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ASBESTOS

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QUEBEC BUYS T&N CANADIAN INTERESTS

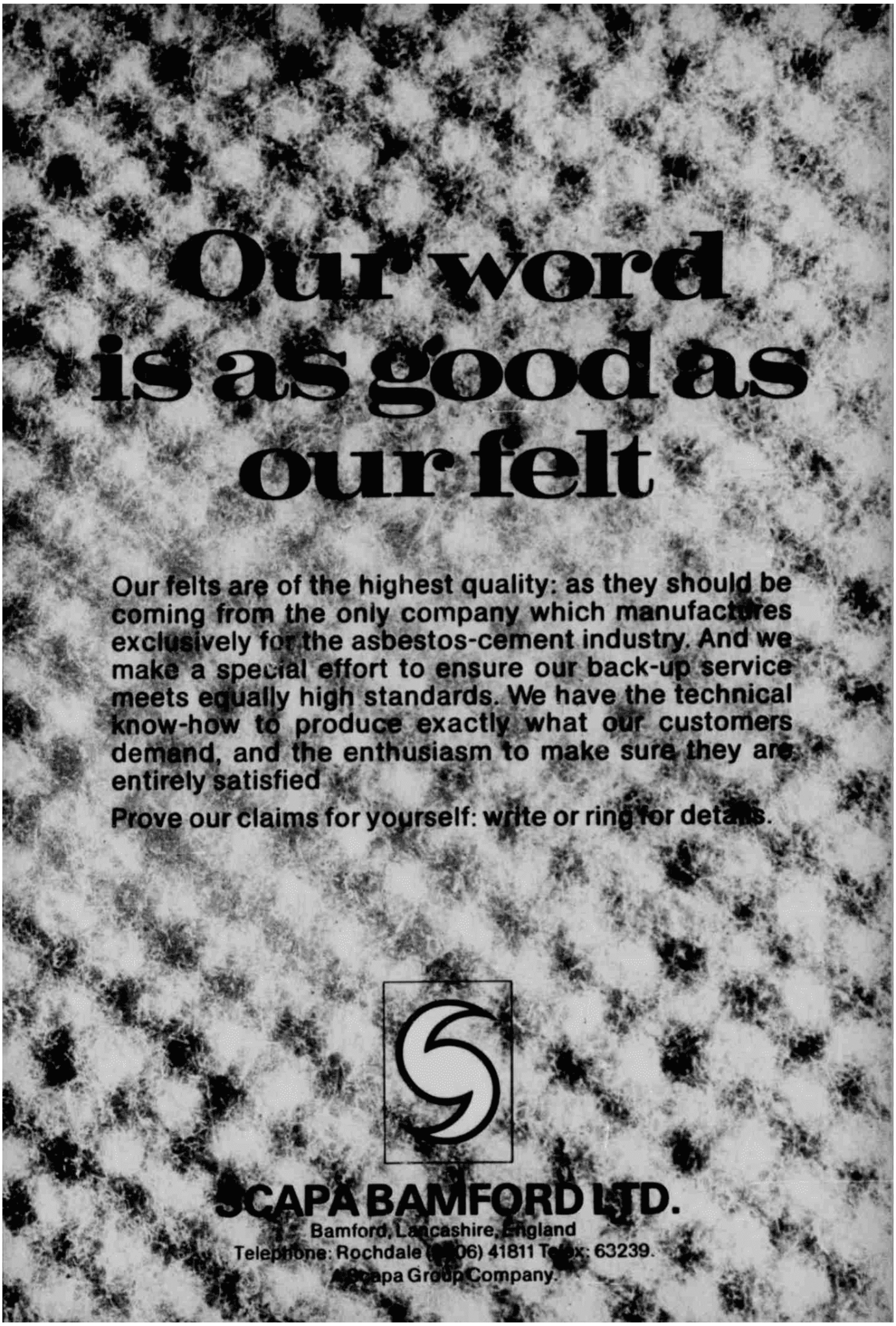
Turner & Newall Ltd. (T&N), Manchester, England, has agreed in principle to sell most of its Canadian interests to *Societe Nationale de l'Amiante* (SNA), a Quebec government agency, for the sum of C$35.5-million. The mutual sales agreement includes $32.3-million for *Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd.*, of Thetford Mines (100% owned by T&N) and $3.2-million for *Atlas Turner Inc.*, Montreal, and its sister company, *Turners Building Products Ltd.* (TBP), Mission, British Columbia. The latter two manufacturing companies are 90% owned by T&N; the remaining 10% will continue to be held by *Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd.*

Bell Asbestos Mines has 600 employees on its payroll and 1979 sales reached $35-million. Production capacity is 77,000 short tons per year of asbestos textile Grade 3 fiber, friction material Grades 5, 6 and 7 and cement Grades 4, 5 and 6. Some 21% of the output is sold to United States markets and 37% is exported to the developing countries. Almost all of the rest is spread among some 35 other nations.

During a telephone interview with Marcel Dorais, President and General Manager of Bell Asbestos and Chairman of the Board, it was stressed that the transaction was a strict business deal, with no political pressure. It was simply a seller-buyer situation. Turner & Newall wanted to dispose of its interests in Canada, excluding Cassiar Asbestos, and Quebec was an interested buyer. Each party had engaged a consultant to assess the companies involved and to establish a minimum/maximum purchase price. The parties had been negotiating in a smooth manner since October 1979 and consequently have reached a satisfactory, equitable agreement. Further, it was emphasized, both by Mr. Dorais and the SNA, that Bell will continue to be administered by the current management team. Nothing will be changed except that the major shareholder will now be located in Thetford Mines rather than in England. Bell will continue to offer the same service to its customers and customers will deal with the same people at Bell. The company's policy will be exactly the same as it has been over the last 100 years. In addition, all employees are assured that no changes are contemplated in the terms and conditions of employment. During the past decade, Bell has modernized and mechanized its facilities and has increased production. It is currently operating three shifts per five-day week, plus two shifts on Saturdays.

Atlas Turner (which operates an 18-acre facility, under one roof) and Turners Building Products are manufacturers of asbes-

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tos-cement pipes for municipal water supply and sewage and asbestos-cement building materials (sheets and tiles). Atlas has been making asbestos-cement sheets since 1948 and pipes since 1958. TBP began its manufacturing operation in 1970. All of the pipe products are used domestically but the sheet materials are shipped within Canada and to the United States. Having already disposed of its two unprofitable operations (calcium silicate insulation and glass fiber panels), Atlas happily reports that its first quarter 1980 financial picture presages a profitable future. A spokesman for the company said the acquisition by Quebec will provide leadership to the industry during a very crucial period in its history.

Currently about 3% of the fiber mined in the Province of Quebec is utilized by Atlas Turner, representing almost all of the domestic use of Quebec-produced fiber. However, as reported in past issues of this Magazine, the Province plans to increase local usage at least three-fold.

The Quebec government has stated that the purchase from T&N will not affect its attempts to expropriate the assets of *Asbestos Corporation Ltd.*, and those efforts will continue. Since Quebec officials are quoted as denying there are any political motivations in the timing of the purchase (expected to be officially completed May 19th), somewhat paralleling Mr. Dorais' "no political pressure" comments, it is apparently coincidental that the referendum concerning sovereignty for the Province is to take place May 20th.

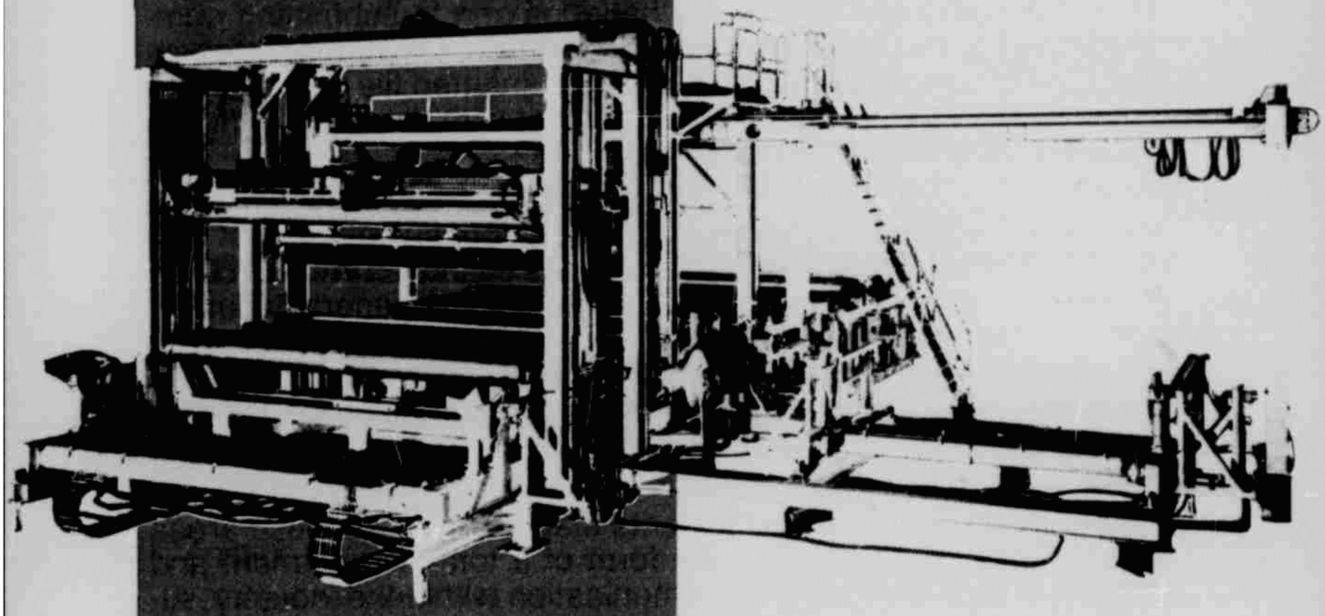
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATORS MEET

At the invitation of the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, some 40 communications and public relations specialists in the asbestos industry gathered at Montebello, Quebec, to attend an International Communications Conference. The theme of the meeting was "Asbestos and the Consuming Public" and the conference was held to enable the delegates to discuss and compare challenges facing the industry, common problems and priorities, and ways to effectively bridge the "credibility gap" between the industry and the consumer. The ensuing discussions reflected the concerns of the manufacturers and of the mining sector, and were concerned with technical issues as well as the difficulties of the communicator. Following is a brief synopsis of some of the feelings expressed at the conference.

The asbestos industry should speak as one voice to avoid a confusion of the facts on the part of countries, companies, em-

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ployees and the user. The industry should take it upon itself (individually and collectively) to establish and impose international norms and rules concerning known and effective dust controls and worker and user protection, including getting the proper information into all nations, regardless of the level of stringency or lack of regulation. It is important that the consuming public be made aware of the numerous benefits which asbestos provides and that asbestos-containing materials can be used safely.

The industry should work with the scientific community toward a continuation of research based on past and present exposures and to continue to gain and have available the latest of well-founded information and scientific literature.

