(ISSN 0004-4237)

ASBESTOS

devoted to the International Asbestos Industry

Bratt Retires—Page 4
Fenner / Obituary—Page 4
HEALTH / SAFETY REVIEW—Page 6

June 1981

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/1

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.

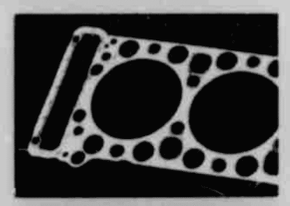
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/2

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.



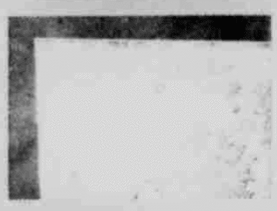
Gasketing materials made by blending asbestos with elastomeric binders are used in a variety of high temperature, high pressure applications ranging from automotive gaskets to industrial steam lines.



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.



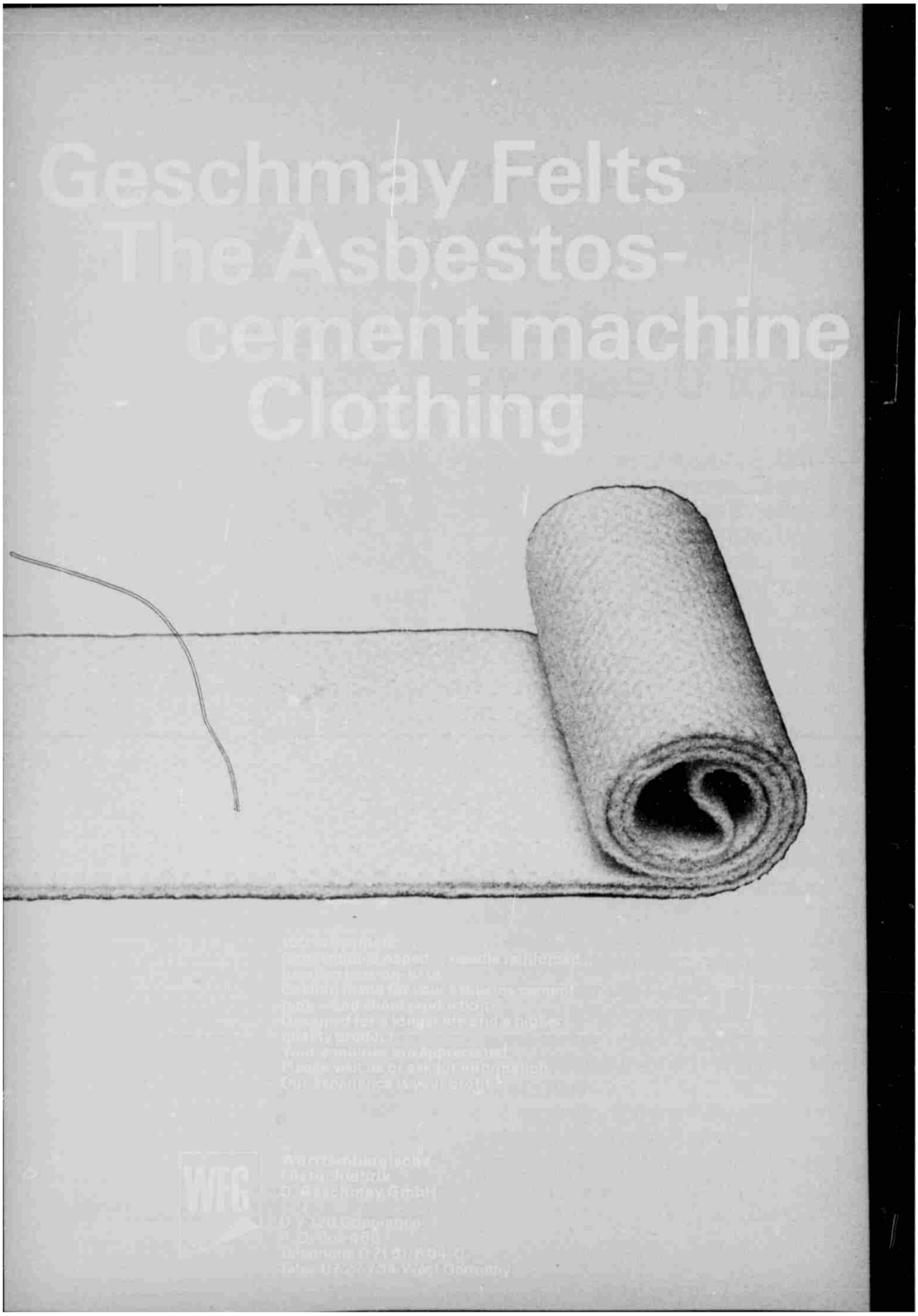
Asbestos is added to cement to form these lightweight, durable, fire resistant building panels.



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

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/3



Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/4

ASBESTOS

VOLUME 62 JUNE 1981 NUMBER 12

FOUNDED JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED MONTHLY SINCE THAT DATE

CONTENTS

E. C. Bratt—Retires from Southern Textile 4
E. M. Fenner—Obituary 4
Occupational Health & Safety / 1980-81 Asbestos Review:
Smoking At Work 6
Asbestos Worker Compensation 6
Product Liability 8
Asbestos Litigation 8
Asbestos Manufacturers Bring Suit 14
Activities At State Level 16
Canada—National and Quebec 25
Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia 28
Germany, Swaziland and the United Kingdom 34
USSR and the EEC 36
Asbestos International Association 38
Carey Canada—One Among Many 40
Asbestos Stock Quotations 41
U.S. Asbestos Imports & Exports 42
Canadian Asbestos Exports 43

NEXT ISSUE—The Future Development of Hatschek, Mazza Machines and Asbestos Cement Production, by J. Ford.

Microfilms of back issues may be obtained from: University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

PUBLISHER: D & B Enterprises, Inc.
EDITOR: Doris M. Fagan

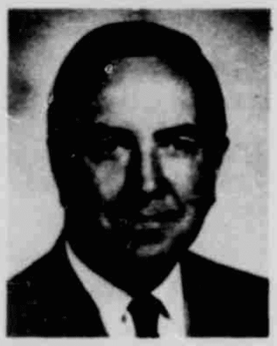
Copyright 1981 D & B Enterprises, Inc.
Second Class Postage Paid at Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: United States—$9.00 per year; All Other Countries—$10.00 per year; Single Copies—$2.50 each. Payments with orders in U.S. Funds on a U.S. Bank to: ASBESTOS, 131 North York Road, P.O. Box 471, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania 19090. Telephone—215-659-0134. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to ASBESTOS, P.O. Box 471, Willow Grove, PA 19090.

Asbestos Magazine, 1981, June 1981
ACL Doc 12746 · Page 5 of 48
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/5

Ernest C. Bratt—Retires

Ernest C. Bratt, after 30 years experience in textile industry management, will retire June 30, 1981, as President of Southern Textile Corporation, Charlotte, North Carolina.



Early in his career, Mr. Bratt was associated with the Sutton Mills Division of Ames Textile Corporation, Sanford, Maine; Wyandotte Worsted Company, Waterville, Maine; and Barrymore Cloth Company, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

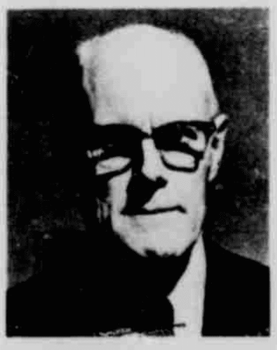
In 1969 he joined H. K. Porter Company, Inc., as Works Manager of the textile plant at Charlotte. In 1970 he was promoted to Group General Manager of the Textile Group and relocated to company headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Bratt returned to Charlotte in 1971 when Porter decentralized plant management. In June 1974 he was named President of the newly-formed Southern Asbestos Company.

Mr. Bratt has been an active member in industry trade associations and frequently has been consulted about textile industry affairs. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, and holds a Master of Education degree from the University of Vermont.

ASBESTOS wishes a happy, healthful retirement to this most respected leader in the textile business.

Edmund M. Fenner—1916-1981

It is our sad duty to report the passing, April 4, 1981, of *Edmund M. Fenner*, at age 65. Mr. Fenner retired from Johns-Manville Corporation January 1, 1981, after over 40 years of service. At the time of his retiring, he was Director of Environmental Services in the Health, Safety and Environment Department.



He was an active member of the Technical Committee of the Asbestos Information Association/North America, having served as Chairman for several years. Mr. Fenner also was active in the American Society for Testing and Materials—as a member of Committee E34 and as Chairman of Subcommittee C16.24 on Health and Safety. In addition, he was a member of the Occupational Health Committee of the American Mining Congress and, until 1980, was frequently a lecturer on the subject of dust control in the asbestos industry, at the Industrial Hygiene Engineering Course given by the U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

Born in Orange, New Jersey, Mr. Fenner earned a degree in Mechanical Engineering at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, was a licensed professional engineer and served in the United States Navy during World War II.

"Ed" will be greatly missed by his many friends and associates.

Asbestos Magazine, 1981, June 1981
ACL Doc 12746 · Page 6 of 48
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/6

ASBESTOS

Lac d'Amiante du Québec, Ltée is the second largest producer of asbestos in Canada, with sales representatives on every continent of the world. LAQ's two mines produce a full range of grades, from the long 3 group for spinning and weaving, to the short 7's for paper, brake linings and floor tiles. Western Hemisphere representatives below can provide prompt service and local warehousing as required.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES

California: A.J. Lynch & Co.
Los Angeles, Oakland

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

Michigan: Matteson-Ridolfi, Inc., Detroit

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

Ohio
Lawlor Distributors, Inc., Cleveland

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

Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma
Verdesco, Inc., Dallas, Texas

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

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

Bolivia
Tennant S.A., La Paz

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

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

Peru
Tennant (Peru) S.A., Lima

Venezuela
Connell Brothers Co., Ltd., Caracas

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

LAQ

A subsidiary of **ASARCO**

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/7

Occupational Health & Safety 1980-81 Asbestos Review Part II

Smoking At Work

The issue of smoking in the workplace was reviewed in an editorial in the American Journal of Public Health, co-authored by Dr. Paul Kotin and Lois Ann Gaul, of Johns-Manville Corporation. Following comments on the historical development of data regarding the health effects of tobacco smoking, Dr. Kotin concluded that from all the data now available, there can be no doubt that elimination of smoking in certain occupational settings would significantly reduce disease occurrence in the workplace. Also stated was that the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) cannot fulfill its mandate without addressing the issue of the adverse effects of smoking. The authors quoted Dr. Selikoff and Dr. Lee, as follows: "It would seem that control of cigarette smoking would have a much greater impact on the incidence of bronchogenic cancer in asbestos workers than further reduction of dust levels." Thus, it is quoted, the control of smoking must be part of the overall control of hazards in the workplace. . . . Noted in the March 14, 1981, edition of Science News was the following "possible" explanation of the high mortality rate of cigarette smokers who are also occupationally exposed to asbestos: Medical scientists at the University of Puerto Rico School of Medicine reported that cells exposed to asbestos release hydrogen peroxide, which in turn acts on benzo(a) pyrene in cigarette smoke and turns it from a precarcinogen into a potent carcinogen.

Asbestos Worker Compensation

Last June, Senator G. W. Hart (D-CO) introduced S2847—Asbestos Health Hazards Compensation Act of 1980, a bill which, if enacted, would establish a system to quickly distribute compensation benefits to asbestos disease victims and fairly apportion costs among all responsible parties. He testified that perhaps the greatest significance of the bill was that it represented real and meaningful progress toward compromise by many who had previously adhered to different positions (the asbestos industry and portions of the labor community). Also testifying in favor of the bill was John A. McKinney, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Johns-Manville, who said it met the five elements essential to any worker compensation reform legislation: prompt delivery of benefits, equitable and uniform level of benefits, a burden fairly apportioned among all responsible parties, reaffirmation of sole and exclusive remedy aspects of worker compensation and elimination of the inequities and economic waste of third party litigation. It is hoped that a similar, progressive direction will be followed by this Congress.

Asbestos Magazine, 1981, June 1981
ACL Doc 12746 · Page 8 of 48
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/8



Bell

Bell Flow-on Board Machine: Technology of the Future today

Patented diffusers in the Bell flow-on board machine improve your production of fibre reinforced building boards:

- higher quality
- less maintenance
- maximum production immediately after start-up

Bell

Bell Engineering Works Ltd.
CH-6010 Kriens/Lucerne
Switzerland
Telex 78 167

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/9

Product Liability

During confirmation hearigs, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Baldridge expressed interest in product liability problems and stated that development of product liability legislation would be one of his legislative goals. In the U.S. Senate a bill almost identical to a proposal approved by the Senate Commerce Committee in the last Congress has been reintroduced as S69. The bill has been referred to the Consumer Sub-committee, chaired by newly-elected Senator Kasten (R-WI), who lists product liability legislation as one of his priorities. [ATMA Executive Report]

Persons injured by inhaling asbestos fibers would find it easier to sue asbestos manufacturers under a bill which received unanimous, first-round approval from the Nebraska legislature in February 1981. Currently, injured persons cannot file for damages under the state's product liability law if more than ten years have elapsed from the time the product was purchased. LB29 would exempt asbestos lawsuits from that time limit. Before advancing the bill, senators adopted Judiciary Committee amendments which removed provisions that would have permitted injured persons to sue retailers or installers of asbestos products in cases where the manufacturer could not be located. According to a Nebraska senator, there are no asbestos manufacturers in the state. Another comment was that the bill would benefit businesses, i.e., if an employee files an asbestos-related workman's compensation claim against his employer, the employer could file a product liability suit against the manufacturer to help recoup losses.

