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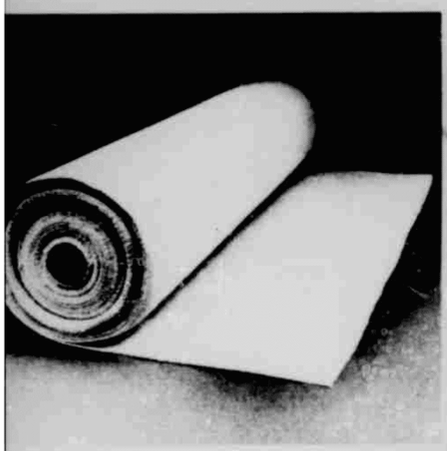
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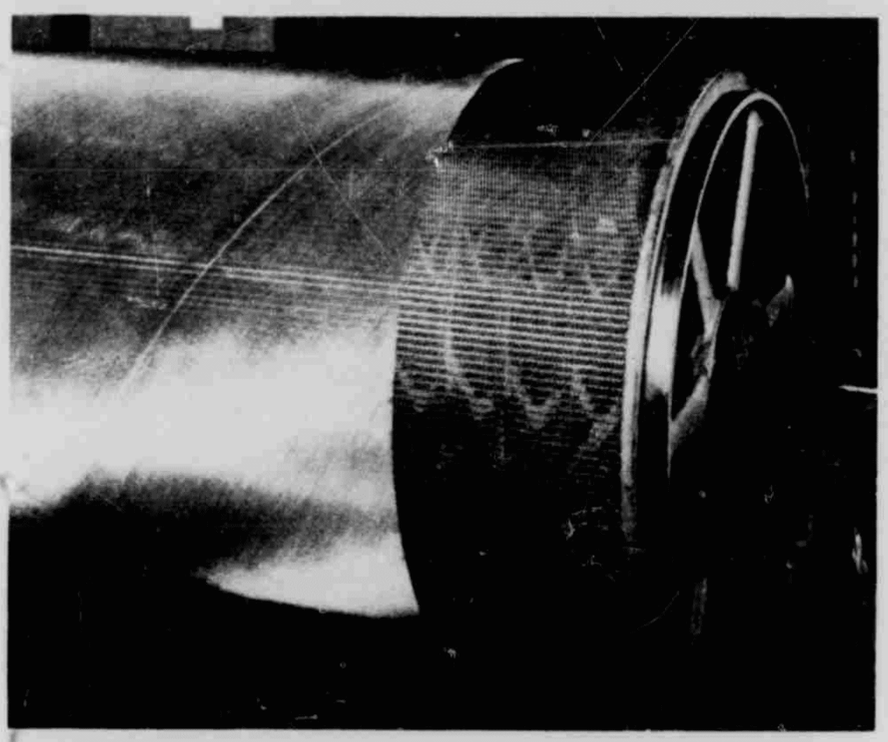


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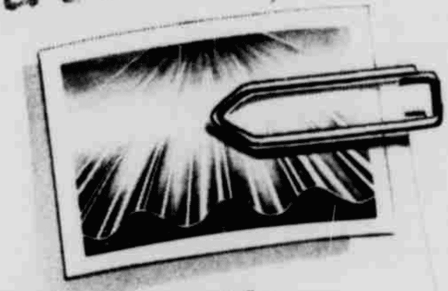
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NFE HI-VAC VACUUM CLEANER

KEEPS KING-BEAVER DRAINAGE DITCHES FREE-FLOWING

In many underground mining operations, provisions must be made to collect and dispose of water which continuously filters through the orebody and can hamper the basic mining process if allowed to accumulate.

In the King-Beaver Mine of Asbestos Corporation Ltd., at Thetford Mines, Quebec, each gallery is provided with rail tracks elevated 7 or 8 inches above the floor. Alongside each track is a drainage ditch approximately one foot wide by one foot deep. Water which infiltrates the mine flows through these ditches to catch basins from which it is pumped to the surface. As the water flows to the ditches it picks up fragments of ore and rock which have fallen from the ore cars and dust which has resulted from blasting, forming a mud-like slurry which, if not removed, may completely block the ditch or catch basin, impairing the integrity of the rail beds and clogging the dewatering pumps.

Originally, cleaning of the ditches was accomplished by ten-man crews using buckets and shovels. Typically, such crews were employed on an overtime basis to avoid interfering with normal production, making the cleanup an inordinately expensive operation. Alternate methods of handling the slurry were considered but no conventional system appeared to possess the capability and flexibility required to do an effective, economical job under the conditions existing in the mine.

It was finally decided to adopt a relatively unconventional approach to the problem—the use of a rugged, high-powered vacuum cleaner capable of handling either wet or dry materials of greater than usual density. The system selected for trial was a special railcar-mounted, Hi-Vac unit supplied by *NFE Canada Ltd.*, of Burlington, Ontario.

The basic Hi-Vac Cleaner consists of a positive displacement vacuum pump driven by a 50 horsepower diesel engine and capable of creating a suction up to 18 inches of mercury. Ahead of the vacuum pump, in sequence, are a centrifugal separator, a linear separator and a cloth baghouse filter, ensuring that the exhaust from the pump is virtually free of submicron particles.

THE COVER: Drainage troughs along the tracks collect several inches of mud-like slurry. The Hi-Vac unit can vacuum out 86 feet of ditch every half hour.

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On a second railcar is mounted a 3.2 cubic yard intercept tank with side discharge gates. The two units are pulled by a standard electric locomotive. Each car is small enough to be transported from level to level in the mine's elevator cage, allowing the equipment to operate anywhere in the mine.

At a cleanup site, the crew attaches one 4-inch-diameter hose or two 2½-inch hoses to the inlet of the intercept tank. A 6-inch-diameter hose connects this tank to the Hi-Vac vacuum inlet. Material is sucked through the pickup hose to the intercept tank where most of the water and the heavier solids fall out of the airstream. Lighter particles and mist carry over to the Hi-Vac unit where they are trapped in the series of three filters.

The Hi-Vac vacuum cleaning system is made up of an intercept tank car (left) which collects the vacuumed material, and the Hi-Vac vacuum producer (right). The two cars are pulled by a standard locomotive.



The unit can clean approximately 86 feet of ditch in half an hour. At this point, the full intercept tank is towed away to a dump station where it is emptied. The water flows off and the asbestos ore is reclaimed. A complete cleaning and dumping cycle can be completed in about one hour and two-man crews have cleaned an average of 266 feet of ditch per shift. The length of ditch cleaned per shift is somewhat limited by delays at switch points and dumping stations because production is being carried on concurrently with the cleaning operations. This time compares most favorably with that of the previous manual cleanup where a ten-man crew could clean only 200-300 feet of ditch per day.

Having established the practicality and economy of the Hi-Vac system in actual, everyday operation, Asbestos Corporation now plans to increase the number of intercept cars to serve several levels without the necessity of moving the cars from level to level. It is also planned to install permanent dumping stations at principal catch basin and crusher locations.

Further information on this and other Hi-Vac systems can be obtained from *NFE International Ltd.*, P.O. Box 947, Palatine, Illinois 60067—Telephone (312) 991-6060.

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

NEW TEST SHOWS LESS RISK

James T. Schirripa, an Industrial Hygiene Consultant with *Industrial Hygienics, Inc.,* Huntington, New York, suggests that not all asbestos found in insulation and building materials presents all of the health hazards commonly believed. The findings are drawn from Mr. Schirripa's five-year study of a wide cross-section of structures in which asbestos was used. The 100 tests were conducted in schools, office buildings, general work environments, ships at sea and in such specific areas as pharmaceutical packing rooms. The studies demonstrate for the areas examined a time-to-tumor risk of well over 100 years, a risk far smaller than previously believed. He says his analytical method indicates in a number of cases that there can be more risk linked with removing asbestos insulation than with leaving it in place. The risk of removing the material, he says, is 20 times greater (2,245 cases per million) in 40 years and 4.5 times greater (12,349 cases per million) over a 75-year period. The testing method involved three elements: a methodical collection of air samples in environments with asbestos installations; a qualitative measurement of asbestos fibers in the samples; and a mathematical calculation of the time it would take to develop a tumor after exposure to that air, the latter an element which has not previously been used by federal agencies in setting standards for asbestos, he said. Mr. Schirripa's comments were given to participants attending the *1980 American Industrial Hygiene Conference,* cosponsored by the *American Industrial Hygiene Association* and the *American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.*

CONSUMER PRODUCT MATTERS

A General Order to Industry, which facilitates an investigation by the *U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)* of selected household appliances and other products containing asbestos, was returned to the Commission June 20 by the *General Accounting Office (GAO)* due to incompleteness of submission. The order, approved by CPSC in May, would require responses from some 1,200 U.S. corporations which manufacture, import or label certain consumer products that contain asbestos. GAO indicated the submission failed to comply with all of the regulatory requirements. For example, CPSC had not included figures estimating the average number of manhours which would be required

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ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS REPLACEMENTS FOR THE 1980's

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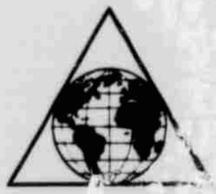
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for respondents to answer the questions posed in the order. GAO also referred to a joint letter from the *Asbestos Information Association/North America,* and others, which raised several issues relative to the completeness of the CPSC package which could result in the Commission being required to provide additional documentation and/or revision of its supporting statement which justified the order. Included among the issues was CPSC's failure to indicate how, by whom and for what purpose the requested data will be used. Such information is required by GAO regulations. CPSC is currently working with GAO toward resubmission of the order. The resubmitted order is expected to require respondents to furnish information on the identity of products made, imported or labeled since January 1, 1977, by brand and model; type, location and function of asbestos in products identified; marketing and use patterns of products identified; and, if available, data on testing of products for asbestos fiber emission. Information will also be sought on the identity of possible substitutes for asbestos in products identified.

Some *20,000 heat guns* used by model airplane hobbyists are being *recalled* because the guns can emit asbestos fibers during use. Made by *Top Flite Models, Inc.,* Chicago, Illinois, the T-F Monokote heat guns are used to shrink and mold the outer covering of model airplanes. The units were made between June 1974 and December 1977 and were sold nationwide. Heat guns made since 1977 do not contain asbestos. The firm will replace the asbestos liners with mica liners, at no charge to consumers. The replacement program is being conducted voluntarily in cooperation with CPSC.

Last month, *CPSC* said it *may have an asbestos hazard of its own*—in its headquarters building at Bethesda, Maryland. The structure has some ceilings from which asbestos may be flaking. As a result, some of the 650 employees may be temporarily relocated while the mineral is removed from the premises.