Each company in the industry should continue to do its utmost to keep current on the latest available data and government regulation (including participating in hearings and in submitting comments during the regulatory process) and to keep employees informed—and have a complete, well-documented file to respond to inquiries and to use when making contact with the public, unions, lobbyists, environmentalists, and the like.

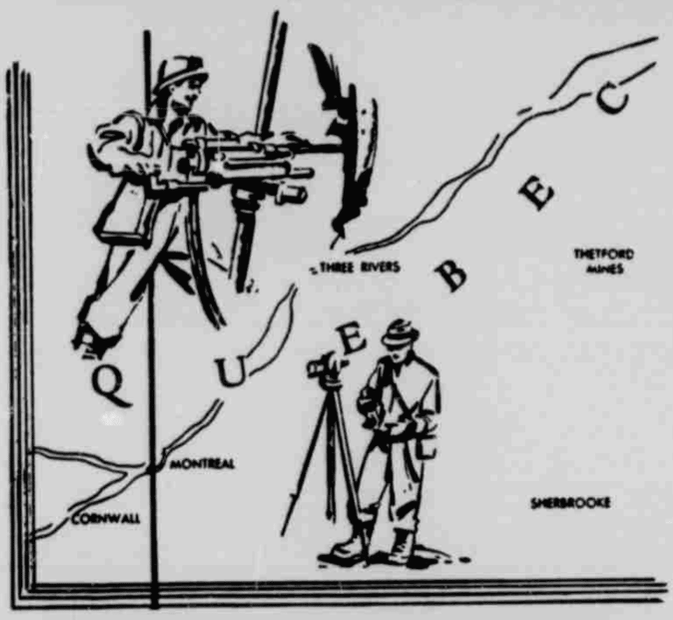
Also, it is vital that integrity of product safety be maintained and that objective analysis be made, on a continuing basis, of personal attitudes as they relate to the asbestos industry—and of the attitudes of science, government, trade unions, general industry, communications media, customers, the public, the workforce and competition. And, the industry should be prepared to attack the credibility of opponents, asking them to submit properly-documented evidence to support their comments, statistics and allegations.

It was agreed by all participants that efforts in all these areas should be continuing and in the form of a total commitment and that there should be better communication within the industry. Attendees expressed the desire that the conference be followed by continuous consultation and cooperation at the international level and it was realized that the best way to accomplish this would be for each country and individual information association to become actively involved on the Communications Advisory Panel of the Asbestos International Association. This would provide worldwide input into the group and the entire industry would be kept abreast of the latest activities and findings and have up-to-date literature and information at hand.

The Quebec Asbestos Mining Association is to be commended for taking the initiative to hold the international conference, the first of its kind to be devoted exclusively to matters of communication.

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SHIELDED HAND TOOL SYSTEMS CONTROL DUST

Many of our readers are familiar with the need for sophisticated equipment to meet today's environmental standards, such as removing dust from plant areas where cleanup by a centralized dust collection system is impractical. It is therefore of interest to note that Nilfisk of America, Inc., King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, and Pilot Manufacturing Company, Torrance, California, are now offering complete Shielded Hand Tool Systems for controlling dust generated by the power hand tools most commonly used in the field fabrication of asbestos-cement sheets and similar products.

Each tool system consists of a portable, high efficiency, vacuum dust collector, a hand tool equipped with an especially designed dust collecting enclosure and suitable vacuum hoses connecting the two.

The key to successful, dust-free operation of any power hand tool lies in the provision of an enclosure which effectively confines any dust generated by the tool, preventing its dissemination into the surrounding atmosphere and permitting its removal by a suitable vacuum cleaning device while, at the same time, permitting the utmost freedom for manipulation of the tool by its operator.

The tools offered as part of the Nilfisk and Pilot systems incorporate shield concepts and initial development by Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, modified and manufactured by Pilot Manufacturing. Shielded tools presently available include two circular saws (one for flat sheets and the other for corrugated sheets), a jig saw and a hand-held power drill. Because of intense interest in dust-free means for field fabrication of asbestos products, the three companies devoted considerable time and substantial sums of money in developing the shields, resulting in what appear to be the most effective, practical devices of their kind yet produced, anywhere.

The illustration on the front cover shows a circular saw provided with the shield developed for processing flat sheet products. It will be noted that there are actually two shields, one above and the other below the sheet being sawed. They are connected by a

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metal support whose thickness is such that it can slide through the kerf of the saw cut. The shields are adjusted to make intimate contact with the sheet being sawed. This arrangement permits fully shielded sawing to any point on a sheet of any standard length and width and having a maximum thickness of 2-5/16 inches. The unit is joined, via hoses, to a Nilfisk Model GA-73 vacuum dust collector.

The shield for the circular saw used for corrugated sheets is similar in concept but is of a more intricate design in that it incorporates an ingenious arrangement of seals which continuously conform to the corrugated contour of the sheet and effectively prevent escape of dust generated by the saw. The saw, so equipped, will cut corrugated sheets of standard U.S. configuration having an overall thickness up to 1-3/4 inches.

The shielded jig saw will cut flat sheets up to 3/4 inches in thickness. The shield for the hand-held drill completely surrounds the drill bit and is spring-loaded, making contact with the workpiece as the drill progresses through the sheet.

In view of the wide variety of sizes and configurations of hand-held power tools, it became apparent that it would be impractical to produce and offer for sale a separate shielding arrangement for each and every such tool. It was therefore decided that Pilot Manufacturing would select and purchase a reputable power tool of each type, equip it with shielding specifically designed for that particular tool and market the shielded tools as complete, factory-assembled units, under the tradename FiberShield.

Quality of the finished products is assured by extremely careful selection of the basic hand tools and by the fact that Pilot Manufacturing is a long-established designer and builder of high-quality special tools for industry, including its well-known Orbital Pipe Cutter and a variety of portable tools specifically designed for field operations on asbestos-cement pipe.

The Nilfisk and Pilot systems for circular saws include the Nilfisk Model GA-73 vacuum dust collector, while the systems for jig saws and power drills utilize the Nilfisk Model GA-71 collector. All systems being offered are designed to meet or exceed OSHA asbestos dust control standards.

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

NIOSH-OSHA WORK GROUP RECOMMENDS NEW ASBESTOS STANDARD

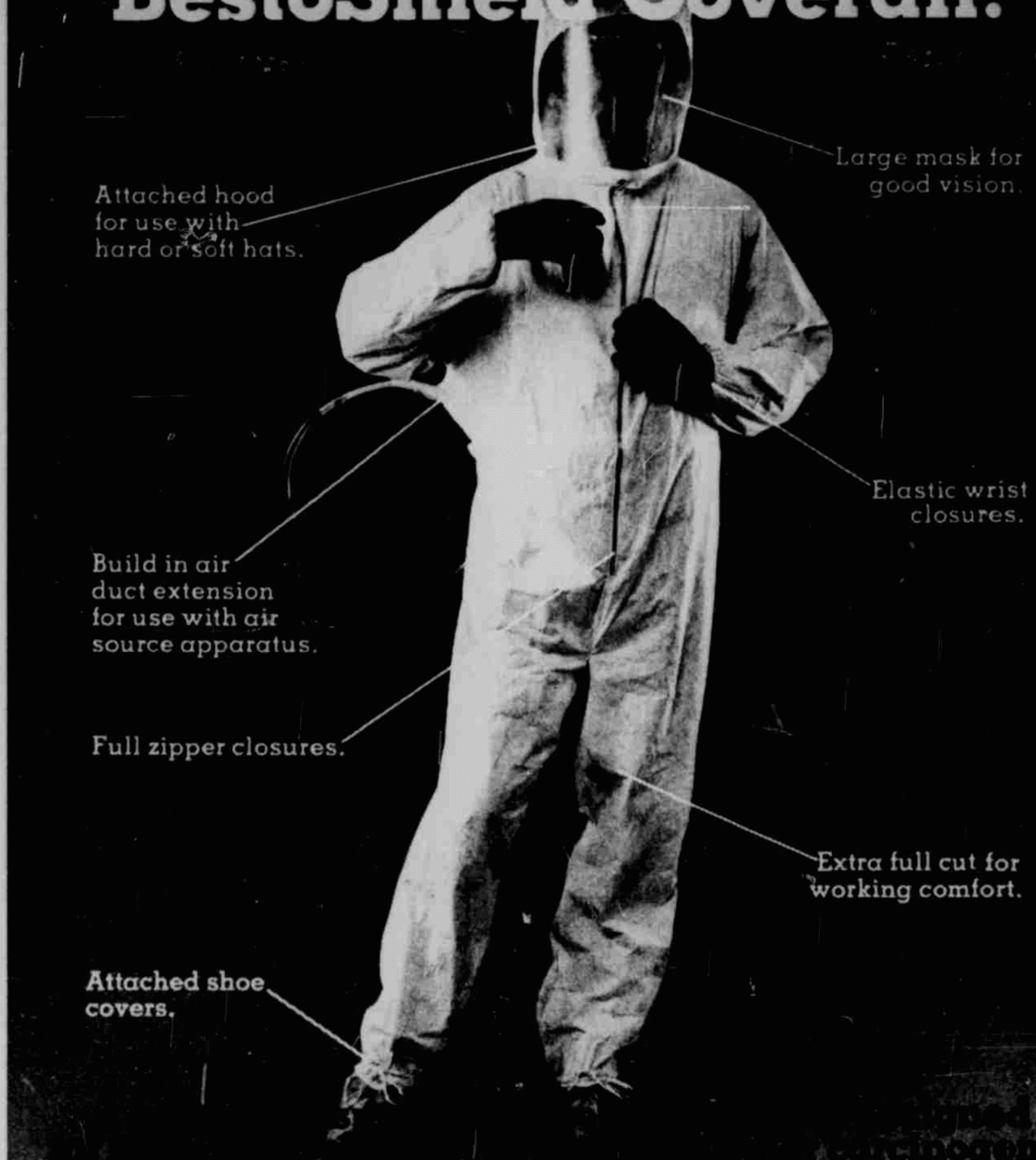
A joint **NIOSH-OSHA Work Group*, which has been reviewing scientific information concerning asbestos-related disease and assessing the adequacy of the current OSHA asbestos manufacturing standard of "two fibers per cubic centimeter," released, on April 17, 1980, its report on workplace exposure to asbestos. Principal findings and recommendations contained in the report are: 1) there is no safe exposure limit for asbestos; 2) all commercial and several noncommercial forms of asbestos cause disease; 3) optical microscopy continues to be the most reliable and economically feasible method for determining airborne levels of asbestos (its lowest reliable detection limit is 100,000 fibers per cubic meter—0.1 f/cc); 4) substitutes for asbestos should be used whenever possible; 5) medical testing procedures should include chest X-rays, pulmonary function tests, observation of respiratory and other clinical symptoms and evaluation of sputum cytology; 6) results of medical examinations should be reported directly to the employee and aggregate medical information—without individual identifiers—should be reported to an employer's entire workforce; 7) asbestos workers showing respiratory problems should be afforded the opportunity to transfer to jobs where there is no exposure to asbestos, without a reduction in wages or benefits; 8) asbestos products manufacturers should perform air sampling in all possible processes involving their products to determine probable airborne asbestos levels—and the findings should be passed on to potential users of the products.

