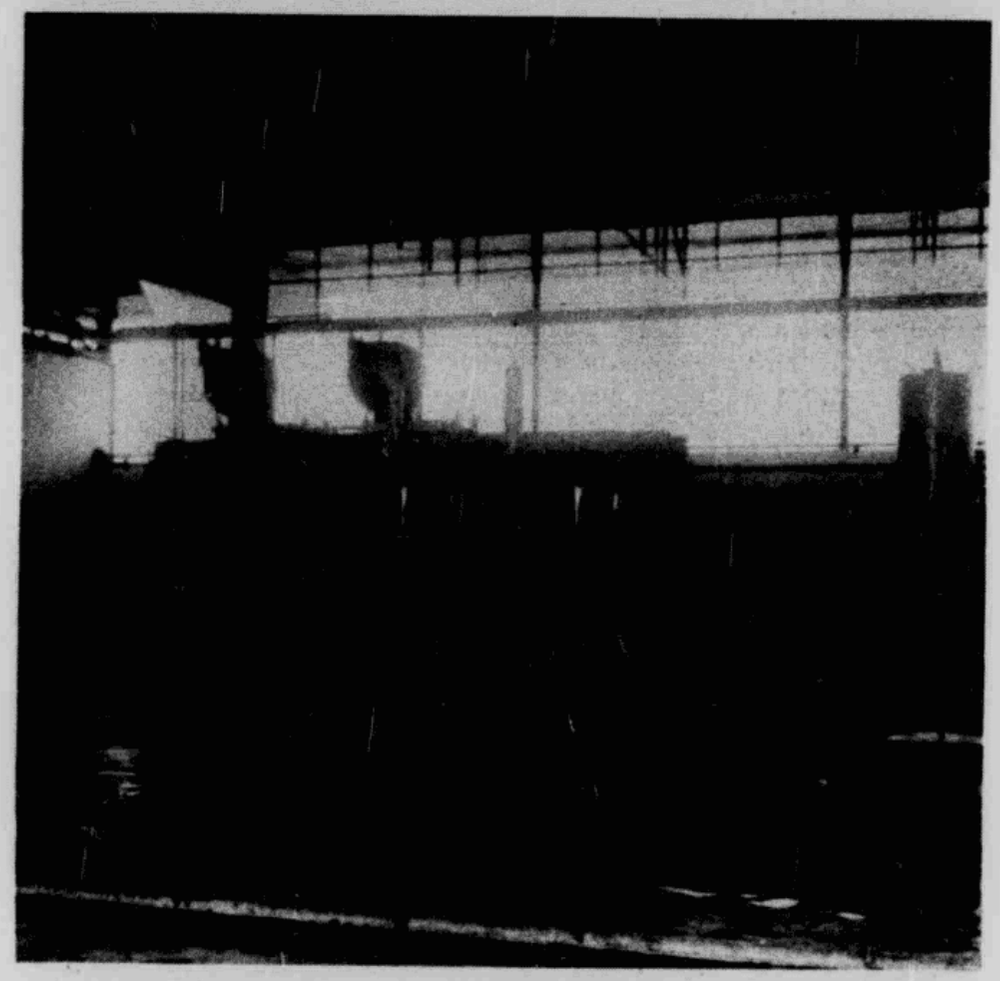
On March 15, 1980, *Reserve Mining Company*, Duluth, Minnesota, began the last stage of its court-ordered project to cease discharging

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Automatic INJECTION Plants

taconite waste into Lake Superior. Since 1955 the company's plant at Silver Bay has discharged 67,000 tons of waste per day into the lake. Production of taconite pellets has stopped at the plant while workers finish a system in which the wastes will be discharged into the Milepost 7 on-land disposal site, three miles inland. Company officials estimate the project, when completed, will have cost about $370-million. The federal courts determined the wastes contain "harmful asbestos-like fibers." Reserve is also under court order to cease emitting tiny fibers into the air from its ore-processing plant.

FILTERING VIA WATER PLANTS?

Scientists at *Ohio State University* believe they have found a way to use water plants to remove asbestos fibers from municipal water supplies. Microbiologists at the university have reported that the discovery is possibly a less-expensive, more-efficient alternative to costly filtration operations. Having discovered that tomato roots growing in an asbestos-laden solution absorbed the fibers, the research team substituted elodea and bullrush plants of the kind used to purify aquariums and found they also absorbed asbestos. If the right plant is found, it would then be necessary to develop a new strain of "asbestos-eating plants." Existing plants do not function as filters in cold weather.

STATE-BY-STATE

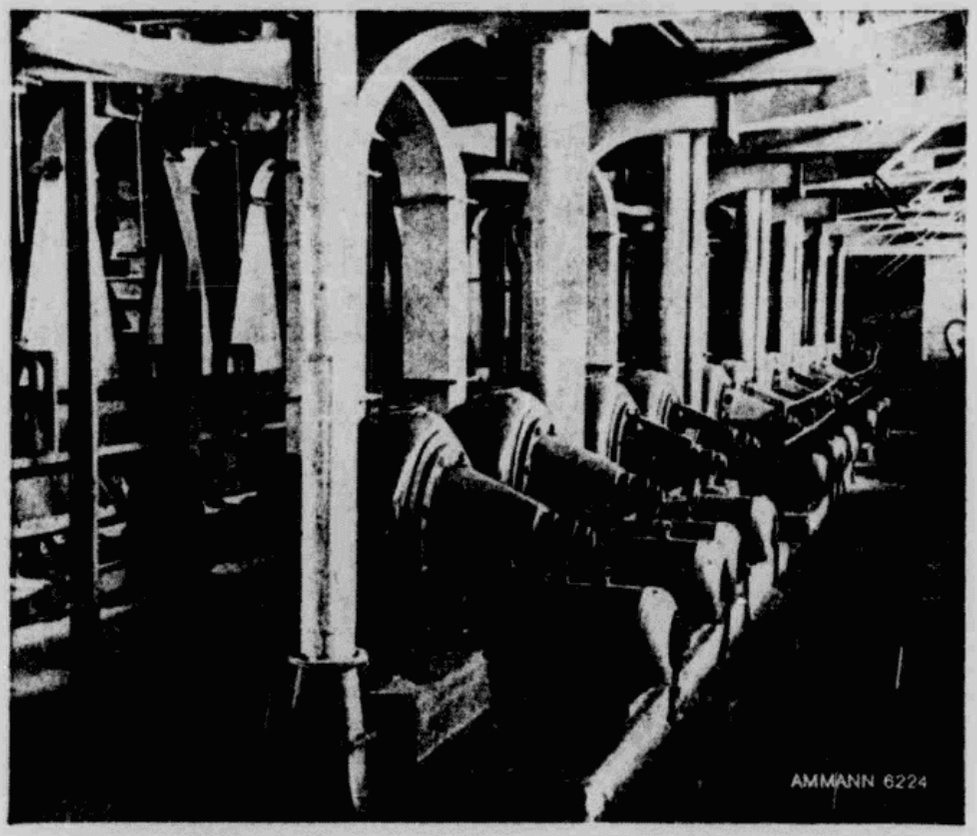
Arizona—State health officials announced results of testing of soil near four abandoned asbestos mills and one currently in operation. Sampling done in October showed that asbestos content in the soil ranged from 40% to 60%. Of particular concern is a mobile home subdivision in Globe where part of a tailings pile had been graded into the home sites. Studies are continuing to determine the extent of contamination and exposure. Meanwhile, owners of the facilities have been directed to demolish the buildings and bury the waste piles. Most of the families residing in the mobile home area have relocated until the work is completed. The abandoned property was operated by *Metate Asbestos Corporation.* The mine currently in operation is being run by *Jaquays Mining Corporation.*

California—In November state legislators heard proposals for interim state payments to victims of asbestos-related cancer and lung ailments while awaiting determinations concerning worker compensation claims. . . . California has adopted changes to its occupational standard for exposure to asbestos. Effective December 16, 1979, monitoring and medical surveillance requirements will be triggered at a level of 0.1 f/cc of air and employee monitoring every six months is required whenever asbestos exposure exceeds 0.5 f/cc.

Connecticut—On March 12, 1980, a bill was killed by a General Assembly Committee which, if passed, would have banned the use of

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AMMANN Asbestos Mill



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asbestos-cement pipes in water systems. Reason: Inconclusive evidence that the product is a health hazard. Bills reported out favorably by committee and pending action by the full House are concerned with possible hazards to the public from exposure to asbestos and the labeling of certain asbestos-containing products, the latter (H5807) which would prohibit the "introduction or delivery for introduction into commerce of any item containing asbestos which reasonably may be expected to be used in the construction or repair of structures, without clearly indicating by labeling thereon that the item contains asbestos and that asbestos may cause cancer when inhaled." Bills still in committee are concerned with regulation of outdoor asbestos emissions and inspection of schools to determine asbestos content. Of interest is that a local pulmonary physiologist suggested the state close its toll booths and find another way to collect highway revenues—because of the "large amounts" of fiber released during braking by drivers who stop to pay tolls. . . . Air traffic controllers and technicians who were a captive audience during a repair project say they may have been exposed to dangerous levels of asbestos when work was done in 1978 at the Bradley International Airport terminal building at Windsor Locks. Some 60 persons have filed complaints with state and federal health investigators, have had tests done to gauge asbestos levels and are now requesting medical examinations to determine if their health is impaired.

Illinois—The Illinois Pollution Control Board approved regulations, effective August 1, 1979, intended to account for all industrial waste produced and deposited in the state and to ensure that certain process residues be brought to environmentally-secure disposal areas.

Massachusetts—Bill H2811, to amend the Massachusetts Hazardous Substance Law, was recently introduced which reads: "No person shall sell any product that is required by state or federal law to carry a health hazard warning label uniess such label also has printed thereon in a conspicuous manner the universal symbol of danger . . . the skull and crossbones." At a hearing held February 20, 1980, AIA/NA called attention to extensive regulations by EPA, OSHA and DOT regarding labeling and marking asbestos and asbestos-containing products, and explained the inapplicability of the skull and crossbones symbol to such products. Five days later, the bill was reported out unfavorably by the committee and defeated by the full House.

Missouri—EPA asked *GAF Corporation* and *CertainTeed Corporation* to remove or cover and seed the waste piles at the two former asbestos product manufacturing plants located at the northern tip of St. Louis. The GAF plant was built by another owner in 1928 and produced mostly asbestos-cement siding until November 1978. Urethane insulation is now made at the facility. The CertainTeed plant was built in 1927 and produced asbestos-cement pipes. Production was phased out last May.

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New Jersey—The State Department of Environmental Protection adopted new air pollution regulations in October 1979, including rules designed to reduce pollution from asbestos and eleven toxic chemicals. It is estimated the limits will probably affect half the 14,000 factories in New Jersey. The ruling requires subject industries to initiate methods which will lessen emissions according to the latest known technologies.

Pennsylvania—A bill was voted successfully out of committee in Pennsylvania in August 1979 which places all asbestos-related diseases (not just asbestosis) in the same category for compensation and which provides for a moderate increase in the maximum compensation benefit for those individuals who contract asbestos-related diseases.

Virginia—A senate committee rejected a request to make Virginia the first state to ban asbestos-cement water pipes but agreed to study the matter during the coming year. Opposing the bill were an industry representative and state health officials who argued that medical researchers have not proven a link between ingested asbestos and cancer. . . . On May 24, 1979, the Virginia Board of Health approved a proposal classifying asbestos as a Class I substance. This action requires an additional report from those establishments which annually use 100 kilograms or more of asbestos in their manufacturing processes.