ASBESTOS/SCHOOLS ACT ENACTED

H.R. 3282/S.1658—Asbestos School Hazard Detection and Control Act of 1980 was signed into law by President Carter on June 14. It was introduced last year in the House by Rep. George Miller (D-CA) and in the Senate by Sen. Jacob Javits (R-NY). The bill provides for a two-tiered program of federal aid to schools: first, through grants to local and state educational agencies and to non-public schools to detect potential hazards in schools; and, second, through loans to school districts and non-public schools to control detected hazards. The legislation authorizes

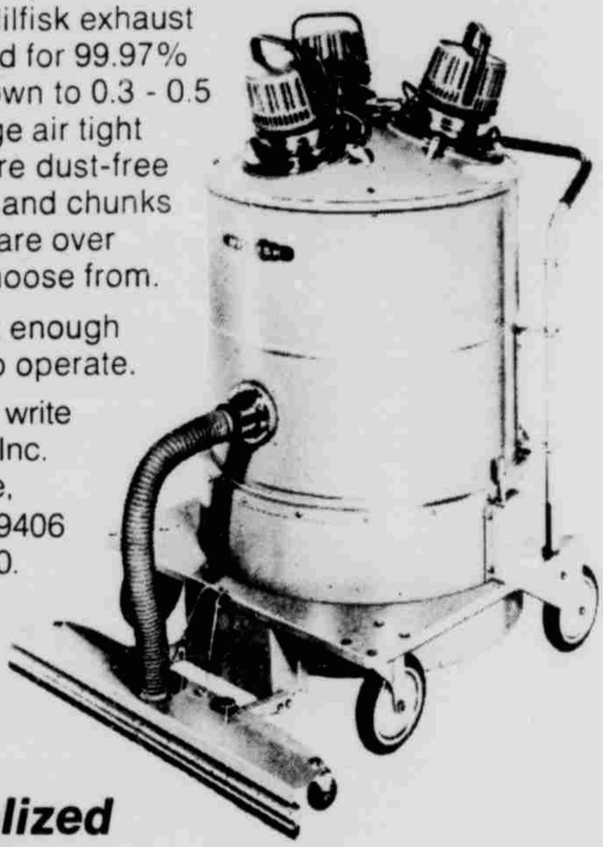
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$22.5-million for a two-year period (fiscal years 1981 and 1982) for an asbestos detection grant program. The newly-enacted law also authorizes $75-million per year for fiscal years 1981 and 1982 for an asbestos hazards control loan program. These totals represent a cut from legislation originally proposed which would have provided $330-million over three years. The law, as enacted, directs the Attorney General (AG) to conduct an investigation to determine if the U.S. should or could recover expenditures under the bill from any person determined by the AG to be liable. A report on the results of the investigation must be submitted to Congress within one year.

ASBESTOS COMP BILL INTRODUCED

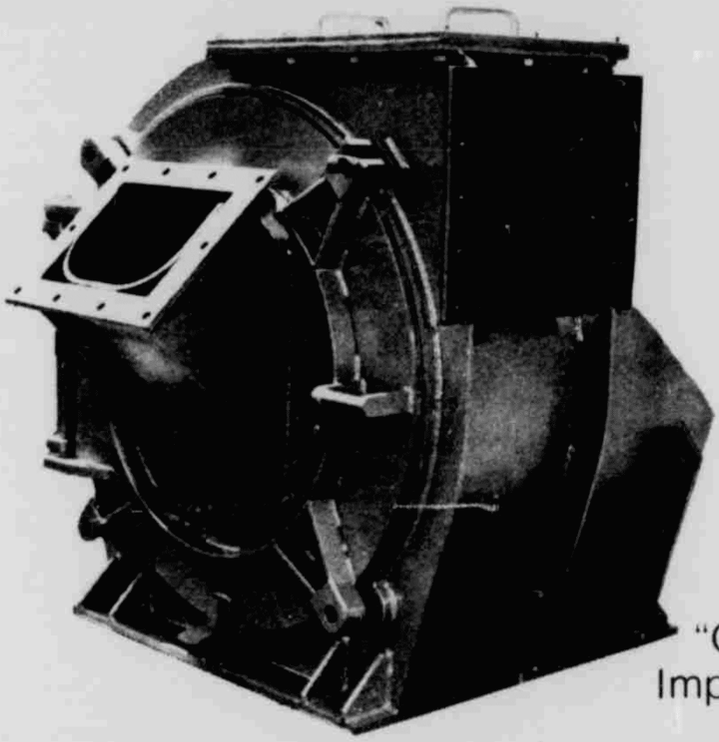
Terming his legislative proposal "a bold, independent and unprecedented first step toward developing a system that quickly distributes compensation benefits to asbestos disease victims and fairly apportions costs for such benefits among all responsible parties," U.S. Senator Gary W. Hart (D-CO) introduced *S.2847—Asbestos Health Hazards Compensation Act of 1980.* The bill establishes voluntary minimum standards for state worker compensation for occupational disease or death resulting from exposure to asbestos. Should an award not be at least equivalent to compensation prescribed in the bill, the claimant could apply for review to the Benefits Review Board which would have the power to order the employer to meet the minimum standards of the bill. An employer who pays the worker compensation award would be permitted to bring other responsible parties (including the asbestos industry and the federal government) into the state worker compensation proceeding to determine the amount they should contribute to the compensation. Via a provision designed to put an end to the massive litigation of the last five years (over 3,000 lawsuits currently are pending regarding asbestos-related disease), the bill provides that the compensation scheme established therein shall constitute the sole and exclusive remedy for those seeking compensation for asbestos-related disease. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

JOHNS-MANVILLE SUES INSURERS

Johns-Manville Corporation has filed a suit in a San Francisco, California, court, seeking to define the obligations and duties of *27 insurance companies* for suits brought against it in connection with asbestos-related disease. The "Wall Street Journal" quoted G. Earl Parker, J-M Senior Vice President and General Counsel, as

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saying that Johns-Manville is seeking to have the court eliminate the confusion and controversy between the company and its insurers over the types of injuries and losses covered, the methods of allocating losses and the scope of the carriers' duties to the company. A significant aspect of the suit centers on J-M's position that losses should be spread over the years in which the injured parties were exposed to airborne asbestos fiber rather than allocating the losses exclusively to the year in which the injury was discovered. There have been about 3,000 personal injury cases brought against Johns-Manville so far in connection with asbestos-related disease. More than 500 of those have been settled out of court. The company has prevailed in 11 of the 19 cases that have gone to trial, according to Mr. Parker. The illnesses primarily involved are asbestosis and lung cancer.

CYANAMID RELEASES MEDICAL REPORT

Workers at the plant of *American Cyanamid Company* at Bound Brook, New Jersey, have been exposed to asbestos but have not developed any significant lung problems from the exposure, according to a company-sponsored report released recently. Officials for the company said that X-rays of nearly 500 maintenance and administrative employees showed "no lung disease problems" attributable to insulation materials formerly used at the complex. The X-rays and other medical examinations were conducted by pulmonary medical experts from *Tulane University*. The year-long study was undertaken after striking workers charged last year that Cyanamid deliberately had withheld from workers information about lung diseases uncovered during periodic physicals. Cyanamid, which had used asbestos insulation in many of the 150 buildings at Bound Brook, is removing and replacing the material.

JAQUAYS GETS OPERATING PERMIT

Arizona's only active asbestos mill has been granted an operating permit by the *State Air Quality Control Bureau*. The permit will be maintained provided certain dust control procedural conditions continue to be followed. Recent state inspections showed that proper air pollution control measures are in use. The mill at Globe, owned by *Jaquays Mining Corporation*, came under Arizona Department of Health Services' scrutiny last November, when allegedly hazardous amounts of asbestos tailings were found in the community.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

The U.S. Government's Index of Leading Economic Indicators declined 2.4% in May. While this presages further weakening of the economy, it represents an improvement of the adjusted 4.1% drop registered in April and possibly signals a slowing of the precipitous decline of that and the earlier months. However, based on past experience, we can look forward to several more months of falling industrial production, rising unemployment and other economic deterioration before the recession bottoms out.

An idea of the extent of the contraction can be gained from figures showing auto and truck production in May was 50.2% less than that of May 1979 and private housing starts had fallen almost 49% in the corresponding period. Despite signs that passenger car sales may be approaching a bottom, the imminence of model changeover promises to delay any marked recovery until autumn.

Sparked by falling interest rates and a growing flow of funds into lending institutions, permits for new housing starts have firmed up and it is felt residential construction will start recovering during the third quarter.

As additional important sectors join in the economic downturn, more and more observers are predicting a declining or zero-growth GNP for from four to six months followed by a slower than usual recovery accompanied by inflation in the 10% range. It is discouraging that so few of the experts can see any hope for a lower inflation rate despite the effects of a severe and prolonged recession.

The Senate has become the scene of some frenetic maneuverings as Republicans introduced legislation calling for an early and substantial cut in taxes. The Democratic leadership promptly denounced the proposal as inflationary and irresponsible. However, within a matter of days it became obvious there was such overwhelming sentiment for tax relief of some sort that the Democrats were forced to go to work on a proposal of their own. This was quickly followed by indications that Mr. Carter might, under certain conditions, change his stance and go along with Congress on a tax reduction. Even though this would add fuel to the argument that the President is, to say the least, inconsistent, it would take a great deal of nerve for him to veto a tax cut bill on the eve of election.