Dr. Anthony Robbins, Director of NIOSH, advised that NIOSH endorsed the findings and recommendations of the Work Group and that he formally recommended that OSHA eliminate from the workplace all exposure from new nonessential uses of asbestos and that the permissible level for exposure to asbestos dust be set at 0.1 f/cc. Additionally, he said, NIOSH will undertake the following studies—1) Examine the life cycle of asbestos, from mining to fabrication, use and disposal to identify all areas where workers may be exposed to asbestos and to simplify enforcement of a new standard. 2) Produce an inventory of all asbestos products likely to reach the work environment to help quantify, along with the life cy-

*NIOSH—NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
OSHA—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
AIA/NA—ASBESTOS INFORMATION ASSOCIATION/NORTH AMERICA

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cle study, the scope of efforts required to eliminate asbestos exposure. 3) Establish a continuing review of the development of asbestos substitutes, to help eliminate asbestos uses as rapidly as possible. 4) Review laboratory facilities available for accurately analyzing asbestos.

In her remarks, *Dr. Eula Bingham*, Assistant Secretary of Labor (OSHA), said "asbestos is now perhaps the foremost symbol of this country's concern about toxic substances in the environment and in the workplace." She added that a team has been designated within OSHA to begin working on a proposed revision to the present asbestos standard, including an amendment to OSHA's current "two fiber" limitation.

On April 25, *Mr. T. A. Dougherty*, President of AIA/NA, issued an Association statement emphasizing that the Work Group failed to justify the recommended twenty-fold reduction in the permissible exposure level. Attention was invited to the report's extensive use of epidemiologic evidence from worker populations exposed to asbestos at levels many times greater than those experienced in industry today. He stressed that the NIOSH proposal is not based on any scientific demonstration of the health-related value of such a reduction, but rather only on the assertion that "0.1 f/cc" represents the lowest level accurately measurable by optical microscopy. He stated that such assertions should not be substituted for sound scientific assessment in determining permissible exposure levels. Mr. Dougherty emphasized that AIA/NA supports reasonable regulations which protect workers from significant risks without needlessly impairing society's ability to deal with other hazards—and stands ready to assist all government agencies in achieving that goal.

[The 63-page report of the NIOSH-OSHA Work Group is available from this Magazine @20¢ per page—payable with order in U.S. funds on a U.S. bank.]

CPSC MOVES TO BAN ASBESTOS PAPER

On December 13, 1979, a California man filed a petition with the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), requesting a ban on Grant Wilson pre-gummed asbestos paper tape and asbestos paper household roll, claiming he was being exposed to the asbestos contained in the product while being sold at the hardware store in which he works. The petition was granted April 9, 1980.

Also on April 9th, CPSC voted unanimously to ban asbestos paper products which are sold as final products to consumers for consumer application and to contractors for installation in homes. As a result, the Commission is now proceeding to develop a pro-

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posal and to commence rulemaking under Section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act. Representatives of the Asbestos Information Association/North America (AIA/NA) met with CPSC to assist with their effort to arrive at a useful, working definition for asbestos paper and for "commercial asbestos paper products."AIA/NA also provided the Commission with an historic profile of the asbestos paper industry in the United States. Commercial versions of asbestos paper and tape, which account for 95% of the 300,000 tons of the material sold each year in the U.S., are not affected by the possible ban.

In early March, CPSC sent letters to nine major manufacturers of asbestos paper, asking them to provide certain information and to take specific actions to remove the material from the marketplace. The action was designed to terminate all sales of asbestos paper for consumer use and for use by contractors in consumers' homes. GAF Corporation was the first major manufacturer of asbestos paper to respond to the appeal and to make a commitment to end sales, effective April 1, 1980, to consumers by eliminating its own sales to all buyers, distributors and retail outlets for use in consumers' homes. CPSC advises it has received test results from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), indicating that asbestos fibers are released into the ambient air from asbestos paper when the product is folded, torn or cut. The fiber emission levels reported by NIOSH, said the Commission, were substantially higher than those reported last year following NIOSH tests on hand-held hair dryers manufactured with asbestos paper.

ASBESTOS SUBSTITUTES WORKSHOP

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) will hold a joint *National Workshop On Substitutes For Asbestos*, July 14-16, 1980, at the Sheraton National Hotel, Arlington, Virginia. Purpose of the event is to gather data on substitutes for asbestos and all those interested in such substitute materials are invited to attend. The technical and economic sessions will include overview talks on regulatory status, effects on innovation and market control incentives. The technical work sessions will be concerned with substitutes for asbestos paper and textiles, flooring, friction products, gaskets and packings, sealants and asbestos-cement pipes and sheets. The second portion of the workshop will focus on health effects of both fibrous and non-fibrous substitutes. An overview talk on exposure will be given, followed by talks about epidemiological and experimental studies on the various substances which can be used as substitutes for asbestos.

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

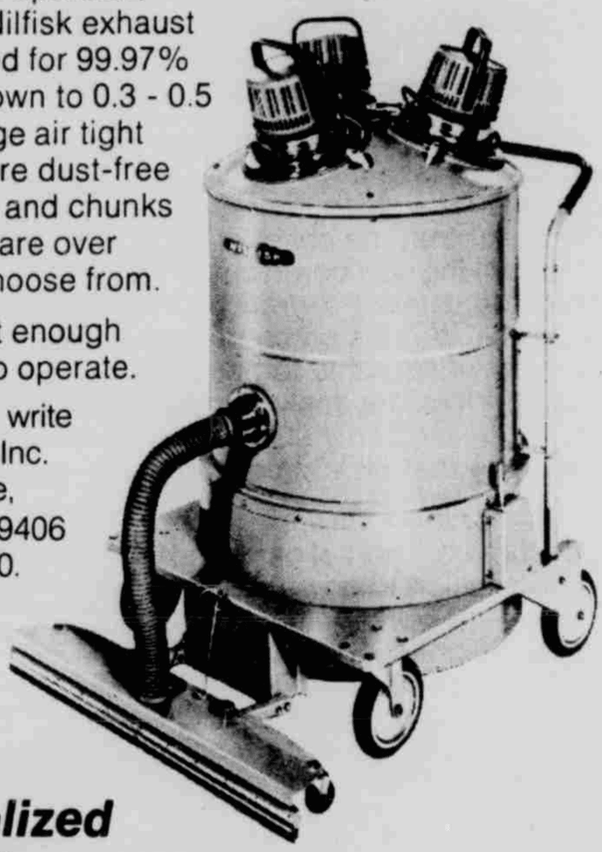
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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

During the past month, evidence of economic recession continued to mount. Employment declined and unemployment was on the rise as contractions in the automotive and housing industries showed no signs of abating. The Commerce Department's index of leading indicators dropped 2.6% in March, the greatest monthly decline since September 1974. Retailers were experiencing falling sales for the first time in several years and consumers' confidence, as measured by a nationally recognized survey, had fallen to an extremely low level.

There is now almost complete unanimity among economists that the long-awaited recession has not only arrived but is gathering momentum at a rather alarming rate. While the official Washington line is that the recession will be mild and short, many private sector observers now anticipate a more severe and lengthier contraction than had been previously foreseen. As usual, all predictions are subject to drastic revision if the Administration should open the spending spigots, which is not beyond the realm of probability in this election year.

In mid-April a pronounced drop in short-term interest rates seemed to take the financial community by surprise. This was not based on a sudden decrease in the rate of inflation but rather on the belief that the onset of recession would reduce loan demand. This thinking was borne out by reductions in the prime interest rate which registered a drop of 1½ points by the end of April. The sharp fall in rates on short-term Treasury obligations was at least partially attributable to heavy demand for these securities on the part of investors seeking maximum safety. Rates on longer-term bonds showed only slight signs of easing so it seems too early to conclude that all interest rates are now in a true downtrend.

As for the future, recovery will probably be a lengthy process. Consumers, short of cash and wary of extending credit further, are in no position to go on a buying spree. Business spending on new plants and equipment will probably hold steady or rise slightly but many planned expenditures can be cancelled on short notice if sales and profits contract and, in any event, such spending cannot sustain a vigorous recovery. Spending for defense will increase but other government spending will probably be limited as budget-cutting remains a popular cause in Washington.

Despite the onset of recession, prospects for an easing of inflation remain dim. As one pundit has noted "—there is little

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reason for optimism for a reduction in the rate of inflation on a long-term basis, principally because all of the causes of inflation appear to be intact." Many other students of the economy share this view.

The international situation remains tense and was possibly worsened by the abortive U.S. attempt to rescue the hostages from Iran. While first reactions from friendly countries were somewhat favorable and generally sympathetic, their responses in terms of positive actions against Iran remain to be seen.

DODGE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

MARCH 1980—With soaring interest rates curtailing all but a few surviving building categories, the Dodge Index of construction contract value tumbled another 10% in March, it was reported by the F. W. Dodge Division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. The decline, which is seasonally-adjusted with 1972 as the 100 base, followed an equal percentage drop in February. The March Index, at 155, reflected a total of $11.3-billion of newly-started construction. "The construction market's reaction to anti-inflationary restraint is no longer limited to housing," noted George A. Christie, Dodge Vice President and Chief Economist. "As housing starts plunged toward the one-million unit rate in March, minus signs began spreading to several types of nonresidential building and public works."

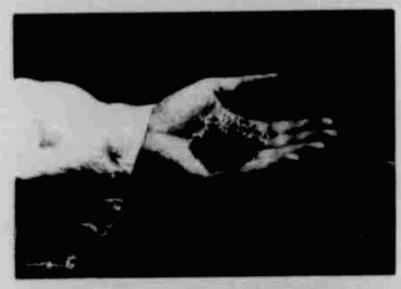
March contracts for *nonresidential* buildings, valued at $4.3-billion, still showed a small 3% lead over last year's amount, but the month's support was narrowly based. More than a billion dollars of new office projects sustained the momentum of the nonresidential market in March, offsetting declines in stores, warehouses and institutional buildings. . . . With the housing market collapsing in 1980's credit squeeze, March contracting for *residential* building fell to $4.6-billion, 34% less than the year-earlier total. . . . *Nonbuilding* construction contracts, totaling $2.4-billion in March, were down 36% from the same 1979 month when this market was booming. The year-long suspension of nuclear power plant construction, and the more recent restraint on Federal funding of highways and other public works, are depressing the nonbuilding sector in 1980.

FIRST QUARTER 1980—Total value of construction contracts for the first three months of 1980 reached $32.6-billion, 20% below the same 1979 period. Breakdown, by category, is: nonresidential building—$12.2-billion, up 7%; residential building—$13-billion, down 19%; nonbuilding construction—$7.5-billion, down 43%.

