

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.

SUBSIDIARY OF AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

P.O. BOX 127, SOUTH PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

J. A. FARRELL
MANAGER TECHNICAL SERVICEMINE AT BLACK LAKE
QUEBEC, CANADA

July 9, 1965

Mr. W. J. Hessel - Black Lake
Mr. R. D. Williams - New York Office

ASBESTOS HYGIENE PROBLEM

Mr. M. S. Badollet retired Johns-Manville Asbestos Engineer visited the Laboratory on July 9th. He described some consulting work he is doing with Fairleigh Dickinson University on the effects of asbestos on health.

He personally obtained samples of soft and harsh Arizona chrysotile fiber which were obtained at the same location 20 feet apart. The ends of the fiber were clipped and care was taken to insure no contamination occurred. The fiber was fiberized and a sample which was all -100 mesh was obtained. Samples of soft and harsh material were injected into the throat and lungs of hamsters. Malignant tumors developed in all hamsters injected with the harsh asbestos while no tumors developed in hamsters injected with soft asbestos. The experiments were repeated, and different hamsters checked to give the same result. Fluids of the tumors injected into healthy hamsters resulted in tumorous growths.

Mr. Badollet also reports that a chemical compound called Oxyoxin has been found fully effective to cure the malignant tumors developed by the asbestos.

He is following up the water of hydration indicating of what is harsh and what is soft fiber. The soft fiber had a TGA weight loss of 13.6 and the harsh fiber had a TGA weight loss of 12.2. Johns-Manville did the TGA work. Normal fiber runs in the 12 range whereas the harsh fiber runs in the 13.6 range. It is known that the harsher amosite and crocidolite are a greater hazard than chrysotile.

Mr. Badollet has heat-treated some of the soft 13.6 water hydration loss fiber to a point he hopes will be about 12.0. He wants ASARCO to run several TGA's for him which we have agreed to do. He then, of course, will determine the affect of the heat-treated fiber on hamsters.

W. Williams

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All of the above information was given in a paper presented in October 1964 at the Conference on Biological Effects of Asbestos sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences. Prints of these papers will be available soon.

E. A. Farrell

Encl:

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