CANADA

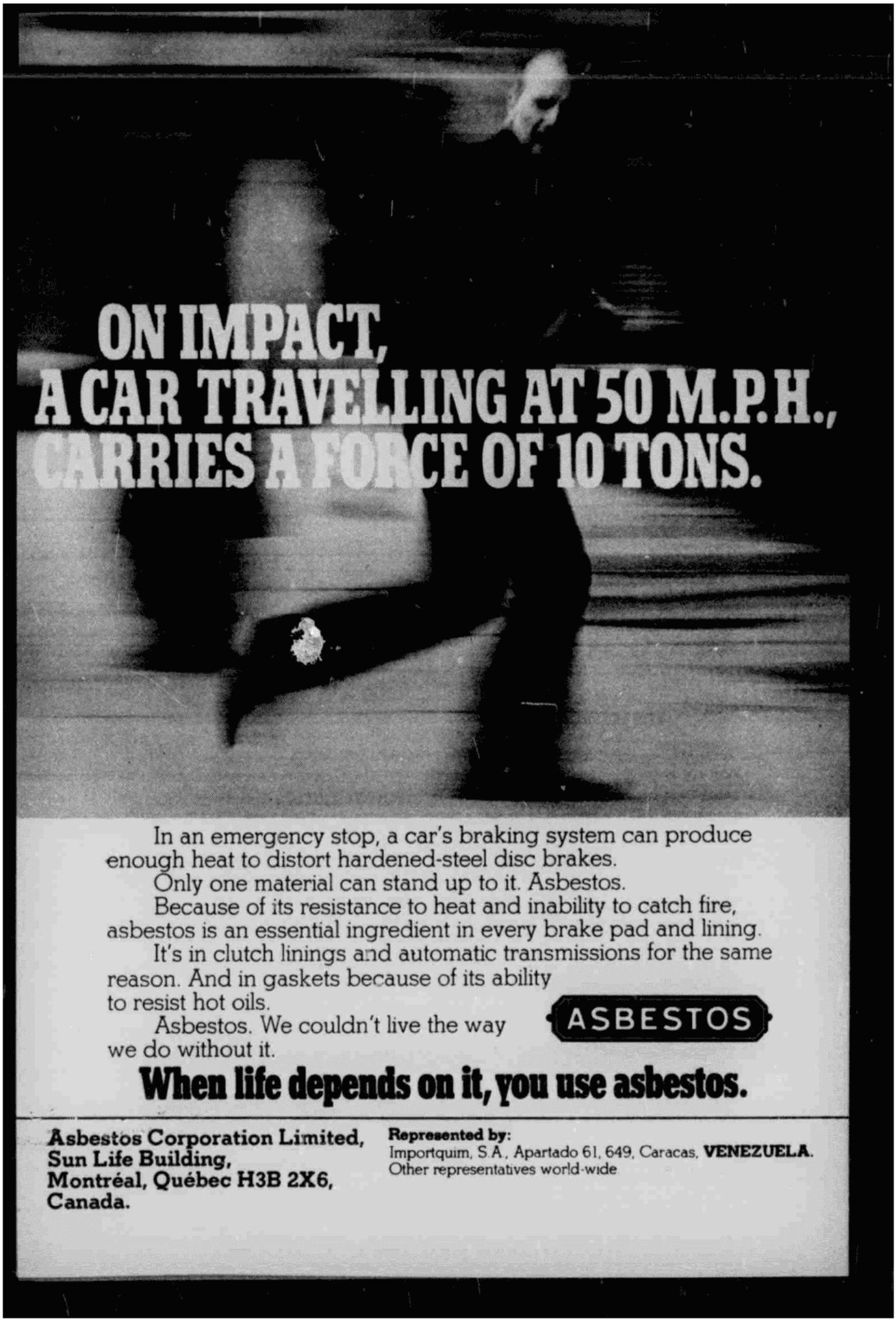
Exposure Limitations

The Canadian national government established asbestos emissions regulations, effective December 31, 1978, which limit asbestos exposure to a maximum of two fibers per cubic centimeter of air to be emitted to the surrounding air from crushing, drying and milling operations and from dry rock storage areas. . . . An Order-in-Council was passed June 1977 reducing from 5 f/cc to 2 f/cc, by January 1981, the ceiling for asbestos operations in the Province of Quebec. . . . Regulations adopted in 1976 by the Ontario provincial government limit the asbestos exposure level in that province to 2 f/cc.

Drywall Cements & Fire Ash

In April 1979, the Canadian Product Safety Branch of Consumer and Corporate Affairs proposed to recommend the amendment of Item 26, Part I, of the Schedule to the Hazardous Products Act. The amendment, if enacted, would add to the asbestos products already listed by banning the advertising, sale or importation into Canada of asbestos-containing (1) drywall joint cements or compounds, spackling compounds, patching compounds or similar products which are for use in construction, decoration, repair or renovation and (2) material used to simulate fire ashes or embers.

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In an emergency stop, a car's braking system can produce enough heat to distort hardened-steel disc brakes.

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Other representatives world-wide

Canadian Hair Dryers

Results of tests on hand-held hair dryers containing asbestos liners were announced May 4, 1979, by Warren Allmand, Canada's Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs (CCA), and Monique Begin, Canadian Minister of Health and Welfare (H&W). The tests showed that the very small amounts of asbestos released by the dryers are not greater than normal background levels found in city air. The results were confirmed by seven outside investigations reported to CCA. The Ministers pointed out that although little, if any, health hazard exists, they endorse the decision of the Canadian Standards Association to propose changes to their standard which will eliminate the use of asbestos in hair dryers. This is in line, said CCA, with the government's policy to reduce or eliminate all unnecessary exposure to asbestos. In a letter to Mr. Allmand and a copy to Ms. Begin, surprise was expressed by Yves Berube, Quebec Minister of Natural Resources, that CCA and H&W would recommend a zero exposure to asbestos, in contrast with Canada's position taken during the Canada-CEE meeting in Brussels, Belgium, in December 1978. He expressed the hope that the reason for this "discrimination against asbestos" could be soundly substantiated as could the fact that substances alternative to asbestos would not present any potential biological effects to skin, eyes or the respiratory system. If such were not the case, said Mr. Berube, it would be unacceptable to force asbestos substitution, especially since it was determined that the use of asbestos in hand-held hair dryers did not pose a health risk.

Lung Cancer Vaccine

Toward the end of this year, a study is to be effected to test a vaccine believed to possibly induce immunity against lung cancer, it was announced by Dr. T. H. M. Stewart, University of Ottawa. The vaccine will be tried first on 600-1000 asbestos and coke oven workers and it is estimated it will take 7-12 years to evaluate its effectiveness. Dr. Stewart's confidence in the capabilities of the vaccine is based on the use of a similar preparation to prevent recurrences of lung cancer in patients who had undergone surgery. In all of the cases, the tumor had been detected before it had spread elsewhere. In a trial with 28 immunized patients and 24 control patients, the 4-year survival rate was calculated to be 81% for the immunized group vs. 49% for the control group.

Quebec's Bill 17

The Quebec Asbestos Mining Association (QAMA) presented a brief on September 6, 1979, to the Permanent Labour and Manpower Commission of the National Assembly of Quebec, expressing the viewpoint of the asbestos industry in Quebec on Bill 17 which deals with occupational health and safety. QAMA did not dispute the merits of the policy, which aims at eliminating the causes of occupational accidents and work-related

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disease. However, said the Assocation, the bill, as written, contains elements which would hinder the attainment of the fundamental objective of the bill. Excerpts from the QAMA brief are as follows:

Health Clinics and Services—The bill favors abusive bureaucracy and functionarism in the organizational structure and operation of health services. The exclusion of health clinics already established in the private sector would eliminate, in the case of occupational medicine, extremely precious accumulated experience, competence and already-proven services. As for the development of health and safety programs, companies can generally better define and determine their own needs concerning medical examinations and the type of services required to obtain optimum performance. In the selection of occupational doctors, QAMA feels that the only criteria should be a physician's professional competence and aptitude to best execute the duties to be performed. In carrying out his functions, a doctor should abide by the dictates of his professional expertise and should not ever be subjected to state, company or worker authority—although close copperation should prevail with health and safety committees and worker representatives.

Health and Safety Committees—As defined in the bill, health and safety committees, which may be imposed by outside authority, could quickly become hotbeds of confrontation and conflict. Inasmuch as the legislation is aiming toward employer-employee cooperation, the bill should reflect the constitution and definition of these committees by amendments to permit said committees to be voluntary and consultative, by more equitably redefining the responsibilities of each and, above all, by avoiding the possibility that they become an extension of employer-union disputes on the respective rights and obligations of workers and employees.

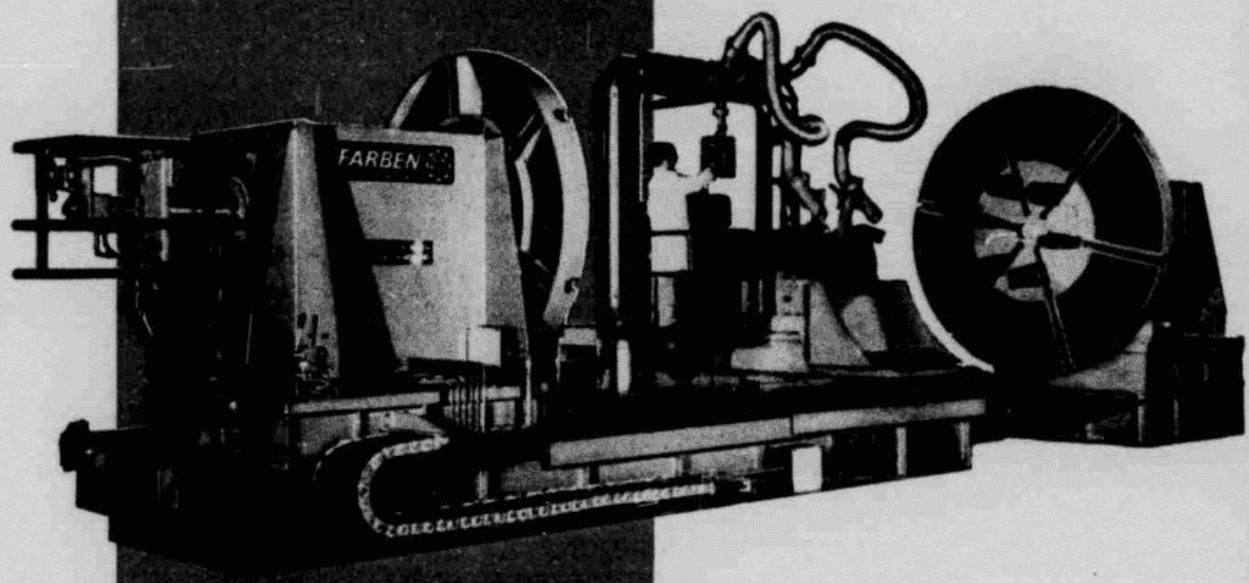
Inspection—QAMA questions the pertinence of unifying all health and safety inspection services, as the bill proposes. There is no doubt that supervision of the health and safety conditions of mining workers in general, and asbestos mining workers in particular, can be more effectively accomplished by government specialists working directly with the mining activity.

Quebec Asbestos Pilot Study

The Institute of Occupational and Environmental Health recently approved an important research project proposed by a team of Quebec researchers for the study of the sputum of asbestos workers. The study, to be spread over a two-year period, aims at determining the prevalence of atypical or abnormal cells in the sputum of asbestos workers. The researchers propose to examine the employees at Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., Thetford Mines, which total close to 150 miners plus 350 employees working in the mill and in administration. Also to be examined are a number of workers who have been exposed to asbestos for 35 years or more, i.e., some 250 workers at Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Thetford

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, April 1980
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Mines, and a few at Carey Canada Inc., East Broughton. For epidemiological purposes, the results of the cytological examination will be compared with the asbestos concentration to which each worker was exposed and with the length of the exposure. Cigarette smoking and age will be taken into account in these comparisons. The team will advise each worker the results of his examination and all personal files will be guaranteed confidential. Overall results will be published when the findings are codified and depersonalized.