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PRODUCTION—IMPORTS—EXPORTS

CANADIAN FIBER SHIPMENTS

Primary Canadian Producers' shipments of asbestos (including tonnage for own use and concentrate shipped from Asbestos Hill) amounted to 91,845 metric tonnes in *February 1980* compared with 109,331 tonnes in the second month a year earlier. Cumulative total for *January-February 1980* is 183,375 tonnes: 157,747 tonnes from plants in Quebec and 25,628 tonnes from plants in Newfoundland and British Columbia. Total shipments for the first two months of 1979 were 217,773 tonnes: 190,839 tonnes from Quebec plants and 18,413 tonnes from plants in the other two Provinces. [Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa]

CANADA'S FLOOR TILE OUTPUT

Production of vinyl-asbestos floor tile by Canadian manufacturers for the *Year 1979* reached 40,348 metric tonnes, compared with 39,815 tonnes in 1978, 40,521 tonnes in 1977, 48,133 tonnes in 1976 and 43,111 tonnes in 1975.

Shipments totaled 41,205 tonnes in *1979* against 38,716 tonnes in 1978, 40,394 tonnes in 1977, 44,636 tonnes in 1976 and 46,032 tonnes in 1975.

The list of firms reporting the above production and shipment data includes American Biltrite Rubber Co. (Canada) Ltd., Sherbrooke, Quebec; Armstrong Cork Canada Ltd., Montreal, Quebec; Domco Industries Ltd., Farnham, Quebec; The Flintkote Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

FELT SHIPMENTS FROM CANADA

Canadian domestic shipments of *wet felts and jackets* for the *Year 1979* totaled 1,418,036 pounds, valued at C$25,329,223. These figures include 17,944 pounds, valued at $141,892 to manufacturers of asbestos-cement pipes and/or sheets. Foreign shipments during 1979 reached 796,285 pounds, valued at $18,116,369, including 113,465 pounds, valued at $1,277,844, to asbestos-cement pipe and/or sheet manufacturers.

Total Canadian shipments of *dryer felts and fabrics* in 1979 amounted to 5,038,168 pounds, valued at $19,636,633.

Shipments of Canadian *plastic forming and paper machine fabrics* totaled 3,095,902 pounds, valued at $26,122,566, in the year 1979.

Total shipments of *pulp machine fabrics* in the latest year reached 122,631 pounds, valued at $841,921. [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

TAIWAN PRODUCTION & IMPORTS

Taiwan *produced* 2,957 metric tonnes of asbestos in the *Year 1979*, mostly the Tremolite and Actinolite varieties. Production in past years totaled 2,031 tonnes in 1978, 2,453 tonnes in 1977, 2,491 tonnes in 1976 and 1,737 tonnes in 1975.

Imports of asbestos into Taiwan reached 29,325 tonnes in 1979, compared with 24,892 tonnes in 1978 and 25,343 tonnes in 1977. [Ministry of Economic Affairs, Taipei]

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IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

		JANUARY 1980	
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Crocidolite, South Africa	s.tons	2,809	$ 1,785,658
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	593	426,216
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	30,411	7,348,228
South Africa	s.tons	22	2,408
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	856	204,524
Germany, Fed. Rep.	s.tons	1	4,726
South Africa	s.tons	594	382,141
		35,286	$10,153,901
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	504,434	$ 792,695
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	865,366	119,952
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	4,141,789	797,791
Other asbestos articles		..	405,346
			$ 2,115,784

January 1979: U.S. imports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 52,928 short tons, valued at $13,481,432; imports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $2,162,868.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

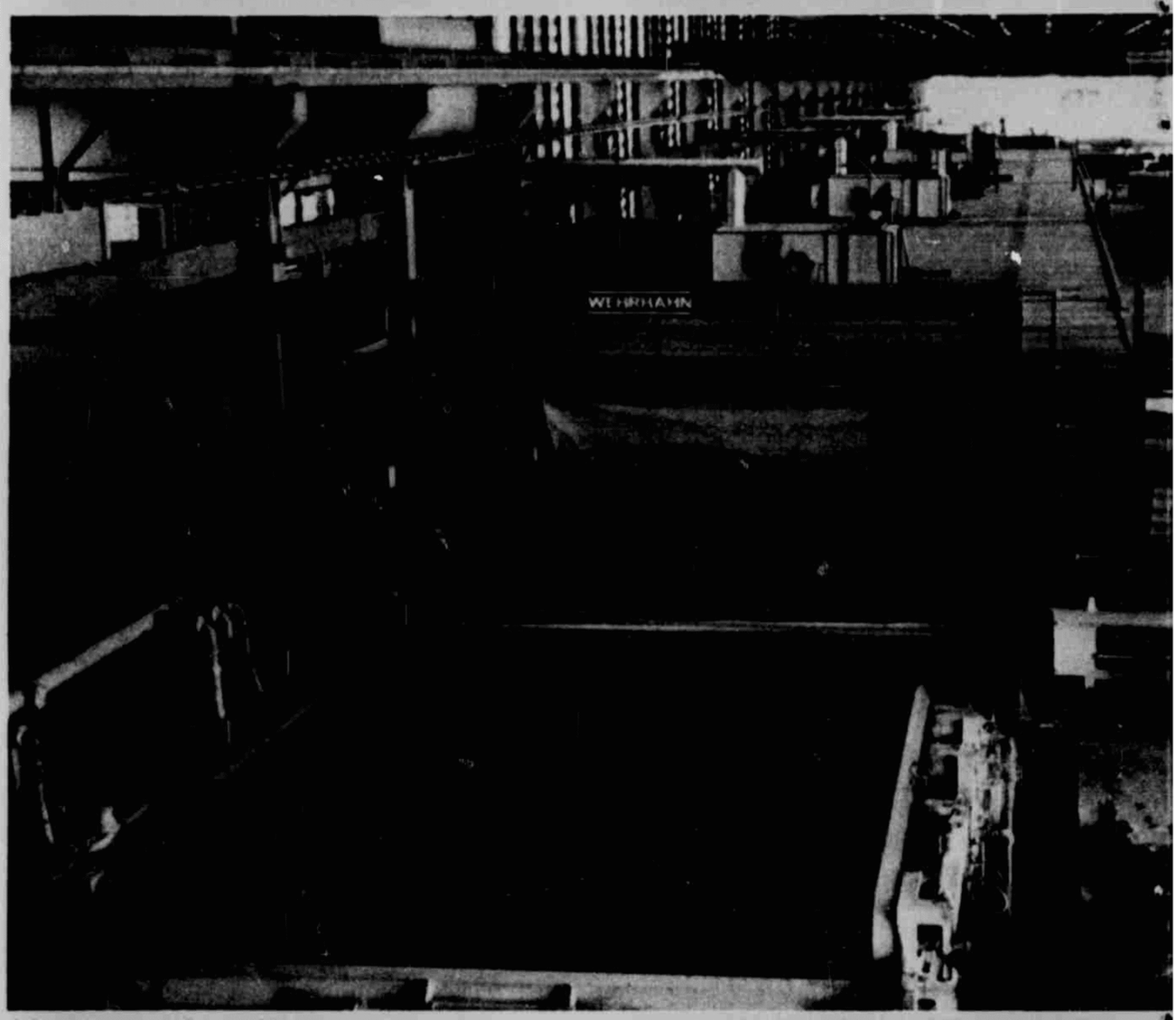
From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

		JANUARY 1980	
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Asbestos crudes, fibers & stucco	s.tons	3,469	$1,254,190
Asbestos sand & refuse	s.tons	774	364,564
		4,243	$1,618,754
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	321,749	$ 622,960
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lb	835,027	189,503
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	3,225,263	888,472
Asbestos gaskets	Lb	69,539	269,438
Asbestos packings & seals	Lb	314,695	1,232,235
Asbestos insulation		..	314,348
Brake linings & disc brake pads		..	3,258,144
Clutch facings & linings		..	665,938
Other asbestos articles		..	2,333,549
			$9,774,587

January 1979: U.S. exports of unmanufactured asbestos reached 3,518 short tons, valued at $1,260,271; exports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $10,386,828.

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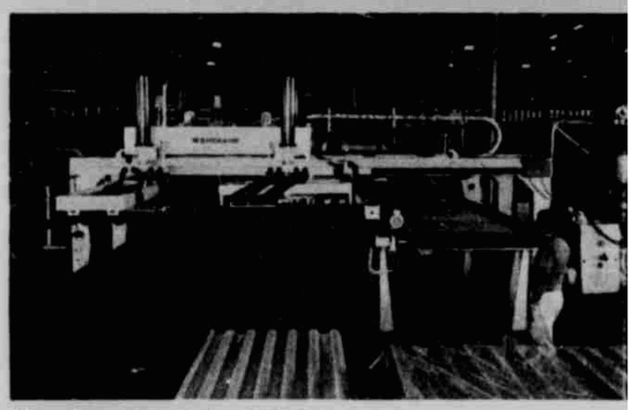
WEHRH



Asbestos-cement pipe machine



Press section and mandrel retention system



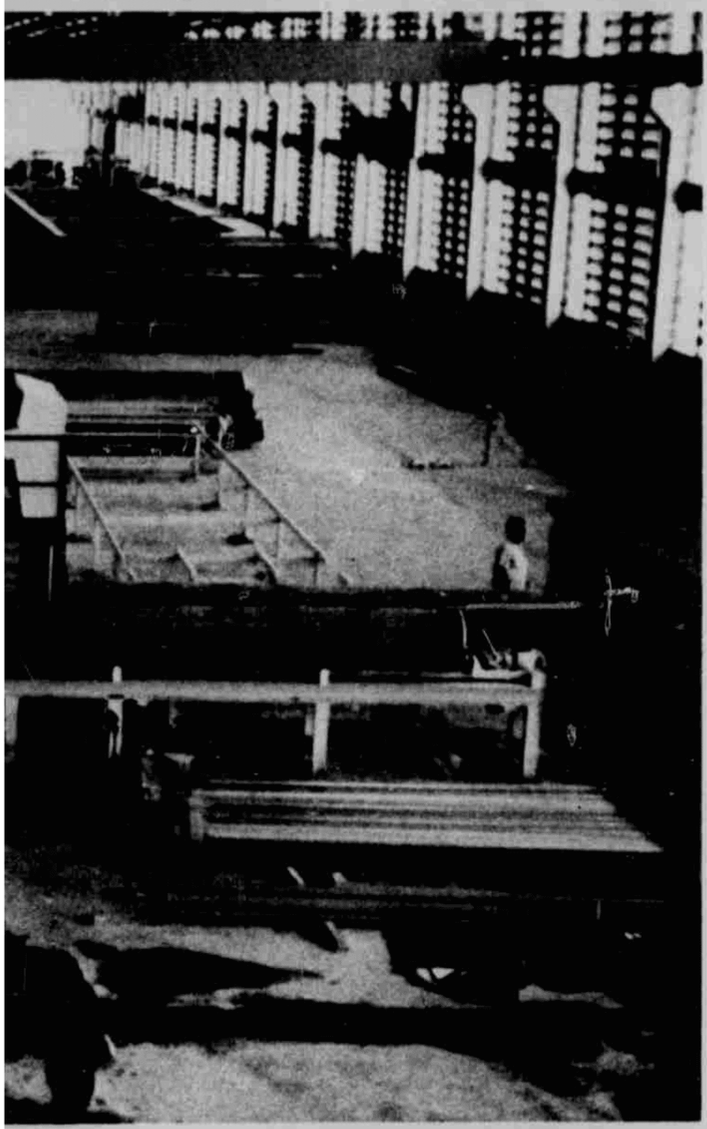
Asbestos-cement sheet plant

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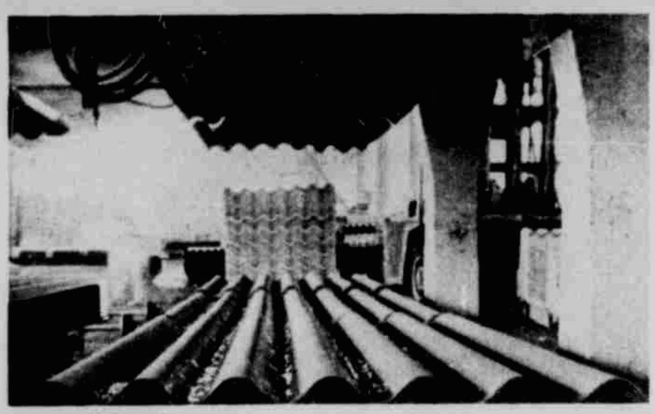
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CURRENT ASBESTOS PRICES