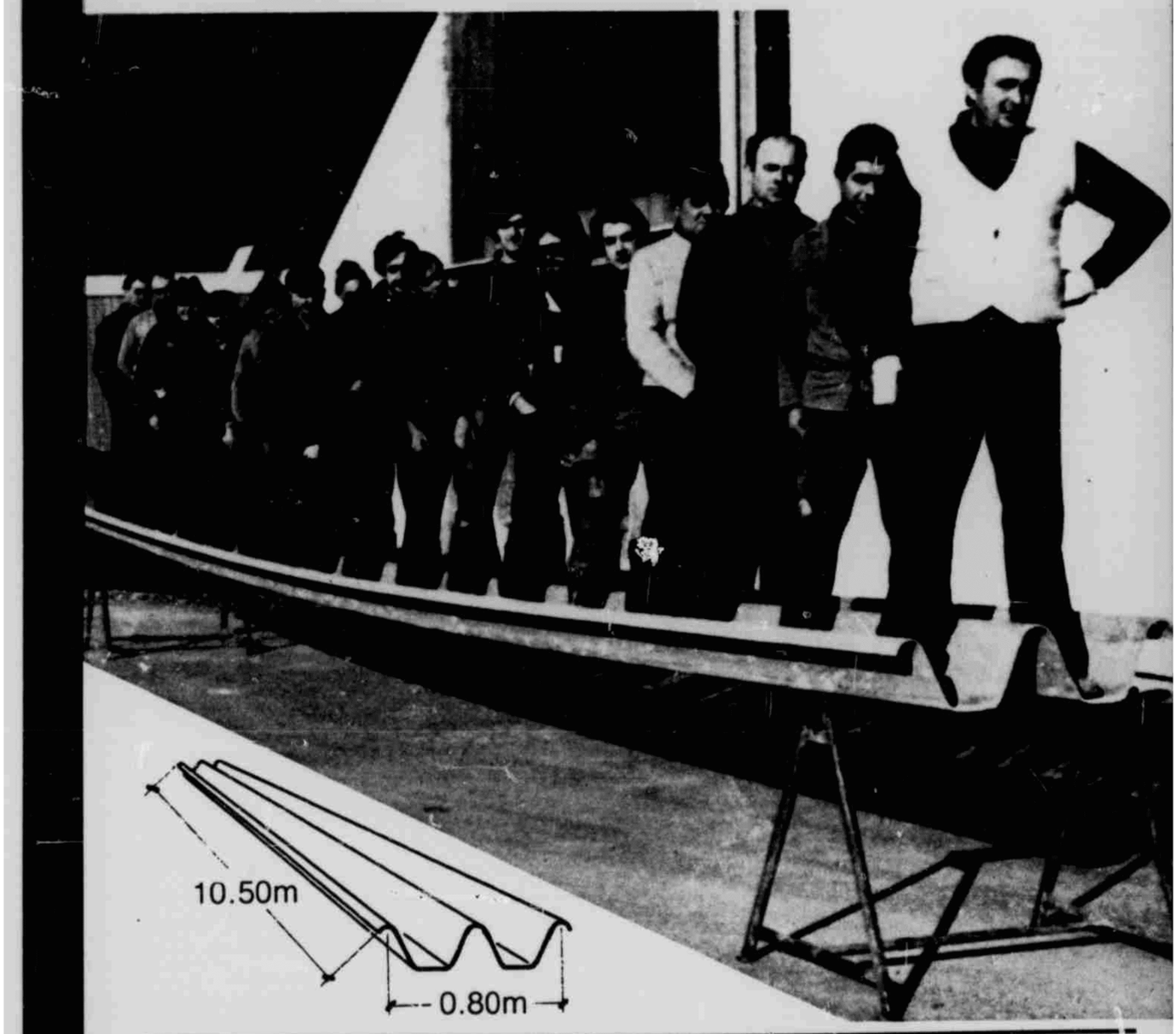
In any event, there is a strong consensus in favor of tax relief, particularly for business, which would probably not be inflationary. The danger lies in the penchant of the liberals and populists to

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slant any cut toward consumers which would only add fuel to the inflationary fires.

RESEARCH/MARKETING BLURBS

Risks of periodic shortages of mineral raw materials are high and growing higher and could have effects as profound as those stemming from the Arab oil embargo of 1973. However, companies can take steps to reduce their vulnerability to coming shortages. [Battelle Columbus Laboratories]. . . . Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers who have refrained from adopting the LIFO (last-in, first-out) method of inventory valuation because of the income tax resulting from restating inventories at cost no longer have this excuse. Recent IRS rulings will generally force firms to use cost in valuing inventories. [Alexander Grant & Co.]. . . . The United States, the European Community countries and Japan will continue to dominate commercial vehicle production through the coming decade. However, their share of world production will decline from the current 74% to 67% by 1990 due to intensified efforts in the developing regions of the world. [Predicasts, Inc.]. . . . Construction expenditures by the seven leading Mideast countries will increase 50% (at constant 1977 prices) over the ten-year period 1978-88. Over the same timeframe, market expenditures on construction machinery will more than double and construction expenditures by the private sector will outpace government spending. Saudi Arabia will continue to be the largest spender on major construction projects, with the value of its contract awards reaching $13-billion in 1988. [Frost & Sullivan Ltd.]

ASBESTOS FIBER

According to unofficial figures, Canadian shipments of asbestos for the first quarter of 1980 reached 282,656 short tons versus 337,841 tons in the first three months of 1979—a decrease of 16% from the previous like period. Part of the decrease was due to work stoppages at several of the Quebec producers in the first quarter of this year.

Demand in the U.S. market for Group 7 fiber slumped significantly in the second quarter of 1980, due to the start of the economic recession. Demand for friction material grades in the U.S. market continues very soft, because of the automotive recession.

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

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PRODUCTION—IMPORTS—EXPORTS

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS

For the *Nine Months Ended March 1980*, Australia *imported* 18,082 metric tonnes of asbestos, valued at A$9,050,704, compared with 24,699 tonnes, valued at $10,574,702, for the same period a year earlier. Breakdown by variety of asbestos for the latest period (with comparative year-prior figures in parentheses) is: Chrysotile—14,668 tonnes, valued at $7,454,927 (14,047 tonnes, $6,115,917); Amosite—3,376 tonnes, valued at $1,582,117 (7,489 tonnes, $3,195,269); Other—38 tonnes, valued at $13,660 (3,163 tonnes, $1,263,516).

Exports of all types of asbestos for the latest nine months totaled 45,928 tonnes, valued at $14,078,411, compared with 26,313 tonnes, valued at $10,114,315, for the like period to March 1979. [Australian Bureau of Statistics]

WOODSREEF PRODUCTION

Chrysotile Corporation of Australia Pty. Ltd. produced 18,990 metric tonnes of asbestos in the *First Quarter 1980* at its Woodsreef Asbestos Mine at Barraba, New South Wales. Total output since the complex began operation in *February 1972 through March 1980* amounted to 442,934.5 tonnes.

CANADIAN FIBER SHIPMENTS

Primary Canadian Producers' shipments of asbestos (including tonnage for own use and concentrate shipped from Asbestos Hill) amounted to 99,624 metric tonnes in *April 1980* compared with 115,885 tonnes in the fourth month a year earlier. Cumulative total for *January-April 1980* is 386,834 tonnes: 326,400 tonnes from plants in Quebec and 60,434 tonnes from plants in Newfoundland and British Columbia. Total shipments for the first four months of 1979 were 456,901 tonnes: 408,045 tonnes from Quebec plants and 48,856 tonnes from the remaining operations. [Canadian Department of Energy, Mines and Resources]

CANADIAN PRODUCT IMPORTS

Canada imported C$6,510,000 worth of asbestos-containing products during *January-March 1980*, compared with $8,947,000 in the same 1979 period. Breakdown, by product category, for the latest three months is: vinyl-asbestos floor and wall tile—$25,000 (9,602 square yards; 8,029 square meters); asbestos cloth, dryer felts and sheets—$807,000; asbestos packing—$746,000 (357,904 pounds; 162,341 kilograms); asbestos brake linings—$1,594,000; asbestos clutch facings—$461,000; asbestos-cement shingles and siding—$21,000; asbestos-cement boards and sheets—$208,000; other asbestos building materials—$406,000; other basic asbestos products—$2,242,000. [Statistics Canada]

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IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

MARCH 1980

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:

Amosite, South Africa	s.tons	96	$ 50,634
Crocidolite, Canada	s.tons	57	11,672
South Africa	s.tons	744	474,898
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	570	548,951
Rhodesia	s.tons	318	284,642
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	47,605	11,147,817
South Africa	s.tons	96	56,550
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	1,094	343,669
South Africa	s.tons	364	239,528
		50,944	$13,158,361

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	698,259	$ 1,266,228
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	961,216	161,470
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	8,357,561	1,641,317
Other asbestos articles		..	735,023
			$ 3,804,038

JANUARY-MARCH 1980

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:

Amosite, South Africa	s.tons	96	$ 50,634
Crocidolite, Canada	s.tons	57	11,672
South Africa	s.tons	4,456	2,865,523
Chrysotile, Crude, Rhodesia	s.tons	22	29,592
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	2,218	1,786,362
Rhodesia	s.tons	442	399,794
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	119,086	29,510,242
Mexico	s.tons	2	366
South Africa	s.tons	118	58,958
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	2,944	793,676
Germany, Fed. Rep.	s.tons	1	4,726
Japan	s.tons	13	4,440
South Africa	s.tons	958	621,669
		130,413	$36,137,654

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	2,153,822	$ 3,571,133
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	2,815,385	415,186
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	16,316,635	3,126,045
Other asbestos articles		..	1,711,803
			$ 8,824,167

January-March 1979: U.S. imports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 176,790 short tons, valued at $43,605,669; imports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $6,866,848.

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EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

			MARCH 1980
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Asbestos crudes, fibers & stucco	s.tons	1,939	$ 941,582
Asbestos sand & refuse	s.tons	1,698	402,000
		3,637	$ 1,343,582
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	345,072	$ 636,803
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lb	1,095,593	226,337
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	1,741,439	621,495
Asbestos gaskets	Lb	88,229	247,545
Asbestos packings & seals	Lb	350,094	1,180,853
Asbestos insulation		..	438,754
Brake linings & disc brake pads		..	6,421,132
Clutch facings & linings		..	1,225,334
Other asbestos articles		..	2,416,828
			$13,415,081

			JANUARY-MARCH 1980
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Asbestos crudes, fibers & stucco	s.tons	7,958	$ 3,401,653
Asbestos sand & refuse	s.tons	3,542	1,046,707
		11,500	$ 4,448,360
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	959,959	$ 1,678,869
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lb	2,730,528	615,567
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	6,541,821	2,239,322
Asbestos gaskets	Lb	285,898	772,680
Asbestos packings & seals	Lb	977,929	3,775,649
Asbestos insulation		..	1,345,729
Brake linings & disc brake pads		..	14,042,163
Clutch facings & linings		..	2,662,478
Other asbestos articles		..	7,958,357
			$35,090,814

January-March 1979: U.S. exports of unmanufactured asbestos reached 9,294 short tons, valued at $3,169,836; exports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $38,133,006.

We are pleased to welcome GORHAM INTERNATIONAL INC., Gorham, Maine, as a new advertiser—See Page 7.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA

From: Statistics Canada

MARCH 1980

Short Tons

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	..	525	15,310	13,816
Eastern Europe	..	299	1,301	..
Middle East	..	..	..	301
Africa	..	..	902	771
Asia	..	195	7,824	11,058
Oceania	..	..	2,826	207
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	100	3,556	3,251
United States	..	503	9,380	33,672
	..	1,622	41,099	63,076

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *March 1980* was 105,797 short tons (95,976 metric tonnes), valued at C$43,286,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	C$	366,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings		246,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials		2,576,000
Other basic asbestos products		1,413,000
	C$	4,601,000

JANUARY-MARCH 1980

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	..	1,617	46,487	39,192
Eastern Europe	..	702	3,302	20
Middle East	..	100	2,189	330
Africa	..	..	2,028	1,336
Asia	..	678	22,379	31,696
Oceania	..	5	4,666	307
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	332	13,636	9,437
United States	..	1,722	26,371	98,574
	..	5,156	121,058	180,892

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *January-March 1980* was 307,106 short tons (278,601 metric tonnes), valued at C$123,979,000.

