

FILE NAME: Johns-Manville (JMA)

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DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Meeting Minutes - Quebec Asbestos Mining Association

7/20/98:

Quebec Asbestos Mining Association

12/30/75:

Lake considering labeling fiber "chrysotile" instead of "asbestos." Japanese government wants labels in Japanese, but permission obtained for adhesive labels.

3/10/76:

"Importers provide stickers which are put on bags when containers are unloaded." (p.2).

8/23/76:

Lake Asbestos N.Y. (ASARCO) lawyers recommended "Danger" warning labels, "Cancer Hazard" language included. "All present agreed that the wording was too strong and could well cause unnecessary hysteria." (p.2).

"Source: Jeffrey Mine"

QUEBEC ASBESTOS MINING ASSOCIATION

580 GRANDE-ALLÉE EST — SUITE 320

March 21, 1968. QUEBEC 4, QUE.
Telephone 525-6731

Mr. W.W. Oughtred
Mr. K.V. Lindell
Mr. R.S. Coleman
Mr. J.A. Main

Mr. R.J. Ferrill
Mr. R.J. Nessel
Mr. P.A. Meyer
Mr. F.P. Smith

Mr. I. Sabourin - General Counsel

Re: AGENDA - SPECIAL MEETING

MARCH 25, 1968

If you recall, the Chairman of the ASTM D-30 Sub-Committee III reported at the January 15 meeting of our Association that he had to disagree with the other participants at the last (7th) Copart Meeting concerning the compulsory printing of the word "chrysotile" on fibre bags. Consequent to a review of the matter, the Chairman of said sub-committee intends to propose for your approval at the Grand Sahara Meeting:

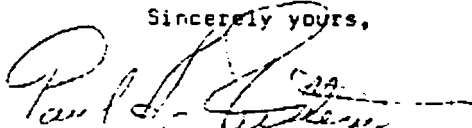
"That on every bag of fibre be printed the word CHRYBOTILE".

In addition, the Chairman of the Occupational and Environmental Health Committee would like to bring up at the same meeting the suggestion that on every bag of fibre be printed the following warning:

"THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS ASBESTOS. INHALATION OF ASBESTOS DUST OVER LONG PERIODS MAY BE HARMFUL. EMPLOYEES EXPOSED TO DUST DURING USE IN APPLICATION SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH ADEQUATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE DEVICES."

These two points are separate and particulars are forwarded for your advance consideration.

Sincerely yours,



Paul A. Filteau,
General Manager.

PAF/dc

 MINUTES OF THE 113th MEETING OF THE
QUEBEC ASBESTOS MINING ASSOCIATION
HELD ON MONDAY, MAY THE 18th, 1970,
AT THE MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL, MONTREAL.

Present:

Messrs. R.J. Merrill	I.C. Campbell	J.R.M. Hutcheson
R.S. Coleman	R. Dodds-Hebron	D. Poirier
K.V. Lindell	J.O. Eby	Geo. Robinson
M.J. Messel	W.H. Foster	Ivan Sabourin
W.W. Oughtred	R.P. Gagnon	Paul-A. Filteau
F.P. Smith		

Dr. R.J. Merrill chaired the meeting. Minutes of the Special Meeting of March 20th and 21st, 1970 were approved with correction in third paragraph of page 1 of minutes of March 21st which should read "sponsored by the Asbestos Information Committee".

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

The technical committee met on the 6th of May to review the work of the sub-committees.

At this meeting, explained the Chairman, the Editorial Sub-Committee reported that the drawings of the F.S.U. procedure were completed both in a short period of time and excellent clarity of form.

All the A.S.T.M. procedures were then reviewed with recommended changes and revisions suggested where necessary. This work of re-editing will continue at the next meeting.

The General Manager reported to the meeting by letter that copies of the translated description of the test procedures in the Manual were available from his office.

A special F.S.U. Sub-Committee meeting will be held on the 20th of May to try to finalize the amended F.S.U. procedure. The major point of discussion will be on the advisability of making the opening in the B.O.P. fiberizer plates optional for longer 5 group fibres.