Asbestos Litigation

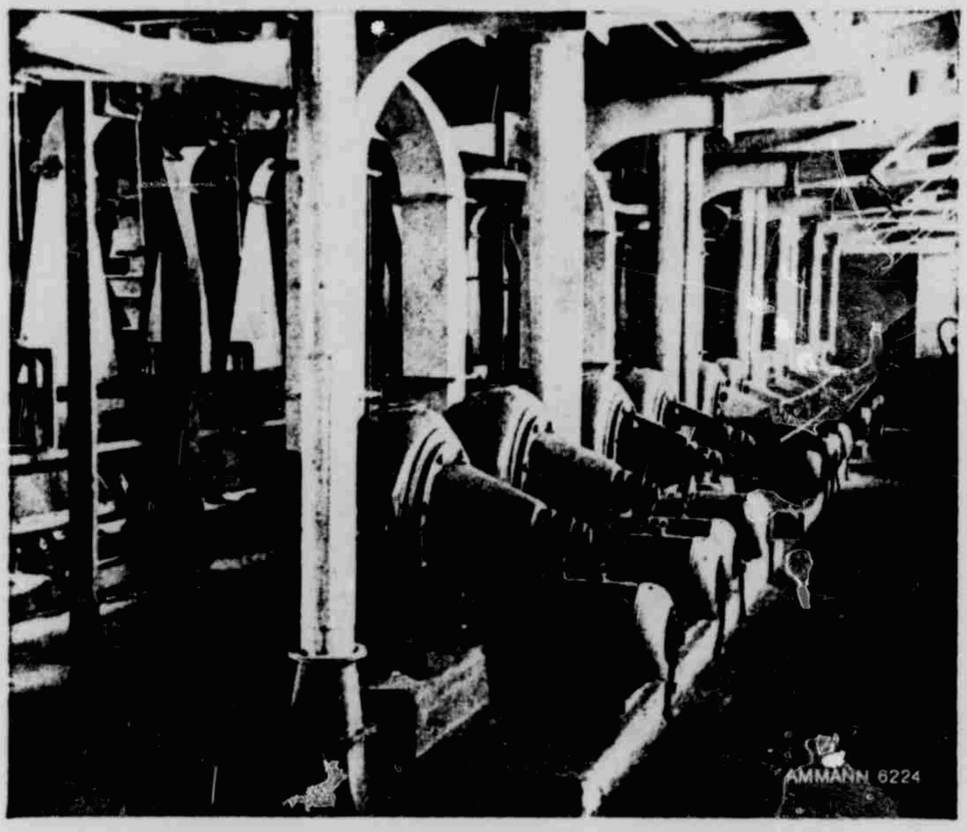
Faced with a rising number of lawsuits (several thousands) against manufacturers for asbestos-related diseases, insurance carriers are bracing for what may be the most costly liability settlements in the history of their industry, reports the New York Times. Since the first lawsuit in 1967, asbestos victims and their survivors have brought damage suits involving hundreds of millions of dollars. To give you an idea of the magnitude and geographical distribution of asbestos litigation cases, we quote below from news reports we have noted in the past several months.

A *Beaumont, Texas,* jury awarded $3-million in damages to the widow of an insulator at a Texaco oil refinery from 1946 through 1977. He died after contracting lung cancer allegedly caused by exposure to asbestos.

A 63-year-old woman in *Baltimore, Maryland,* won $500,000 for health damage from exposure to asbestos. . . . Nine workers who claim to have contracted mesothelioma filed separate multi-million-dollar damage suits in federal court against asbestos manufacturers, alleging negligence on the part of the manufacturers for failing to warn of the danger existing from contact with the product. Six of the plaintiffs worked directly with insulation material containing asbestos for various employees, including some of the manufacturers named in the suits (Johns-Manville, et al.). In three of the cases, the wives of factory workers are seeking payment for health damage, claiming they contracted the disease after coming in contact with asbestos when handling their husbands' work clothing.

Asbestos Magazine, 1981, June 1981
ACL Doc 12746 · Page 10 of 48
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/10

AMMANN Asbestos Mill



The ONLY DISINTEGRATOR treating the asbestos fibres without breaking them. Disintegrator used so to say by the most important Asbestos Mines of the whole world.

The above illustration shows a large plant comprising several AMMANN disintegrators in an asbestos mine.

U. AMMANN Ltd.

Engineers **CH 4900 Langenthal** **Switzerland**

Cables: Ammannag Langenthal — Telex: Nr. 68446

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/11

After seven weeks of testimony and three days of deliberation in *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,* a former factory worker lost his bid in the U.S. District Court to collect $500,000 in damages from eleven asbestos suppliers. Mr. J. H. Barlieb had charged the defendants were responsible for his lung disorder because they did not warn him that exposure to asbestos was a health hazard. The jury found the plaintiff did not have asbestosis, as claimed, but that his condition was emphysema, caused by 35 years of smoking cigarettes. . . . The parents of five elementary school children filed a $30-million lawsuit in federal court against the Philadelphia school district, claiming their children were endangered by exposure to asbestos flaking from school walls and ceilings. Included in the suit is a request that the school district establish an interest-bearing, $20-million trust fund to pay for treatment over the next 45 years of anyone contaminated by asbestos in the city's public schools. . . . A federal court jury awarded $477,000 to the family of a man who, according to testimony, had died at age 51 of lung cancer caused by exposure to asbestos fibers. The award was the fourth made by the jury which had been hearing evidence in 14 asbestos-related suits filed by employees of an asbestos plant at Plymouth Meeting, or their survivors. The award was against Celotex, Johns-Manville, North American Asbestos Corporation, Carey-Canadian Mines and Asbestos Corporation Ltd.

More than 100 lawsuits seeking millions of dollars in damages were filed in federal court at *Portland, Maine,* in the past three years, claiming lung disease resulted from exposure to asbestos. The first case is scheduled to go to trial in September 1981. Most of the suits are requesting $3-million total damages and involve former or current workers at the Kittery-Portsmouth Naval Shipyard or the Bath Iron Works.

For the first time, punitive damages have been awarded by a jury in a compensation case involving the health hazards of asbestos. The jury awarded $125,000 in compensatory damages and $375,000 in punitive damages to the wife of an asbestos worker who had been employed at the Unarco plant in *Bloomington (Chicago), Illinois.* Reportedly the husband has been hospitalized more than a dozen times since 1969. The charge was that North American Asbestos, a supplier of Amosite to the Unarco plant, had knowingly concealed from employees the serious hazards of handling asbestos.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania—North American Asbestos is also one of over ten defendants in a lawsuit filed in Allegheny County on behalf of 56 employees of Pittsburgh Corning Corporation, and their spouses. Other defendants include Pittsburgh Corning, PPG Industries and Corning Glass Works. In 1962 Pittsburgh Corning purchased the aforementioned Unarco plant at Bloomington, Illinois, and moved the machinery to Port Allegany, where it was used from 1964 to 1972 to produce Uni-bestos pipe. Following a report on a two-year medical survey, released recently, which found that 1129 workers at the Port Allegany plant were exposed to airborne asbestos fibers, Pittsburgh Corning announced it is funding an intensive medical surveillance program for employees and their families.

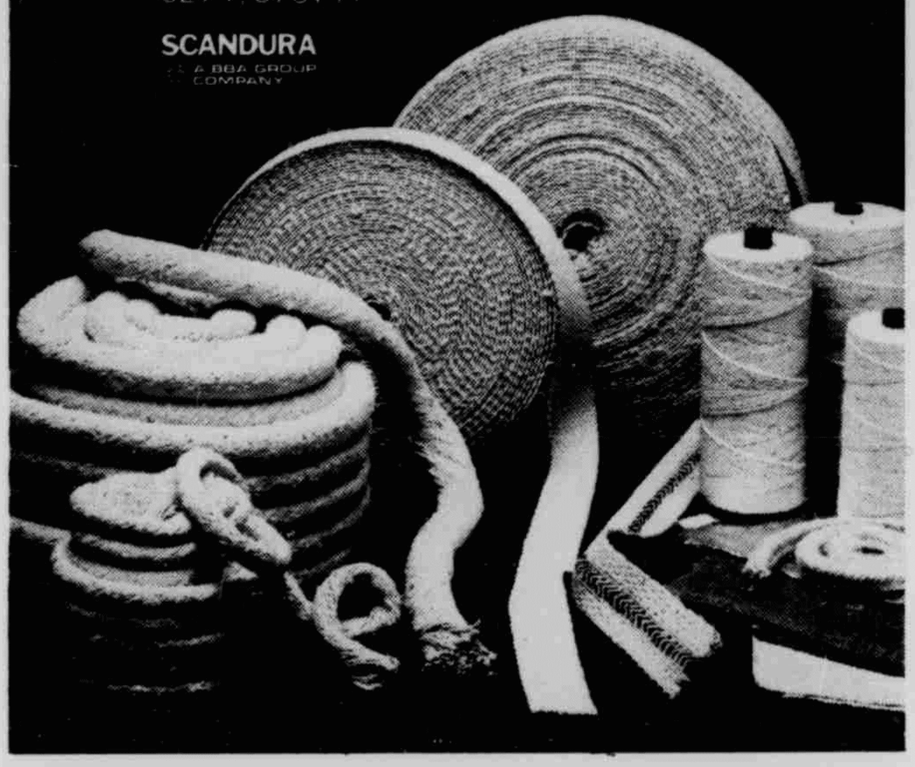
The Supreme Court at *Richmond, Virginia,* ruled that the state's two-year legal deadline for an injured person to file a lawsuit for injuries must be liberally interpreted, moving in favor of the plaintiff and reversing a

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/12

Scandura. We'll take asbestos to any lengths.

Any lengths. Any widths.
From yarns which are used to wind automotive clutch facings through to tapes and cloths, packings and jointings which are all used in a wide variety of applications.
Our manufacturing techniques reflect the best of both worlds. The application of the very latest methods and equipment with the know-how and experience of one of the longest established asbestos product manufacturers. So whatever lengths or widths you want to go to, we can help.
Scandura Ltd. P.O. Box 18, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire BD19 3UJ. Tel: Cleckheaton (0274) 875711.

SCANDURA
A BBA GROUP COMPANY



Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/13

lower court decision. The decision came in a case brought against eight asbestos manufacturers by a former electrician who has since died from mesothelioma. The suit contended that from 1948 to 1972 the worker inhaled asbestos fibers made or sold by the eight defendants. Because of the alleged negligence of the companies, the plaintiff said he contracted mesothelioma and asked $1.5-million in damages. The firms sued included Johns-Manville, Johns-Manville Sales, Keene Building Products, Celotex, Unarco, Eagle-Picher, Armstrong Cork and Norport Supply.

An out-of-court settlement of some $10-million was reached in a six-year-old case in *Newark, New Jersey*, which had consolidated nine suits containing 680 separate claims of $2-million each. The suits, filed by workers at the former Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., friction materials plant at Passaic, contended that some of the six defendant companies knew the dangers of asbestos as far back as the 1930's but had deliberately concealed them. It was reportedly the first time such a procedure was used to speed the processing of asbestos-related suits without multiple trials. The defendants in the cases included Johns-Manville, Asbestos Corporation of America, Asbestos Corporation, Bell Asbestos, Cassiar Asbestos and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

A civil jury voted 9-3 against holding Fibreboard Corporation liable for lung damage sustained by a warehouseman who claimed he contracted lung disease after working on asbestos pipe insulation for three years at an *Alameda, California*, shipyard during World War II. The employee had worked with Bethlehem Steel between 1943 and 1946. The jury heard ten days of testimony and deliberated three days before reaching a verdict. Of the long list of companies sued in the complaint, only Fibreboard had refused to settle and forced the suit to trial. Attorneys for the plaintiff said they would ask for a new trial.

Johns-Manville was ordered by a federal jury in *Cleveland, Ohio*, to pay the widow of an asbestos worker $850,000, including $500,000 for punitive damages. The plaintiff was an asbestos insulation worker for 31 years and had died of lung cancer in April 1979, four months after filing suit against Johns-Manville and 15 other corporations which mine, manufacture, process and import asbestos. Twelve of the other defendants settled out of court for about $125,000 total. The jury found the remaining three defendants not liable. Johns-Manville said it would appeal, believing the award of punitive damages was not justified by the facts. The company said that a two-pack-a-day cigarette habit had played a far greater role in the worker's death than did asbestos.

Twelve lawsuits were filed in federal court in *Miami, Florida*, against 15 asbestos products firms, charging the plaintiffs were exposed to asbestos at work and subsequently developed cancer, asbestosis or other asbestos-related diseases. The defendants are Armstrong World Industries, Combustion Engineering, Eagle-Picher, Fibreboard, Flintkote, GAF, Johns-Manville, Keene, Nicolet, Owens-Corning, Owens-Illinois, Pittsburgh Corning, H. K. Porter, Raybestos-Manhattan and Unarco. The law firm of the plaintiff's legal counsel also has 40 suits against asbestos manufacturers pending in Dade County courts.