School Problem Beyond U.S. Border

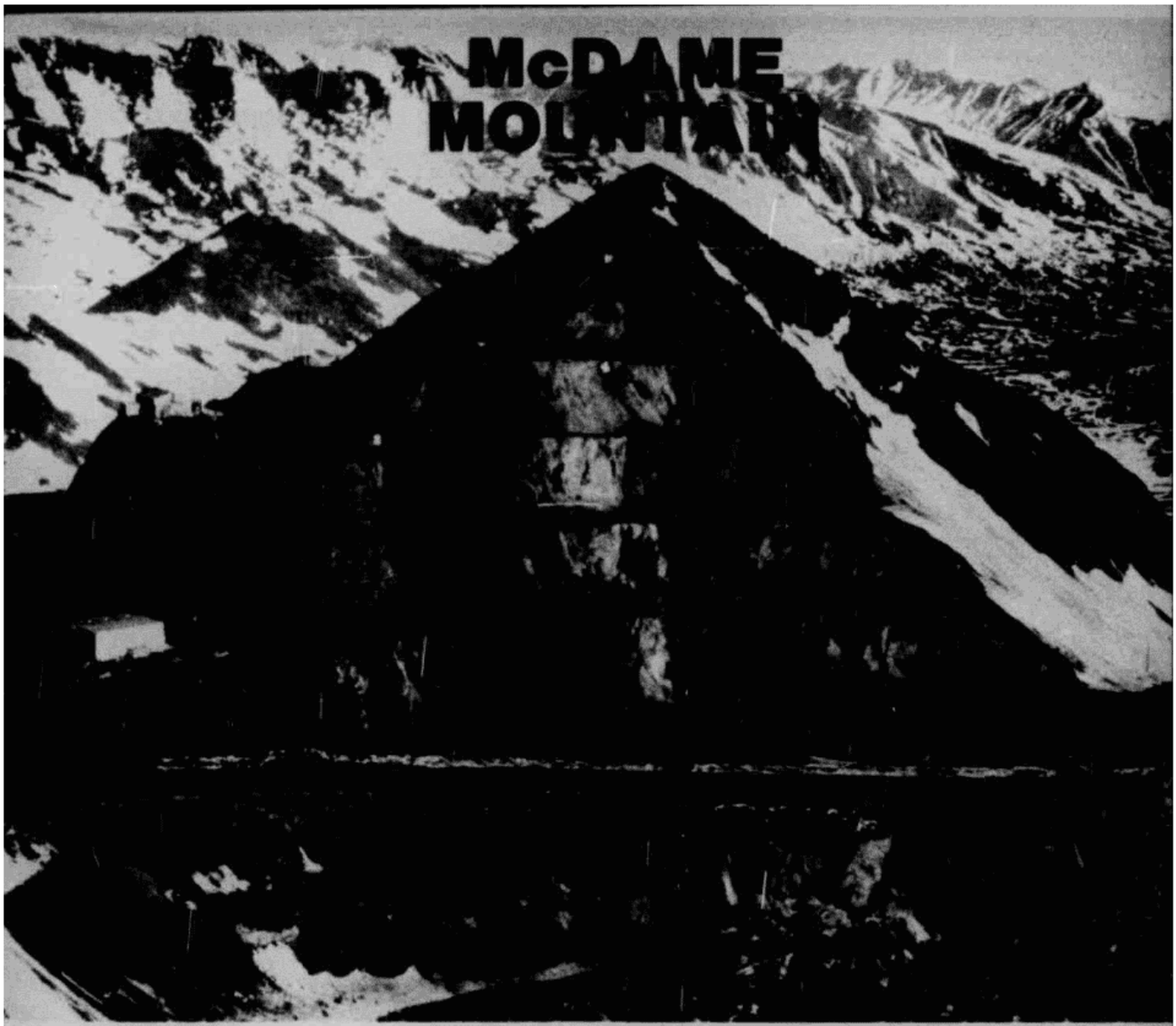
A study conducted by the Quebec Environmental Protection Agency concluded that asbestos fiber found in the air of the Immaculee Conception school at Hull are too few (0.02 f/cc of air) to cause a health threat to students. Crumbling ceilings in the 20-year-old secondary school were torn down and replaced last summer and the parents were concerned the school was not properly cleaned after the work. The report recommended painting the ceilings of the cafeteria and gymnasium, which were not replaced, and thoroughly cleaning the ventilation ducts and recycling the air every week.

Remedial work on asbestos installations in two high schools in Hamilton, Ontario, was recommended in a report to the city's Board of Education. The report indicated that small quantities of asbestos had been damaged by "kids picking away at it." Repair costs are estimated at $7,500 and the work is to be done as soon as approval is granted by the board. The survey was taken by a specialist from the Occupational Health Department of McMaster University, reportedly because neither the Ontario Ministry of Labor nor the Ontario Ministry of Education responded to the school board's request for guidelines on acceptable levels of asbestos in schools.

Guide To Ontario's Bill 70

The Industrial Accident Prevention Association (IAPA), Toronto, has available *A Guide to the Provisions of Ontario's Bill 70** which highlights new provisions which define how the bill affects each covered workplace and how employers should establish and maintain health and safety programs. Although the basic purpose of the bill is to coordinate and consolidate existing legislation, it also introduces new principles for the administration of occupational health and safety in the areas of toxic substances control and worker participation in health and safety programs. According to IAPA, the act is essentially of an enabling character, which means that while it sets out general duties and principles, it also allows for regulations—which impose more specific requirements—to be passed by the government over a wide range of issues. It now covers all workplaces with just a few exceptions (construction projects, for instance) and establishes general duties applying to owners, employers, suppliers, supervisors and workers. Concerning "strict liability," an employer is per-

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mitted to use as a defense the grounds that he has taken every precaution reasonable in the circumstances. A copy of the IAPA guide is available from this Magazine at $1.00 per copy, plus postage—41¢ to the United States, Canada and Mexico; $1.02 to All Other Countries.

*An Act Respecting the Occupational Health and Occupational Safety of Workers.

Toronto Subway Study

A report on a three-year study of the air contaminants in the Toronto subway system was released in March 1980 to the Toronto Board of Health by the Provincial Ministries of the Environment and of Labor and the Toronto Transit Commission (TTC). The report concludes there is no discernible health hazard to employees or passengers due to contaminants found in subway air, although it was found that the passengers are exposed to more lead, asbestos and other contaminants than the rest of the general public. It was urged to continue to reduce concentrations of the dust particles. According to Dr. Robert Caton of the Air Resources Branch, Ministry of the Environment, air contaminant concentration is higher in heavy braking areas. He added, however, that asbestos was not a major portion of the airborne particles. The air quality studies were done prior to when all asbestos material on the brake shoes of the older cars had been replaced with other compounds. During the summer of 1980 it is expected to be determined if the air quality has improved since that time. The report recommends regular monitoring of subway air and of the health of some 400 TTC employees in the stations.

Mesothelioma Claims Accepted

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board allowed two claims for the rare form of cancer known as mesothelioma, in these particular instances determined caused by exposure to asbestos dust at a gas-mask plant in Ottawa during World War II. Over 100 workers were employed at the facility from 1936 to 1942.

UNITED KINGDOM

U.K. Advisory Committee on Asbestos

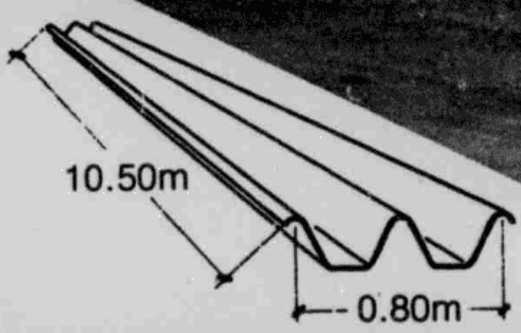
The most significant happening in Britain occurred October 24, 1979, upon publication by the Health and Safety Commission of the third and final report of the Advisory Committee on Asbestos (ACA). Mr. William Simpson served both as Chairman of the Commission and of the Committee, hence the two-volume document, which contains 41 specific recommendations, is frequently referred to as "The Simpson Report." Through the courtesy of the U.K. Asbestos Information Center (AIC) and its Director General, William Penney, we have at hand the comments about the ACA report issued by AIC, quoted, in part, as follows.—

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To date, one interim statement and two major reports have been issued, the first dealing with work on thermal and acoustic insulation and sprayed coatings, and the second on measurement and monitoring of asbestos in air. Main points and recommendations concerning the final document are: (1) the Committee reports that there is no quantitative evidence of a risk to the general public from exposure to asbestos dust; (2) no prohibition on the use of asbestos (with the exception of Blue asbestos), expressing the view that control of any useful but hazardous material is preferable to the ultimate sanction of prohibition; (3) the Committee recommends the consideration of alternatives to and the replacement of asbestos, providing the alternative is significantly less hazardous.

From the evidence available to it, the Committee concludes there is no apparent threshold level below which exposure to asbestos entails no risk to human health, but there is a practical level below which no serious disease is produced. The Committee therefore recommends the concept of control limits rather than exposure levels in terms of hygiene standards. It emphasizes the need for an over-riding commitment to reduce exposure to asbestos dust to the minimum level that is reasonably practicable, and recommends a single control limit for each type of asbestos, based on an exposure from personal sample results. The Committee recommends that the current standard of two fibers per milliliter of Chrysotile and Amosite should be reduced to 1 f/ml and 0.5 f/ml, respectively, when averaged over a four-hour sampling period, to be implemented from December 1, 1980.

In 90% of present manufacturing and processing plants, dust levels are below the one-fiber limit. The industry will press for an extension of time beyond December 1, 1980, to bring certain manufacturing processes within the new control limit. The proposed new control limit of "half a fiber" for Amosite cannot consistently be achieved in the manufacture and use of fire-resisting boards. The industry considers that there is no adequate evidence to justify such a limit and will seek modification. More time will be required to achieve such a level and to fully develop and establish alternative materials.

A ban is proposed on the importation of raw Crocidolite fiber (voluntarily stopped in 1971) and on Crocidolite-containing products. There is to be a prohibition on new applications using Crocidolite but the control limit will remain at 0.2 f/ml based on sampling over a four-hour period. The proposed new control limit of 1 f/ml for Chrysotile is attainable by continued attention to good working practices and high standards of housekeeping. In many products the asbestos fiber is encapsulated or "locked in" by a rubber, resin, cement or plastic matrix, and can only be released by harsh treatment, such as sawing, drilling or undue abrasion. Precautions can reduce exposure to the minimum.

Methods of monitoring asbestos dust have improved over the years, which means that in terms of today's counts the dust levels in the 1950's and 1960's have been underestimated. This obviously has an important

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bearing on the interpretation placed on the incidence of disease caused by past exposure. The membrane filter method of monitoring is recommended by ACA as the best means of measuring personal exposure, even though the method still leaves some variances in the counting standards of different laboratories. Because of these differences, a Central Reference Laboratory has been established under the joint sponsorship of the Health & Safety Executive and the Asbestosis Research Council to record results and coordinate counting procedures.

On substitution, the report emphasizes that substitution should be implemented in such a way as to not precipitate the substitution by alternative materials whose safety is unknown or in serious doubt. The relative advantages of asbestos and potential substitutes should be weighed, taking into account current knowledge about health risks, suitability in production, performance of the finished product and costs associated with the change.

AIC closes its comments by saying: "Tight control of dust emission has been part of the industry's own program of improvement in recent years. The asbestos industry will continue to play a vital part in the industrial life of this country. The Asbestos Information Centre will continue to provide advice and information on all aspects of correct working methods and to publicize necessary precautions where applicable."