The work of the other sub-committees is progressing satisfactorily.

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UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION AND GRADING COMMITTEE

The chairman of the Committee was pleased to report as follows:

1. 1969 Exchange Samples

All results of tests on these exchange samples were issued in late march.

2. Fibre Length & Diameter Project

The data on fibre length, as measured by the Zeiss Particle Size Analyzer, for each member company's 4, 5 & 6 group 1969 exchange fibres was issued on May 7th to each company.

Similar type data on fibre diameter for the same fibre samples will be issued to each company within a week or so.

From this data a comparison will be made between this length - diameter data to some of the present standard tests to see if there is a correlation. This will decide the future of this program.

3. Metric

a) The U.C.&G. Committee has asked members to consider 50 kg bags for an opinion and discussion at the next U.C. & G. Meeting. Following a brief review of the pros and cons of such a change, it was suggested to print on the bags the weight of a 100 lb bag both in lbs and in kilos (45.2) as a possible solution to the transition.

b) Metric sieves for C.S. test are also being investigated. Rctap, etc. will follow.

4. The U.C.&G. Committee is initiating a study of the number of tests being performed on the yearly exchange samples to determine whether they are all necessary or can some be eliminated.

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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The Chairman pointed out that according to the recent statements from Mr. L.P. Pelletier, Treasurer of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission, the mutual rate for 1970 had dropped from 80¢ to 40¢ and that the provisional rate was set at \$2.50. As of December 31, 1969, our group has a surplus of \$175,032.00; if our experience keeps up, it could well happen that our mutual rate could drop to zero, a situation which has not existed since 1960. The Treasurer to reply to Mr. Pelletier's letter on proposed rates for 1970.

Mining fund - According to a counter-proposal to the establishment of a Mining Fund prepared by Mr. Fernand Morin, Chairman of the Provincial Advisory Council on Labour and Manpower, it is therein suggested that a Provincial Mines Manpower Council be instituted. This body would act in an advisory capacity on policies regarding Manpower in mining operations as per Article 41 section (d) of the Manpower Vocational Training and Qualification Act. The Committee would consist of six (6) members, three (3) representing the employers and three (3) representing the Union, to which a representative of the Department of Labour and Manpower and a representative of the Department of Natural Resources would be added.

In this proposal there is no question of setting up a Mining Fund, a measure which would tax only slightly the mines with a short life and exposed the long-term operators to pay for others. It was pointed out, however, that companies must foresee the foreseeable and envisage the possible eventual establishment of a general industrial (or mining) fund.

It was moved to go along with the proposed special committee provided that the Association has a representative on the Committee.

ADOPTED.

The General Manager reported briefly on the recent meeting of the Workmen's Compensation Commission with the Employers. At said meeting the President of the W.C.C., Mr. Maurice Bellemare, former Minister

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of Labour and Manpower, exposed his views as to intended modifications in the structure and services of the Commission, such as assignment of precise duties and responsibilities to each commissioner, establishment of a public relations service, houseorgan, etc.

As a means to win over his audience, the President made a very sentimental presentation of the work of the Commission by presenting on the stage highly successful cases of rehabilitated severely injured employees.

The President of the "Conseil du Patronat" countered with several suggestions, such as the appointment of a commissioner at the sole recommendation of the employers, no major change to be made in the structure of the Commission prior to the submitting of a brief by the "Conseil du Patronat", the right to look into the financial administration of the Commission and the investment of reserve funds, etc.

Bill 72 - Following the banning for all practical purposes of judges from acting as arbitrators in labour management relations, the Advisory Council on Labour and Manpower is presently establishing a list of persons qualified to act as arbitrators of grievances. A great many of them are former union officers or university professors. It behoves the employers to make a special effort to select and recommend likely qualified candidates who could serve as arbitrators.

TRAFFIC COMMITTEE

The Chairman informed the meeting that rail, truck and ocean rates were practically finalized. Parity was obtained on rates from West coasts to Australia. There is a 6% increase in truck and rail rates becoming effective June the 2nd. An increase of 15% in truck rates is forecast over the next three (3) years; truck rates for palletized cargo, however, are expected to remain lower.

