ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
January 6, 1971

In the Matter of:	)	
	)	#R71-16
ASBESTOS REGULATIONS	)	

OPINION OF THE BOARD ON ADOPTION OF REGULATIONS (BY MR. LAWTON):

Proposed regulations relating to asbestos and spray insulation were published in Newsletter #24 dated June 14, 1971. Hearings on these regulations were held in Granite City on October 6, in Chicago on October 15, and in Waukegan on October 19, 1971. Notice of the proposed final draft, together with the form of regulation proposed for adoption, were published on December 5, 1971 in Newsletter #37. Written comments were invited and a small number have been received. We adopt the regulations today in the form as published in Newsletter #37, modified by some minor clarifying language. Our principal concern in these regulations is to prevent or limit the emissions into the atmosphere resulting from the use of asbestos and asbestos-bearing products and the resulting disastrous pathological consequences resulting from ingestion and inhalation of this mineral. This Opinion will consider the source and types of asbestos, the uses of asbestos and asbestos bearing products, the cause of asbestos emissions and their demonstrated impact upon the health of the community, the measurement and monitoring of asbestos fibers and the means available for emission abatement and control. The modifications made in the substative provisions of the regulations, between their original proposal and ultimate adoption, will likewise be discussed.

The term "asbestos" is a name given to a variety of natural occurring mined silicates of a virtually indestructible character. The major asbestos minerals are chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite and anthophyllite. Of lesser importance are tremolite and actinolite. These minerals differ in their metallic elemental content, range of fiber diameter, flexibility and harshness, tensile strength, surface properties and other attributes that determine their industrial uses and which, in turn, affect their respirability, retention and biologic reactivity. Over 90% of what is mined and commercially used as asbestos is chrysotile, sometimes referred to as "serpentine" asbestos. The remaining minerals are collectively referred to as amphiboles. The United States uses about one-fourth of the world production of this substance, most of which is imported from Canada and Africa. (Ex. 3, Air Pollution Aspects of Asbestos, U. S. Department of HEW, September, 1969, Litton Report. Ex. 19, Airborne Asbestos, National Academy of Sciences, 1971.) Asbestos deposits of commercial value in the United States are located principally in Vermont, California, Arizona and North Carolina. No

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT AH
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