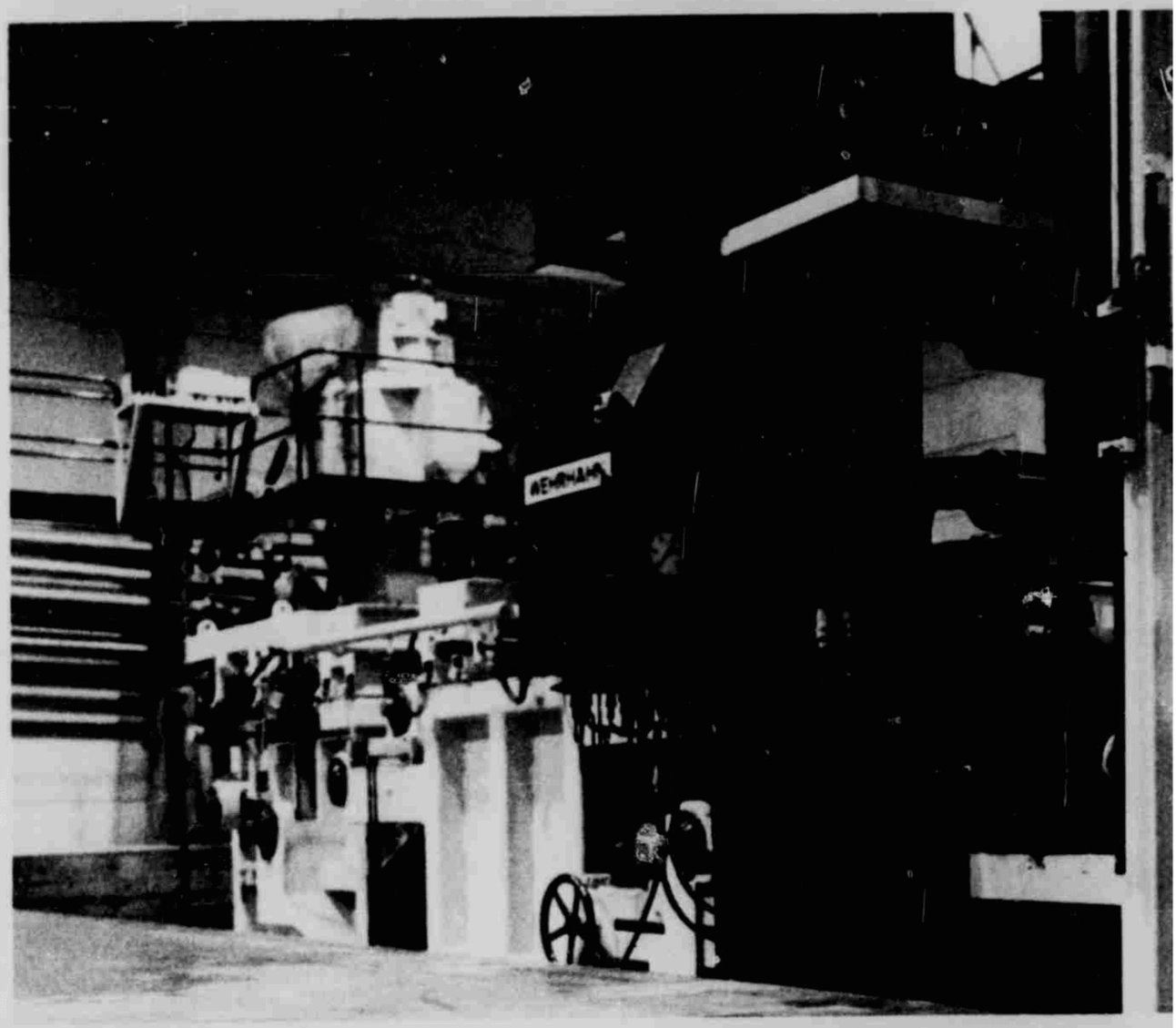
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	C$	1,357,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings		847,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials		5,958,000
Other basic asbestos products		3,462,000
	C$	11,624,000

January-March 1979: Canadian exports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 383,142 short tons (347,578 metric tonnes), valued at C$137,078,000; exports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at C$7,793,000.

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WEHRH



Asbestos cement pipe machine



Slurry preparation



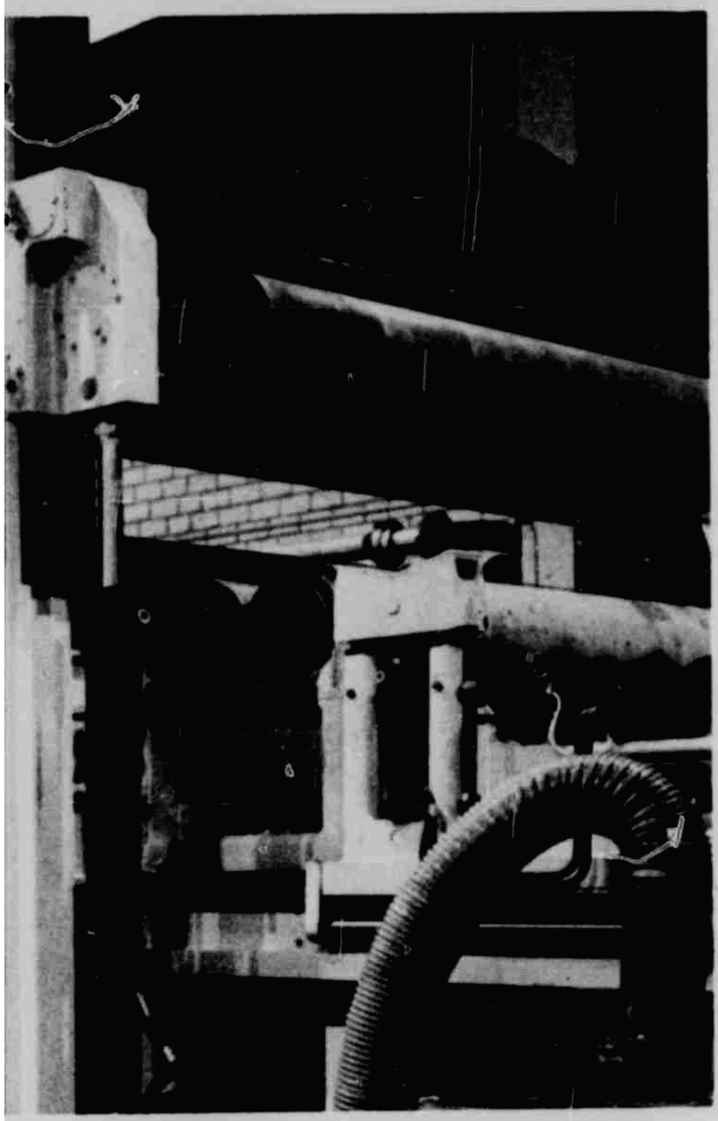
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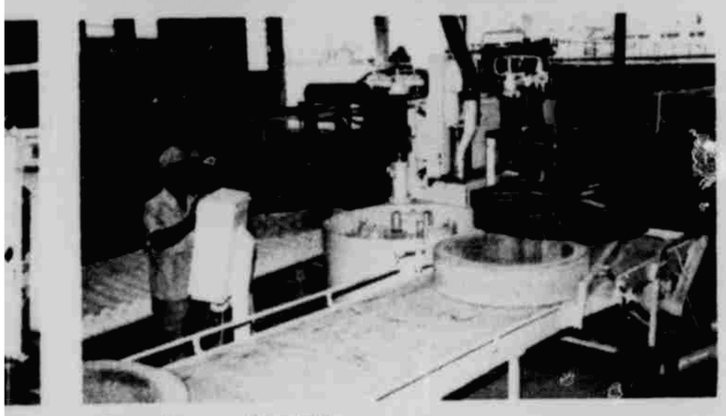
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AS OF JANUARY 1, 1980

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 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

DINING UNDERGROUND

After eight months of construction and the installation of necessary equipment, the first underground cafeteria has been completed, on schedule, at *Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd.*, Thetford Mines, Quebec, 600 meters below the surface of the earth. For maximum comfort, the technical specifications of the project required an area much larger than that usually provided in drifts. Also, it was necessary to locate a quality of rock which would withstand an excavation 16.71 meters wide, 3.66 meters high and 21.34 meters long. The walls of the cafeteria had to be strengthened with rock bolts and shotcrete was placed in a way similar to reinforced concrete. The natural relief of the rock has been respected and the unevenness of the walls, when whitened, creates the effect of a futuristic piece of architecture. Air supply is achieved by means of powerful fans. In addition, there is an independent ventilation system to remove smoke and odors which arise during food preparation and to add comfort when a group of people gather at one time. The cafeteria can accommodate 60 workers per seating and is used daily by some 180 people. Before entering the change room, the miners clean their boots and may change out of their heavy work clothes. After using the wash basins provided, each worker collects his plates and cutlery from his locker and his food from the refrigerator or the warming oven. [QAMA Bulletin]

