The emptied bags also present an emission source. Care must be taken to dispose of them. Since there are few manufacturing processes which will accept paper bags as part of the process, asbestos paper being an exception, they are usually bundled into large polyethylene bags and taken to dumps for disposal. Plastic shipping bags can be similarly utilized in some manufacturing processes as the floor tile industry, for example.

A possible source of emission from manufacturing processes is the transport of fibers outside by the workers themselves. The control of this source of emission to date has not been very satisfactory. At best, booths are provided where workers may clean fibers from their clothing. The booths are equipped with extraction fans in the ceiling and a flexible pressure hose. Suction hoses would be preferable. Separate lockers for work and street clothing is suggested. See Ex. 9, Cralley, "Identification and Control of Asbestos Exposures", American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal, February, 1971, p. 82. Ex. 18, "Recommendations for Handling Asbestos", Engineering Equipment User Assn., No. 33, Rev. 1971. Ex. 13, "Recommended Health Safety Practices", National Insulation Manufacturers Association, Inc.

Demolition and waste disposal are likely to be emission sources if appreciable amounts of asbestos are used in construction, unless operational procedures are strictly controlled. Isolation, enclosure, and wetting down are useful. Caution must be observed not to demolish during high winds and to keep sludge from drying out and becoming airborne later through natural forces and from being introduced into sources of drinking water.

The subject of disposal of asbestos waste must be examined. Recycling is possible if a plant has a filter-ventilation system. But the effectiveness of recycling varies with the kind of processing. If a product such as water pipes is made in which asbestos is mixed with cement, a chemical reaction occurs making re-use of much waste impractical or impossible. If asbestos paper is produced, much airborne fiber can be collected and re-used. However, virtually all manufacturing of asbestos products can involve some recycling.

The dust collected in the filters, the "short fibers", can be reused in the manufacturing of transite pipe. This pipe contains mostly long fibers used for their strength and thus, only a limited amount of the "shorts" can be mixed in. Recycling is especially feasible for large companies which manufacture transite pipe as well as other asbestos products. In this case, recycling is profitable as it involves only cleaning the filters and transporting the "shorts" in the area of the plant or to the division of the company which manufactures transite. Recycling does not appear to be relied upon as much in plants which do not produce transite. In such case, the company