Los Angeles, California— In a 9-3 vote in favor of the plaintiff, a jury in state court ruled that a 40-year-old shipyard worker had developed asbestosis from inhaling asbestos fibers while on the job, and granted an award



Polymer International (N.S.) Ltd.

A Fully Integrated Polyolefin Weaving and Laminating Complex

- *We extrude the resin.*
- *We weave the yarn.*
- *We coat the fabric.*
- *We construct the bags.*
- *We do it all.*

"Fully integrated to meet your Packaging needs"

Polymer International (N.S.) Ltd.

Abbey Ave., Truro, Nova Scotia, Canada ~ 1(902) 895~1686
Telex No. 019-34542

worth $1.2-million against Johns-Manville and Raybestos-Manhattan. Several other companies named in the negligence suit settled out-of-court for about $50,000 total. Both J-M and R/M had claimed the plaintiff had chronic bronchitis from 25 years of heavy smoking and that the scarring resulted from a 1978 bout with pneumonia.

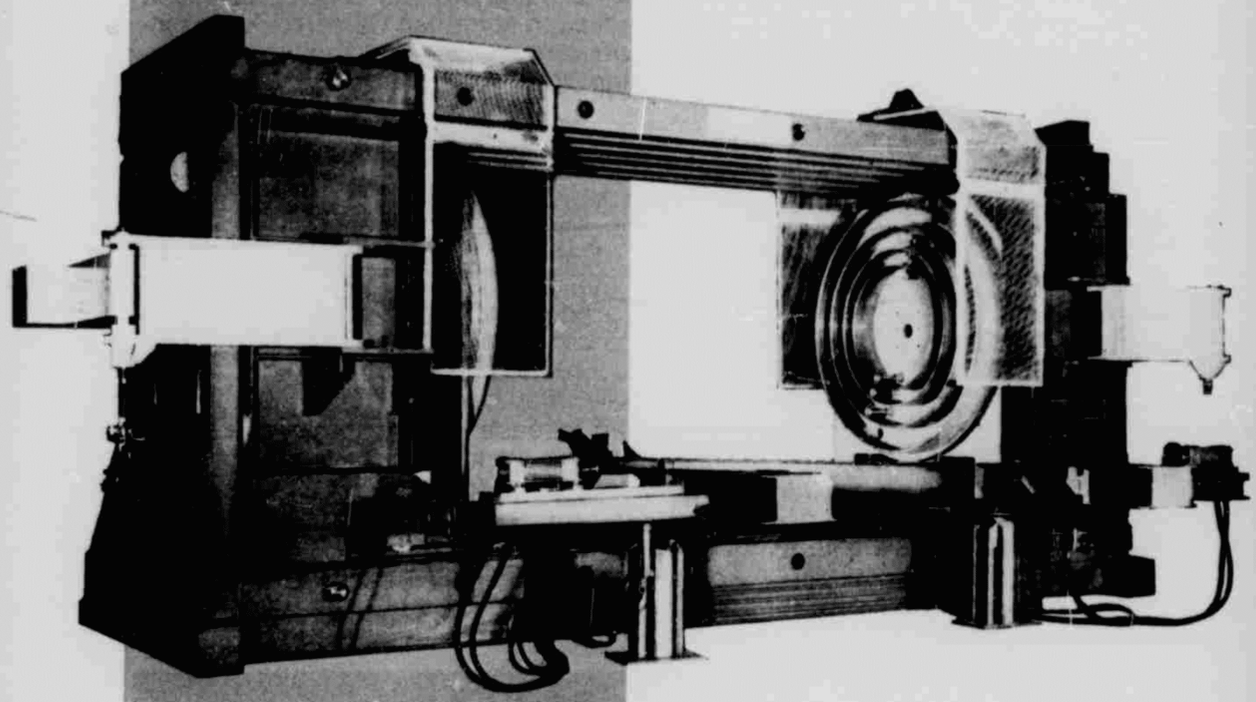
Financial Reports To Be Qualified—J-M reported its independent accountants will qualify their opinion of *Johns-Manville* 1980 financial statements because of the jump in asbestos suits being brought against it. Uncertainties over the future volume of asbestos litigation and associated disposition costs raise the possibility that the financial impact of the litigation on J-M could be substantial. The average disposition cost per plaintiff was about $23,000 in 1980, up from $13,000 a year earlier. J-M said it could not predict the number of future cases or total disposition costs and, therefore, the extent to which these costs may exceed insurance coverage. J-M has insurance coverage for compensatory damage litigation relating to asbestos exposures before 1976 of about $350-million. As of March 4, 1981, Johns-Manville was a defendant in about 5800 lawsuits brought by some 10,200 plaintiffs charging damage by asbestos. . . . Also, *Raybestos-Manhattan* was advised by its independent accountants that their reports on R/M financial statements for 1978, 1979 and 1980 will contain a "subject to" qualification because of recent developments and resulting uncertainties with respect to asbestos-related litigation against the company. These uncertainties involve the question of whether the exposure theory or the manifestation theory will apply to R/M's insurance coverage, and the adequacy of R/M's coverage if the exposure theory is ultimately applied. Also of impact are the number of asbestos-related lawsuits which may ultimately be filed against R/M and the costs of disposing of the suits. As of January 31, 1981, approximately 5375 asbestos-related complaints were pending against Raybestos versus 2240 complaints at year-end 1979. There was also a significant increase in the level of settlements and related expenses during 1980.

Asbestos Manufacturers Bring Suit

In some instances, asbestos companies are responding with law suits against the U.S. government, insurance carriers and the tobacco industry.

In October 1979, nine asbestos manufacturers, including Johns-Manville, proceeded to trial in federal district court in Norfolk, Virginia, *against the federal government.* The firms asked reimbursement of $69,000 paid in an out-of-court settlement to a Norfolk Naval Shipyard pipe coverer, William B. Glover, who left his job after allegedly developing lung fibrosis. The group bases its claim on the fact that the federal government, as Mr. Glover's employer, had breached its duty to provide the worker with a safe work environment. In December 1979, U.S. District Judge J. A. MacKenzie held against the manufacturers and in favor of the United States. Johns-Manville appealed the decision contending that the evidence clearly supports a conclusion that the proximate cause of any injury to Mr. Glover was the negligence of the United States. A U.S. government fully knowledgeable of the possible hazards continued to specify asbestos-containing insulations and to expose Mr. Glover to friable asbestos insulation products after they should have been eliminated from the workplace;

MODERN HIGH EFFICIENT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE ASBESTOS/CEMENT INDUSTRY



PRESS FOR WATER PRESSURE TEST (PIPE NOMINAL DIAMETER 1000mm. UP TO 2000mm.)

FARBEN
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Tel. 233.823 - 851.467 - 289.974
10100 TORINO (ITALY)
P.O. BOX 168
Telex: 220398 FARBEN - I

it exposed Mr. Glover to the hazards of asbestos by failing to implement proper mandated work controls or the use of substitutes; and it continued to expose Mr. Glover to asbestos-containing products although he was on an asbestosis suspect list.

In April 1980, Johns-Manville filed a suit in California, seeking to define the obligations and duties of *27 insurance companies* for cases brought against it in connection with asbestos-related disease. J-M sought 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 allocation 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 were exposed to airborne asbestos fiber rather than allocating the losses exclusively to the year in which the injury was discovered.

Standard Asbestos Manufacturing and Insulation Company sued *six major tobacco companies* in a landmark lawsuit which claims that smoking, not asbestos, is the primary cause of lung disease among asbestos workers. The cross-complaints were filed in some ten California cases involving a large number of asbestos workers seeking damages for occupational disease. The action is an attempt to bring the tobacco industry into existing lawsuits, thereby letting a jury decide what portion, if any, of damages the tobacco industry must pay.

In October, a federal appeals court decided that *insurance coverage* for an employer's liability in an asbestos-induced disease *begins when the worker first is exposed to the material.* The case stemmed from over 1000 suits filed by workers against Forty-Eight Insulations, which had made asbestos-containing products from the 1920's to 1970. Over a 20-year period, the company had various products liability insurance policies issued by five different insurance companies. It, therefore, fell to the courts to determine which of the firms are obligated to provide liability coverage—those whose policies were held when the various workers became aware they had an asbestos-induced disease (manifestation theory) or those whose policies were held when the workers first were exposed to asbestos (exposure theory). Still another approach being advocated by some in the legal profession is the pro rata theory, i.e., all insurers share in payment of claims in proportion to the length of time they covered an insured. Further, the manufacturer would share in payment to claimants for periods when no coverage was in effect, but would not share in defense costs.

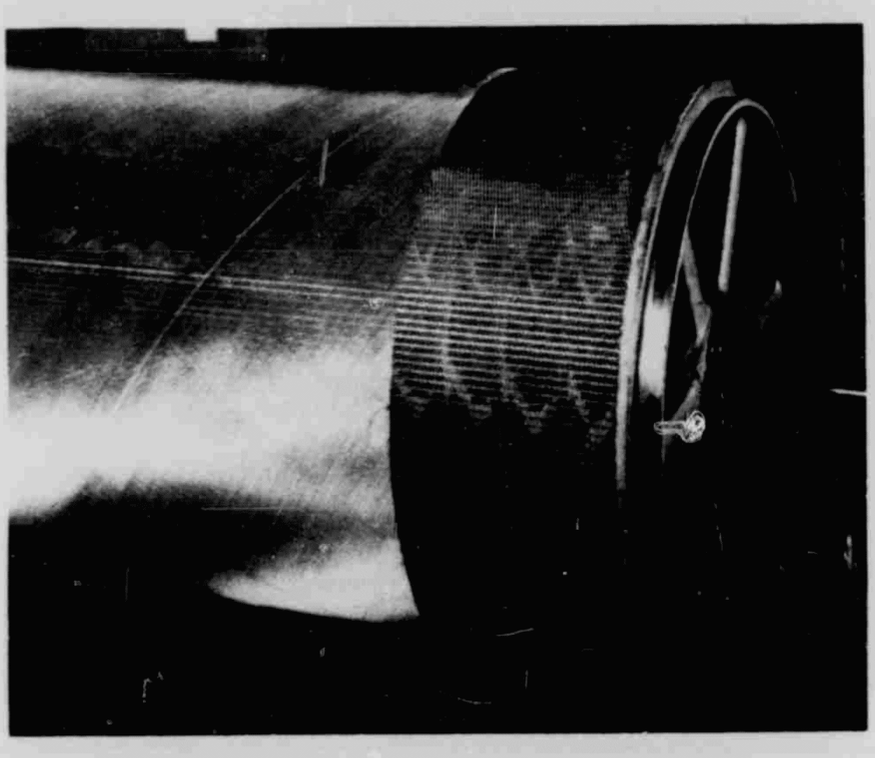
Activities At State Level

California

The Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board adopted *new requirements concerning medical examinations, employee training and employee information* for workers exposed to asbestos. The initial and periodic medical examinations that an employer must provide to employees exposed to asbestos have been relaxed for young workers and those without significant exposure to asbestos. The requirements for workers over 40 years of age or who have ten or more years accumulated exposure to asbestos have been made more stringent. The revision has been in effect since August 1, 1980.

Asbestos Magazine, 1981, June 1981
ACL Doc 12746 · Page 18 of 48
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/18

DIAGONAL SEAMED WIRES
OF HIGH STANDARD QUALITY
MADE OF PHOSPHORBRONZE OR STAINLESS STEEL



FAST AND EASY STRETCHING ON YOUR
CYLINDER - MOULD.
OPEN ENDED WIRES ALSO AVAILABLE.
FOR COMPETITIVE OFFERS PLEASE CONTACT . . .

YOUR EXPERTS:

SIEBFABRIK UNTERHAUSEN
ARTHUR MAURER

P.O. Box 92
GUTENBERGSTRASSE 6
D - 7414 LICHTENSTEIN / GERMANY
PHONE: 07129 / 2518 TELEX: 729594

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/19

California Assembly Bill 946, effective January 1, 1981, establishes an *Asbestos Workers Account* within the Uninsured Employers Fund of the State Treasury. An asbestos worker who has an asbestos-related disease can seek payment from the account if a responsible employer cannot be identified or fails to provide benefits within 30 days. A person diagnosed as having asbestosis, mesothelioma or lung cancer due to asbestos exposure can receive temporary disability benefits and payment for all medical treatment for the disease, while his worker's compensation case is being decided. The account is to be replenished by liens authorized against employers who fail or refuse to provide compensation.

Last month, construction workers *shut down a $20-million project* to overhaul a generating plant of Pacific Gas and Electric Company, in Pittsburg, when a potential asbestos exposure "hazard" was discovered. The workers, who were employed by two private contractors, had been told that no asbestos was present in the relatively new facility. However, state industrial health inspectors found asbestos in six of 14 pipe insulation samples taken during inspections. The prime contractor, Combustion Engineering, provided protective clothing and masks for its workers while the exposures were being assessed.

A bill to let school districts get *state funds to remove asbestos materials* in school buildings was approved May 7, 1981, by the California Senate.