MINERAL STUDY IN BOTSWANA

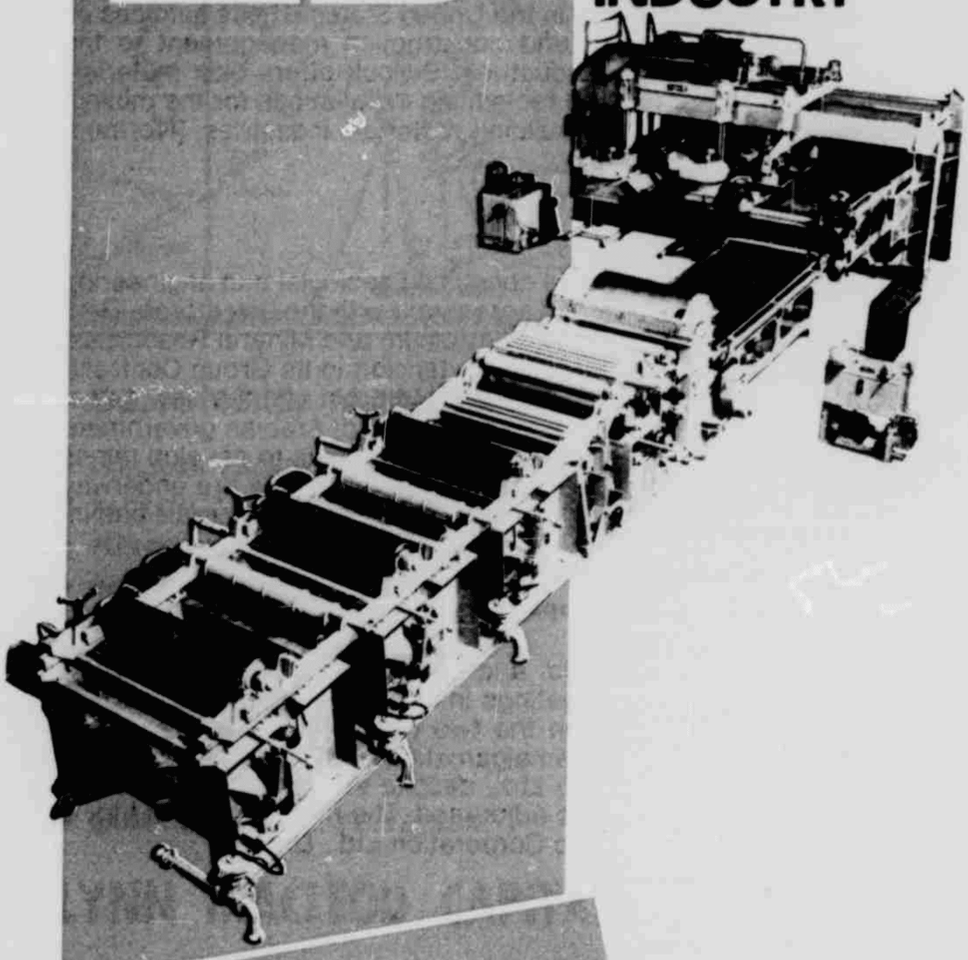
A team of British scientists will soon begin a study to identify the extent of minerals in the *Molopo Farms area of the Kalahari Desert,* some 20,000 square kilometers west of Gaborone, the capital of Botswana. The four-year project is being undertaken by the Overseas Division of the Institute of Geological Sciences, with the assistance of nearly £1-million in grants under a British aid program. The Botswana government hopes to confirm the presence of asbestos, chrome, nickel, platinum, vanadium, and other minerals. Eventually it is hoped that private firms will be encouraged to perform detailed evaluation studies and open new mining operations. The team of geologists and geophysicists will analyze existing mineral resource data and will study the physical properties of the rock and then undertake detailed mapping of the exposed rocks, geochemical sampling and heavy mineral collecting. Some 25,000 geochemical samples will be evaluated at laboratories in Lobatse.

QUEBEC PETITIONS TO REMOVE INJUNCTION

The *Quebec Government,* bolstered by a court decision which upholds provincial authority over natural resource ownership, began legal action June 9, 1980, to make way for expropriation of *Asbestos Corporation Ltd.*, Montreal, Quebec. Government attorneys filed the special petition in the Quebec Court of Appeals to suspend an injunction granted last year by three appeals judges which barred the Quebec cabinet from seizing the company's assets in the Province. In May, a lower court had ruled that

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Asbestos Corporation's constitutional challenge of the provincial expropriation law was groundless. That decision is being appealed. Asbestos Corporation is 54% owned by *General Dynamics Corporation*, St. Louis, Missouri.

KILBORN BUYS BULLOCK ENGINEERING

A joint agreement has been announced whereby *Kilborn Ltd.*, Toronto, Ontario, has purchased all business assets and contracts in progress at *Bullock Engineering and Development Company*, Denver, Colorado. As of April 1, 1980, Bullock is operating as a division of Kilborn Inc., Denver, offering Kilborn's services to clients in the United States. These services include engineering, procurement and construction management to the mining and mineral processing industries. Bullock offers bulk materials handling systems and storage and reclaiming installations for the mining, coal preparation, steel, lime and building materials industries. [Northern Miner]

WGM/SAUDI ARABIA CONTRACT

Watts, Griffis and McOuat Ltd., a consulting geologist and engineering firm in Toronto, Ontario, has reached agreement with the Directorate General of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, *Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*, for a five-year extension to its Group Contract. WGM recently completed an earlier six-year contract and the new extension provides for funding of $50-million by the Saudi Arabian government over the period to mid-1985. The long-term objective is to develop mines which would help diversify the nation's economy. Projects are underway to evaluate deposits of base metals, iron ore, gold, exotic minerals and industrial minerals.

RIO ALGOM/PRESTON MERGER APPROVED

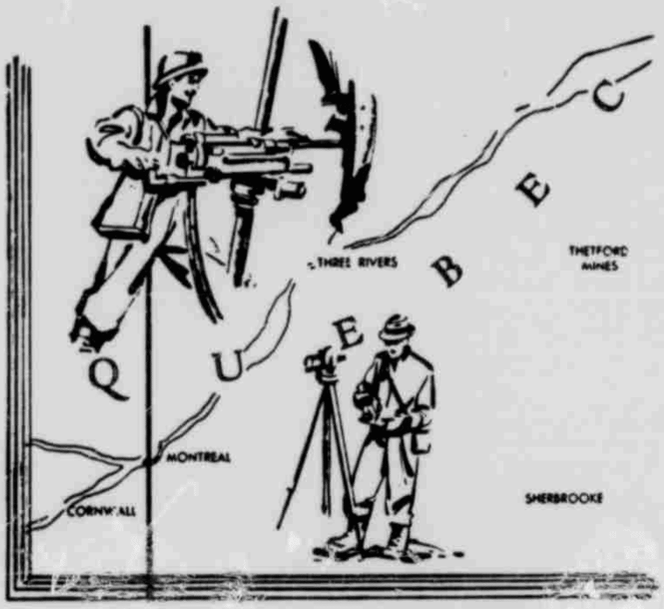
Shareholders of *Rio Algom Ltd.* and of *Preston Mines Ltd.*, both of Toronto, Ontario, held general meetings in January 1980 to consider an amalgamation agreement between the two companies. The agreement was approved, providing for the amalgamation and the continuation as one corporation, called Rio Algom Ltd., despite efforts by two dissident shareholders to have the meetings adjourned. The new Rio Algom Ltd. is 52.76% held by The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Ltd., London.

USSR DEPOSIT SURVEYED

Geologists in the USSR have completed a survey of the *Sayan asbestos deposit*, the largest in Siberia, and have approved a state commission for their supplies. The deposits are sufficient to support a large enterprise for 40 years and, when developed, Tuva ASSR will become one of Russia's main suppliers of asbestos. Meanwhile, the Kiembay ore enrichment combine announced the production of its first 10,000 metric tonnes of asbestos in February 1980. [Industrial Minerals]

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MEN ON THE MOVE

ASARCO INCORPORATED

Charles F. Barber, Chairman of the Board, announced that the Directors of Asarco Incorporated have elected *Thomas C. Osborne* an Executive Vice President, *Hans G. Thalheim* as Vice President-Corporate Development and *William T. Sweat* as Vice President-Engineering. Mr. Osborne, formerly Vice President-Exploration, will be responsible for the mining, exploration and asbestos-related activities of the company. Asarco's asbestos operations consist of two subsidiaries, i.e., Lac d'Amiante du Quebec Ltee (LAQ) and Cement Asbestos Products Company (CAPCO). Mr. Thalheim had been Director of Corporate Development and Mr. Sweat was previously Director of Engineering. . . . Also, *Michael J. Messel*, President of LAQ, announced the appointment of *Jean Dupere* as Executive Vice President of LAQ. Mr. Dupere had been Executive Assistant to the President.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CANADA, INC.

D. Wendell Livingstone was appointed a Vice President of Johns-Manville Canada, Inc. He continues as Treasurer and Manager of the Canadian Tax Department. . . . *Merton D. Webb* is now Sales Manager, Europe, Sales Department, Asbestos Fibre Division. He has been a J-M Canada employee since 1950. . . . *Edward J. Day* has been promoted to Manager, Engineering and Technical Services, Division Sales. He joined the company, at Asbestos, Quebec, in 1954 as a Draw Engineer in the Underground Mine. . . . *Robert A. Murchie* is now Mine Controller, Finance Department, having been with that Department since joining the firm in 1955. . . . *Raymond Chaine* was appointed to the position of Supervisor, Quality Control, Jeffrey Mine. He began with J-M Canada in 1956 as an apprentice. . . . *Michael D. Williams*, who joined the company in 1969 as an Industrial Engineer at the Asbestos Plant, has been appointed Plant Engineer.

O&K ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL, INC.

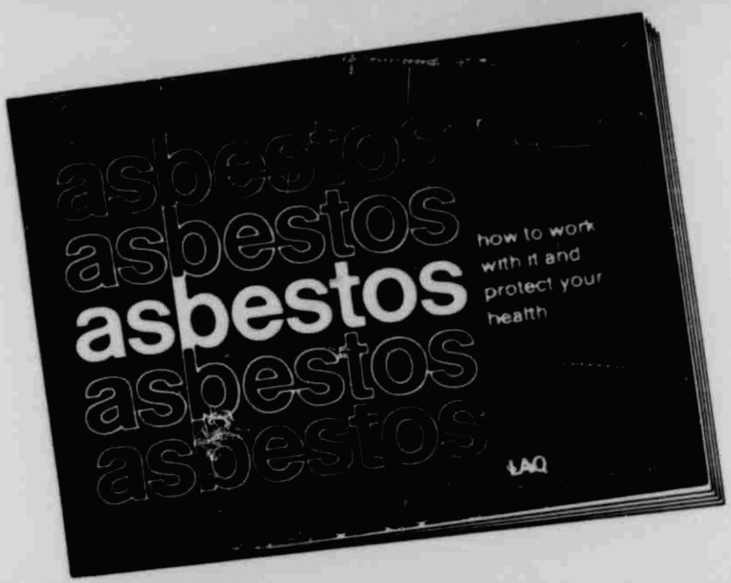
Rudiger (Rudy) Kunz was named President of O&K Orenstein & Koppel, Inc., and has taken over the management of marketing of O&K hydraulic excavators in the United States and Canada. He joined the firm in 1965. O&K is a West-German-based company and a leading manufacturer of heavy-duty construction and mining machinery.

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

J. Stuart Morrow resigned in March as President and Director of H. K. Porter Company, Inc. He is succeeded in both positions by *R. W. Davison*, former Executive Vice President. H. K. Porter is controlled by *Edward P. Evans*, Chairman, and his father, *Thomas Mellon Evans*, Chairman of the Executive Committee. . . . *Edwin Chilton* has been appointed Director of International Marketing, succeeding *H. William Hands* who has retired. Mr. Chilton is a native of London, England, and joined Porter in 1979 as International Sales Manager.

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LEARN THE PROPER WAY TO WORK WITH ASBESTOS



Send for a free copy of this booklet.

Asbestos is used in thousands of products and many of them, such as brake linings and fireproof clothing, protect and save lives every minute of every day. And in many of these products there is no adequate substitute for asbestos. However, as with any fibrous material, precautions should be taken to minimize exposure to airborne fibers.

The booklet points out eight measures which employers should take to protect the health of employees who work with products containing asbestos. It also details 10 steps that employees should take to protect their own health.

As a major producer of asbestos fibers, LAQ has many years experience in working with this versatile mineral. Based on our experience, we prepared this booklet to provide information to manufacturers who use asbestos in their products. While each situation deserves individual attention, the guidelines in this booklet are helpful in providing a working environment that meets government regulations and protects the health of employees. Write for your copy. Lac d'Amiante du Québec Ltée, P.O. Box 608, Black Lake, Quebec, Canada G0N 1A0.