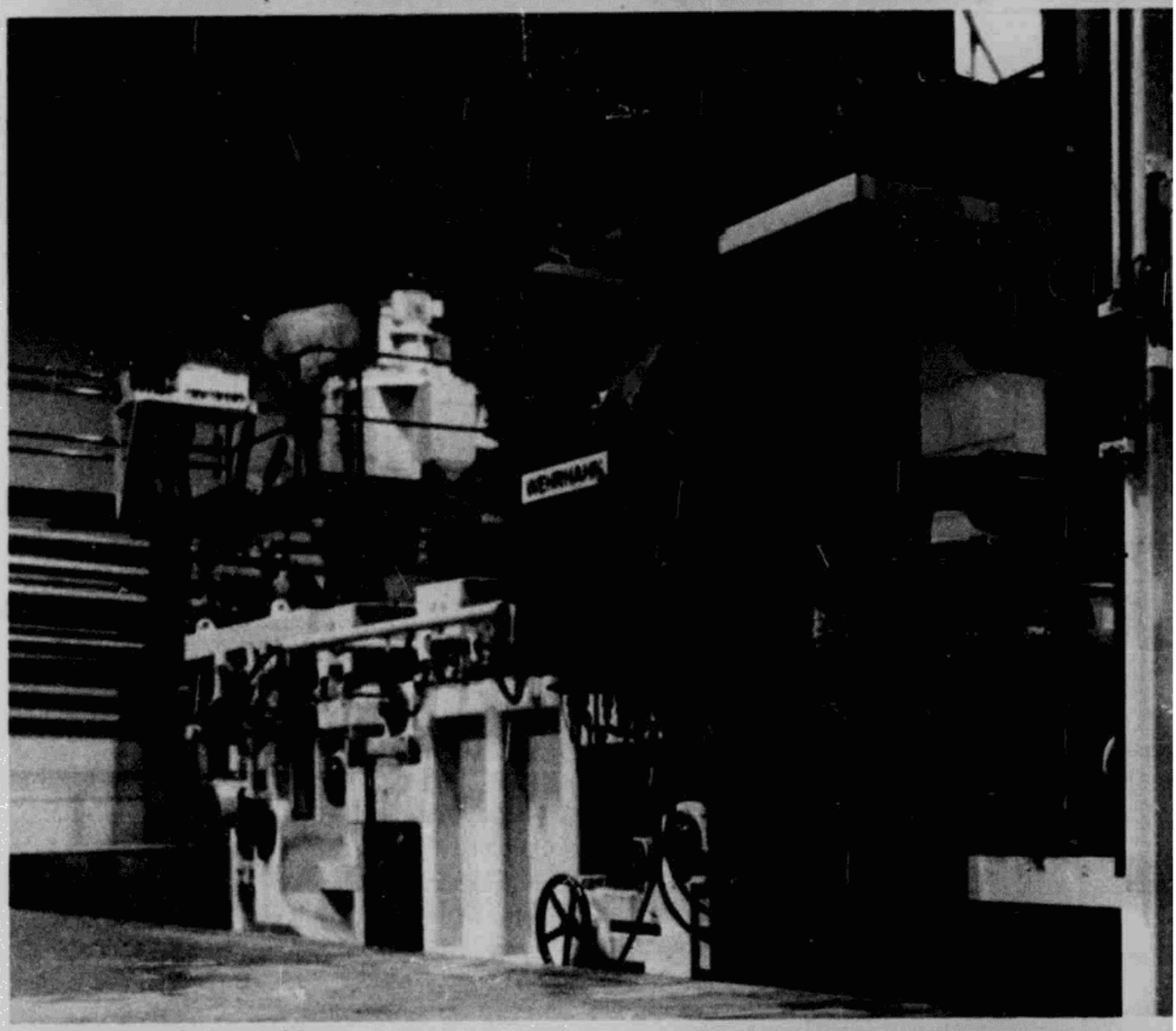
AUSTRALIA

Regulations to control asbestos dust in the workplace came into effect in Australia and New Zealand in late 1978. *James Hardie Industries Ltd.* reports it had worked with the two Governments toward enactment of the regulations, that it had applied similar precautions and controls prior to the establishment of the standards, and that it continues to be represented on various state, national and international committees which deal with industrial health. The work was undertaken in conjunction with the Commonwealth and State Health Authorities and pertinent unions and now that the regulations are in effect, the Industrial Hygiene Section and the Occupational Physicians of Australia are assisting companies which utilize asbestos in their manufacturing processes to work toward compliance. Hardie reports that about 94% of its employees are exposed to time-weighted average dust levels of less than half the national standard (2f). As part of its continuing dust control program, small dust sampling devices are periodically carried by employees to measure asbestos dust in the air. In certain restricted situations, workers are also provided with protective clothing and respirators to ensure their safety. Workforce health is checked by medical examinations and X-rays every two years in addition to medical histories being maintained.

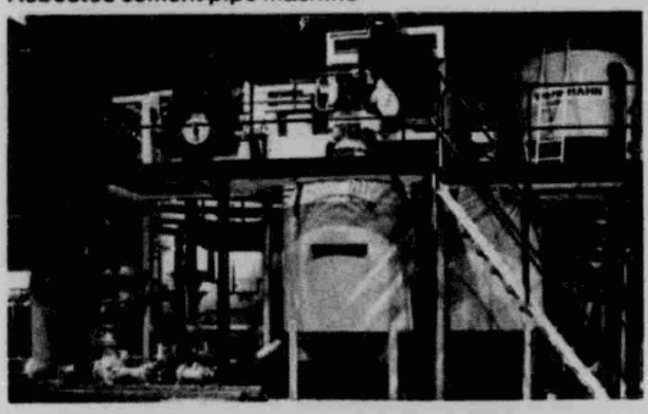
Financial assistance has been offered residents of Wittenoom, West Australia, to help them move from the town which, from 1943 to 1966, was the site of a Crocidolite asbestos mine operated as a subsidiary of Colonial Sugar Refining Company. Reportedly, the offer includes purchase of the

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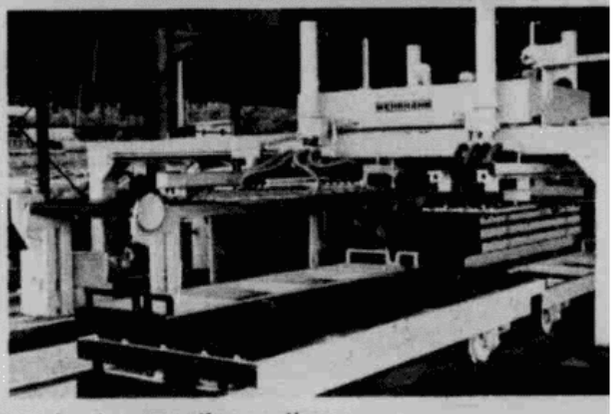
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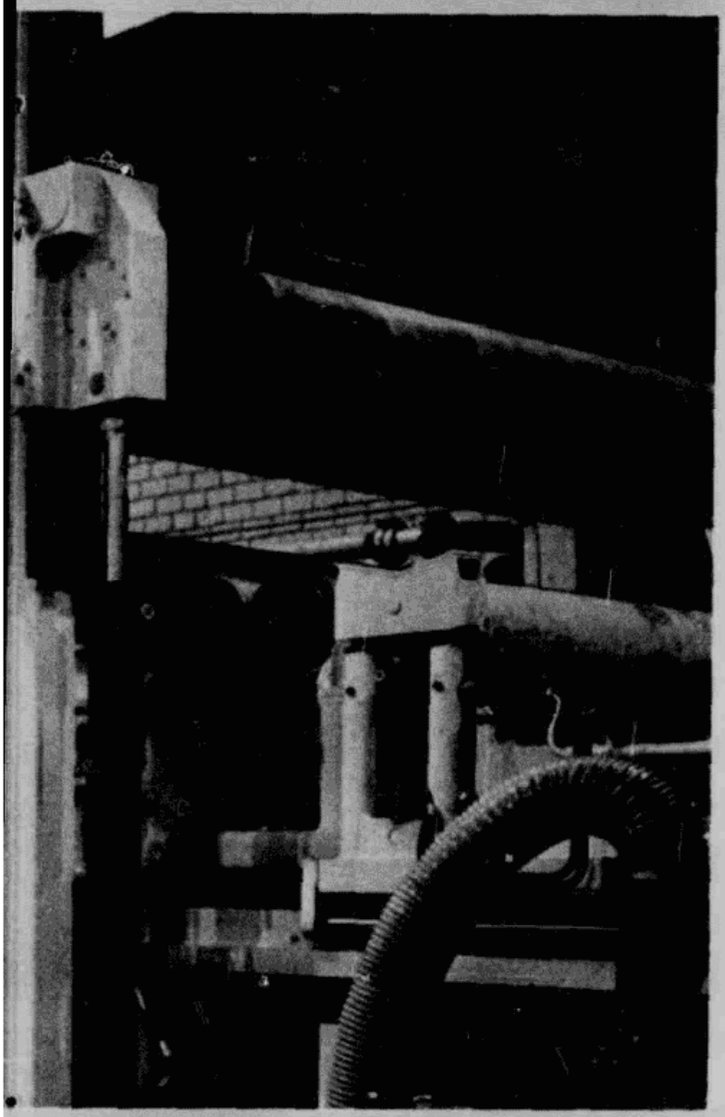
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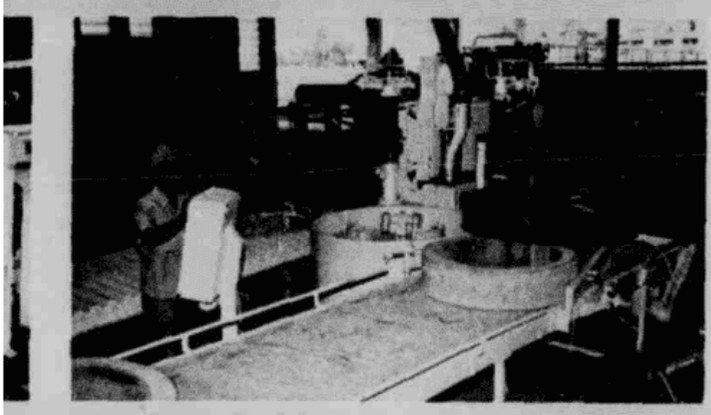
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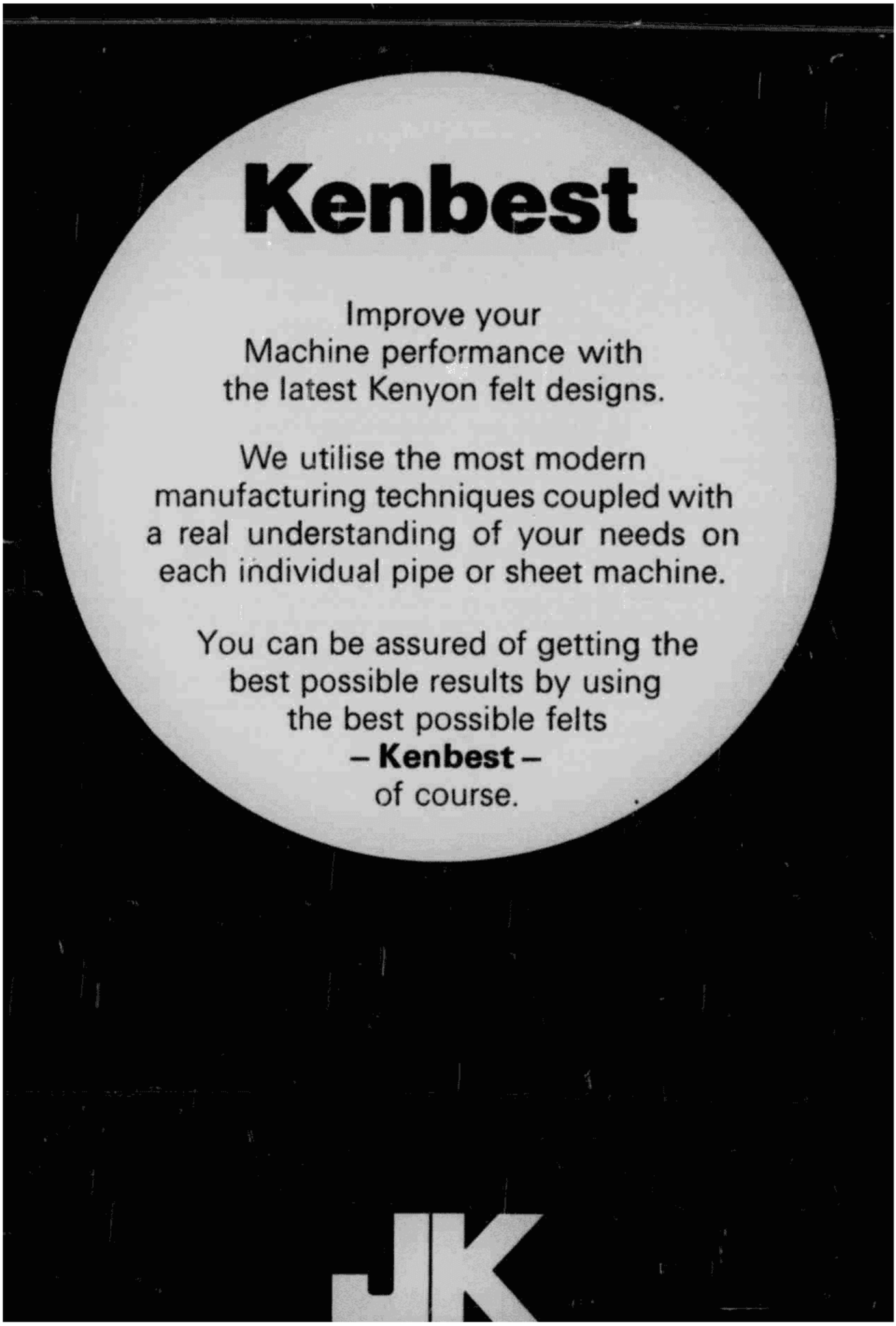
"I must admit that, judging by what I have seen, it is possible to produce asbestos under salubrious and safe conditions and for this reason, i now think that the asbestos industry shall doubtless get a second wind." This comment was made by Dr. Bignon, advisor to the French government on matters of health and asbestos, before members of QAMA and representatives of the Quebec National Asbestos Corporation. Dr. Bignon's remarks were made on the occasion of an official visit by three French delegations (governmental, scientific, industrial) which were invited by the Government of Quebec to become acquainted with the asbestos mining facilities in the province. The tour included presentations on the research work conducted under the auspices of Sherbrooke University and QAMA, the recently established Institute for Research and Development of Asbestos, and the preliminary results of an epidemiological study conducted by the Quebec Department of Social Affairs. Since France is an asbestos-consuming rather than an asbestos-mining nation, it is difficult to pinpoint all who use the mineral or who may be exposed to it, i.e., manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, installers, etc. Reportedly, asbestos and health is neither the most serious nor the most pressing issue in France, as there are other industrial products which pose a more serious threat to the health of workers. [QAMA Bulletin]