In 1979, with fundings from the National Cancer Institute (NCI), the Western Institute for Occupational & Environmental Sciences (WIOES) began *the nation's first resource center for asbestos "victims,"* to serve people in the Greater Bay Area. The center now offers a morning hotline, a speakers' bureau, a library, public seminars and written material on asbestos. According to Philip L. Polakoff, M.D., Director of WIOES, support for the organization has come from unions, government grants, NIOSH, OSHA, NCI and an invaluable cadre of community volunteers."

Connecticut

The State Senate gave final legislative approval in May 1980 to a bill which would impose *a moratorium against the installation of asbestos-cement pipes for water supplies* in Connecticut. The moratorium would remain in effect until the Department of Health Services determines if the pipes are safe.

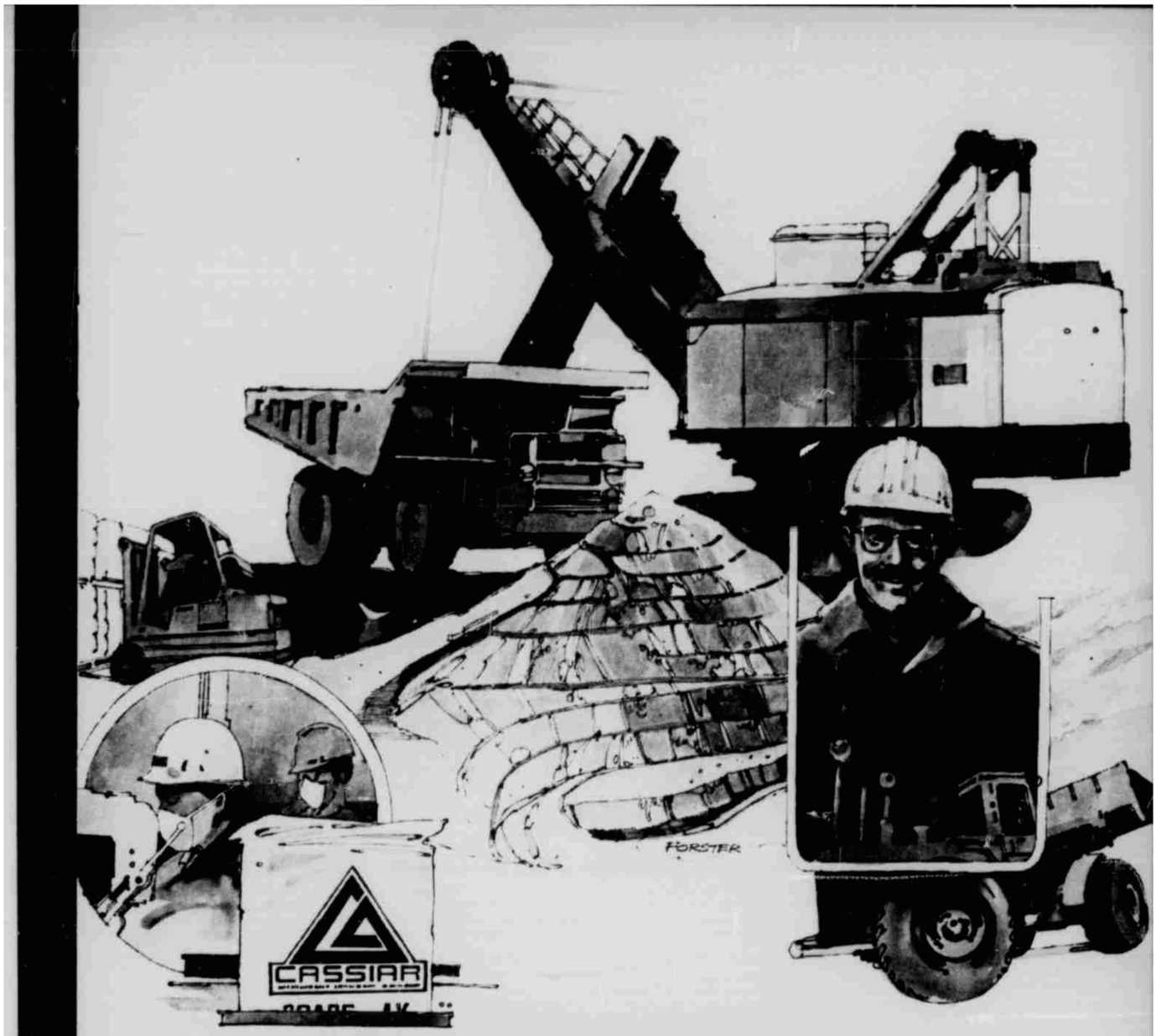
In August, the state health department proposed a regulation which would require water companies with asbestos-cement pipes to regularly *test for the presence of asbestos fibers in the water supply.* No provision was made for the removal of pipe.

Also in August, a task force of state officials, physicians and representatives of industry and labor was organized to *study the use of asbestos* in the state *and its effect on the environment.* The group is mainly studying the use of asbestos in school construction and if the hazards have been eliminated. It also is expected to prove the use of asbestos in water pipes, asbestos waste disposal and asbestos use in industry.

Florida

The House Insurance Committee, in April 1980, unanimously passed a bill giving the state fire marshal power to inspect and order the *removal of asbestos from government and private buildings* open to the public. As proposed, the bill would require the removal of the asbestos at the owner's

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/20



Western Canada is our home — the world is our market

Since 1952 Cassiar Resources has been producing a quality of asbestos fibre so high that it is recognized by Cassiar customers in more than 45 countries as one of the world's finest.

And that's not all.

Besides offering the asbestos industry the results of some thirty years of asbestos know-how, research and quality control, we provide a full range of services, including expertise in product development, transportation, technical assistance, customs information, environmental control and market trends.

For information on how we can serve you, contact our Marketing Department:

Phone: (604) 688-2511
Cable: Cassbestos
Telex: 04-508644

CASSIAR RESOURCES

Division of Brinco Mining Limited.

expense.

Last June, the U.S. Postal Service began *screening* almost 1000 employees in Miami *for effects of exposure to asbestos on the job.* Lung X-rays and lung volume tests were to be analyzed by NIOSH. In August it was reported that no adverse effects from asbestos exposure were found in the workers tested.

Last summer, the Comprehensive Cancer Center at the University of Miami began a *search for workers* who had been exposed to large amounts of asbestos. The program included special screening, chest X-rays, etc.

Iowa

OSHA, the federal agency, issued a *$7700 fine* to Kiowa Corporation, Marshalltown, *for exposing workers to excessive levels of asbestos* while riveting brake linings in the firm's clutch shoe department.

Inspections at nearly 90% of the 130 *school buildings* in southeast Iowa were completed and material from only five buildings was sent for laboratory analysis. A representative of the State Department of Health does not believe any of the material is of sufficient quantity to be a health hazard. Statewide inspections of 1463, or 70% of all the public and private schools in Iowa, have turned up asbestos at 90 locations.

Maine

In March of last year, Central Maine Power Company (CMP) received *permission* from the State Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) *to bury asbestos* waste in the foundation of its power plant at South Portland. CMP said it is easier and less expensive to bury the waste on site than to truck it elsewhere for burial. The asbestos is to be packed in bags and covered with five feet of building rubble and the burial site is to be recorded.

Last June, DEP *permitted* Georgia Pacific Corporation *to dump* 600 barrels of *asbestos dust in a private landfill* in Hampden. An information officer for the agency said the asbestos is not considered hazardous if it is buried to DEP specifications. In this case the material was wetted down, sealed in plastic and then placed in cardboard drums and buried in excess of the guidelines. In addition, the handlers of the waste were dressed in protective clothing and wore gloves and masks as an extra precaution. In August, the Hampden Town Hall was filled to capacity for public discussion of a *town ordinance* which *would prohibit the disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes* within town limits.

Two months ago union officials urged passage of a bill which would *extend worker compensation coverage to more people suffering from asbestosis.* Maine's present law says a worker must have been exposed to asbestos dust for at least two years to qualify for compensation—and that symptoms of the disease must be documented within 15 years of the exposure. The bill would eliminate those requirements.

Maryland

The Maryland Occupational Safety and Health Agency *threatened to halt construction* of Harborplace Mall, Baltimore, *and possibly close the site* because workers were not taking sufficient precautions to reduce exposure to asbestos fibers. Consequently, the contractor and subcon-

Asbestos Magazine, 1981, June 1981
ACL Doc 12746 · Page 22 of 48
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/22

tractor involved agreed to cease using the asbestos wallboard which, reportedly, they did not know contained asbestos.

The union leader for maintenance workers at Springfield Hospital Center agreed that many of his men did refuse to repair asbestos-insulated pipes, although they assented to attending safety seminars on how to work with the substance. Some 53 carpenters, painters and plumbers had previously signed a grievance petition charging they were being *forced to work with asbestos without taking adequate precautions.*

Massachusetts

The Boston Public Facilities Commission voted last July to hire *GCA Corporation* to determine the extent of asbestos in the City Hall and recommend ways to control the fibers. GCA was *paid $19,500* to collect and analyze up to 325 samples of asbestos and to collect 30 air samples *to determine the airborne concentration of asbestos.* The state had previously conducted tests at the building and found little or no asbestos in the air.

During demolition of buildings to make way for the construction of a community center at Lowell, contractors *found three asbestos-covered steam and water pipes* in the basements. State officials *ordered immediate removal of the insulation* and the Lowell Housing Authority hired a special contractor to perform the $1000 job. The coverings on the 320-foot stretch of pipe are now gone but it appears similar coverings may remain on other pipes at the center, built in the late 1940's.

Nebraska

In January 1980, school groups testified in support of a legislative proposal to set up a *testing program to identify buildings* in the state *constructed with asbestos.* Under the proposal, the State Health Department would not order corrective measures when hazards are found but would oversee such measures if they are taken voluntarily. *Some questioned the need for the program,* believing that the mere presence of asbestos in buildings does not necessarily indicate a danger.

New Hampshire

Officials of *Johns-Manville offered to assist* the town of Hudson *in solving an asbestos-related problem.* J-M had been dumping asbestos waste on private land, with the owner's permission, for some 30 years, until 1975. Town officials say the ground cover has blown off at some of the dump sites, allowing for the possibility of the asbestos fibers becoming airborne.

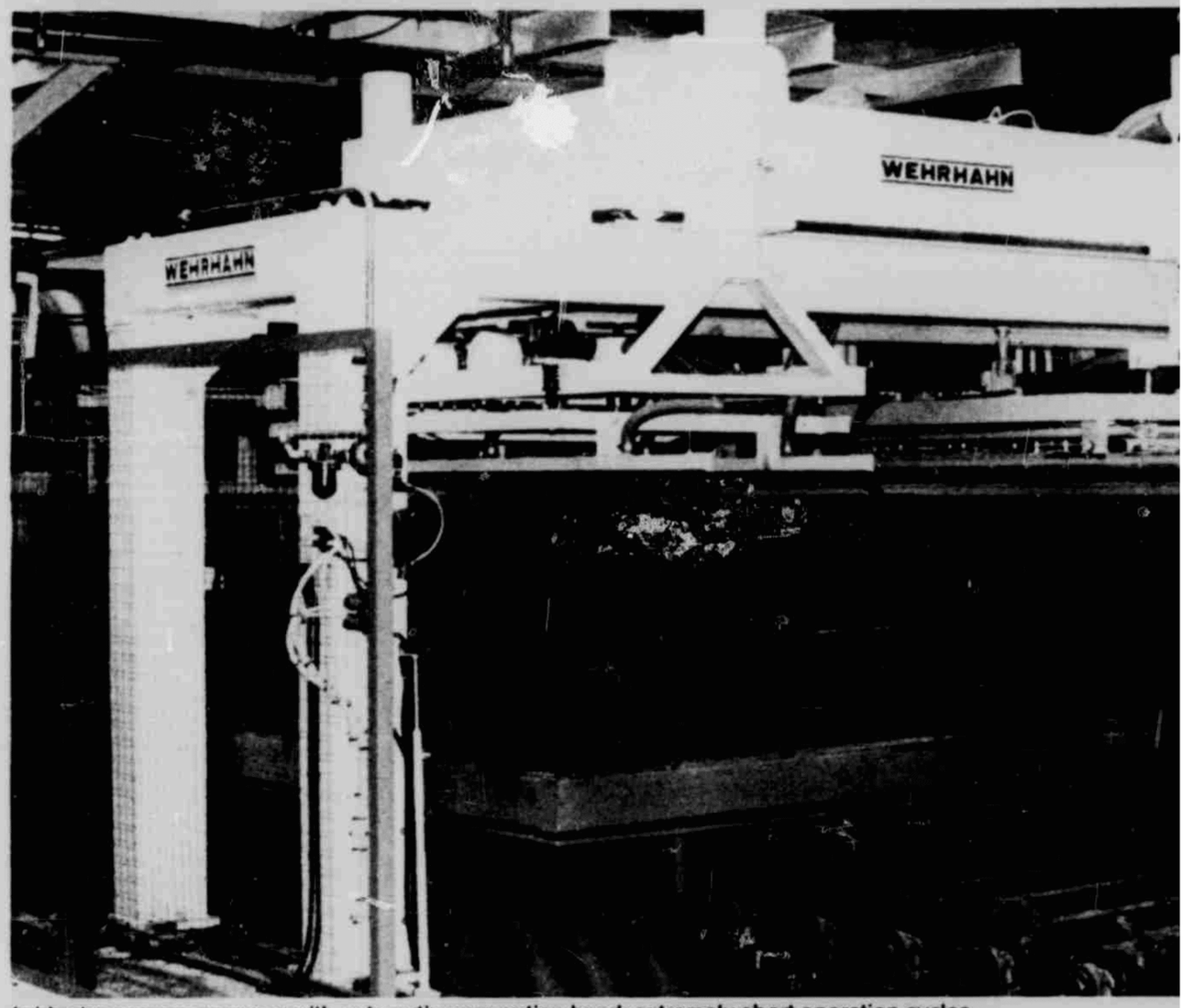
New York

Employees in New York now have the *right to know the identity and hazardous effects* of toxic substances, including asbestos, with which they work, under the provisions of AB7103, a law signed by Governor Carey which became effective December 23, 1980.