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 PRICES—CONTINUED

CALAVERAS ASBESTOS

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

AS OF JANUARY 1, 1980 — U.S. DOLLARS

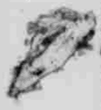
Grade 4T surface area 6000	$ 661
Grade 5R surface area 8000	434
Grade 6D surface area 8000	318
Grade 7R surface area 10000	115

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 MARCH 1980 — BRAZILIAN CRUZEIRO $

Grades	4T	to 4Z asbestos cement fiber	$16659 to $18696
Grades	5K	to 5R asbestos cement fiber	10246 to 14025
Grade	6D	asbestos cement fiber	7488
Grade	7TF	asbestos cement shorts	2958
Grade	8S	shorts	1399

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THE ASBESTOS MINING SCENE

T&N ASSESSES RHODESIAN INTERESTS

Following the lifting of Rhodesian sanctions, *Turner & Newall Ltd.*, Manchester, England, has issued a resume of its initial assessment of the financial position of its wholly-owned subsidiaries (the RH group) operating in Rhodesia.

The principal subsidiaries are *Shabanie & Mashaba Mines (Pvt.) Ltd.* (formerly Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corporation (Pvt.) Ltd.), operator of three asbestos mines, and *Turnall Holdings (Pvt.) Ltd.*, manufacturer of construction and industrial materials.

The last RH group accounts to be consolidated into the T&N Group accounts were those dated November 30, 1965. On that date the RH group had a net asset value attributable to T&N of £6.3-million. From 1966 to 1978, the interests of these subsidiaries were included in the T&N Group accounts at £0.4-million. Year-by-year results since November 1965 are not, and will not be, available to T&N because of Rhodesian regulations. However, aggregate figures based on management accounts for the 14 years to December 12, 1979, show that the RH group had a corresponding net asset value of RH$138-million (£92-million), an increase of RH$129-million (£86-million). Since 1965, retained profits of RH$91-million (£61-million) have been capitalized into additional equity capital of the RH group, and no dividends were, nor are expected to be, declared out of earnings during the sanctions period.

Despite operating under extreme difficulties throughout most of the last 14 years, the management of the mining company has adopted a policy of using its cash flow to improve mine working conditions and increase capacity. It has also invested in three small gold mining joint ventures. The manufacturing company has built up its activities by acquiring a number of local companies whose activities include the manufacture and sale of steel tubes and pipes, brake linings and automotive gaskets.

Provided the present scale of operations can be maintained, the RH group expects to earn a profit before taxation of approximately RH$18-million for the year to December 31, 1980. Also, there are outstanding commitments for capital expenditure totalling some RH$25-million and capital expenditure in 1980 is projected at RH$30-million.

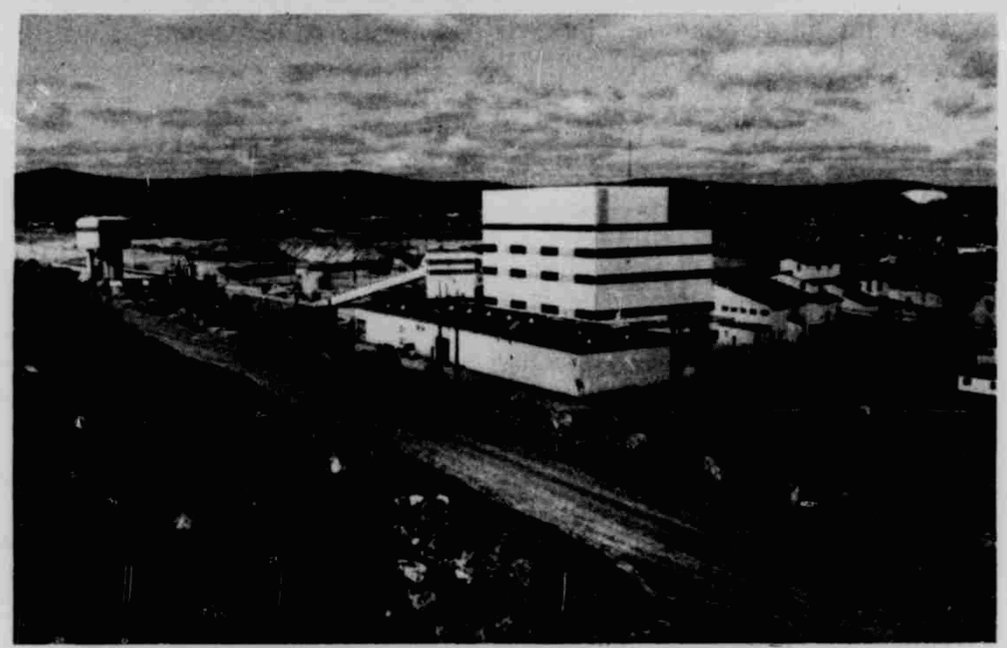
UNITED REGAINS CONTROL OF ASSETS

On January 31, 1980, a C$35-million, nine-year *refinancing term loan* was obtained by *United Asbestos Inc.*, Montreal, Quebec, from The Toronto Dominion Bank, the proceeds of which were used to pay off all of the company's debts and to provide working capital. The loan agreement provides a moratorium on principal repayments until December 31, 1981, and permits United to divert at least $20-million of future cash flow to be used in the reactivation of the Midlothian Mine, near Timmins, Northern Ontario. The loan enables United to regain possession and control of its assets. . . . For the nine months ended December 31, 1979, revenues amounted to $19.5-million, compared with $15.8-million in the same 1978 period, and net income totaled $6.7-million, or 95¢ per share, vs. $5.4-million, or 77¢ per share.

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MEN ON THE MOVE

CAPE INDUSTRIES LTD.

G. A. Higham, Deputy Chairman and Managing Director, was elected Chairman of Cape Industries Ltd., succeeding *L. G. Stopford Sackville* who relinquished Chairmanship and resigned from the Board at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting held May 20, 1980. Effective June 1, 1980, *W. R. Doughty* will become Managing Director. He has been the Director responsible for the Building and Insulation Division since 1972 and has been Assistant Managing Director since December 1979. Another appointment to the Board, as of June 1st, is that of *J. N. Clarke*, Chief Executive of Charter Consolidated Ltd.

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

Fred G. Hewett, former Chief Engineer at the Cassiar Mine, was named Senior Exploration Geologist for Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd. In his new position, he will report to the Chief Geologist and will be responsible for all company exploration activities. The appointment was announced by *P. C. Jones*, Mine Manager.

JIM WALTER CORPORATION

Thomas C. MacDonald, Jr., has been elected to the Board of Directors of Jim Walter Corporation. He is a member of Shackleford, Farrior, Stallings and Evans, P.A., Tampa, Florida. . . . *Samuel E. Brasher* is now President of the Celotex Roofing Products Division. Past positions with the company included President of the Celotex Industrial Products Division, a Vice President of Industrial Marketing for Celotex and Products Manager and General Sales Manager for Commercial Roofing Products. . . . New President of the Celotex Industrial Products Division is *William E. Waine*, former Vice President-Marketing for that Division.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

William S. Simpson, Chairman of the Board and former Chief Executive Officer of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., announced the election of *Frederick J. Ross* as Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Ross, recently elected R/M President and Chief Operating Officer, had been President of The Carborundum Company and joined R/M in December 1979.

TURNER & NEWALL LTD.

Turner & Newall Industries Inc. (Turner & Newall's holding company in the United States) announced the appointment of *A. T. Blomquist, Jr.*, as President and Chief Executive Officer, effective February 1, 1980. He will be responsible for T&N investments in the U.S. and will be proposed for election to the Board of Directors of Hunt Chemical. Mr. Blomquist had been President of the Varez Exploration Company, a subsidiary of Rohm & Haas.

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to . . .

Alan Nelson, Director and General Manager, Turners Asbestos Fibres Ltd., Manchester, England, June 12.
D. H. Pillinger, Managing Director, BBA Automotive Ltd., Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, England, June 16.
J. R. Paton, Director, Standards Association of Australia, North Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, June 18.
Wolfgang Graeser, Vice President-European Operations, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, June 19.
James F. Maclachlan, Executive Vice President and a Director, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, June 19.
D. O. Poirier, General Manager, Flintkote Mines Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, June 19.
Jean Gaudry, Vice President-Sales and Marketing, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, June 21.
Michael Prus, President, Carey Canada Inc., East Broughton Station, Quebec, June 21.
Frederick S. Daly, President, Raybestos Friction Materials Company, and Senior Vice President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, June 22.
John W. Weber, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Amatex Corporation, Norristown, Pennsylvania, June 22.
H. A. Guettinger, Technical Manager, Everite Ltd., Braamfontein, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa, June 23.
John T. Dew, President, Kilborn Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, June 24.
Marcel Dorais, President and General Manager, Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, June 25.
S. M. Dougherty, Managing Director, Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration Co. Ltd., Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa, June 25.
Samuel G. Leyshock, Director of Engineering and New Development, Cement Asbestos Products Company, Birmingham, Alabama, June 26.
Lutz Siebert, International Sales Manager, Asbestos Fiber Division, Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, Denver, Colorado, June 27.
Edward W. Drislane, Secretary, Friction Materials Standards Institute, Inc., Paramus, New Jersey, June 29.
Glenn Harding, Sales Representative, Carey Canada Inc., East Broughton Station, Quebec, June 29.
Robert A. Carlson, Vice President, Special Materials, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 30.
F. Timpe, President, Pipe & Plastics, CertainTeed Corporation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, July 6.
Roland P. Gagnon, Vice President-Marketing, Lac d'Amiante du Quebec Ltee, Black Lake, Quebec, July 7.
J. W. Echerd, Director of Research and Development, Southern Textile Corporation, Charlotte, North Carolina, July 9.
Joseph Maxwell Gemmell, General Manager, Turners Asbestos Fibres Ltd., Manchester, England, July 9.
Barney Kovacs, General Manager-Thetford Operations, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, July 9.
Donald L. Andrew, Secretary, Pacor Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 11.