O.A.M.A. is objecting to being charged for terminal handling in Montreal, arguing that such should be invoiced to truckers. Nego-

tiations are presently being conducted with respect to a container terminal charge of \$5.00.

The Committee is presently pressing Canadian Pacific for more containers and flat cars to handle the asbestos traffic. There are not enough containers as a whole and different companies place different loads in a container. An other container service has just started from Vancouver to Japan; it is quite possible that container rates from Vancouver to Japan may be set with Montreal as point of origin.

As far as the Arctic service is concerned, nobody knows what will happen; at present, there is no space available since everything has been taken up for transportation of hides to Russia.

LEGISLATION AND TAXATION COMMITTEE

The various mining associations have submitted their briefs and the industry is now awaiting the submission by the Mining Association of Canada on the White Paper, which should be completed shortly.

The new Prime Minister of the Province has indicated that medicare would be established if not on July the 1st sometimes before the end of this year. It is understood that companies will have to refund to their employees any extra premium over and above that charged by the Government plan.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Committee held on May 12th last it was agreed that an opinion survey would be conducted in order to establish the degree of acceptance of the Producer and its utility as a communications medium. To this end, a graduate of Laval University in Social Sciences, Mr. Guy Champagne of Thetford Mines, has been hired and will interview a group of some 125 readers selected at random in the Thetford Mines and Asbestos areas. His survey could take some four (4) weeks at an expenditure of some \$500.00.

The Chairman also brought to the attention of the Directors the

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Industry's Centennial in 1976. It might be an occasion to generate favorable publicity on the industry.

Wall charts on asbestos industry are under way and should be completed in time for distribution in schools next fall.

At the recommendation of the Chairman, the Directors agree to the selection by the D.M.M.A. of Mr. Neil George as Mining Man of the Year for 1970.

It is also moved at the request of the Chairman that the salary of Miss Jocelyne Brouillette be increased from \$375.00 to \$410.00, effective April 1st, 1970.

The President tabled a letter from Mr. Guy Champagne requesting a scholarship from the Association in order to complete his master's degree in Social Sciences at Laval University. The consensus was that the Association was not habilitated to grant financial assistance for such purposes. The General Manager to reply accordingly.

INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Chairman advised that he had received a long document from Dr. G.W. Wright about the recent meeting in Cardiff and that he would be pleased to forward copies to each company. Several small brochures have also been received from the Asbestos Information Committee and, if it is the wish of the members, additional copies could be obtained for various companies.

Each Director was given by the Chairman a copy of the blue brochure recently published by the Asbestos Information Committee following the Conference held in London. This document is to be treated as confidential information. Johns-Manville plans to issue a similar document and has been entreated by the British Committee to set up some sort of "asbestos information service" in U.S.A.

Dr. Selikoff is reported as having made statements which would have brought about halting of fire-proof asbestos spraying at World Trade Centre Building in New York. Mr. R.L. Ottinger, Congressman for New York State backing up set statements.

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The Chairman and Mr. I. Sabourin will meet with Dr. Selikoff on June the 7th to review a report on what could be done to treat asbestos fibre in order to make it biologically inert and yet be usable in products. One question is: What is the minimum dose which is not harmful? It seems that different people have different responses to the same exposure.

The preliminary findings of Dr. Vigliani in his research project at the Belangero Mine are somewhat similar to the results obtained by Dr. McDonald in his survey of Quebec Asbestos Mine Workers.

Following a strict rule established by the head of Johns-Manville, a notice was issued by the company at its Jeffrey Mine in Asbestos on the possible effects of dust, noise and fumes on the health of workers; masks should be carried by individual workers or be readily available.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL COMMITTEE

The Chairman reviewed the activities of his committee as follows:

Design Sub-Committee - All meetings to date have been well attended and well constituted. Information is being freely and constructively interchanged.

Discussions to date have emphasized dryer stacks, air handling, and filtering installations.