On May 14, 1981, the Asbestos Information Association/North America (AIA/NA) submitted comments to the legislative counsel of the Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs and Protection of the New York State Assembly on AB7887—*a proposed bill* which *would mandate labeling and*

Asbestos Magazine, 1981, June 1981
ACL Doc 12746 · Page 23 of 48
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/23

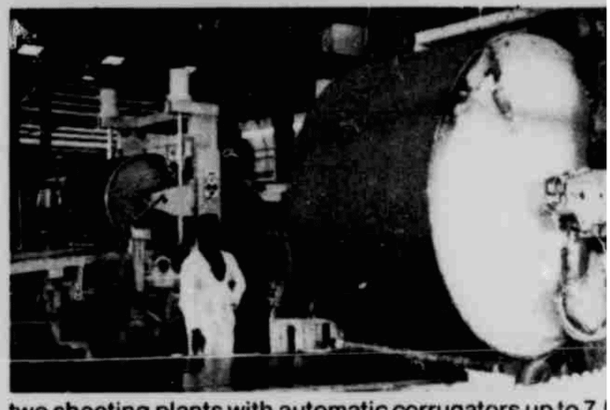
WEHRH



bridgetype cross conveyor with automatic corrugation head; extremely short operation cycles



dustfree asbestos bag-opening machine



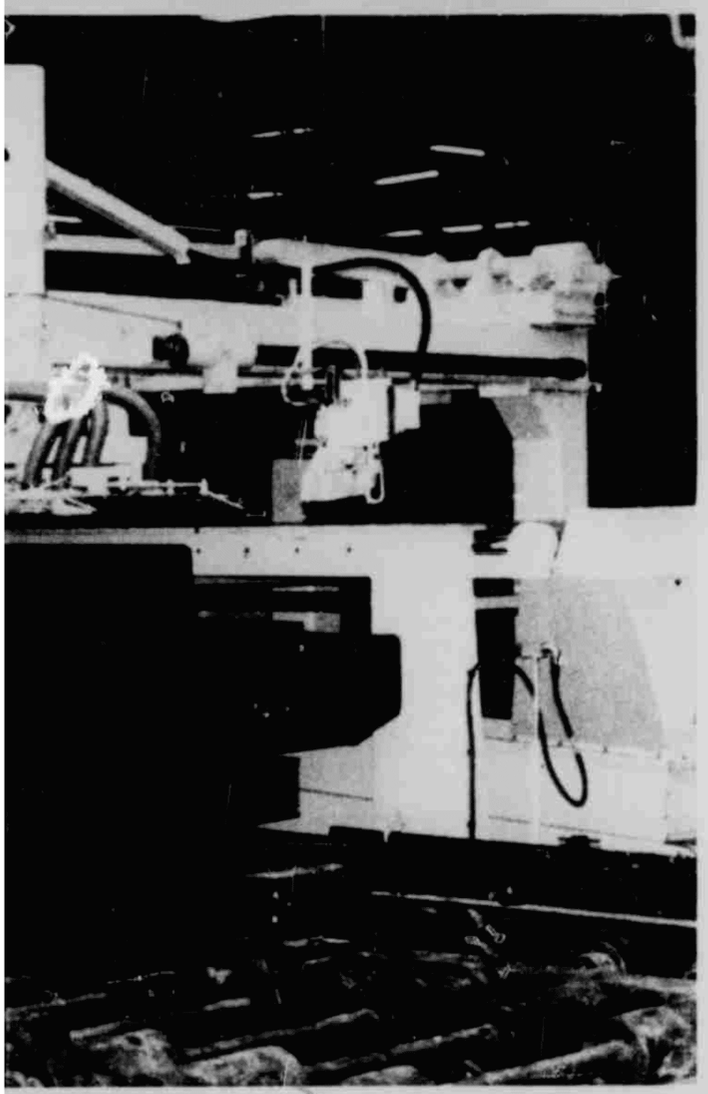
two sheeting plants with automatic corrugators up to 7,

...the first results will show yo

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/24

AHN

Complete plants for the production of asbestos cement pipes and asbestos cement sheets



Many fully-automatic WEHRHAHN-ac-plants produce sheets and pipes successfully all over the world.

WEHRHAHN has experience for more than a man's age to construct economical ac-machines for the future.

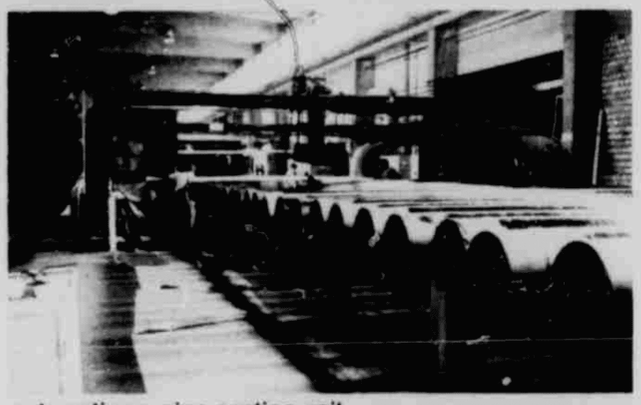
WEHRHAHN'S dynamic specialists assist you every-where.

It's their job!
Why not contact them?

Ask for up-to-date quotations too!

Choose:

WEHRHAHN



5 m automatic ac-pipe coating unit

GEBR. WEHRHAHN
MASCHINENFABRIKEN

P.O.Box 209
D-2870 Delmenhorst 1, Germany
Tel. 04221/14051
Telex 0249284
Cable WEHRHAHN
DELMENHORST/W.-GERMANY

...u, why you chose WEHRHAHN

the use of package inserts for asbestos-containing products. AIA/NA believes the bill, as proposed, would result in unnecessary superimposition of burdensome labeling and package insert requirements upon the business community, would likely contribute to confusion in the marketplace and by sheer proliferation would detract significantly from the caution already provided in current federal regulations. The association pointed out that the proposal is overbroad in seeking to cover all asbestos-containing products, with no limitation or exclusion even for products with minimal asbestos content.

Ohio

A bill was introduced last June which would enable Ohioans injured by exposure to asbestos to *sue product manufacturers within two years of learning of damage* rather than being restricted to two years from the date of exposure.

Vermont

Allegedly "high" levels of *asbestos contamination* have been found *in the water supplies* of towns along the Quebec/Vermont border, a situation which caused an uproar in Canada and raised questions about the possible implications on Vermont water supplies. The controversy erupted last June when the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation aired a four-part film series in Montreal about the use of asbestos tailings for railbed ballast by the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

In July 1980, Brattleboro *selectmen ignored a petition* bearing the signatures of 2000 townspeople opposed to dumping hazardous asbestos waste from outside the state, and voted 3-2 to approve a local asbestos dump, originally created to just handle asbestos removed from the local high school. The out-of-state waste is coming from schools which were ordered to remove any asbestos insulation used in the buildings.

The Vermont Asbestos Group, Inc. is planning a *ten-acre landfill for the dumping of asbestos waste* at its mine which straddles the town lines of Eden and Lowell. Company officials say that *providing customers with a place to ship waste will enhance business* because such sites are rare. Plans for the project have been filed with the State Environmental Conservation Agency. The plant's tailings pile, composed of material unearthed from the mine, will be kept separate from the asbestos dump. Eden townspeople voted against allowing asbestos dumping or trucking of any hazardous material through the town. Just 5% of the VAG mine is located in Eden. The issue is, however, particularly important to Lowell since its economy is closely tied to the mine. The 573-member community draws 50% of its property taxes from VAG and one out of every two households is reported to have a family member working at the mine. A public hearing is to be held in June or July 1981.

Washington

About a quarter of a million people in South Snohomish County drink water which allegedly contains asbestos. Although there is no scientific evidence to indicate the asbestos is harmful, Everett officials are endeavoring to comply with state orders to construct a *$50-million filtration plant to remove the asbestos* and other impurities *from the water.* Meanwhile a

Asbestos Magazine, 1981, June 1981
ACL Doc 12746 · Page 26 of 48
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/26

four-year study, to be completed in 1982, is underway in an effort to determine if there is any unusual incidence of cancer in the county and whether the asbestos in the water is posing a health hazard. The mayor of the town reports that residents would be required to pay $4.00 to $6.00 a month additional to cover their share of the cost of the project.

Canada

National

On April 29, 1980, Canada's Federal Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister Andre Ouellet announced that *certain products* which are a potential source of airborne asbestos were *banned* under the Hazardous Products Act. The ban prohibits the importation, advertising and sale of *drywall joint cements and patching and spackling compounds* which contain asbestos fiber. It also applies to asbestos-based *artificial ash* made for use in sand-pan gas fireplaces. According to Mr. Ouellet, joint cements and patching compounds already in place do not present a health hazard.

The *closing of several public buildings* early last year, because of potential health hazards from asbestos fibers, prompted the Canadian federal government to check its own facilities, including offices, airports and prisons. The Public Works Department searched through old building records for information on such construction materials as asbestos which may be crumbling or had loosened from ceilings.

Quebec

An important *scientific research project* was carried out under the direction of Professor J. Corbett McDonald, Director of the TUC Centenary Institute of Occupational Health, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He was assisted by Professors Alison McDonald (his wife) and Douglas Liddell, Dr. Graham Gibbs and Gail Eyssen. The study was conducted without a break for 14 years and had the aim of determining the *quantitative relations between mortality and workplace exposure* in the Quebec chrysotile asbestos industry. The analytical methods used were varied and precise and the results obtained remained constant. It was part of a program established in 1966 at McGill University, Montreal, at the invitation of the Canadian government and encouragement from the Quebec government, by contributions from the Quebec asbestos industry (management, unions and workers and their families) and via financial support from the Institute of Occupational and Environmental Health, Montreal. Members of the sample group (over 11,000 men and women) were selected according to the following criteria: having been born between 1891 and 1920 and employed for at least one month in the asbestos industry. For each person, the survey established the period of exposure per employment and the total of annual (accumulated) dust exposures. Smoking histories were also determined. *Results of the study* were published last year in the British Journal of Industrial Medicine. It was concluded that mortality increases with exposure in the cases of asbestosis, lung cancer, cancer of the colon and rectum, respiratory tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases. For each category of smoker the risk of lung cancer increases with the level of exposure, thus strengthening the argument that for lung cancer the dose-response relationship is linear. The risk to asbes-

Asbestos Magazine, 1981, June 1981
ACL Doc 12746 · Page 27 of 48
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/27

tos workers before the implementation of dust controls at the mines and mills was equivalent to that involved in smoking heavily. Today's asbestos workers, continuously exposed to 1f/cc, run a risk equivalent to smoking just a few cigarettes per week. The final report goes into greater depth on the issue of asbestos dust exposure than any other epidemiological survey yet undertaken and the international scientific community has acknowledged its value, conferring upon it a degree of credibility that makes it a key work and reference document. [QAMA Bulletin, a publication of the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association]

In May 1980, the Quebec Minister of Energy and Resources, Yves Berube, announced the province had made an *important breakthrough* concerning asbestos, specifically the technique of *reshaping the fibers to eliminate the health danger*, developed during research at the University of Sherbrooke. In essence, the fibers are transformed via a reaction to phosphoric salt, substantially reducing the physiological effects of the fibers while leaving their useful properties intact. Patents and industrial production technology are being sought.

Results of studies published by McGill University in 1974 have left scientists pondering whether the radiological changes detected in employees working with slip fiber mined in the East Broughton area are not less significant than those detected in workers employed in other asbestos mining regions of the Eastern Townships of Quebec (Asbestos, Black Lake and Thetford Mines). In an attempt to locate an answer, Dr. Gibbs, in cooperation with a group of British scientists headed by Dr. J. C. McDonald, has initiated a *research program* with the specific object of studying the *relationship between radiological abnormalities* detected in the lungs of workers *and the different types of fiber* to which they are exposed. Scientists already had established that the harmfulness of asbestos is more closely related to physical fiber characteristics, particularly geometric shape, than to chemical composition. This latest study should provide greater accuracy on whether exposure to slip fibers and exposure to cross fibers really differ in their effects on health. It should also provide useful data on the value of the measures taken to prevent asbestosis. [QAMA Bulletin]

Quebec's Education Department is to *give school boards* in the province some *$1-million* during the next several years to pay for work *to eliminate any danger from asbestos construction materials* used in about 20 schools. The Quebec Energy and Resources Department says there is no real danger from the asbestos; the measure is simply precautionary.