LAQ

A subsidiary of **ASARCO**

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to . . .

D. C. Cook, Mill Superintendent, Cassiar Mine, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Cassiar, British Columbia, Canada, July 15.

Julian P. Chilcote, Sales Manager for U.S. Export Sales, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, August 15.

John W. Hawkins, Director, Textile Research and Development Group, Raybestos Industrial Products Company, North Charleston, South Carolina, August 15.

M. S. Moser, President, Durabla Manufacturing Company, Wayne, Pennsylvania, August 15.

Harry H. Robinson, Chairman and Managing Director, Woodsreef Mines Ltd., Woods Reef, via Barraba, New South Wales, Australia, August 16.

Robert M. Sturm, Vice President-Marketing, Raybestos Industrial Products Company, North Charleston, South Carolina, August 16.

John F. Sullivan, Vice President-Construction, A & M Insulation Company, Chicago, Illinois, August 17.

Michael A. Tappin, Vice President-Labor Relations, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, August 17.

Joan Holtze, Corporate Secretary, Continental Products Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, August 18.

F. C. Kroft, Jr., President, Metals Division, Union Carbide Corporation, Niagara Falls, New York, August 18.

P. M. Reid, Managing Director, Shabanie & Mashaba Mines (Pvt) Ltd., a principal subsidiary of Turner & Newall Ltd., Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, Rhodesia, August 18.

James H. Plummer, Jr., President, Pars Manufacturing Company, Ambler, Pennsylvania, August 20.

Robert B. Sims, Vice President and General Counsel, heading the Legal Division, and Secretary, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, August 20.

James E. Fleeger, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Standco Industries, Inc., Houston, Texas, August 21.

C. J. Davisson, Managing Director, Don International Ltd., Manchester, England, August 23.

A. W. Fay, Chairman-Don Friction Materials, Automotive and Engineering Division, Cape Industries Ltd., London, England, August 24.

Jack Coombs-Payac, Manager-Corporate Communications, Atlas Turner Inc., Montreal, Quebec, Canada, August 25.

Marc-A. Gosselin, Manager-Public Relations, Johns-Manville Canada Inc., Asbestos, Quebec, Canada, August 26.

M. A. Bell, Finance Director, Turner & Newall Ltd., Manchester, England, August 29.

J. M. Rousseau, Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, Canada, August 29.

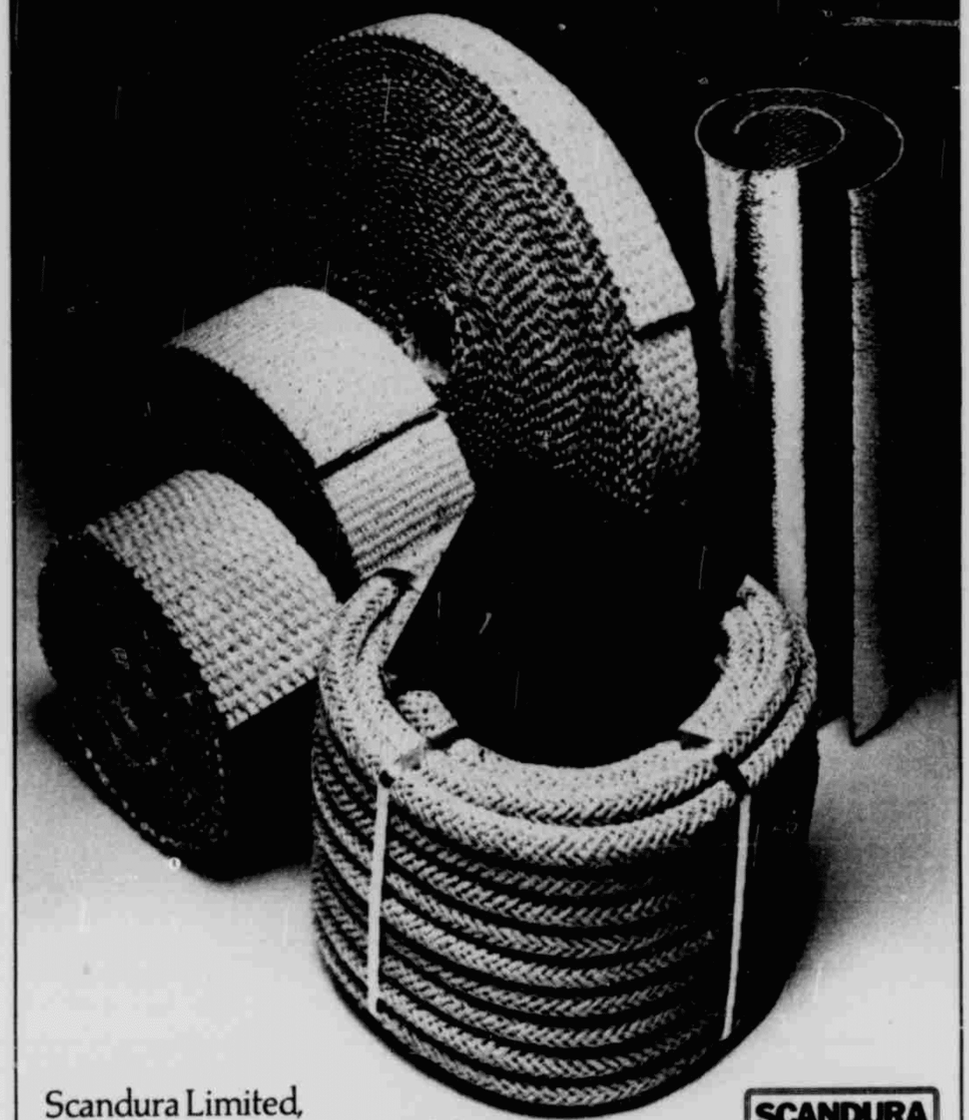
Fred G. Hewett, Senior Exploration Geologist, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, August 30.

Ronald W. Godfrey, Vice President-Finance, Lac d'Amiante du Quebec Ltee, Black Lake, Quebec, Canada, August 31.

P. K. Mistry, Chairman, Hindustan Ferodo Ltd., Bombay, India, and Asbestos Cement Ltd., Delhi, India, subsidiaries of Turner & Newall Ltd., September 1.

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS—CONTINUED

Michael J. Scanlan, Vice President and Treasurer, Amatex Corporation, Norristown, Pennsylvania, September 1.

Hermann R. A. Devriese, Product Research and Development Manager, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada, September 2.

Alexander J. Gillespie, Jr., Senior Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel, Asarco Incorporated, New York City, September 2.

R. B. Gresham, Manager, Jeffrey Mine, and Vice President, Johns-Manville Canada Inc., Asbestos, Quebec, Canada, September 2.

Curtis T. Mackey, Executive Vice President, National Insulation Contractors Association, Washington, D.C., September 6.

J. L. Fenton, a Director, BBA Group Ltd., Cleckheaton, West Yorkshire, England, September 7.

John H. Lonnquist, Director, Public Affairs Office, Johns-Manville Corporation, Washington, D.C., September 7.

J. L. (Jerry) Mitchell, Textile Consultant, Charlotte, North Carolina, September 7.

Walter H. Smith, Sales and Technical Manager, Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada, September 7.

Philip M. Sullivan, Secretary, A & M Insulation Company, Chicago, Illinois, September 7.

Robert A. Murchie, Mine Controller, Finance Department, Johns-Manville Canada Inc., Asbestos, Quebec, Canada, September 8.

Robert H. Cuje, Senior Vice President, Industrial and Pipe Products Group, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, September 9.

Peter C. Jones, Mine Manager, Cassiar Mine, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Cassiar, British Columbia, Canada, September 9.

Merton D. Webb, Sales Manager, Europe, Sales Department, Asbestos Fibre Division, Johns-Manville Canada Inc., Asbestos, Quebec, Canada, September 10.

Edward A. Farrell, Director of Sales, Lac d'Amiante du Quebec Ltee, New York City, September 11.

Joseph Goldfield, Manager, Air Engineering, Environmental Engineering Department, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, September 11.

Bruce Klomfas, Plant Manager, Cement Asbestos Products Company, Van Buren, Arkansas, September 11.

Harold J. White, Vice President, Administrative Services, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, September 11.

G. Earl Parker, Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, September 12.

Wilfred P. Howard, Group Public Relations Adviser, Turner & Newall Ltd., Manchester, England, September 13.

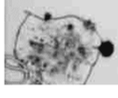
Dr. Fred L. Pundsack, President and Chief Operating Officer, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, September 14.

J-M CANADA RETIREMENTS

Robert Burns—Mine Controller; joined Johns-Manville Canada Inc., Asbestos, Quebec, in 1933 as a Utility Clerk in the Finance Department.

William R. Janes—Special Representative, Europe; joined J-M Canada's Sales Department, Asbestos Fibre Division, in 1961, as Sales Representative, Europe.

Eileen McMurray— Head Nurse; joined the company in 1949 as an Industrial Nurse at the Industrial Clinic.



BELL
ASBESTOS MINES, LTD.

Producer of all grades of
chrysotile asbestos fibres.



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ANNUAL REPORTS—1979

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, reported that *net income* for the *year ended December 31, 1979*, at $17,662,000 or $6.22 per share, was 13% higher than in 1978 and was the third highest in the history of the company. *Revenue from sales* increased to $171,800,000, compared with the previous record of $151,368,000 in 1976, and was 17% above 1978. This outstanding performance was accomplished in the face of rapidly rising costs and despite the time, effort and expense required to protect the interests of shareholders threatened with the discriminatory expropriation of their assets by the Government of Quebec. Revenues were and continue to be reduced, says the company, as customers prefer to diversify their sources of supply as a hedge against the uncertainty of potential ownership by the Provincial Government. Operating costs increased 15%, funds generated from operations totaled $30,660,000, additions to properties and mine development reached $23,317,000 and working capital rose $1.5-million to $70,209,000 or $24.74 per share. *Asbestos fiber in inventory*, valued at the lower of cost to produce or selling price, totaled $22.8-million compared with $15.8-million the prior year. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 2.5:1 and long-term debt to equity ratio remained very healthy at 0.16:1.

In early 1980, the shortage of foreign exchange in some market areas and the potential worldwide slowdown due to economic conditions are resulting in a trend to lower customer inventories. Consequently, sales in the first half of 1980 are expected to be lower than in the same period last year. Market research indicates that medium and long-term demand for asbestos cement grades of fiber will continue to strengthen. There is no significant new tonnage of asbestos cement grades scheduled for production in the Western World during the next few years, while consumption is expected to increase. It is anticipated that Russian exports of fiber will not increase substantially from past years because their internal consumption requirements are apparently growing. Consumption of asbestos-cement products is forecast to decrease slightly in the United States and Western Europe due to recessionary conditions and exaggerated environmental concerns, but this decrease will be more than offset by growing consumption in developing countries. The advantages of asbestos-cement pipes and sheets compared with the significantly higher energy-related costs of competitive products augur well for the future, despite balance of payment problems in a number of important market areas.