GERMANY

The Asbestos Institute for Occupational and Environmental Safety & Health was founded by the asbestos industry in Germany in January 1979, at Neuss, replacing the Occupational and Environmental Hygiene Section of the Wirtschaftsverband Asbestzement e.V. Priv.Doz. Dr. rer.nat. Klaus Robock was elected Chief Executive. The organization was formed to augment scientific knowledge concerning asbestos and to coordinate suitable measures to avoid asbestos health hazards. The duties of the new Institute include technical measures for dust suppression, monitoring by dust measurements, sponsoring of and participation in medical and scientific research, and documentation and distribution of existing knowledge as well as latest findings. The Institute's activities will be supervised by a Governing Council on which employers and employees are represented, proportionally.

A scientific-technical panel called the Scientific Working Group Asbestos was established in April and Dr. med. Bohlig, Ludenscheid, was elected Chairman. In cooperation with the Chief Executive, this group will discuss and determine which activities are necessary to realize the Institute's tasks, scope of duties and priorities and how it will initiate perti-

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nent measures.

A spokesman for the Institute reports that all results of studies will be evaluated and cooperation with scientific and public institutes will be initiated and guaranteed for the future. Representatives of science, government, institutions under public law, employers' liability insurance associations and trade unions will be invited to join the working group. Furthermore, the group will provide a national and international platform for discussing matters concerning asbestos and health.

In addition, a panel for safety techniques will be established on which all full members will be represented. As the group concerned with occupational and environmental safety and health, the panel will be responsible for ensuring that all findings and recommended measures are followed within the industry.

ISRAEL

Under new regulations issued recently by the Israeli Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the spraying of asbestos is prohibited unless a special authorization is obtained from the District Labour Inspector. The request must be submitted not later than ten days prior to the start of the spraying operation and must advise as to spraying site(s), the name of each person involved in the process and information as to why asbestos must be the material used. Also, a certificate of a medical examination of each worker must be submitted. Other restrictions are that Crocidolite may not be sprayed and a wet-process technique is mandatory during preparation and application. The process must be done within a closed atmosphere, with dust removed via a local exhaust ventilating system. Resulting dust and waste must be disposed of in hermetically-sealed, dust-proof containers or in bags labeled "Asbestos Waste—Not To Be Opened." All workers must wear protective clothing and dust masks and warning notices must be placed at the site of the spraying and 20 meters from the worksite, with unauthorized persons forbidden in the area.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

"In addition to the need for cost-effective mining performance, South African asbestos producers are working hard to achieve even higher standards of quality control and to meet the strictest health standards," according to an article in the October 1979 issue of the *South African Mining & Engineering Journal.* In the opening paragraph of the article, it is stated: "While asbestos mining and recovery are efficient operations in the northeastern and eastern Transvaal and in the Kuruman and Pomfret areas in the northwest Cape, there is much more to the industry than efficiency. There must be quality control of the highest standard to beat international competition and to meet the strictest health standards, so defusing recurring criticism, much of it ill-founded. . . . Since the war years strict dust control measures have been applied at mines, at handling

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depots and in factories. For South African mines, the present standard is ten microscopic fibers per cubic centimeter of air but the target is to reduce this to five f/cm³ by the start of 1981. The factory standard in South Africa is two f/cm³.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The Commission of the European Communities recently submitted to the Council of Ministers a proposal which would prohibit or restrict the use of asbestos throughout the member nations. The restrictions, especially severe on Crocidolite asbestos, would endeavor to persuade producers and consumers to replace "dangerous" types of asbestos with safer products. Adoption of the proposal would involve an estimated 3,000 asbestos-containing products, ranging from building materials to textiles. Most of the asbestos used in the European Community is imported. Italy is the only member state which mines the mineral. [Europe, a publication of The Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities]

BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS SYMPOSIUM

Close to 300 eminent scientists from 26 countries gathered at Lyon, France, in September 1979 to participate in a major symposium on the biological effects of mineral fibers, organized by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (World Health Organization) in cooperation with the French Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche sur le cancer and the U.K. Medical Research Council. In the opinion of many of the participants, no major scientific breakthroughs were reported at the meeting and it would appear that research into asbestos has reached the point of saturation. To a large extent this is due to the fact that available data refer almost exclusively to the high levels of asbestos exposure in the industry 20-30 or more years ago. Some concluded from this that either research must be completely redirected, or a period of at least 20 years will have to pass before scientific results reflecting present low levels can be obtained. Several speakers stressed the lack of epidemiological information on workers exposed to the low dust levels which currently prevail in the industry. The greatest possible caution was urged when interpreting results which are several years old. When various studies were compared, it was clear that the position regarding the incidence of gastro-intestinal cancers in asbestos workers is still highly ambiguous and that much work still needs to be done to advance beyond the stage of mere speculation. [QAMA Bulletin]

ISO STUDY GROUP

A study group formed within the International Organization for Standardization to examine criteria for alternatives to asbestos-cement products held its second meeting mid-1979 at the headquarters of the British

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Standards Institution (BSI), secretariat for the group. Members agreed upon a draft list of performance requirements, including strength, weather resistance, durability, dimensional stability, surface spread of flame, thermal and acoustic insulation and non-toxicity. The intention is to establish minimum performance levels based on data supplied by all 14 participating countries. In the six months since the first meeting, significant progress had been made in developing and marketing alternatives to asbestos-cement products. A leading U.K. manufacturer recently introduced a range of glass-reinforced-cement sheets and a European asbestos-cement manufacturer plans to make plastic materials for inclusion in sheeting products now under development. [BSI News]

ASBESTOS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Asbestos International Association (AIA) is recommending that a graphic symbol be prominently placed on all packages which contain asbestos fiber and asbestos-containing products. The chosen symbol highlights the letter "a"—meaning both "asbestos" and "attention." The logo is composed of a stylized, lower-case "a" on a black background, surrounded by a red border. It is anticipated the logo will eventually become the international caution symbol in the asbestos industry. In the manufacturing sector, it is already used on the packaging of asbestos-containing products in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and the United Kingdom and will shortly be applied in Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Holland, Luxembourg and South Africa. Reportedly, most fiber-producing members of AIA will be using the label. In July 1979 it was announced by QAMA that all Canadian asbestos fiber producers had accepted AIA's proposal that the new symbol be added to existing caution warnings on bags containing asbestos fiber.

The AIA Dust Measurement Advisory Panel finalized development of a standard reference method for determining, by light microscopy, through membrane filtering, airborne asbestos fiber concentrations at workplaces. The 18-month project included evaluating the techniques and equipment in use throughout the world and selecting the best elements in order to arrive at a unique and uniform method which would facilitate, particularly for epidemiological purposes, measurement comparisons on an international scale. [QAMA Bulletin]

The Industry's Viewpoint Concerning Asbestos

We can think of no better way to summarize and close this review of important issues concerning asbestos health and safety than by quoting, in its entirety, a statement issued December 1, 1979, by AIA on behalf of its 19 member associations. It is hoped that all readers will realize the prudence of keeping abreast of the activities, findings and recommendations of AIA and its members by keeping in close contact with the respective organization in their particular nation. The 19 member associations of

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AIA include organizations representative of Australia (including Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand and Singapore), Austria, Benelux (Belgium-Netherlands-Luxembourg), Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Republic of South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.

"For some years now the effect of asbestos on human health has been the subject of steadily increasing controversy.

"While there has been considerable scientific investigation into this subject, the state of knowledge is far from complete. At the same time the discussion is becoming increasingly emotional and this is conducive neither to the adoption of good and reasonable regulation nor to providing a background for the improvement of scientific knowledge.

"In these circumstances, the asbestos industries will continue to cooperate with all of those concerned and in particular: the workers and their representative organizations; the medical and scientific professions; and national and international authorities, including the European Community institutions—in order to achieve the following: (1) defining and establishing measures for worker protection; (2) encouraging and/or undertaking all the requisite technical, scientific and medical studies for gaining improved knowledge of the pathology of asbestos-related disease, a large number of features of which still remain obscure; (3) comparing and discussing together the conclusions that can be drawn from the present state of knowledge.

"In this context, the asbestos industry wishes to state its position as follows:

"(1) The health hazards associated with asbestos are due to the inhalation of fine asbestos dust. It is known that excessive exposure to uncontrolled concentrations of asbestos dust can result in the onset of asbestosis, cancers of the lung and mesothelioma.

"(2) These occupational diseases normally show up only after a period of 15 to 40, or more, years after the exposure. This indicates that the cases presently occurring are the result of working conditions that were very different from those encountered today—the dust levels at that time were 100 or even 1,000 times higher than at present. It also follows that the cases of asbestos-related disease which will occur in the near future will also have had their origins in past conditions.

"(3) A dust level not exceeding 2 fibers per ml is considered by the industry as the basic necessary requirement and the industry considers that regulation to achieve this is both necessary and useful. The overall objective is to reduce the fibrous dust content of the air as far below 2 fibers per ml as is possible, and wherever possible, at the earliest opportunity.

"(4) The industry considers that the dust level of work places should be regularly monitored. The workers concerned and their representatives should be kept advised of the results, as are factory doctors and official health inspectors.

"(5) Uses of asbestos in which adequate dust control cannot be

achieved (such as spraying) should be abandoned.

"(6) Industry is continuously striving to improve the quality of its products and is actively investigating the development and application of alternative materials. In this connection, however, it is emphasized that such materials must meet three basic requirements: (a) they must present less hazard to health than the asbestos product; (b) they must offer equivalent technical properties, notably in the way of fire protection and in terms of thermal and chemical resistance and mechanical strength; (c) they must be economically satisfactory.

"(7) The industry's policy is to supply proper information to the users of asbestos-containing products in order to insure that these are used safely.

"(8) Scientific data on the asbestos and health problem are still insufficient. The industry considers that new research must be urgently undertaken and is prepared to help in organizing this and to coordinate the work in different countries. In such studies, which require close international collaboration between researchers, priority should be given to the following: the epidemiology of asbestos, lung cancer and mesothelioma; the effects of tobacco and other carcinogenic co-factors; the possible relationship between ingested asbestos and disease.

"(9) In the present state of scientific knowledge, there is no evidence that the proper use of asbestos products involves any health risks to the public at large."