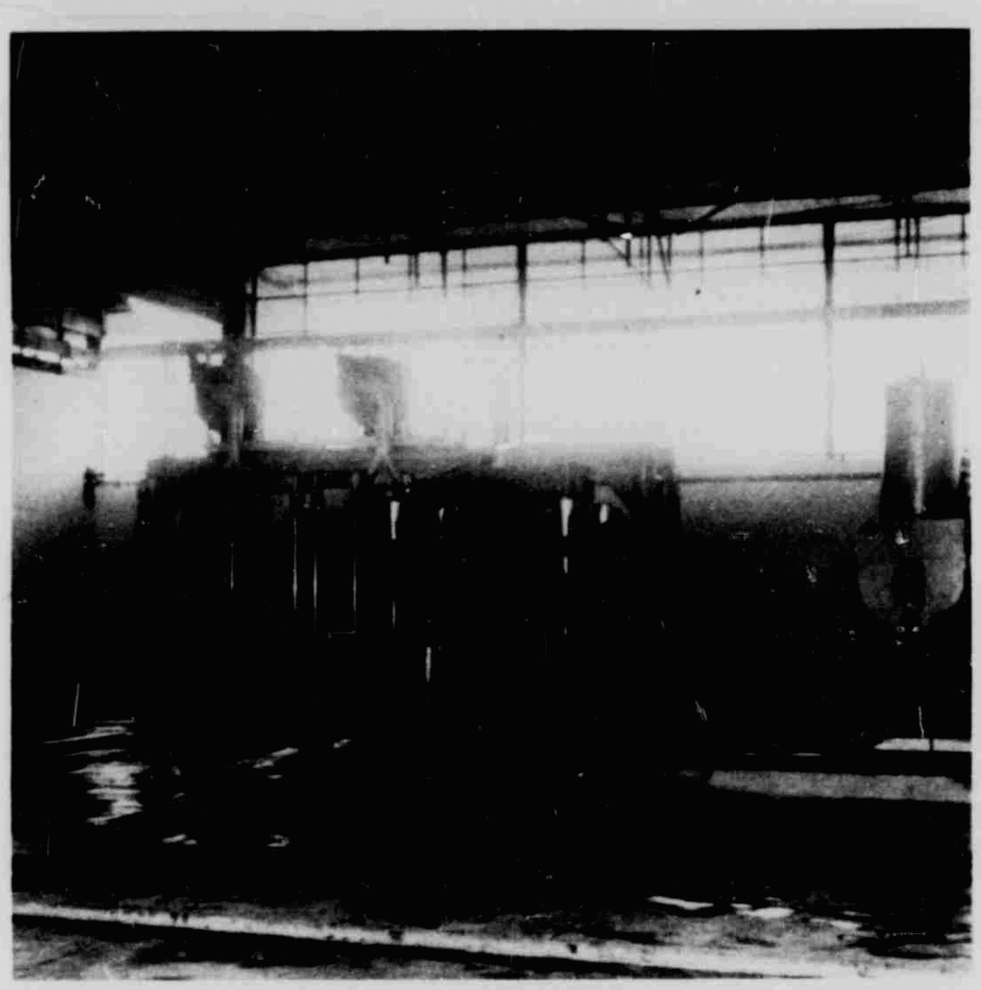
When the Institute for Research and Development of Asbestos (IRDA) was founded (see January 1980 ASBESTOS, pages 22 and 24), it was decided that not all research projects would necessarily be performed within the organization so that full advantage could be taken of all available resources which could assist IRDA in fulfilling its objectives, i.e., to stimulate, through research, technological innovation toward the creation of new asbestos-based products and the guarantee of safe asbestos [illegible] its applications. Consequently, *IRDA* recently *authorized $224,* [illegible] *grants* aimed at financing a documentation center and three re[illegible] projects. Over half the grant money was directed to the *asbestos* [illegible] *mentation center (Information/Amiante)* at Sherbrooke University. One of the three research studies is toward development of an "in vitro" test, at Sherbrooke University, which would permit the rapid evaluation of possi-

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/28

ispra S.p.A.

PADERNO DUGNANO (MILAN) * ITALY *

TELEX : 330113



The "P4" Plant in the different types is intended for the production of Asbestos-Cement special parts, and particularly for fittings for sheets and/or opened pieces. With interchangeable moulds it can make any piece

ispra Automatic INJECTION Plants

ble *biological changes in pulmonary cells* resulting from contact with fibrous particles. The study should allow rapid differentiation between the biological effects of pure chrysotile fibers and those of chrysotile fibers chemically altered as a result of their incorporation in finished products. It should also provide invaluable data on the biological effects of various materials proposed as asbestos substitutes. The second study, at Ecole Polytechnique, University of Montreal, is to *evaluate the applications of asbestos-plastic mixtures,* concentrating on the possible development of the mixes to be used in making gears for the automobile, pulp and paper, textile, printing and other industries. Also to be determined is to what extent asbestos fiber contributes friction qualities and mechanical resistance to asbestos-plastic mixtures. The third project will cover the conducting of *design studies on asbestos-cement roofing attachments.* Underway at the Center for Building Studies, Concordia University, it is expected that attachments will be designed which would allow asbestos cement not only to be used as roofing cover but also to perform a structural function. This should have particular importance for buildings in regions susceptible to earth tremors, where roofing resistance must conform to more stringent specifications. [QAMA Bulletin]

In a comprehensive *interview* by the QAMA Bulletin *with Michael Prus,* President of Carey Canada Inc. and of the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, Mr. Prus was asked how he viewed the evident change in the *scientific community* in that it *appears to have a less negative attitude* towards asbestos. "Lately," said Mr. Prus, "the scientific reports on asbestos and the health-related issues have established that, under present working conditions, asbestos does not represent a danger to human life. . . . In spite of all this, there is still talk of regulations to reduce the levels of airborne dust and, even in Quebec, the government is thinking of removing asbestos insulation in the schools. The authorities are under public pressure and it will take some time before the recent scientific discoveries demonstrating that asbestos can be used safely filter through to the consumer." Another question posed was: *Are you confident that in time asbestos can be completely rehabilitated?* Mr. Prus replied: "For the short term, one must admit that it will not be easy to reverse public opinion and successfully promote the use of asbestos products, given that the opponent interests have been at work for several years. For the medium term, if we work energetically, the situation should gradually improve granted that we can count on the fact that the asbestos cement industry, which accounts for 70% of our overall production, should continue to grow as is the case in the developing countries. For the longer term, thanks to the technology which has made it possible to improve working conditions and guarantee product safety; thanks also to the results of scientific studies that recognize and offer proof that the situation has improved and to the efforts devoted to research and development, I believe that common sense will prevail and that asbestos will be rehabilitated."

Ontario

In April 1980, the Provincial Minister of Labour announced the creation of the *Royal Commission on Matters of Health and Safety Arising from the Use of Asbestos in Ontario.* The commission's terms of reference are: 1) to investigate all matters relating to health and safety arising from the use of

Asbestos Magazine, 1981, June 1981
ACL Doc 12746 · Page 30 of 48
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/30



ESTABLISHED 1954.

Exporters of

RAW ASBESTOS

ALL GRADES—ALL TYPES

C. J. PETROW & COMPANY (PTY.) LTD

P. O. BOX 11000

SWISSCO HOUSE — 7 RISSIK STREET

JOHANNESBURG - SOUTH AFRICA

OFFICES ALSO IN: TOYKO (JAPAN); GENEVA (SWITZERLAND)

FOR SALE
ARIZONA ASBESTOS
MINE & MILL

Only Producer of
"Iron-Free" Arizona Chrysotile

Currently Operating
Reasonably Priced

Strong Product Demand
Owner Retiring

In Compliance With Regulatory Agencies

Contact: H. R. GANNAN, Attorney—(602) 790-0001
101 N. Wilmot, Suite 200, Tucson, Arizona 85711

— or —

D. W. JAQUAYS—(602) 254-6494
1219 S. 19th Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85009

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/31

asbestos in Ontario; 2) to identify the relevant data related to asbestosis, mesothelioma and other diseases and health hazards of persons working with or exposed to asbestos in Ontario; 3) to review the present basis for Workmen's Compensation Board awards as they relate to occupational health matters affecting workers exposed to asbestos, including any special programs dealing with the rehabilitation of such workers; 4) to make such pertinent recommendations as deemed appropriate. The *seven basic issues placed before the commission* are the health effects of asbestos, exposure of asbestos workers, asbestos in public buildings, other asbestos exposure, institutional and policy issues, measurement and workmen's compensation. The commission will undertake such research activities as may be necessary to improve its understanding of the issues. Much of the research will be conducted by experts under contract—and some will be conducted by the staff of the commission. Liaison has been established with existing agencies who have research programs or activities which will provide important input into the research studies. Public meetings were held last October and December and several days of *public hearings* have been held monthly since February 1981 and will continue *through July*. Among the numerous written briefs submitted into the hearings were a 4-page document, plus appendices, by AIA/NA and 54 pages, plus appendices, by QAMA. At the hearings, the Ontario Federation of Labor called for the reduction of asbestos exposure to the lowest possible levels; New Democratic Party Leader Michael Cassidy suggested a banning of the use of asbestos in Ontario; and John Donaldson, President of Local 721 of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Ironworkers, charged that workers renovating old buildings are still being exposed to dangerously high levels of asbestos dust without being informed of the possible hazards or being supplied with protective clothing and equipment.

By publication in the Ontario Gazette of August 16, 1980, the Ontario Ministry of Labour issued a *proposal to set a new provincial standard for occupational exposure to asbestos*, under authority of the Occupational Health and Safety Act. The proposal is highlighted by *maximum TWA worker exposures of 0.5 f/cc for amosite, 0.2 f/cc for crocidolite and 1.0 f/cc for all other varieties of asbestos, including chrysotile*, with ceiling levels of 2.0 f/cc, 2.0 f/cc and 5.0 f/cc, respectively. Included are provisions for an asbestos control program to encompass engineering and work practice controls, monitoring for airborne concentration, medical examinations and maintenance of worker exposure and medical records. The regulation would apply to every employer at a workplace where asbestos is present, processed, mined, used, handled or stored and at which a worker is likely to inhale or ingest asbestos. Appended to the proposal are two codes which establish requirements pertaining to respiratory equipment and to measurement of airborne asbestos fibers. . . . QAMA states it "is *unable to find any justification for the suggested standard* which seems to have been largely precipitated by recent media coverage that has been more sensationalistic than informative. Moreover, the proposal comes at a time when a Royal Commission of inquiry into all aspects of the asbestos health issue has barely begun its work in Toronto." This contradiction is underlined in a brief submitted by QAMA to the Ontario Ministry of Labour. The brief is documented from a scientific

Asbestos Magazine, 1981, June 1981
ACL Doc 12746 · Page 32 of 48
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/32

and medical, as well as technological, economic and social point of view. . . . AIA/NA also submitted its comment to the Ministry, emphasizing that the goal of improving occupational safety and health through encouraging the safe use of asbestos is shared. However, attention was invited to an *absence of medical evidence to justify* regulation at the permissible *levels proposed.* In addition, limitations of optical microscopy at such levels are relevant. AIA/NA pointed out *distinctive problems* presented in achieving safer working conditions *in the construction industry* and at other non-fixed worksites. As a practical solution, the association proposed the use of certified work practices, rather than monitoring.

Alberta

The Province of Alberta received comments from AIA/NA to its second draft set of asbestos occupational health regulations. The regulations include an *exposures limit of 2 f/cc for chrysotile* and other asbestos fibers, except crocidolite (0.2 f/cc) and amosite (0.5 f/cc). The response suggested that certain provisions of the draft were overbroad. Examples included the labeling requirement applicable to containers of all asbestos products. As an alternative, the province was *urged to adopt an exemption from labeling* similar to that of the U.S. OSHA asbestos standard for products in which asbestos fibers are modified, such as with a binder-type material so that no airborne concentrations above permissible limits will result. AIA/NA also commented that the *requirements for protective clothing should apply only to workers exposed to concentrations above permissible limits.* The association called attention to its position paper which *offered a workable program* for protecting the health of workers in the construction industry.

Workers in Alberta heavily exposed to asbestos 10-20 years ago are now beginning to show up in government files as casualties. Government officials reported there have been *42 asbestosis claims in the last eight years,* 29 of them between 1976 and 1979. Tighter standards and reduced use of asbestos have lessened the hazard but officials still estimate between 2000 and 3000 workers in the province face asbestos exposure including demolition workers, plasterers, drywallers, industrial insulators, mechanics and other tradesmen. David Gibson, Director of Occupational Hygiene for Alberta, said an asbestos exposure limit of 2 f/cc, safer work practices and protective clothing protect workers from asbestosis and lung cancer; but there is *uncertainty about how much exposure will result in mesothelioma.* The provincial government is currently preparing an *intensive testing program* designed to detect more cases of asbestos-related disease among workers and detect them sooner, thereby improving chances for treatment.