Asbestos Corporation has spent $30.4-million over the past several years to install the most modern technology, resulting in environmental conditions well within government requirements. The latest medical evidence available shows that the measures applied almost universally by industry have reduced to a negligible level the incidence of asbestos-related health concerns. The main markets for the company's fiber are in asbestos-cement products, where the asbestos fiber is locked in, and in brake linings and pads, where the fiber is converted to an apparently harmless form. Asbestos fiber does not pose any known health risk if

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appropriate dust control measures are taken.

All mines and mills operated at capacity during 1979. Mill equipment improvements resulted in a higher proportion of fiber production in the more valuable asbestos-cement grades. The orebodies mined are such that the mills produce predominantly asbestos-cement grades. Approximately 85% of the production falls in the Groups 4-6 fiber categories. All mills have the capability of producing Group 3 and Group 7 fiber as well. At *Thetford,* 26.7-million tons of rock were mined and 9.2-million tons of ore were crushed to produce 219,600 tons of asbestos vs. 213,400 tons produced in 1978. The *Asbestos Hill/Nordenham* operation showed 7.1-million tons of rock were mined and 1.6-million tons of ore were crushed to produce 262,800 tons of upgraded fiber (218,200 tons in 1978) and 92,000 tons of asbestos (71,700 tons in 1978).

Proven ore reserves at year-end 1979 were as follows:

	1979 (Tons)	1978 (Tons)
King-Beaver Mine	83,634,000 tons	78,774,000 tons
British Canadian Mine	75,101,000 tons	80,747,000 tons
Normandie Mine	31,638,000 tons	31,638,000 tons
Asbestos Hill	20,838,000 tons	17,389,000 tons
Others	17,920,000 tons	17,920,000 tons
	229,131,000 tons	226,468,000 tons

New proven ore reserves exceeded the tons mined by 2.7-million tons and probable and possible ore reserves exceed 240-million tons. . . . At *Asbestos Hill,* the start-up of the underground mine is under active consideration although sufficient open pit ore was available to postpone the decision to proceed with the underground mine in 1979. Additional exploration and diamond drilling to be completed in early 1980 may add to open pit reserves. The Asbestos Hill orebody is comprised basically of Group 4 fiber. The mill is designed to produce ungraded fiber that yields 35% asbestos when processed at the Nordenham Mill in West Germany. The finishing mill at Nordenham automatically reclaims the ungraded fiber and produces high-quality, high-strength, asbestos cement grades.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

Founded in 1858, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, is a diversified manufacturing, mining and forest products company. Its product lines fall into seven major business segments and these segments, in 1979, accounted for the following percentages of total income from operations: fiber glass products, 31%; asbestos fiber, 19%; forest products, 16%; industrial and specialty products and services, 14%; non-fiber glass insulations, 9%; pipe products and systems, 6%; and roofing products, 5%. Johns-Manville is one of the world's leading makers and marketers of insulation products, a major national producer of beer and soft drink carrierboard and cartons, the largest producer of asbestos-cement and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe in North America, the world's largest producer of diatomite and the free world's largest producer of asbestos fiber. J-M has broad geographic distribution of its products, i.e., 77% of its sales are within the U.S., 9% are in Canadian markets and 14% are in other

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foreign markets, primarily in Western Europe, Latin America and the Far East.

J-M's performance for 1979 was disappointing in light of the general state of the economy. Rapid cost inflation was the primary negative factor. Domestic costs rose 17.1% during the year while selling prices charged J-M customers increased only 9.3%. The company was also adversely affected by start-ups in a number of expansions of its operations—three glass fiber facilities, a new paper machine at Olinkraft and additions at two roof insulation plants. Raw material costs escalated, interest rates reached record highs and the availability of money was restricted by Federal Reserve actions. Energy was often in tight and questionable supply, its cost growing as an ever-larger portion of overall production and distribution costs.

Net sales reached $2.28-billion in 1979 (including $497-million from Olinkraft), compared with $1.65-billion in 1978. Excluding the effect of Olinkraft, J-M's net sales rose by only 7.9%. Strong growth by overseas subsidiaries and of asbestos fiber were offset by the weak overall performance of U.S. and Canadian manufacturing operations. Sales are quite evenly divided between five major markets: residential construction, 24%; nonresidential building, 19%; other construction (including electric utilities, highways, water and other public works projects), 21%; industrial production, 20%; and paper and packaging markets, 16%. Sales grew 38% but operating income increased just 8%. *Net earnings*, before preferred dividends of $114.6-million, were $7-million less than for the previous year, largely because of the deterioration in the cost ratio. Net earnings available for common stock were $91.1-million or $4.13 per common share, compared with the record $121.6-million or $5.62 per common share achieved in 1978.

Markets & Products—Demand for building insulations was soft in the first half of 1979 although the trend was reversed by mid-year. The year ended with demand still strong for residential glass fiber insulation. Filtration materials, minerals and Holophane lighting performed well and steps were taken to dispose of the low performing sprinkler irrigation business. Thermal insulation now accounts for 30% of J-M's total sales. Glass fiber mat, which provides stability, durability and fire resistance in residential shingles, built-up roofing systems and other special applications, is replacing traditional organic backing materials. As the inventory of existing nonresidential buildings grows, the re-roofing market also grows. Here, J-M's strength is in its ability to provide entire roofing systems to strict customer specifications.

Shipments of *asbestos-cement pipe* were lower than the strong volume experienced in 1978. However, operating income for a-c pipe was aided by a favorable pricing situation which improved margins. The volume of industry shipments of PVC water and sewer pipe products nationwide grew by 110% during the 1974-1978 period. Additionally, prospects for market growth in the future look good—spurred by demand in both new residential construction in the South and replacement of old pipes typically in the North. Markets for both PVC and asbestos-cement pipe softened beginning in the fourth quarter of 1979, due to reduced domestic land development and the negative effect of higher interest costs on financing municipal construction programs.

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A high level of activity in overseas construction markets, primarily for asbestos-cement grades of *asbestos fiber*, resulted in an improvement in overseas sales. Domestically, the first half of the year was strong, but late in 1979 markets weakened for short fiber used in floor underlayment and friction materials.

American business suffers the heavy burden of *compliance with government regulations*. The ultimate cost of these regulations falls on the consumer and there appears to be no relief in sight. Specifically, J-M's biggest pressures come on two regulatory fronts—workplace and environmental standards and asbestos products usage. J-M reports it has one of the most progressive health, safety and environment departments in U.S. companies of comparable size, staffed by close to 50 professionals including a medical director and managers of toxicology, health education and training, environmental control and compliance engineering and technical relations. With regard to regulating the use of asbestos in finished products, J-M says its work has just begun. Several government agencies are actively pursuing the possibility of further restricting asbestos use in products where substitute materials are available. J-M believes these proposals are not supported by the weight of scientific evidence and, therefore, are unwarranted. Their adoption would deprive consumers of products which have the superior properties asbestos affords, which pose no hazard when properly installed and used and which would force substitution of other products about which, in some cases, less is known.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

CLOSE: JUNE 17, 1980

Abitibi Asbestos	C$.98
Advocate Mines	C$1.40
Armstrong World Ind.	16
Armstrong (pfd 3.75)	35½
Asarco	37
Asbestos Corporation	C$34.00
Bendix	44¾
Bendix (pfd B)	41⅜
Carlisle	30⅝
Cassiar Asbestos	C$13.00
CertainTeed	14¾
Charter Conso.	pence 149
Colt Industries	42¾
Colt Ind. (pfd 1.60)	32¾
Colt Ind. (pfd 4.25)	91½
Conwest	C$5.875
GAF Corporation	12
GAF (pfd 1.20)	15½
Genstar	26
Genstar (pfd 1.68)	22¾
Gulf & Western	16⅝
G&W (pfd 2.50)	42¼
G&W (pfd 3.87)	100¼
G&W (pfd 5.75)	63½
IC Industries	25
IC Ind. (pfd 3.50)	39⅝
Johns Manville	23
J-M (pfd 5.40)	55¾
Kennecott Copper	27⅝
Lear Siegler	22⅞
Lear Siegler (pfd 2.25)	52
McAdam Mining	C$.82
National Gypsum	22⅞
Pathfinder	C$.46
Porter, H. K. (pfd 5.50)	70
Raybestos-Manhattan	18
Rio Algom	C$32.00
Rio Algom (pfd 5.80)	C$61.625
Supradur	Bid 4¼; Asked 5
Union Carbide	44⅛
United Asbestos	C$5.50
Walter, Jim	33
Walter, Jim (pfd 1)	9¾
Walter, Jim (pfd 1.60)	35¼
Woodsreef Minerals	C$.62

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

PROPOSED METHOD FOR QUANTIFYING ASBESTOS MICROFIBER EMISSIONS—Discussion workshop conducted by the California Air Resources Board; Sacramento, California, *July 30.*

SOLAR ENERGY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION IN BUILDINGS—Technical seminar of the NBS-National Conference of States on Building Codes and Standards; Denver, Colorado, *August 6.*

INDUSTRIAL AUDIOMETRICS—Technician training/certification programs of Hearing Conservation Noise Control, Inc.; *August 13-14* at Chicago, Illinois, and *September 10-11* at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL OF CHEMICAL HAZARDS IN THE WORKPLACE ENVIRONMENT—Symposium of the Division of Chemical Health and Safety, American Chemical Society; San Francisco, California, *August 25-28.*

OCCUPATIONAL RESPIRATORY PROTECTION—NIOSH Course #593; Park City, Utah, *August 25-29.*

IN-PLACE FILTER TESTING—Workshop at Harvard School of Public Health; Boston, Massachusetts, *August 25-29.*

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—Workshop at Harvard School of Public Health; Boston, Massachusetts, *August 25-29.*

ADVANCED OCCUPATIONAL RESPIRATORY PROTECTION—Course of the Rocky Mountain Center for Occupational and Environmental Health; *August 25-29* at Park City, Utah, and *October 27-29* at Salt Lake City, Utah.