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS—CONTINUED

I. L. Taylor, Vice President-Marketing, Cement Asbestos Products Company, Birmingham, Alabama, July 12.

R. Frank Carmazzi, a Sales Representative, Southern Textile Corporation, Urbana, Ohio, July 13.

John F. Sullivan, Jr., Chairman of the Board, A & M Insulation Company, Chicago, Illinois, July 13.

Robert L. Folkman, Senior Vice President, Metals Division, Union Carbide Corporation, New York City, July 14.

L. J. "Irish" Adams, Vice President-Marketing, Atlas Turner Inc., Montreal, Quebec, July 14.

Mervyn A. Upham, Chairman, Kilborn Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, July 14.

In Memoriam

GLEN A. CAMPBELL—August 21, 1979; joined Johns-Manville Canada, Inc., Asbestos, Quebec, in 1949, had been Mill Superintendent from 1967 until retiring.

GEORGE W. HINMAN—April 15, 1980; age 84; Founder and President of Hinman Asbestos Corporation, Cambridge, Massachusetts; retired in 1967.

A. K. WAUGAMAN—February 26, 1980; joined Mine Safety Appliances Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1960; became Director of Marketing Planning, Safety Products Division, in 1975 and was named a Vice President in 1979.

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ANNUAL REPORTS—1979

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., headquartered at Trumbull, Connecticut, is a multinational corporation whose principal business is manufacturing and marketing energy absorption and transmission products, fastening systems and custom-engineered materials. It operates ten manufacturing plants and five brake product remanufacturing centers domestically and has seven manufacturing facilities outside the United States.

Sales in 1979, the corporation's 50th Anniversary, were $294,872,000, 3.4% above 1978 sales of $285,182,000. All of the sales increase was based on higher selling prices and was accompanied by a drop of approximately 4% in unit volume. *Net income* was $5,180,000 compared with $11,069,000 in 1978, a 53.2% decrease. Among the short-term factors which influenced the 1979 results were that production levels at the manufacturing plants were lowered to meet an across-the-board softening in demand for friction materials products, prices for many raw materials as well as energy costs were not controlled, and, although the company priced its products as fully as governmental guidelines permitted, it was not able to obtain sufficient price relief to recover all of the increased costs. The costs of litigation and of complying with the increasing number of regulations imposed by the government have been, and will continue to be, a substantial expense. Two non-recurring items, which largely offset each other, occurred in the fourth quarter. Profits were significantly reduced by a $1.3-million, after-tax write-off of NOVATEX wet process production equipment and the sale of unused land adjacent to the plant at Fullerton, California, resulted in an after-tax profit exceeding $1-million.

Raybestos Friction Materials Company—Sales were $226.7-million (a 3.4% increase over 1978) and profits reached $4.3-million (53.3% below the previous year). Market demand increased for RAYFLEX, the new non-asbestos, high-energy-performance friction material being utilized for oil-cooled transmission and brake applications in large, off-the-road vehicles. The heavy-duty product provides performance characteristics that exceed those of competitive products currently available. New orders were also obtained from the automotive original equipment and aftermarkets for automatic transmission plates and standard cluch facings utilizing non-asbestos materials.

Raybestos Industrial Products Company—Although sales increased slightly during the first quarter, this division company's level of business activity dropped during the balance of the year, particularly in products related to the auto industry and in those utilizing an asbestos base. This had an unfavorable impact on planned sales and profits in 1979, i.e., sales decreased 0.8% to $41.4-million and a loss after taxes totaled $1.1-million (including the $1.3-million NOVATEX equipment write-off). Considerable public attention has been directed toward asbestos because of its potential hazard to health, if not handled properly. The company reports that for many years it has demonstrated a leadership position in producing asbestos-based products in a safe work environment. It was the first to operate a conventional asbestos textile facility in the United States in total compliance with OSHA standards. Its proprietary wet process for forming

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Urgent

NOTE

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asbestos yarns, housed in a virtually dustless facility, operates far below existing OSHA regulations. Additionally, the proprietary SEALSAFE-treated textiles help protect customers and end users as they further process and utilize these products. . . . In 1979, the primary concern relative to the exposure of people to asbestos shifted from the workplace to end uses. In recognition of this change, RIPCo is deploying its technical resources to develop products with asbestos substitute materials. Significant progress toward this end has already been made in specialty, high-performance, non-asbestos insulating materials, offering new opportunities or sustaining existing business in such diverse applications as safety clothing, filter media, compression packings for rotary shaft seals, compressed sheet gasketing materials and lightweight material for aerospace insulation.

The Milford Rivet and Machine Company—The year 1979 was one of progress. Sales were $26.8-million, a 10.9% increase over the previous year, and profits after taxes reached $1.2-million, a 43.4% increase.

In the face of a most difficult situation, R/M reports it is successfully managing major *legal and insurance issues.* Employees (through worker's compensation claims) and users of products (through product liability legal actions) who allegedly suffer from diseases attributable to exposure to asbestos fibers have been seeking damages against the company. Raybestos has been able to minimize the amounts paid, both in settlements and as a result of trials, clearly indicating, says the company, that the alleged damages are grossly exaggerated. Although these awards were fully covered by insurance, R/M continues to search aggressively for every possible solution. Hence, it is pursuing alternatives to litigation, the most viable being legislation.

JIM WALTER CORPORATION

Jim Walter Corporation, Tampa, Florida, is a major homebuilder and one of the nation's largest manufacturers of building materials for residential, nonresidential and renovation/remodeling construction markets. Extensive lines of pipe products, primarily for water and wastewater transmission, and industrial products lend additional dimensions to the business base, which is further supplemented by major operations in natural resource development. Among Jim Walter's other businesses are home financing, quality printing papers, a savings and loan operation, insurance agency services, a chain of retail credit jewelry stores and a wholesale diamond operation. To meet these responsibilities, the company employs some 25,200 people at 109 plant locations and over 300 sales and administrative offices in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. . . . Operating in a difficult and imbalanced economy, Jim Walter reported higher net income and net income per share for the ninth consecutive year. *Sales and revenues* increased to a record $1,948,278,000 up 12% from the $1.7-billion reported in fiscal 1978. Higher sales were reported in virtually all major product areas, with building materials such as roofing, insulation and acoustical ceiling products showing the greatest strength. *Net income* for the year ended August 31, 1979, amounted to $97,979,000, an increase of 12% over the $88-million reported a year earlier.

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A NAKED BODY IS NO MATCH FOR MOLTEN STEEL.

You can imagine the result of having molten steel splashed onto your skin. That is, if you could stand the heat of a steel mill in the first place.

It's obvious why people who work here wear protective clothing. It's also obvious why that clothing is made of asbestos cloth.

Asbestos can stand up to heat that melts steel. It's the only woven material that can. Without it, our millworkers, firemen and others who work in hot places would be virtually naked.

Asbestos. We couldn't live the way we do without it.

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Jos, Ide & Fils, Av. du Val Fleuri, 19,
B-1180 Bruxelles, **BELGIUM.**

Mineral and Fiber Products Group—Continued strong demand for *Celotex* building materials throughout most of fiscal 1979 contributed to another record sales performance. The effects of higher costs for raw materials, fuel and freight, without the benefits of full pricing pass-throughs, were the principal causes of lower margins, particularly in the second half of the year. The group represented 34% of total corporate sales and revenues and 28% of total income contribution in 1979. . . . *Carey Canada Inc.* turned in higher sales and earnings from its asbestos operations, although results were not as good as anticipated. In the last half of the year, economic conditions and concern for the possible effects of asbestos on health contributed to weakened demand for asbestos materials in the United States. Although the company is expanding its exports outside the North American Continent, these markets have not yet been fully developed. Carey-Canada responded to softened markets for short asbestos fibers with increased production of its medium and long fibers. The resulting sales increase was partially offset by higher operating costs due to lower fiber yields per ton of mined ore. . . . Processed mineral fiber, obtained from a process utilizing fiberized blast furnace slag, serves as a replacement for asbestos in certain products and as a reinforcing filler in a variety of plastic compounds.

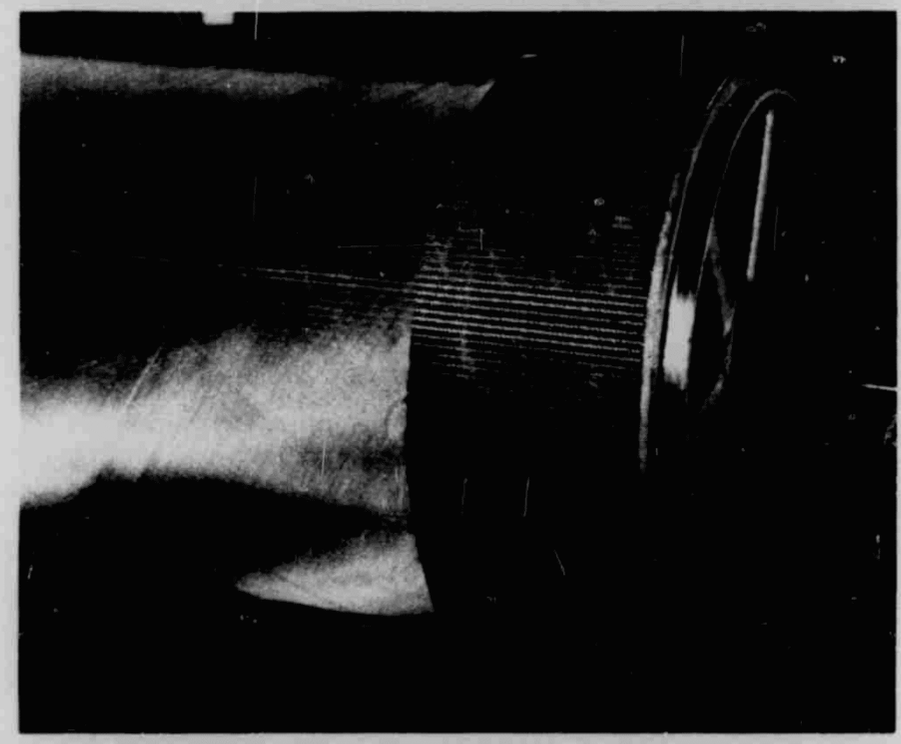
ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

CLOSE: APRIL 29, 1980

Abitibi Asbestos	C$1.00
Advocate Mines	C$1.80
Armstrong Cork	14¼
Armst. Cork (pfd 3.75)	33
Asarco	35¾
Asbestos Corporation	C$31.625
Bendix	41¼
Bendix (pfd 3)	37⅝
Carlisle	23⅛
Cassiar Asbestos	C$11.00
CertainTeed	12¾
Charter Conso.	pence 151
Colt Industries	40¼
Colt Ind. (pfd 1.60)	31½
Colt Ind. (pfd 4.25)	86
Conwest	C$7.125
GAF Corporation	10
GAF (pfd 1.20)	13
Genstar	21¾
Gulf & Western	17¾
G&W (pfd 2.50)	36⅞
G&W (pfd 3.87)	85
G&W (pfd 5.75)	61¾
IC Industries	22⅝
IC Ind. (pfd 3.50)	35¾
Johns-Manville	19½
J-M (pfd 5.40)	48¾
Kennecott Copper	27¾
Lear Siegler	19¼
Lear Siegler (pfd 2.25)	48
McAdam Mining	C$.61
National Gypsum	18¾
Pathfinder	C$.45
Porter, H. K. (pfd 5.50)	66½
Raybestos-Manhattan	15⅝
Rio Algom	C$28.25
Rio Algom (pfd 5.80)	C$58.00
Supradur	Bid 4½; Asked 5
Union Carbide	38½
United Asbestos	C$6.125
Walter, Jim	28½
Walter, Jim (pfd 1)	8½
Walter, Jim (pfd 1.60)	30
Woodsreef Minerals	C$.56

We are pleased to welcome FILLERS & ABRASIVES INTERNATIONAL, South Haven, Michigan, as a new advertiser—See Page 31.