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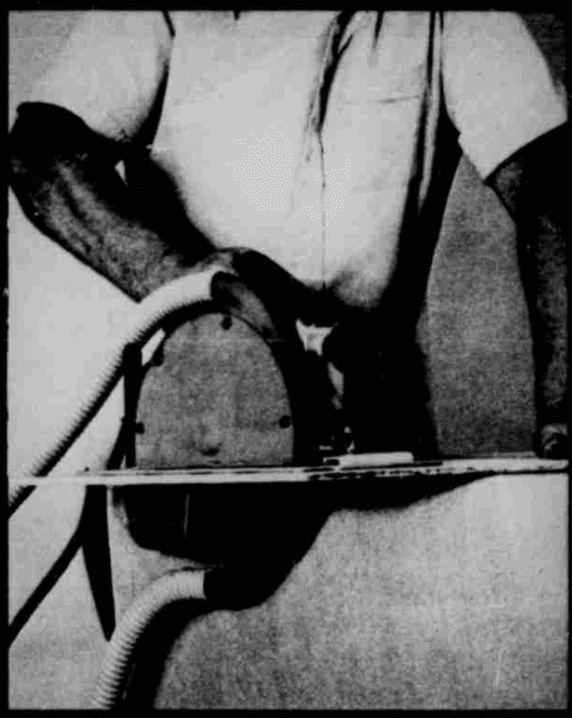
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COUNTER SINK

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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.]

PROCEEDINGS OF WORKSHOP ON ASBESTOS: DEFINITIONS AND MEASUREMENT METHODS, HELD AT NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, JULY 18-20, 1977—NBS National Measurement Laboratory; November 1978; PB-289 730/4WP; $24.00..

AMPHIBOLE FIBER CONCENTRATION DETERMINATION FOR A SERIES OF COMMUNITY AIR SAMPLES: USE OF X-RAY DIFFRACTION TO SUPPLEMENT ELECTRON MICROSCOPE ANALYSIS—Environmental Research Laboratory; 1978; PB-289 183/6WP; $5.00.

X-RAY ANALYSIS OF AIRBORNE ASBESTOS/FINAL REPORT: DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF A PROTOTYPE ASBESTOS ANALYZER—Naval Research Laboratory; August 1978; PB-288 512/7WP; $6.00.

CHARACTERIZATION OF THE RELEASE OF CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS FROM ASBESTOS-CEMENT DRINKING WATER PIPE—Illinois University; 1977; PB-288 087/OWP; $7.00.

INVESTIGATION OF RAINWATER FOR THE PRESENCE OF ASBESTOS—Illinois University; 1977; PB-288 084/7WP; $7.00.

EVALUATION OF CARTRIDGE FILTERS FOR REMOVAL OF SMALL FIBERS FROM DRINKING WATER—Environmental Research Laboratory; August 1978; PB-287 157/2BE; $5.00.

ASBESTOS/A BIBLIOGRAPHY—Environmental Research Laboratory; July 1978; PB-286 486/6WP; $8.00.

ELECTRON MICROSCOPE MEASUREMENT OF AIRBORNE ASBESTOS CONCENTRATIONS: A PROVISIONAL METHODOLOGY MANUAL—IIT Research Institute; August 1977; PB-285 945/2WP; $7.00.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION RELATIVE TO EVALUATING THE EXTENT OF THE USE OF ASBESTOS AS FIREPROOFING IN THE SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND ITS CONTAINMENT AND REMOVAL/HOUSE DOCUMENT NUMBER 5344—Massachusetts Commission on Asbestos; December 1976; PB-285 276/2WP; $6.00.

STANDARDS SUPPORT DOCUMENT: PROMULGATED AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARD FOR ASBESTOS—U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; June 1978; PB-283 661/7WP; $5.00.

CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS IN AIR SAMPLES COLLECTED IN PUERTO RICO—Mt. Sinai School of Medicine; March 1978; PB282 363/1WP; $7.00.

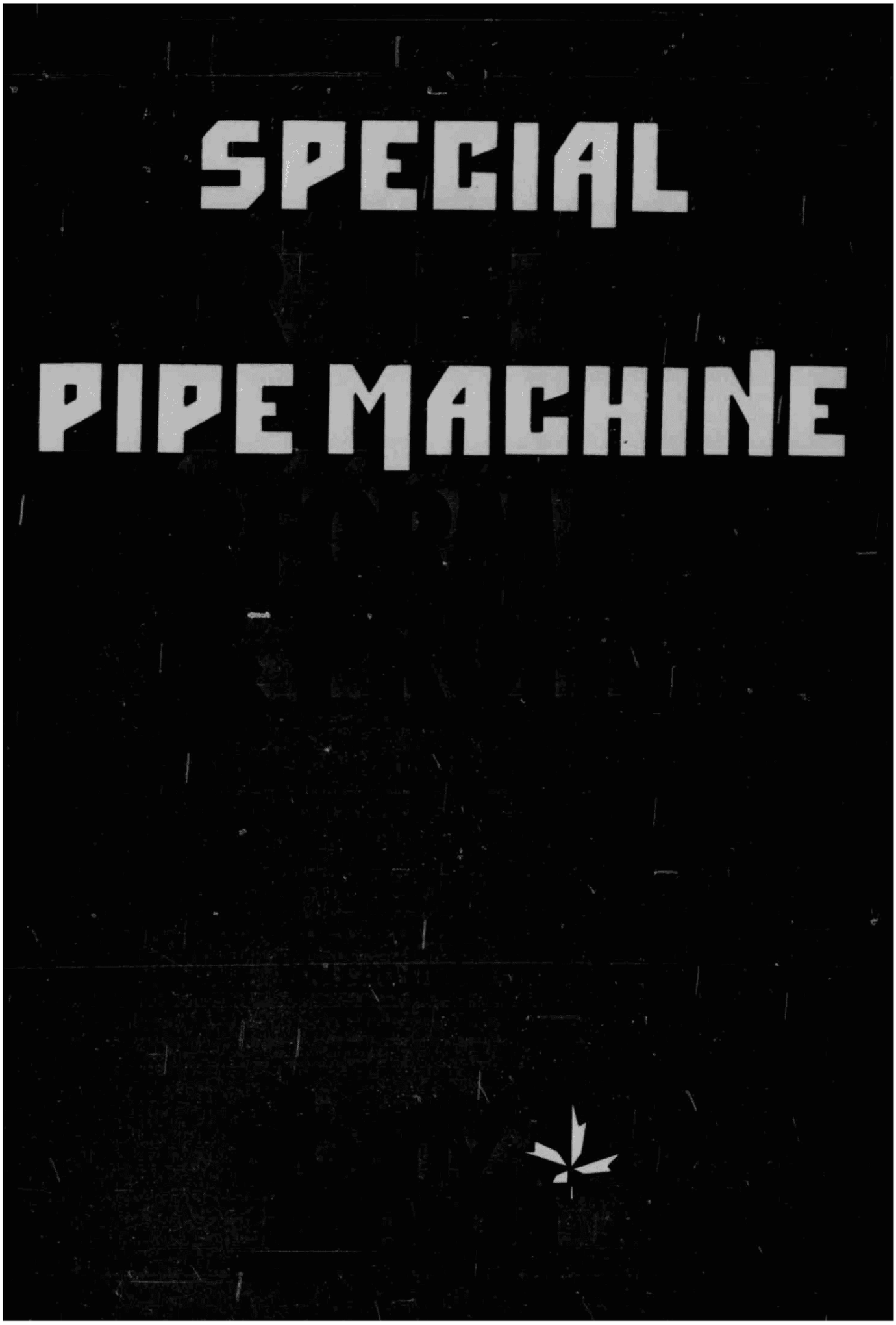
SURVEY REPORT, ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY, LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA—National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; September 1977; PB-278 965/9WP; $5.00.

MINE SAFETY, PART 3: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH/GENERAL STUDIES/A BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS—National Technical Information Service; October 1979; NTIS/PS-79/1003/7WP; $28.00.

OPTICAL AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPY STUDIES OF THE RETENTION OF ASBESTOS FIBERS IN RAT LUNG—Oak Ridge National Laboratory; April 1979; ORNL/TM-6827; $5.00.

ASBESTOS IN COOLING TOWER WATERS: FINAL REPORT—Argonne National Laboratory; March 1979; NUREG/CR-0770; $8.00.

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SPECIAL
PIPE MACHINE

PRODUCTION—IMPORTS—EXPORTS

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:

		DECEMBER 1979	
			$
Amosite	s.tons	..	
Crocidolite, South Africa	s.tons	652	402,166
Chrysotile Crudes	s.tons	..	..
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	619	542,037
Chrysotile, Other, Austria	s.tons	22	3,752
Canada	s.tons	39,312	7,729,784
South Africa	s.tons	214	121,121
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	1,264	211,966
		42,083	$ 9,010,826

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	685,081	$ 1,150,951
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	1,006,183	136,592
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	10,253,141	1,484,005
Other asbestos articles		..	622,297
			$ 3,393,845

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:

		YEAR 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	14,691	9,137,909
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	8,896	7,007,619
Chrysotile, Other, Australia	s.tons	40	4,377
Austria	s.tons	22	3,752
Canada	s.tons	524,990	113,293,965
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	2,356	1,458,411
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	12,384	3,282,797
Germany, Fed. Rep.	s.tons	12	30,808
India	s.tons	245	61,924

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U.S. IMPORTS—CONTINUED

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
		565,581	$135,210,249

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	9,548,452	$ 15,026,637
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	21,833,872	3,439,900
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	49,409,874	8,173,686
Other asbestos articles		..	6,173,277
			$ 32,813,500

Year 1978: U.S. imports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 628,329 short tons, valued at $154,351,307; imports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $34,378,127.

CANADIAN PRODUCT/FIBER IMPORTS—Canada imported C$26,838,000 worth of *asbestos-containing products* in the *Year 1979* compared with $26,769,000 in 1978 and $22,497,000 in 1977 and $20,674,000 in 1976. Breakdown, by product category, for the latest year is: vinyl-asbestos floor and wall tiles—$321,000, up 23.9% (172,758 square yards; 144,448 square meters); asbestos cloth, dryer felts and sheets—$2,813,000, down 37.5%; asbestos packing—$2,921,000, up 29.4% (1,623,680 pounds; 736,485 kilograms); asbestos brake linings—$7,843,000, up 16.1%; asbestos clutch facings—$1,702,000, up 35.3%; asbestos-cement shingles and siding—$26,000, down 66.7%; asbestos-cement boards and sheets—$639,000, up 2.7%; other asbestos building materials—$4,472,000, down 33.9%; other basic asbestos products—$6,101,000 up 41.3%. . . . Imports of *unmanufactured asbestos* for the *Year 1979* totaled 2,153 short tons (1,953 metric tonnes) valued at $1,008,000, compared with 834 tons (756 tonnes) valued at $556,000 in 1978. For the latest year, 1,106 tonnes valued at $709,000 were imported from the Republic of South Africa, 802 tonnes valued at $297,000 were from the United States and 45 tonnes valued at $2,000 were via West Germany. [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

CANADA FIBER SHIPMENTS—Primary Canadian producers' shipments of asbestos (including tonnage for own use and concentrate shipped from Asbestos Hill) amounted to 91,530 metric tonnes in *January 1980* compared with 108,442 tonnes in the same month a year earlier. Breakdown, by Province, shows 73,883 tonnes from Quebec plants in January 1980 vs. 94,939 tons in January 1979 and 17,647 tonnes in the latest month from Newfoundland and British Columbia plants against 13,503 tonnes the prior January. [Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa]

CYPRUS FIBER PRODUCTION—Production of asbestos in Cyprus in the *Year 1979* reached 39,289 short tons valued at £5,161,050, up 3.7% in

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quantity and 6% in value over the prior year. Past annual outputs amounted to 37,874 tons valued at £4,870,042 in 1978, 40,595 tons valued at £5.2-million in 1977, 38,075 tons valued at £3.8-million in 1976 and 27,930 tons valued at £2.1-million in 1975. [Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Mines Department, Nicosia]

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		***DECEMBER 1979***	
Asbestos crudes, fibers & stucco	s.tons	4,051	$ 1,336,225
Asbestos sand & refuse	s.tons	744	234,576
		4,795	1,570,801
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	377,310	$ 682,368
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lb	547,133	135,740
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	4,819,706	1,246,687
Asbestos gaskets	Lb	253,241	316,619
Asbestos packings & seals	Lb	197,282	961,226
Asbestos insulation		..	382,416
Brake linings & disc brake pads		..	3,705,901
Clutch facings & linings		..	754,982
Other asbestos articles		..	1,566,758
			$ 9,754,697

			YEAR 1979
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Asbestos crudes, fibers & stucco	s.tons	35,426	$ 13,133,768
Asbestos sand & refuse	s.tons	11,577	3,642,003
		47,003	$ 16,775,771
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	5,641,840	$ 6,784,272
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lb	16,145,297	3,875,202
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	39,150,081	13,300,594
Asbestos gaskets	Lb	9,266,973	4,556,040
Asbestos packings & seals	Lb	5,300,689	14,162,083
Asbestos insulation		..	4,523,797
Brake linings & disc brake pads		..	55,270,005
Clutch facings & linings		..	9,333,580
Other asbestos articles		..	22,805,911
			$134,611,484

Year 1978: U.S. exports of unmanufactured asbestos reached 44,994 short tons, valued at $13,089,950; exports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $125,973,106.