IMEC '80—International Mining Exhibition and Conference, endorsed by and held under the auspices of the Alberta Chamber of Resources; Calgary, Alberta, Canada, *August 26-28.*

GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING—10th short course of the Geological Engineering Foundation; Pacific Grove, California, *September 2-9.*

ISEC '80—International Solvent Extraction Conference 1980, sponsored by the Association des Ingenieurs sortis de l'Universite de Liege; Liege, Belgium, *September 6-12.*

CORROSION/CORROSION PREVENTION—Continuing education courses of the National Association of Corrosion Engineers; *September 7-12* at McClean, Virginia; *September 14-19* at Chicago, Illinois; *September 21-26* at Tuscaloosa, Alabama; *September 21-26* at Houston, Texas; *September 28-October 3* at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH FOR THE 1980's—Theme of the 40th Annual Congress on Occupational Health of the American Medical Association, hosted by the Rocky Mountain Center for Occupational and Environmental Health; Salt Lake City, Utah, *September 11-12.*

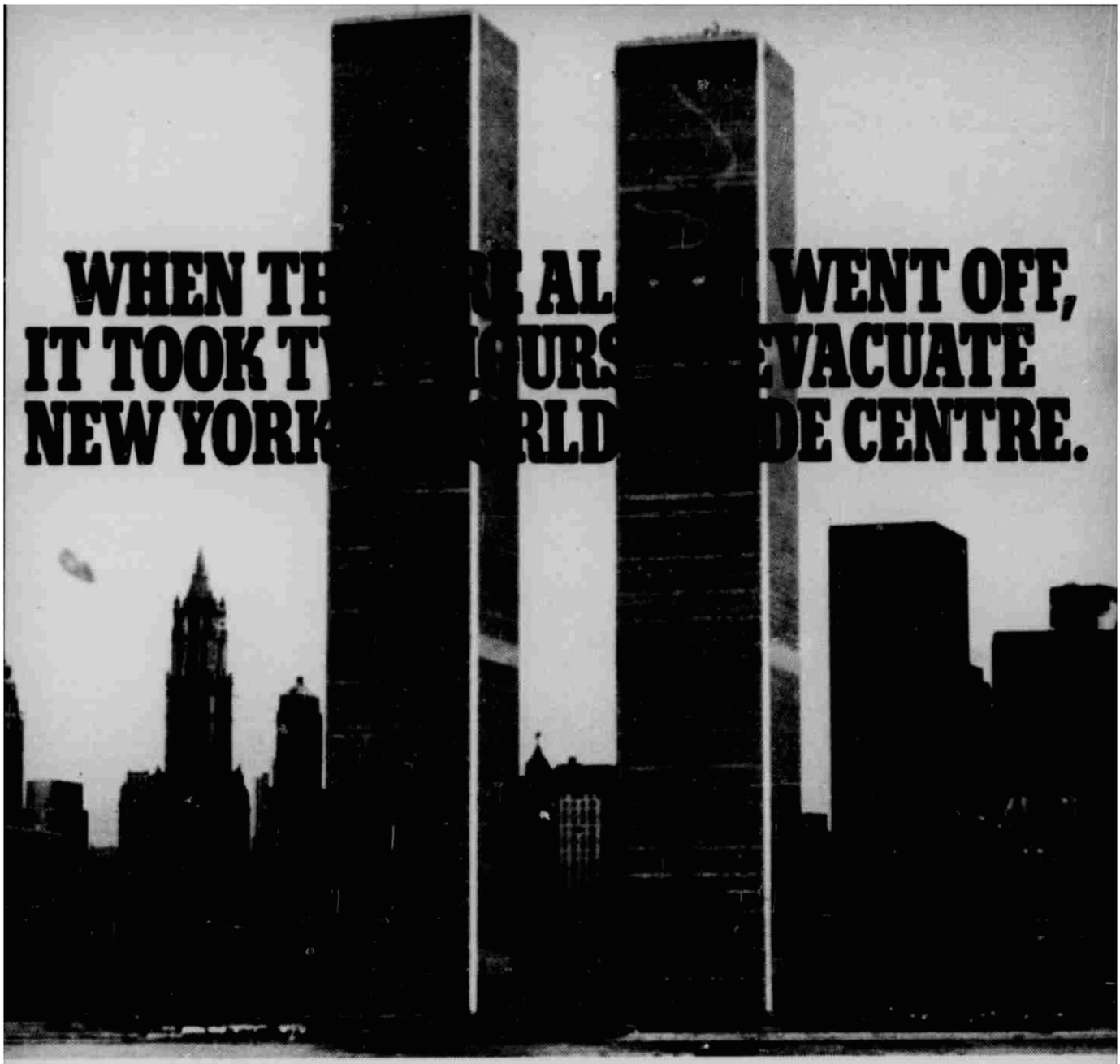
CURRENT BLASTING PRACTICE—Seminar conducted by Dr. C. J. Konya and Dr. E. J. Walter; Memphis, Tennessee, *September 9-11.*

AUTOMATIC CONTROL IN POWER GENERATION, DISTRIBUTION AND PROTECTION—A symposium of the International Federation of Automatic Control; Pretoria, Republic of South Africa, *September 15-19.*

MINE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT—First international symposium of the China Coal Society, the Chinese Society of Metals, World Coal and World Mining; Beijing and Beidaihe, China, *September 18-27.*

INSULATION AND ACOUSTICS—World congress to be held at the Palais des Congres de Versailles; Paris, France, *September 21-25.*

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WHEN TH[illegible] AL[illegible] WENT OFF, IT TOOK T[illegible] URS[illegible] EVACUATE NEW YORK[illegible] RLD[illegible] DE CENTRE.

The bigger the building, the more important fire-proofing becomes.

That's why today's buildings have asbestos-cement walls and even floors containing asbestos.

Asbestos contains fire, cannot burn and holds up after metal and glass have melted down, giving vital time for people to escape.

You'll also find asbestos sealing plumbing joints, insulating heating pipes, electric motors and emergency generators.

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

ASBESTOS

When life depends on it, you use asbestos.

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Remember When?

(June 1930 ASBESTOS)

It was reported that Grant V. Wilson, Inc., formed some months previously to render consulting engineering services in connection with insulation requirements, had extended its operations to include the sale and installation of heat-insulating and fire-proofing materials.

Transfers of J. A. Marcotte and A. L. Penhale to the Sales Department of Asbestos Corporation Ltd. were reported.

Turner & Newall Ltd. announced the opening of administrative offices in Bulawayo to coordinate the extensive interests of the parent company and Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation Ltd., which included four asbestos mining companies and a railroad company in Rhodesia.

Cape Asbestos Co. Ltd. reported the appointment of Sir Evelyn Wallers, K.B.E., as Chairman of the company, succeeding the late L. Breitmeyer.

Johns-Manville Corporation purchased the assets and patents of Stevens Sound Proofing Company, of Chicago, Illinois. Stevens specialized in the manufacture of products for acoustical insulation and anti-vibration platforms for machinery.

The Directors of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., authorized a 300 percent increase in the Manhattan Rubber Division's capacity for manufacture of molded brake lining and addition of facilities for making V-belts for industrial power transmission applications.

(July 1930 ASBESTOS)

New Advertisers: Nicolet Asbestos Mines Ltd., New York City;
Hudson Wire Company, Ossining, New York.

A description of a newly-developed, high-pressure-asbestos-cement pipe appeared in this issue. Product of Societe Francaise de l'Everite, of Diane St. Denis, France, the pipe was reinforced with both longitudinal and spirally-wound steel bars and was claimed to resist pressures up to 3,000 pounds per square inch.

A short article on the Brisbane Steel-Frame Cottage was published. Sponsored by Arthur Brisbane, world famous editor and publicist, the building incorporated lightweight steel members welded into a framework and covered with asbestos-cement siding and a roof of corrugated asbestos-cement sheets. All structural components of the cottage were factory fabricated and erected on a previously constructed foundation, thus comprising one of the earliest "prefabricated" houses.

At a June meeting, the Bondholders Protective Committee of Asbestos Corporation Ltd. agreed to support management in its desire to defer payment of interest on its bonds for at least six months in order to help the company survive the then critical period in its affairs.

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— Machinery for asbestos-cement since 1912, therefore take advantage of our experience.

— Complete plants with high capacity for corrugated and flat sheets, flat pressed and coloured sheets.

— Production of special sheets up to 9 mt length.

— Auxiliary machines for special sheet profiles.

— Complete plants with high production for pressure and sewage pipes.

— Special plants for preparation of wet and dry Asbestos.

— Machines for finishing pipes.

— Complete projects, know-how, technical assistance for sheet and pipe lines.



Officine Meccaniche

BAZZI G. & L. *s.n.c.*

Corso Indipendenza n. 33
Telefono (0142) 72444
Telex 22114 BAZZI I
15033 CASALE MONFERRATO (Italia)

BAZZI

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.

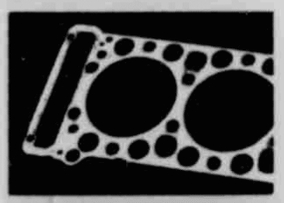
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Asbestos is not a problem when used properly.

It's locked-in to all of these products.

In thousands of finished products, asbestos serves an essential function that has not been duplicated on a cost performance basis. Like other naturally-occurring minerals, asbestos can be a potential health hazard when inhaled. However, with technological advances and established work practices, along with industry and Federal regulations, it can be safely processed, transported, and handled. In addition, there are virtually no hazards associated with the proper end use of products in which the asbestos fibers have been encapsulated or "locked-in" by environmentally safe binders. For this reason, we advocate the elimination of its use in friable products in which it cannot be safely bound. As the world's leading asbestos supplier, we are vitally concerned with its safe handling and application.

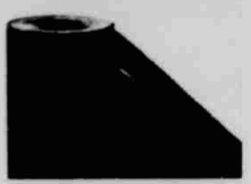
For more information, please write to Denis Kelleher, Asbestos Fiber Division, Johns-Manville, Ken-Caryl Ranch, Denver, Colorado 80217.



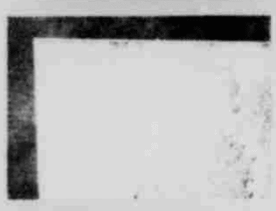
Gasketing materials made by blending asbestos with elastomeric binders are used in a variety of high temperature, high pressure applications ranging from automotive gaskets to industrial steam lines.



Smooth bore, corrosion resistant pipes utilize asbestos locked into cement to improve water and waste-handling systems throughout the world.



Encapsulated in with varying amounts of polymers, elastomers, or asphalt, asbestos is a major constituent in specialty papers used in commercial roofing felt, pipeline wrapping felt, sheet-goods flooring, and gasketing.



Asbestos is added to cement to form these lightweight, durable, fire resistant building panels.



Because of its thermal resistance, reinforcing properties, and contribution to frictional properties, asbestos plays a major role in truck and automotive brake linings. In this application, the fibers are locked-in with phenolic resin binders.

JM Johns-Manville

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Carey Canadian has this young man's future in mine.



He may grow up to be a doctor. Or he may work on a construction gang. Whatever he becomes, asbestos from Carey Canadian will somehow touch his life.

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

Carey Canada Inc. ... one of the largest, most trusted producers of Chrysotile Asbestos.

a Jim Walter company

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ASBESTOS FIBRE

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