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VALUABLE LITERATURE

EXCEPT WHERE NOTED TO THE CONTRARY, ORDERS FOR THE FOLLOWING MAY BE PLACED THROUGH ASBESTOS MAGAZINE. PLEASE INCLUDE REMITTANCE WITH ORDER AND SPECIFY MAY 1980 AS DATE OF LISTING. ALL CHECKS MUST BE ISSUED IN U.S. FUNDS ON A U.S. BANK.

CHRYSOTILE TEST MANUAL—Revision I of the Chrysotile Asbestos Test Manual, 3rd Edition, is now available, free of charge, from the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, 1130 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2M8; Canada, the basic manual provides 34 standard methods for testing the physical and chemical properties of Chrysotile fiber.

ADHESIVE TECHNOLOGY 1980—Editor S. Torrey describes new developments in adhesives manufacture, processing and applications and discusses the replacement of organic solvents; although the information is derived from United States patents, the coverage is worldwide since over 35% of all processes patented in the U.S. are developed by foreign inventors from almost every industrial nation. [Chemical Technology Review No. 148; Noyes Data Corporation; 500 pages; $54.00]

FINANCING MINING PROJECTS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES—By M. Radetzki and S. Zorn; discusses the financial requirements of mining investments up to 1990, internal sources and private external mining capital for the developing countries, the role of public international agencies and new sources of mining capital. [Mining Journal Books Ltd.; 199 pages; Hard Cover—$23.00, Soft Cover—$17.00, add $5.00 for air mail]

REMOTE SENSING AND IMAGE INTERPRETATION—Authors T. M. Lillesand and R. W. Kiefer describe the physical principles, sensors and data interpretation techniques to measure, map and assess earth resources from airborne and space vantage points; they cover both the operation and application of photographic, thermal, multispectral and microwave sensors from 35mm cameras to the Landset satellites. [John Wiley & Sons, Inc.; 612 pages; $24.95]

THE NETHERLANDS INVESTMENT GUIDE—Compendium of data recently published by the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs; gives facts on U.S. investment in Holland and what that nation offers corporate investors; gives specific aspects of Dutch accounting practices, labor law, incentives, trade regulations and taxation. [Obtainable free of charge from the Industrial Commissioner of the Netherlands to the United States, One Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 10020]

ASBESTOS—Published by the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, address same as in the first listing on this page; discusses the geological formation and properties of asbestos; covers mining history, extraction, processing, residue, safety and The Quebec Standard; gives information on applications such as in asbestos-cement products, papers and felts, friction materials, textiles and as a reinforcing and filler agent; contains a realistic approach to the subject of asbestos and health; closes with the thought that since the Quebec asbestos region is a sportsman's year-round vacationland, the area bears witness to the fact that mining operations are in no way incompatible with a pleasant environment. [16 pages]

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Lac d'Amiante du Québec, Ltée is the second largest producer of asbestos in Canada. We offer a wide range of asbestos grades, from the long 3 group for spinning and weaving, to the short 7's for paper, brake linings and floor tiles.

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Avenue Louise, 218-222
1050 Brussels, Belgium

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NEW ASBESTOS PATENTS

U.S. PATENTS MAY BE PURCHASED FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231, @50¢ EACH. PHOTOPRINTS OF NON-U.S. PATENTS MAY BE PURCHASED FROM THE SAME SOURCE AT A COST OF 30¢ PER PAGE. REMITTANCES SHOULD BE IN COIN, CURRENCY OR CHECK AND THE NUMBER OF THE PATENT, NAME OF INVENTOR AND DATE OF ISSUE SHOULD BE GIVEN.

British 2,015,024—Annular or annular-segmented friction linings for brake discs or clutch plates are formed by dispersing an organic binder and inorganic or organic filler particles into asbestos or other inorganic fibers, the loaded fibers formed into a yarn or twisted strand and the yarn or strand fabricated into products exhibiting a favorable intensification of the frictional properties; H. W. Triesch; assigned to Textar GmbH, September 5, 1979; 5 pages.

British 2,015,979—In a method for lessening the health hazard, a homopolymer or copolymer of an unsaturated carboxylic acid or a phosphoric acid is applied to asbestos fibers to leach cations from fiber surfaces and form thereon a coherent, water-insoluble layer; S. Crisp & A. D. Wilson; September 19, 1979; 10 pages.

British 1,555,419—A reinforced, modified polyolefin structure of increased flexural strength may be fabricated from a mixture of (1) Portland cement, alumina cement, slag cement, lime or other inorganic cement, (2) talc or steatite, (3) polypropylene in the form of isotactic macromolecules and usually (4) asbestos fibers; P. Camprincole & L. Rosati; assigned to Montefiber SpA, November 7, 1979; 6 pages.

British 1,557,170—A moldable or extrudable fiber-reinforced plastic material in the form of particles is made by forming a glass fiber strand encased in a sheath of a formable plastics polymer containing a particulate filler and/or asbestos or other natural or synthetic inorganic or organic fiber, and dividing the encased strand into a plurality of particles; K. J. Taylor; assigned to TBA Industrial Products Ltd., December 5, 1979; 2 pages.

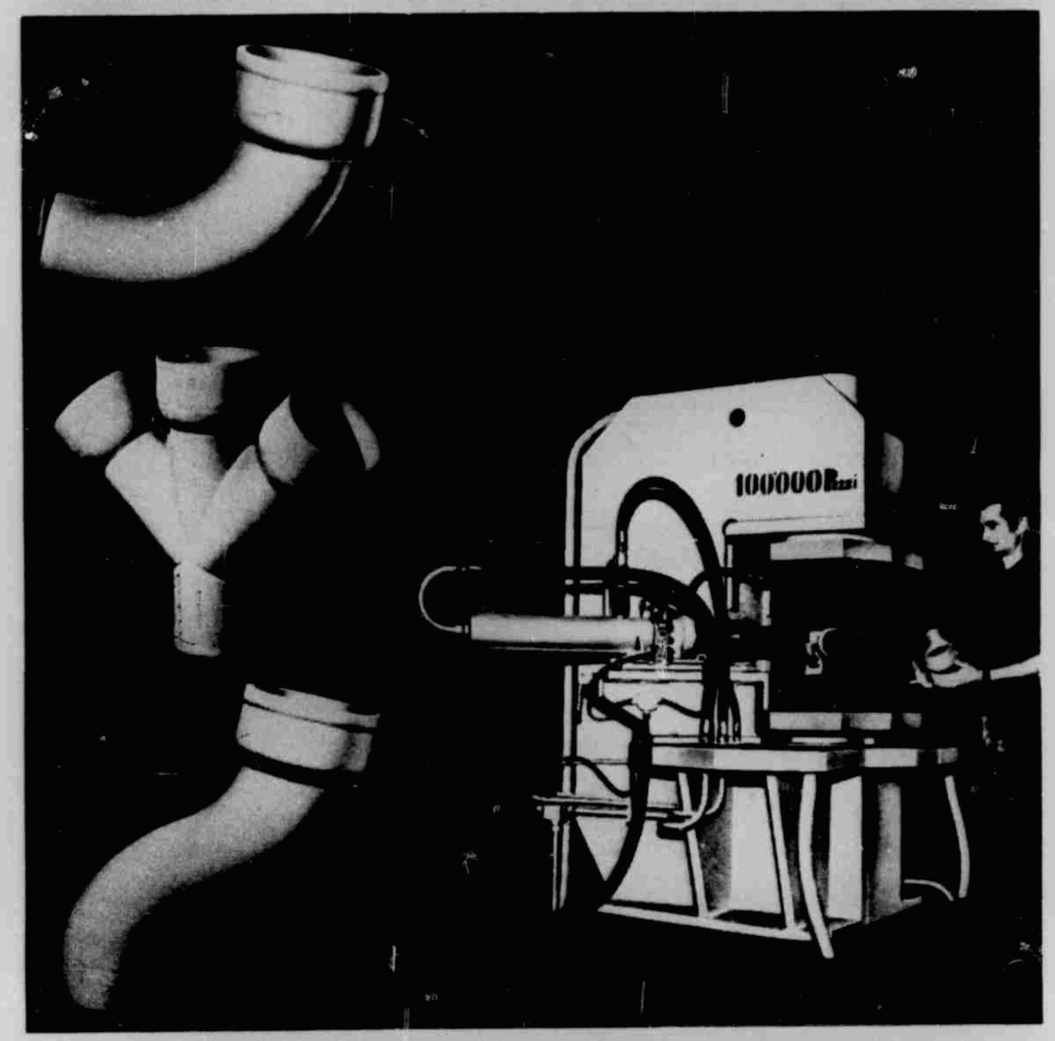
U.S. 4,181,607—Potentially harmful or hazardous Amosite, Chrysotile or Crocidolite asbestos fibers are removed simply and efficiently from drinking water, process effluents or other waters by filtering the water through a bed of magnesium oxide in a tube or column of suitable dimensions; J. E. Schiller & S. E. Khalafalla; assigned to U.S. Secretary of the Interior, January 1, 1980; 2 pages.

U.S. 4,183,814—In the improvement of Chrysotile asbestos properties for use in drilling muds, polyolefins, polyester resins, vinyls and rubbers, a slurry of opened Chrysotile is treated with sodium silicate to form a silica gel and then with octyl triethoxy silane to provide an organosilane coating on the siliceous layer of the fibers; S. Ramachandran; assigned to Union Carbide Corporation, January 15, 1980; 4 pages.

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ISPRA s.p.a.