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EXPORTS FROM CANADA

From: Statistics Canada

DECEMBER 1979

Short Tons

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	..	565	19,111	15,026
Eastern Europe	..	..	4,431	..
Middle East	..	5	2,490	76
Africa	..	..	1,486	155
Asia	..	300	7,864	13,275
Oceania	..	..	2,439	105
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	404	11,781	9,328
United States	..	646	5,701	30,682
	..	1,920	55,303	68,647

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *December 1979* was 125,870 short tons, valued at C$51,572,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	C$ 451,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	351,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	1,746,000
Other basic asbestos products	1,068,000
	C$ 3,616,000

YEAR 1979

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	..	10,938	323,887	171,867
Eastern Europe	..	3,043	44,303	1,758
Middle East	..	224	19,751	1,273
Africa	..	7	12,025	3,253
Asia	..	4,636	133,703	134,919
Oceania	..	5	26,375	1,674
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	2,583	92,827	64,875
United States	22	7,727	110,610	438,238
	22	29,163	763,481	817,857

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in the *Year 1979* was 1,610,523 short tons (1,461,036 metric tonnes), valued at C$652,596,000.

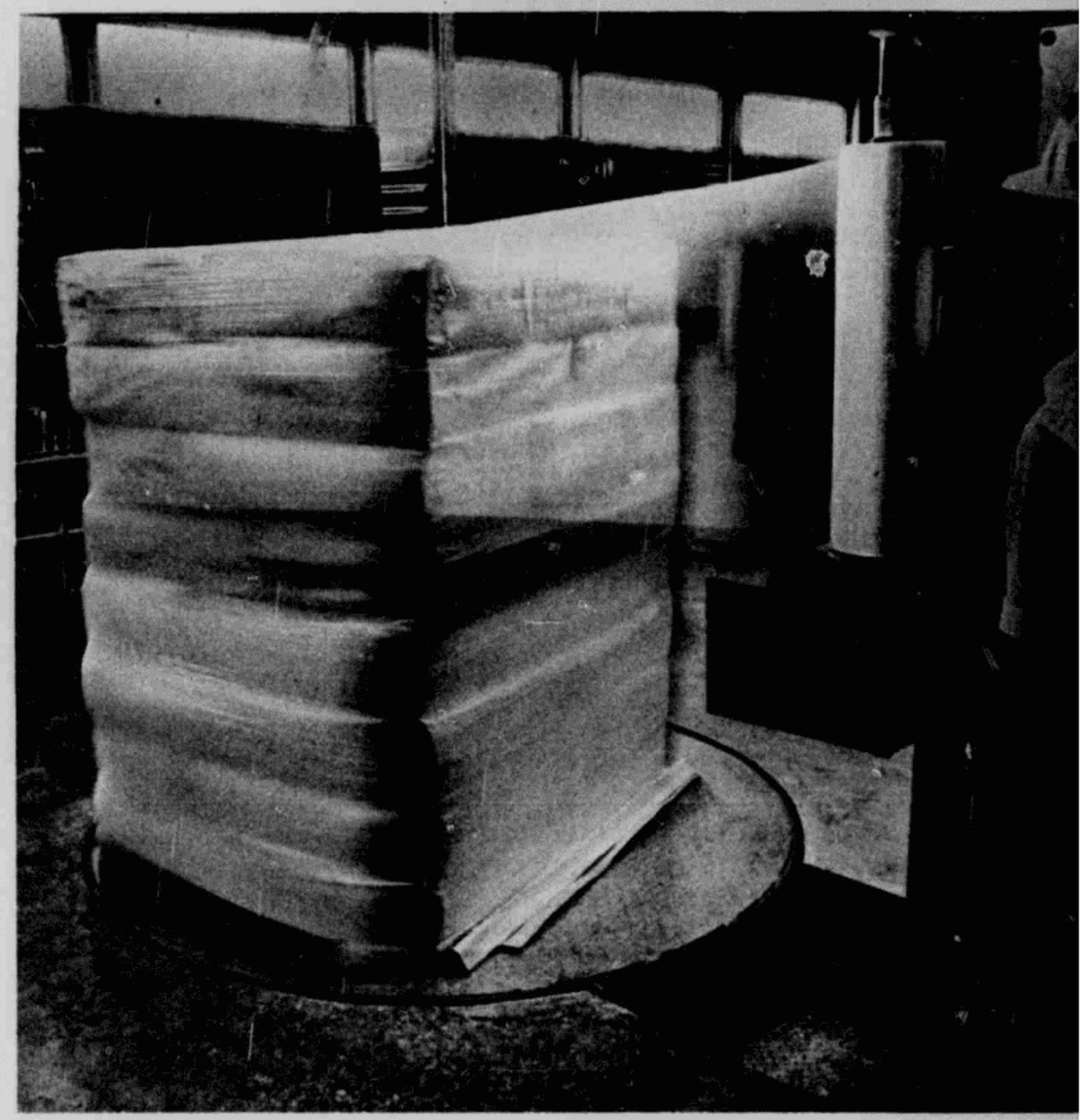
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	C$ 6,378,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	3,388,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	16,804,000
Other basic asbestos products	10,106,000
	C$36,676,000

Year 1978: Canadian exports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 1,540,971 short tons (1,397,939 metric tonnes), valued at C$568,294,000; exports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at C$26,818,000.

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Stretch protects against and related



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wrapping broken bags dust problems.



Lac d'Amiante du Québec, Ltée now supplies two-ton units of asbestos fiber consisting of forty 100-lb. bags completely stretch wrapped in a tough polyethylene film. This protective wrapping virtually eliminates bag damage:

- During car loading and unloading.
- During transit.
- In storage and in-plant handling.

Stretch wrapping is your best assurance that shipments will arrive damage and dust free. It also reduces unloading expense and helps control dust problems in your operation. It's available for a very nominal charge.

Stretch wrapping is evidence of LAQ's concern for its customers and the environment. For details contact Lac d'Amiante du Québec, Ltée, P.O. Box 608, Black Lake, Quebec, Canada. Tel.: 418-423-4221. Or call a representative near you.

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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

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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: MARCH 18, 1980

Abitibi Asbestos	C$1.55
Advocate Mines	C$1.70
Armstrong Cork	13⅝
Armst. Cork (pfd 3.75)	34½
Asarco	36¾
Asbestos Corporation	C$36.00
Bendix	45
Bendix (pfd 3)	97
Carlisle	22
Cassiar Asbestos	C$12.00
CertainTeed	12¾
Charter Conso.	pence 148
Colt Industries	40¾
Colt Ind. (pfd 1.60)	32¾
Colt Ind. (pfd 4.25)	91
Conwest	C$7.875
GAF Corporation	9¼
GAF (pfd 1.20)	12⅝
Genstar	23⅛
Gulf & Western	18⅜
G&W (pfd 2.50)	37¼
G&W (pfd 3.87)	87⅝
G&W (pfd 5.75)	65¾
IC Industries	20¾
IC Ind. (pfd 3.50))	32⅞
Johns-Manville	19⅞
J-M (pfd 5.40)	44⅜
Kennecott Copper	30
Lear Siegler	23⅛
Lear Siegler (pfd 2.25)	55
McAdam Mining	C$.80
National Gypsum	18
Pathfinder	C$.60
Porter, H.K. (pfd 5.50)	78½
Raybestos-Manhattan	18⅛
Rio Algom	C$30.625
Rio Algom (pfd 5.80)	C$65.25
Supradur	Bid 5; Asked 5¾
Union Carbide	37⅞
United Asbestos	C$7.375
Walter, Jim	25
Walter, Jim (pfd 1)	9¼
Walter, Jim (pfd 1.60)	26
Woodsreef Minerals	C$.72

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to . . .

John D. Zacharias, President, Atlas Turner Inc., Montreal, Quebec, May 15.
W. Vermeer, Jr., Managing Director, Vermeer Agenturen B.V., Haarlem, Holland, May 16.
J. R. M. Hutcheson, Chairman of the Board, Johns-Manville Canada Inc., Asbestos, Quebec, May 17.
Alfred E. Netter, Assistant Secretary, Supradur Manufacturing Corporation, New York City, May 17.
W. J. Clough, a Director and General Manager, Sealing Materials Division, TBA Industrial Products Ltd., Rochdale, England, May 18.
L. F. Gauvreau, President, McAdam Mining Corporation Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, May 18.
Kurt Schwarz, Senior Vice President, Supradur Manufacturing Corporation, Wind Gap, Pennsylvania, May 19.
M. L. Trepanier, Manager of Engineering, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, May 19.
Arbrey P. Carrigan, Purchasing Agent, Southern Textile Corporation, Charlotte, North Carolina, May 20.
S. E. Cohen, a Director, James Hardie Industries Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, May 21.
William T. Colborn, Vice President, Pacor Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21.
Maxine G. Fairchild, Sales Service Representative, Southern Textile Corporation, Charlotte, North Carolina, May 21.
H. M. S. Tanner, Managing Director, Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration Co. Ltd., Johannesburg, South Africa, May 21.
Reginald Sykes, Secretary, Asbestosis Research Council, Rochdale, England, May 23.
Anthony T. Kana, Vice President-Finance & Administration and Secretary, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, May 24.
Michael C. Mangan, Production Manager, Hedman Mines Ltd., Matheson, Ontario, May 24.
J. M. Atkinson, Deputy Chairman, Havelock Asbestos Mines (Swaziland) Ltd., Manchester, England, May 25.
Dennis F. Lougheed, Plant Superintendent, Hedman Mines Ltd., Matheson, Ontario, May 25.
Edward A. Morris, Sales Manager-Southern District, Amatex Corporation, Columbia, South Carolina, May 25.
J. L. Geddes, Managing Director, Cape Insulation Ltd., Stirling, Scotland, May 27.
A. J. McMullen, Chairman, Executive Committee, Garlock Inc., Rochester, New York, May 27.
Olaf Mohn, Export Sales Representative, Carey Canada Inc., East Broughton Station, Quebec, May 29.
Lionel C. Piuze, a Director, Vice President-Operations, Lac d'Amiante du Quebec Ltee, Black Lake, Quebec, May 30.
Frederick J. Ross, President and Chief Executive Officer, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, June 2.
Leo J. Bartolanzo, Senior Vice President-Finance, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, June 3.
Harold F. X. Plate, Marketing Manager, Lac d'Amiante du Quebec Ltee,

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New York City, June 3.

G. C. Scowcroft, a Director, in charge of building products, Carey Canada Inc., East Broughton Station, Quebec, June 3.

John G. Richardson, a Director, Cape Industries Ltd., London, England, June 5.

A. H. Wailes, Marketing Director, Pipes Division, TAC Construction Materials Ltd., Manchester, England, June 5.

R. V. Stohr, Manager, Kliprivier Factory, Everite Ltd., Kliprivier, Transvaal, South Africa, June 6.

William C. Black, a Director, Hedman Mines Ltd., Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, June 7.

D. R. Budinski, Chief Geologist, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, June 9.

William Krucke, Technical Director, International Activities, Raybestos Manhattan Industrial Products Company, North Charleston, South Carolina, June 9.

Ernest C. Bratt, President, Southern Textile Corporation, Charlotte, North Carolina, June 12.

A. H. Bagenstose, a Director and Vice President-Sales, Carey Canada Inc., East Broughton Station, Quebec, June 14.

A. C. Caron, Assistant Manager of Engineering, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, June 14.

John J. Finnegan, President, Ambler Division, a Corporate Vice President and a Director, Nicolet Inc., Ambler, Pennsylvania, June 14.