British Columbia

A *$1-million research program* into mining-associated lung cancer will be financed by the British Columbian mining industry through contributions by provincial mining companies to the new Pacific Pulmonary Research Society. The organization will work in cooperation with the Workers' Compensation Board and the Cancer Control Agency of British Columbia. Under the program, sputum and blood samples will be taken on a voluntary basis from mine workers during regular physical examinations. A team of researchers will search for indications of cancer growth in the

Asbestos Magazine, 1981, June 1981
ACL Doc 12746 · Page 33 of 48
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/33

Fiber Shield™

SYSTEM TOOLS

FOR ASBESTOS-CEMENT PRODUCTS

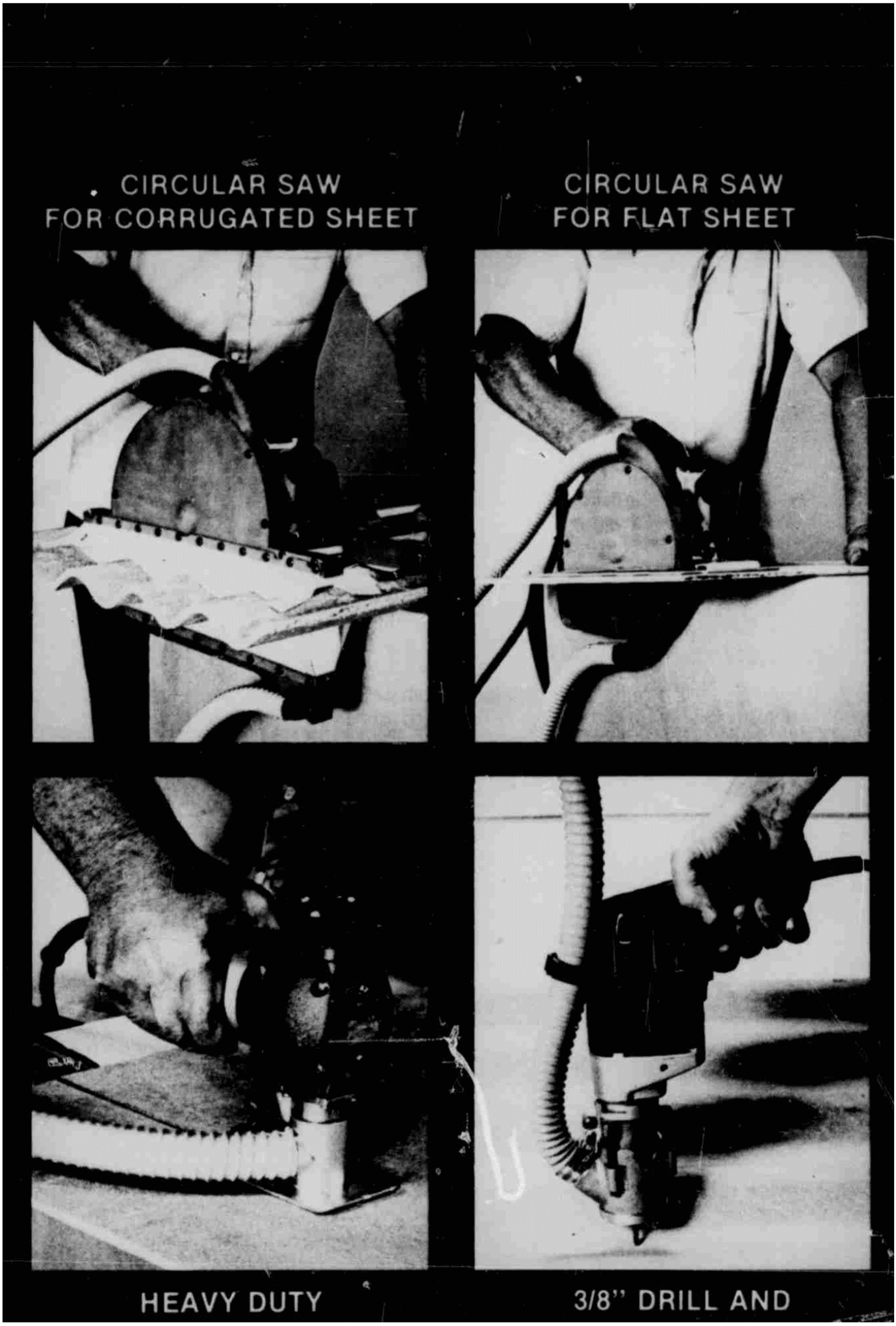
NEW! Meeting Today's Environmental Expectations!

Fiber Shield is an active fiber evacuation system, carefully engineered to meet today's consumer demands for a healthy worker environment. Each tool is designed to exceed OSHA Asbestos fiber requirements by incorporating a unique Shield around the cutting devices together with an optimum evacuation method. The tools are equipped ready to attach to an approved vacuum source and are available in 110 and 220 volts.

WHEELER—PILOT
INTERNATIONAL

P.O. BOX 3128, TORRANCE, CA 90510 CABLE: PILOTOOLS
(213) 371-1238 TELEX 65-3486 ANSWER BACK PILOTOOLS TRNC

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/34



Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/35

samples. If lung cancer is diagnosed, the miner can be treated surgically. [Engineering & Mining Journal]

Other Nations Around The World

Germany

The Asbestos Institute for Occupational and Environmental Safety and Health, Neuss, Germany, has issued several pieces of literature. One in particular, which we have at hand, is a *brief flyer,* written in German (English translation available) which *gives essential information about asbestos, in general terms.* Since it is intended for the information of the general public, it does not contain a detailed appraisal of medical or technical considerations. The paper defines asbestos and discusses its uses and applications, the extent to which asbestos exposure can be harmful to health, protection against asbestos occupational hazards, risk to the public at large, and substitutes for the mineral. Requests for additional information or copies should be directed to the Institute, i.e., Asbest-Institut fur Arbeits-und Umweltschutz e.V., Gorlitzer StraBe 1, D-4040 Neuss, Germany.

Swaziland

The World Health Organization is utilizing the Havelock Asbestos Mine in Swaziland as the basis for its *investigation into the effects of chrysotile asbestos fiber on human health.* Following the installation of improved X-ray facilities at the mine hospital, employees were medically examined as a part of the epidemiological survey into the health of workers with long-term asbestos exposure.

United Kingdom

The "asbestos removal" industry in the United Kingdom grew from a wide variety of sources, following the almost overnight demand for the removal of encapsulation of existing asbestos applications arising from government legislation. Thermal insulation contractors, industrial cleaning contractors, demolition contractors and others sought to acquire skills which were largely unknown and untried. Such a situation attracted some dubious operations—and early in 1979 a small number of responsible companies involved in the business of working with asbestos set out to establish a trade association with a view to raising standards of workmanship and bringing a level of responsibility to the industry. *Thus was born,* on July 1, 1980, *the Asbestos Removal Contractors Association (ARCA),* with headquarters at Richmond, Surrey, England. . . . The *main objectives* of the organization are: 1) to promote and maintain the safe working standards required for the handling and removal of asbestos-containing materials; 2) to liaise and cooperate with statutory bodies concerned and to assist in matters related to health and safety; 3) to seek cooperation and/or affiliation or association with other organizations concerned with the removal and safe handling of asbestos-based products; 4) to represent the interest of companies engaged in the removal or handling of asbestos insulation from existing structures, plant and pipework. . . . John Simpson, of Charles Allen Associates, who is Secretary for ARCA, reports that

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/36

— 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.

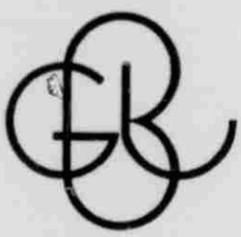
— Auxiliary machines for special sheet profiles.

— 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

the association's *primary concern since its formation* has been to recruit new members and establish an awareness of the trade group throughout the industry. Additionally, a *Technical Subcommittee has been established* which will be examining a program of studies related to a number of matters of concern to the business, e.g.: monitoring airborne asbestos fibers, assessing plant and equipment, guidance notes for specifiers, etc. In the immediate future it is the intent of ARCA to *examine its potential involvement within the European Community and in other countries* where identified problems exist when working with asbestos.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

According to A. Y. Anpilov, USSR Deputy Minister of Building Materials, because of measures taken to improve health and safety conditions in Soviet mines and mills, *"the problem of asbestos and health is almost nonexistent in the USSR."* He pointed out that the asbestosis cases detected are found among workers exposed to conditions which prevailed in the past. Moreover, he said, epidemiological studies conducted in the regions where the asbestos mining complexes are located revealed the incidence of lung cancer is no higher than in other areas of the Soviet Union where there is no asbestos mining. Mr. Anpilov stressed the necessity for close cooperation in the area of environmental and dust emission control. Mr. Anpilov issued these comments during a tour by a Soviet delegation of the asbestos region of Quebec, held at the invitation of QAMA and the five producing companies in the province. [QAMA Bulletin]

European Economic Community

An asbestos subgroup, under the Canadian-European Economic Community Minerals and Metals Working Group, has continued to meet at intervals since 1978. Its present work is concerned with the problems of *fiber measurement and the exchange of scientists* to standardize terminology and procedures.

A directive concerned with *free movement* throughout the European Economic Community (EEC) *of certain substances considered dangerous (including asbestos)* remains at the Council of Ministers level, after three years of discussion within the EEC Commission. As of the first of this year, the Economic and Social Committee (ESC) has given its opinion and the directive is under consideration by the European Parliament (EP) with much discussion underway in the Council's Working Parties. In addition, industry is voicing *disagreements* to the EEC *concerning discrimination between fibers and the limitations on fiber usage* for manufacturing certain articles. According to the Asbestos International Association, a hopeful sign is that the industry departments in various governments are *beginning to show an awareness* of the likely effect on employment *of indiscriminate and penal regulations* against asbestos.

The *proposed Directive on Worker Protection from Harmful Exposure to Asbestos* was submitted by the EEC to its Council September 18, 1980, and is now under consideration by the EP and the ESC. It covers every aspect of asbestos and health and the worker and many of its provisions are acceptable to the industry, including the suggested effective date of January 1, 1985. However, *certain sections are being contested,* particularly the lack of a clear definition of what is meant by exposure to asbes-

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/38

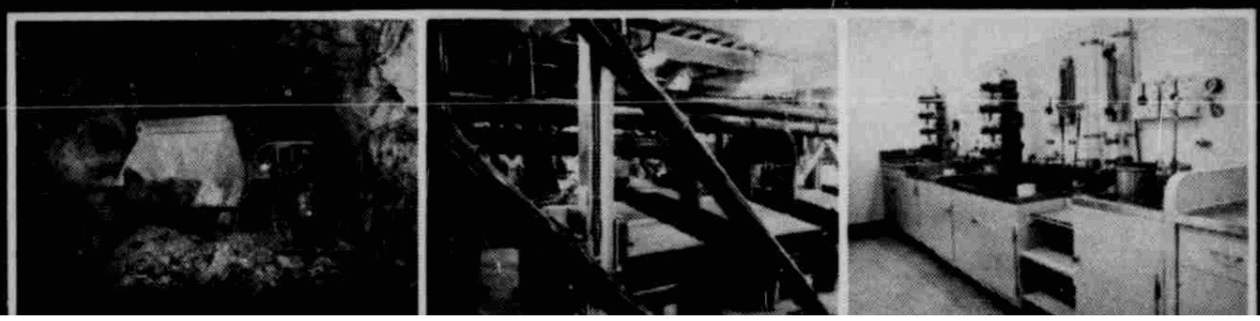
ASBESTOS
TAKES ITS FUTURE IN HAND



Bell looks with confidence to a growing role in the world of asbestos. Using the latest technology and safety controls, and in conformity with government regulations, Bell is producing all grades of chrysotile fibres in one of the most modern facilities.

BELL

In asbestos we trust



Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/39

tos; the basis for deciding when a substitute should be considered; discrimination between fibers; the question of a notification system when using asbestos; the definition of an asbestos workplace and clarification of sampling regulations for asbestos in air and of concentration values of asbestos in air.

Asbestos International Association

The Asbestos International Association (AIA) reports it is *about to add two more advisory publications* to its series of Recommended Control Procedures, i.e., *Bag Opening—RCP 5* and *Tools for Working On-Site With Asbestos-Cement* (to become an insert to Asbestos Cement Products—RCP 2). These advisory booklets are produced from the wide experience of AIA members and are primarily to help industry in countries where official guidance is lacking or where the problems of applying statutory requirements are new and may appear formidable. The literature is printed in several languages and requests for copies should be submitted directly to AIA, 68 Gloucester Place, London W1H 3HL, England.

Sir Neville Stack, Secretary of AIA, reports that Austria has joined the list of nations in the organization who use the *"a" logo* on their asbestos products. The logo is now appearing on all bags of fiber and on many asbestos-cement products. Australia, Austria and the United Kingdom are the only three countries which label all their asbestos products with the "a" logo, although it is understood that the Dutch government is proposing use of the logo throughout the EEC.

About AIA—Because of the increasing interest shown in asbestos and health, many countries had formed asbestos information associations to coordinate asbestos interests within their own countries. However, it was felt necessary for the worldwide asbestos industry to be able to speak internationally with an agreed policy, and for this reason *the Asbestos International Association was formed in Novemter 1976 from the asbestos associations of a number of nations.* AIA objectives are to create a full awareness amongst member associations of the health problems associated with asbestos; to provide a prompt information service between member associations covering medical, scientific and technical matters, both occupational and environmental; and to put forward the view of the international asbestos industry and to defend it from unwarranted attack. In addition to an EEC Advisory Council, *AIA has a number of advisory panels* which cover dust measurement, building and construction, fiber producers, friction materials, sealing materials, textiles, communications and science and medicine. There are currently 22 associations in the AIA, representing 28 countries.