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"P 8" Plant — for the production of asbestos-cement fittings for pipes, gutters and similar articles

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Automatic INJECTION Plants

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

HAZARDOUS WASTES REGULATIONS—Seminar on the Resource Conservation Recovery Act sponsored by Government Institutes; International Inn Hotel, Washington, D.C., *June 9-10.*

IN-PLACE FILTER TESTING—Workshop at Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts, *June 9-13.*

CURRENT BLASTING PRACTICE—Seminar conducted by Dr. C. J. Konya and Dr. E. J. Walter of Precision Blasting Services; Chicago, Illinois, *June 10-12.*

CORPORATE COUNSEL—3rd Annual Institute of the Practising Law Institute; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, *June 12-13.*

SURVEILLANCE AND PREVENTION IN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH—Multidisciplinary course at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland, *June 12-13.*

NATIONAL TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL TRAINING—Sponsored by Vanderbilt University; Hyatt Regency, Nashville, Tennessee, *June 16-20.*

INNOVATIVE NUMERICAL ANALYSIS IN APPLIED ENGINEERING SCIENCE—2nd International Symposium; Ecole Polytechnique, Montreal, Quebec, *June 16-20.*

X-RAY POWDER DIFFRACTION—17th Annual Short Course; State University of New York, Albany, New York, *June 16-20* and *June 23-27.*

WASTE TREATMENT AND UTILIZATION—2nd International Symposium; University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, *June 18-20.*

INSTRUMENTATION FOR PHYSICAL MEASUREMENTS—Intensive Course of the Center for Professional Advancement; Central New Jersey, *June 16-19.*

INDUSTRIAL AUDIOMETRIC TECHNICIAN TRAINING—Certification Program of Hearing Conservation Noise Control, Inc.; Seattle, Washington, *June 17-19.*

CLEAN AIR ACT—Seminar announced by Government Institutes, Inc.; Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, Washington, D.C., *June 19-20.*

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ASSOCIATION—73rd Annual Meeting and Exhibition; Place Bonaventure Exhibition Hall, Montreal, Quebec, *June 22-27.*

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE CHEMISTRY—NIOSH Course #590, sponsored by the Rocky Mountain Center for Occupational and Environmental Health; University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, *June 23-27.*

INDUSTRIAL CORROSION—Intensive Course at The Center for Professional Advancement, East Brunswick, New Jersey, *June 23-26.*

SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY AND X-RAY MICROANALYSIS—Course at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, *June 23-27;* Advanced Course, *June 30-July 2.*

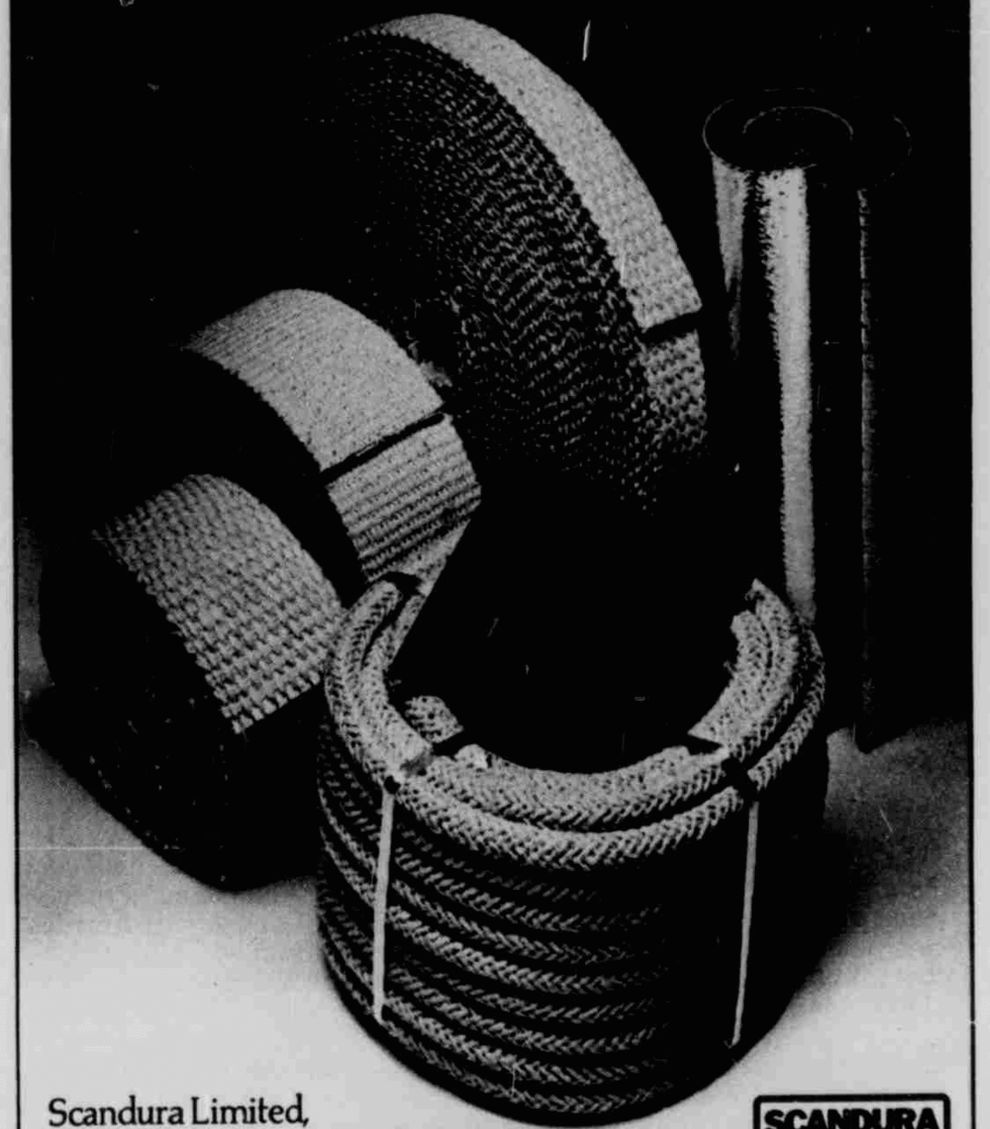
TEXTILE SIZING—4th International Symposium sponsored by several organizations; the Centre de Recherches Textiles de Mulhouse, Mulhouse, France, *June 25-27.*

26TH INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS—Held under the patronage of the International Union of Geological Sciences; Palace of Congresses, Paris International Centre, Paris, France, *July 7-17.*

SOUTH AFRICAN CHEMICAL INSTITUTE—27th Convention; Conference Centre, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa, *July 28-August 1.*

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NIMATEX



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SCANDURA
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Remember When?

(APRIL 1930 ASBESTOS)

New Advertiser: Paul Rode, Hamburg, Germany

This issue reported the death of L. Breitmeyer, Chairman of Cape Asbestos Company Ltd. for the preceding thirty-six years. While Mr. Breitmeyer was perhaps best known for his accomplishments in the diamond industry, he was generally credited with having been personally responsible for the growth of Cape into a major factor in the asbestos industry.

Asbestos Corporation Ltd. reported, as of December 31, 1929, the results of its first seven months of operation under the new management headed by Colonel Robert F. Massie, President and General Manager. While it was too early for the company to show an operating profit, it was confidently expected the newly-adopted, more conservative management policies would show much improved results for the full 1930 calendar year.

It was noted that the mine of Vermont Asbestos Corporation, Eden, Vermont, was running twenty-four hours per day and experiencing no difficulty in selling its entire output due to the improved quality of product achieved since operations were resumed under the new ownership.

The speculative boom in South African asbestos mines seemed to have lost its edge as several companies in the Pretoria District abandoned operations due to lack of capital and the African Asbestos Trust was in financial difficulties due to poor sales of fiber and the sudden death of a financier who was about to provide an infusion of working capital. The United Mining and General Trust which owned the Norma Mine in Rhodesia also decided on voluntary liquidation since it was technically bankrupt.

(MAY 1930 ASBESTOS)

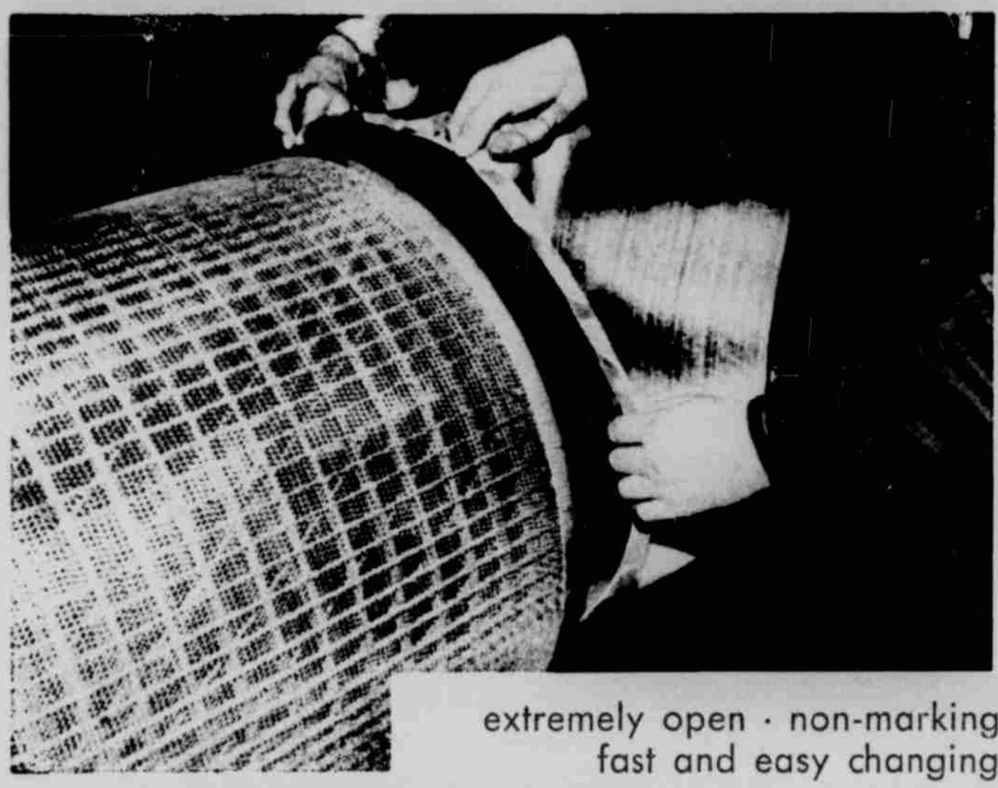
New Advertisers: Kubar Manufacturing Co., Davidson, North Carolina
American Hair & Felt Co., Chicago, Illinois

The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company introduced a new high temperature insulating material under the name "Carey Aluminite." Product of a joint venture between Carey and the Aluminum Company of America, the new material was derived from bauxite, the ore from which metallic aluminum is produced, and was designed for use where temperatures ranged from 1800 °F to 2600 °F.

Johns-Manville Corporation elected a group of new Directors including, among others, William R. Siegle, Lewis H. Brown and Alfred P. Sloan, Jr. It also turned over all domestic marketing activities to a newly-formed subsidiary, Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, with the following officers: L. R. Hoff, President; P. A. Andrews, J. S. Carroll and G. A. Nicol, Jr., Vice Presidents; E. M. Voorhees, Treasurer; and Clarence L. Sager, Secretary.

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Stretch covers diagonal seamed



extremely open · non-marking
fast and easy changing

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We're helping industry appreciate the "locked in" benefits of asbestos with ads like this one.

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

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

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

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When our asbestos is used in the manufacture of 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 standards that limit the amount of airborne asbestos generated during production or fabrication of a product, in factory or on site, there are virtually no hazards associated with the proper end use of finished products where the asbestos is "locked in."

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

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

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

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

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

JM

Johns-Manville

Carey Canadian started to mine its own business in 1918.



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