G. R. Smith, Special Duties, Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, June 14.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS—Seminars presented by The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.: *May 12-13* at Denver, Colorado; *May 15-16* at Kansas City, Missouri; *May 18-20* at St. Louis, Missouri; *May 22-23* at Chicago, Illinois.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS—Continuing education program of The Johns Hopkins University; Baltimore, Maryland, *May 12-16.*

POWDER & BULK SOLIDS '80—Conference and exhibition, Rosemont (suburban Chicago), Illinois, *May 13-15.*

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—1980 conference of the American Industrial Hygiene Association; Houston, Texas, *May 18-23.*

OCCUPATIONAL HEARING CONVERSATION—Course of the Arizona Center for Occupational Safety and Health; The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, *May 19-21.*

COLLOIDS AND SURFACES—Short course of Carnegie-Mellon University; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, *May 19-23.*

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR QUALITY CONTROL—34th annual technical conference and inspection, testing and quality assurance exposition; Atlanta, Georgia, *May 20-22.*

FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS—Program of courses concerned with strategic planning for disposal of solid wastes, EPA's regulation of new chemical substances and EPA testing requirements under TSCA and RCRA; offered by The Center for Energy and Environmental Management; *May 20-23* at Chicago, Illinois; *June 2-5* at Washington, D.C.; *June 24-27* at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; *July 14-17* at Denver, Colorado.

AIR POLLUTION PERMITS UNDER THE BUBBLE CONCEPT—A federal regulation workshop presented by Executive Enterprises, Inc.; *May 23* at Washington, D.C., *June 12* at Chicago, Illinois.

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.*

INDUSTRIAL MINERALS—4th international congress organized by Industrial Minerals Journal; Atlanta, Georgia, *May 27-30.*

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.*

FUGITIVE EMISSIONS: MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL—4th symposium sponsored by the EPA Industrial Environmental Research Laboratory; New Orleans, Louisiana, *May 28-30.*

ROCK MECHANICS—21st U.S. symposium sponsored by the University of Missouri-Rolla; Rolla, Missouri, *May 28-30.*

THE ART OF TAKING AND DEFENDING DEPOSITIONS IN CORPORATE LITIGATION—Course of Practising Law Institute; San Francisco, California, *May 29-31.*

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION—8th annual conference of Water and Wastewater Equipment Manufacturers Association; Houston, Texas, *June 4-6.*

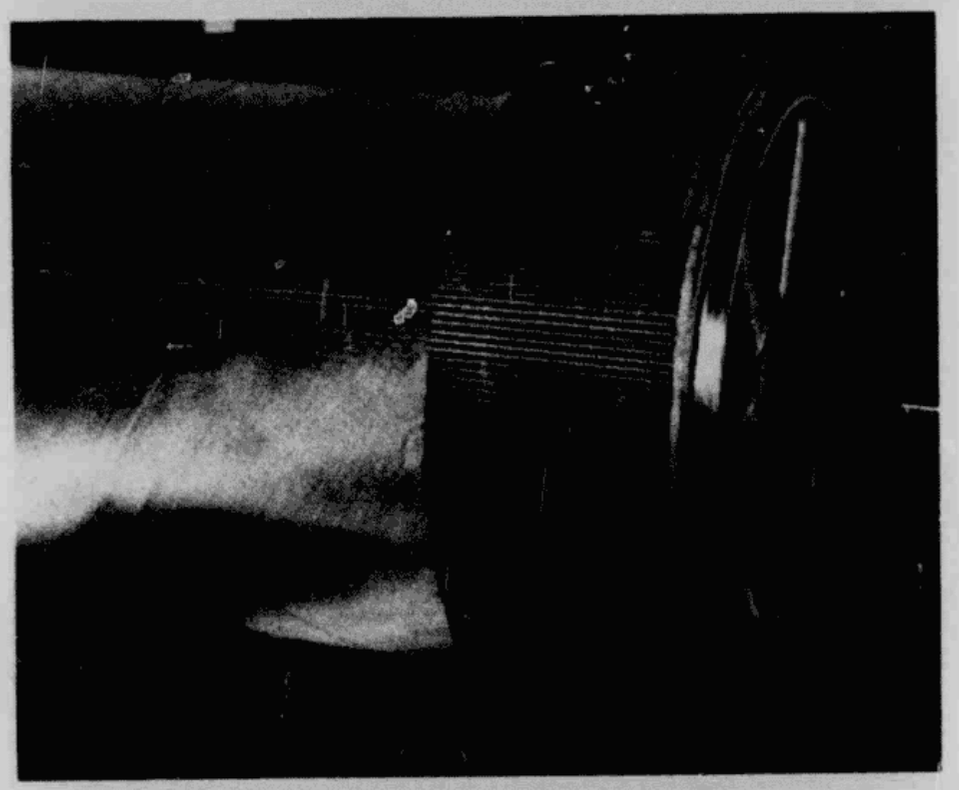
FRIGAIR 80—Program on commercial and industrial refrigeration and air conditioning, organized by the South African Institute of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning; Pretoria, South Africa, *June 17-18.*

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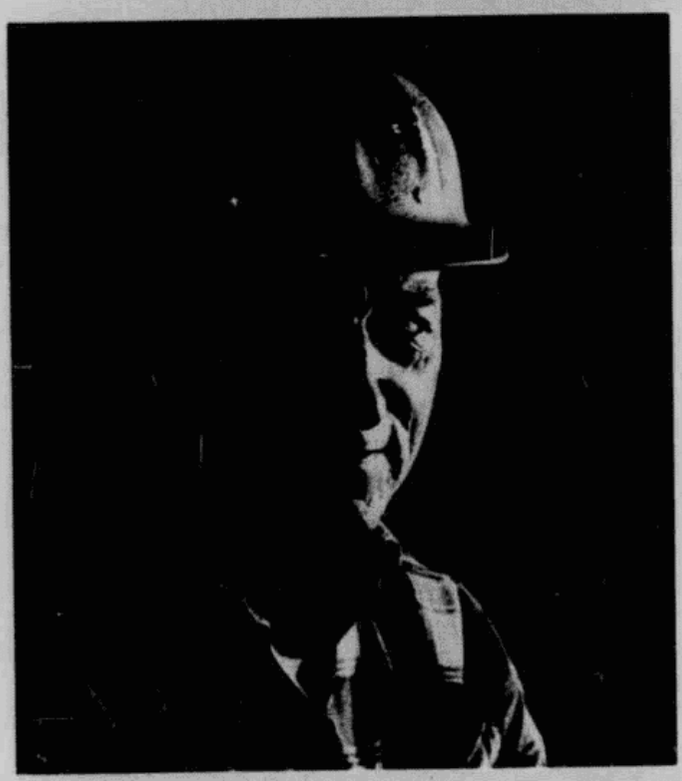
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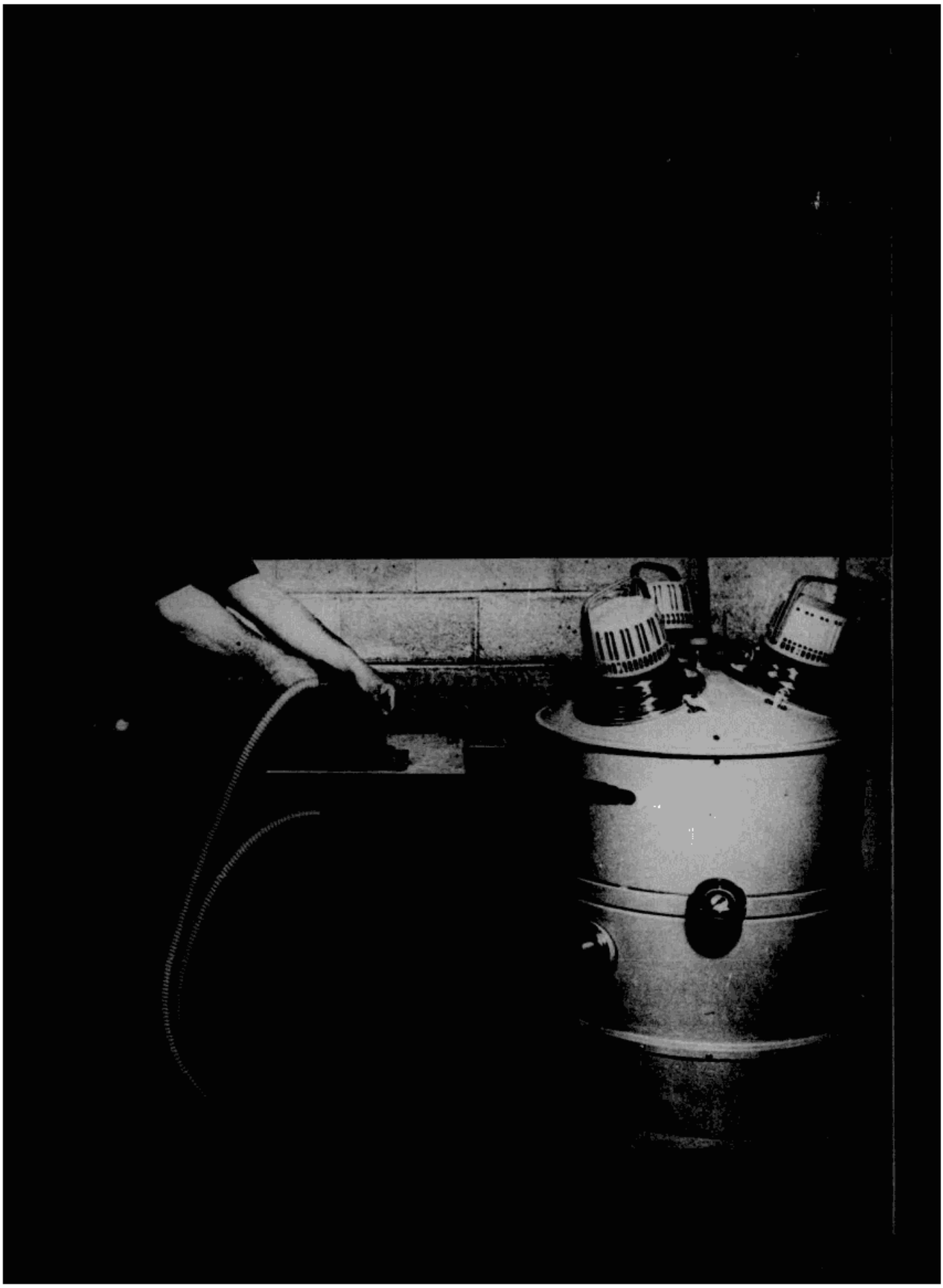
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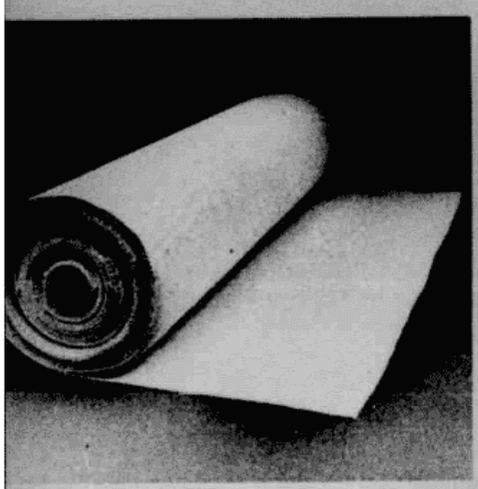
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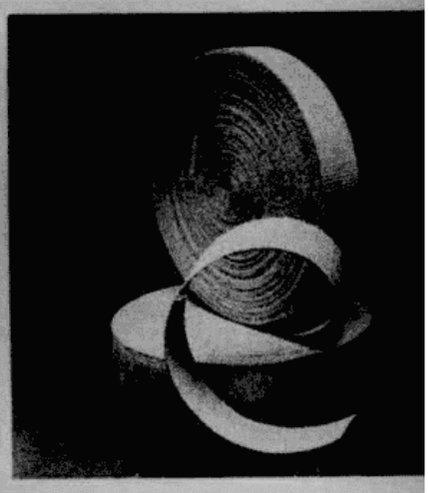
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