Appropriate here is a reiteration (from December 1980 ASBESTOS) of *comments by John A. McKinney:* "We urge everyone involved in the asbestos industry around the world to support the activities of the national and international asbestos associations and to set the highest standards for healthy and safe working conditions in their plants. If we cooperate together, take positive actions and demand that fact not fiction be used to judge asbestos, we all can look to a bright future for the industry."

Asbestos Magazine, 1981, June 1981
ACL Doc 12746 · Page 40 of 48
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/40



And only one material can protect the man who gets him out. At every race track there is a fireman wearing special protective clothing at all times.

Obviously this suit is made of aluminized asbestos because only asbestos can protect the wearer in temperatures that make magnesium wheels go off like flash guns and causes chassis to melt. As a matter of fact, asbestos is the only woven material that can make this claim and without it, race drivers, firemen and others who work in these environments would be defenseless.

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

ASBESTOS

When life depends on it, you use asbestos.

Asbestos Corporation Limited,
Sun Life Building,
Montréal, Québec H3B 2X6,
Canada.

Represented by:
Meyers Chemicals Inc., 4245 Union Road, Buffalo, N.Y. 14225, **U.S.A.**
Ing. Jose Ignacio Echeverria
Taine 229 - 7°-Mexico 5, D.F. **Mexico**
Other representatives world-wide

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/41

Carey Canada—One Among Many

We are aware that most asbestos companies around the world do their utmost to establish safe and healthful working conditions for their employees and are on the alert to inform their workers and customers about the potential risk from exposure to fiber and the proper, effective precautions to take when handling asbestos fiber and asbestos-containing products.

One case in point is a policy letter and information booklet prepared and distributed to customers by Carey Canada Inc., East Broughton Station, Quebec. We quote, in part, as follows: "It has been and continues to be the policy of Carey Canada to encourage and promote the safe use of our asbestos fiber. We at Carey Canada are making every effort to eliminate asbestos-associated diseases among all persons who may be exposed to asbestos fiber including employees who are exposed on their jobs to airborne asbestos fiber. This is, we feel, an achievable goal. . . . Epidemiological studies indicate that exposure to elevated concentrations of airborne asbestos fiber is associated with a significantly increased risk of developing asbestosis, cancer of the lung and mesothelioma. There also is some indication from unconfirmed studies that there might be a greater incidence of cancer of the digestive tract in persons exposed to excessive amounts of airborne asbestos. In addition, studies indicate that asbestos workers who smoke have a significantly increased chance of contracting lung cancer. . . . We urge that those of your employees who are or may be exposed to asbestos dust, and especially those employees who smoke, be warned that inhaled asbestos fibers may cause or contribute to asbestosis and possibly to certain types of cancer. To help inform your employees of the health risks, Carey Canada has placed an expanded label on its bags of asbestos. This label, which takes the existing [U.S. OSHA] warning and adds some additional information, reads as follows—*Caution. Contains Asbestos Fibers. Avoid Creating Dust. Breathing Asbestos Dust May Cause Serious Bodily Harm, Including Cancer and Asbestosis. If Dust Is Created, Persons Exposed To This Material Should Use Adequate Protective Devices. Smoking Greatly Increases The Risk Of Serious Bodily Harm.* . . . It is possible there are employees who may be exposed to asbestos dust who will not see this label. Because of this problem we have prepared [and attached] a booklet which outlines the potential health hazards associated with asbestos and the precautions which should be taken by your employees. We strongly urge you to review the material set forth. . . . and to actively organize and support programs to train your employees in the proper handling and use of asbestos fiber. . . ."

Carey Canada also urges its customers to so inform their employees and those who purchase their asbestos products so that all concerned are aware of the facts and that proper educational information programs be promoted. *ASBESTOS Magazine proudly applauds Carey Canada and the numerous other firms who follow these high principles.*

This concludes our four-part review of the international asbestos industry (Asbestos Mining Review—January 1981; Asbestos Product Review—March 1981; Asbestos Environmental Review—May and June 1981). Further information is available from this Magazine or from the various asbestos information associations around the world.

Asbestos Magazine, 1981, June 1981
ACL Doc 12746 · Page 42 of 48
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/42

Asbestos Stock Quotations

CLOSE—MAY 19, 1981

Abitibi Asbestos	74*
Advocate Mines	1.90*
Armstrong World Ind	17
Armstrong (pfd 3.75)	30½
Asarco	44
Asbestos Corporation	38¾*
Bendix	61⅞
Bendix (pfd)	50
Brinco	9⅜*
Carlisle	48⅛
CertainTeed	14⅜
Charter Conso	pence 243
Colt Industries	54⅝
GAF Corporation	15⅛
GAF (pfd 1.20)	18¾
General Mining	20¼
Genstar	30⅝
Genstar (pfd 1.68)	27¼
Gulf & Western	17⅝
G&W (pfd 2.50)	43¼
G&W (pfd 3.87)	104¾
G&W (pfd 5.75)	56⅞
IC Industries	36
IC (pfd 3.50)	54
Johns-Manville	20¼
J-M (pfd 5.40)	41¾
Kennecott	57¾
Lear Siegler	38
Lear Siegler (pfd 2.25)	95½
McAdam Mining	64*
National Gypsum	25
Pathfinder	38¢*
Porter, H. K. (pfd 5.50)	79½
Raybestos-Manhattan	18⅜
Rio Algom	39½*
Rio Algom (pfd 5.80)	51*
Rio Algom (pr 8.5%)	4.15*
St. Gobain	French Francs 111
Supradur	Bid 7¼; Asked 7¾
Transpacific Asbestos	2.59*
Union Carbide	56¼
United Asbestos	10¼*
Walter, Jim	24½
Walter, Jim (pfd 1)	8½
Walter, Jim (pfd 1.60)	26½

*Canadian Dollars

Thomas Hardman & Sons Limited

Introduce the new ANCHORFELT RANGE of Sheet and Pipe Machine Felts:

ANCHORPIPE
ANCHORTOP
ANCHORFLAT
ANCHORSHEET

Enjoy personal service that can be seen to work, with an established company.

Thomas Hardman & Sons Limited

Fernhill Mills, Bury,
Lancashire, England BL9 5BD
Tel: 061-764 4825
Telex: 667477

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/43

Imports Into the United States

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1981	
Amosite, South Africa	s.tons	192	$ 111,360
Crocidolite, South Africa	s.tons	1,000	574,534
Chrysotile Crudes, South Africa	s.tons	230	125,280
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	1,313	804,312
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	62,625	15,091,670
Mexico	s.tons	2	345
South Africa	s.tons	270	133,151
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	3,466	1,438,428
South Africa	s.tons	1,064	612,756
Zimbabwe	s.tons	198	199,018
		70,360	$19,090,854

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	967,822	$ 1,926,355
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	133,989	30,372
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	9,029,284	1,889,596
Other asbestos articles			1,084,710
			$ 4,931,033

January-February 1980: U.S. imports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 79,469 short tons, valued at US$22,979,293; imports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at US$5,020,129.

Exports From the United States

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1981	
Asbestos crudes, fibers & stucco	s.tons	7,292	$ 2,550,828
Asbestos sand & refuse	s.tons	1,963	485,307
		9,255	$ 3,036,135

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	621,992	$ 1,446,671
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lb	962,184	333,538
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	3,924,192	1,936,558
Asbestos gaskets	Lb	83,734	411,816
Asbestos packings & seals	Lb	443,307	2,704,892
Asbestos insulation			692,607
Brake linings & disc brake pads			8,405,707
Clutch facings & linings			1,787,597
Other asbestos articles			4,799,041
			$22,518,427

January-February 1980: U.S. exports of unmanufactured asbestos reached 7,863 short tons, valued at US$3,104,778; exports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at US$21,675,733.

Asbestos Magazine, 1981, June 1981
ACL Doc 12746 · Page 44 of 48
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/44

Exports From Canada

From: Statistics Canada

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1981

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	s.tons	1,274	26,133	11,928
Eastern Europe	s.tons	2	2,088	231
Middle East	s.tons	..	3,621	9
Africa	s.tons	..	3,690	962
Asia	s.tons	393	12,730	22,502
Oceania	s.tons	..	3,070	117
South/Central America & Antilles	s.tons	..	7,034	4,305
United States	s.tons	834	14,210	55,764
		2,503	72,576	95,821

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *January-February 1981* was 170,900 short tons (155,033 metric tonnes), valued at C$78,089,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	C$ 976,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	883,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	2,686,000
Other basic asbestos products	1,732,000
	C$6,277,000

January-February 1980: Canadian exports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 201,309 short tons (182,625 metric tonnes), valued at C$80,693,000; exports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at C$7,023,000.

"ASBESTOS BULLETIN"

Keeps you abreast of all developments. Each issue contains about 100 abstracts relating to the manufacture of asbestos-based products. Special chapters on asbestos mining, asbestos-cement, asbestos textiles, friction, building, plastics, sealing, coating and insulating materials, asbestos-substitutes, health and precautions. Annual subscription US$69.00 including postage; back copies half price. Order from:

ASTEX PUBLISHING COMPANY
22/23 North Street, Guildford, Surrey, England

ANTHOPHYLLITE ASBESTOS

Grades 5, 6 and 7

We have regular supplies to all container ports
Please ask for offer and samples

HEINRICH OSTHOFF-PETRASCH K.G.
48, Am Karpfenteich
D-2000 Hamburg 63 / GERMANY
Telex: 02-11785 **Phone: 040/5384342**

POLYREZ COMPANY, INC.



PHENOLIC & CASHEW RESINS
FOR FRICTION MATERIALS

•

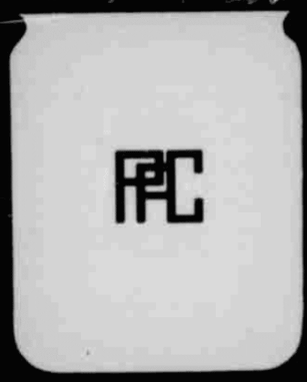
S. Columbia St., Woodbury, N. J. 08096

Telephone: 609-845-1813

POLYREZ is the registered trademark of Polyrez Company, Inc.

When you're selling asbestos to the world, you should carry it in the best shipping bag in the world.

POLYWRAP



711 rue de la Commune Montreal H3C 1X9 (514) 866-2663 Telex-05-24660

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12746/46

ASBESTOS

ALL KINDS

FOR ALL USES

•

TECHNICAL SERVICE

AVAILABLE

•

CENTRAL ASBESTOS

Co., LTD.

CENTRAL HOUSE • THOMAS ROAD • LONDON E14 7BQ

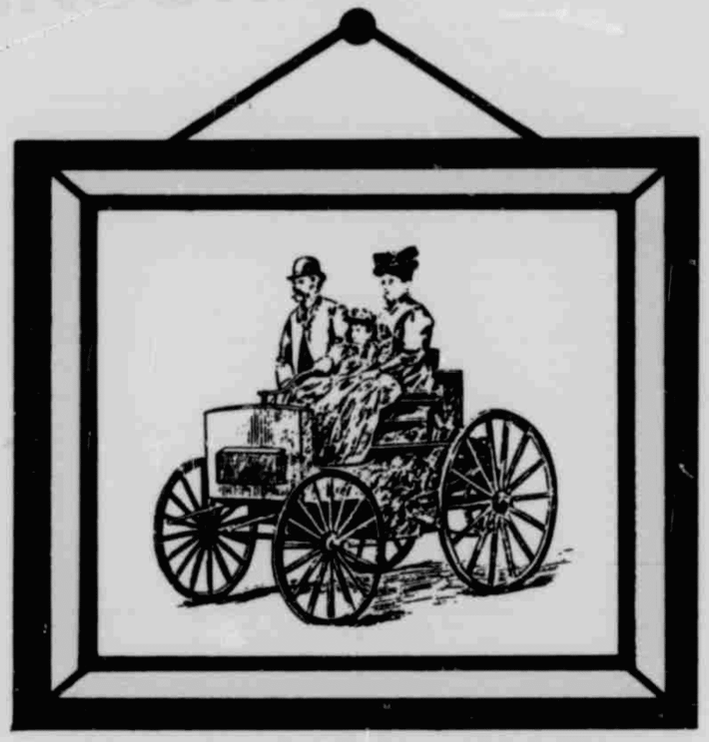
Phone 01-987-5711 Telex 24211 Cables CENBESTOS LONDON

CENTRAL ASBESTOS (S.A.) PTY LTD.

P.O. BOX 61826, MARSHALLTOWN, TRANSVAAL

CAREY.
ASBESTOS FIBRE

GETTING THERE IS HALF THE FUN.



Asbestos isn't in brake linings to save money; it's there to save lives. Maybe yours.

We produce a broad range of chrysotile asbestos grades.
For the address of your nearest Carey Distributor, contact:

CAREY CANADA INC.

C. P./P. O. Box 190
EAST BROUGHTON STATION, P. Q.
CANADA G0N 1H0

Téléphone: (418) 426-3050
Télex: 05-833585 CAREYMINE EABR
Cables: CARMINES