Companies visited to date are Canadian Johns-Manville, Asbestos Corporation, Lake Asbestos, Bell Asbestos, Flintkote, National Asbestos; next meeting to be held at Carey-Canadian on July 9.

The next subject on the agenda is tailings disposal.

Information on performance of electrostatic separator, fibre glass bags at Lake Asbestos and Johns-Manville plans for dust collectors on new Dryer installation is all being made available to all companies through the committee and sub-committee.

Controlled Growth Experiments - Second series of growth experiments is under way. On tailings alone, no hopeful candidate found as yet. But with as little as 1" soil, 4 varieties of grasses were found good. These varieties of grasses will be field tested at Canadian Johns-Manville as part of their current Property Beautification Program. A complete report will be circulated in due course.

Meetings Attended:

- a) Mining Association of Canada - "Air Pollution", meeting, April 23, 1970.

Through the efforts of Lionel Piuze and the sub-committee Chairman, Jan Kaczkowski, the C.A.M.A. made a real contribution to what would otherwise have been an abortive and frustrating attempt to get something going.

- The M.A.C. after hearing of our success and cooperative approach to an industry problem set up what will really be a copy of our approach.
- They hope to set up committees by Provinces and achieve a free interchange of information. The M.A.C. will summarize Provinces' programs and present a synthesis to a Mines Ministers Conference as a solid meaningful program. It should be realized that they are a long way behind us!

- b) Seminar on Industrial Environments - McGill Institute for Mineral Industry Research.

It was well that the Association had several delegates there, since C.M.A. practically ignored the Seminar. The Seminar had been sparked by Dr. Bellemare and others in Government. All mine inspectors, several representatives of Department of Health and Workmen's Compensation Commission were present.

The General Manager and the Chairman of the Committee kept it on constructive grounds. Dr. McDonald did an excellent job reporting findings of his work to date. Dr. Pelner emphasized silicosis and he too made a successful presentation, as measured by the small number of questions asked.

The Chairman commented that he was impressed with facilities of the Institute. The whole unit is devoted to the environment; it is well equipped and growing. It also appears to be well staffed and well supervised; it is indeed a good facility for practical environmental research projects, should need arise.

TREASURER

The audited statements of the Association for the year 1969 were tabled by the Treasurer. At his suggestion it was also agreed to drop the insurance on the bank account made available to the Director of the Sherbrooke Laboratory.

What about the handling of the mail, should a postal strike take place? One solution is to rent a post office box in some U.S. border town.

NEW BUSINESS

Approval of Legal Consultants for O.A.M.A. - In accordance with the consultation by the President with the Directors of the Association, it was moved that the firm of Byers, McDougall, Casgrain and Stewart be appointed legal consultants to the Association.

CARRIED.

It is planned to ask Mr. Casgrain to attend the next meeting of the Association.

Commendation to Mr. Kosugi - The text of said commendation was submitted to the Directors for their approval. It was also indicated that the presentation would be made by the Canadian Ambassador in Japan in the presence of the Trade representatives of the member-companies of the Association.

AGREED.

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DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Association will be held on July the 27th, 1970, at the Château Frontenac, in Quebec City. It is proposed to invite the new Minister of Natural Resources for luncheon following the meeting.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting was formally adjourned.

Paul-A. Filteau,
General Manager
&
Secretary.

Messrs. McDougall, Casgrain and Dessaulles were guests of the Association for the luncheon which followed.

**INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
MONTREAL, CANADA**

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF

Premysl V. Pelnar, M.D.

IOEH No 13, E. Vigliani: "Epidemiological study on the biological effects of asbestos dust at the Balangero Mine. Continuation as a prospective study." This project was approved by QAMA but it has not yet started and was not yet financed by QAMA. The reasons for it are explained in travel report of Dr. Pelnar on his trip to Europe in June 1973 and it was fully discussed at the meeting. It was decided to cancel this project and its support because the circumstances apparently don't allow it to be carried out. A letter in this sense will be sent by the secretary to the Clinica del Lavoro in Milan. On the other hand Dr. Vigliani will be informed that the Committee is agreeable to consider another proposal of his if Dr. Vigliani can find circumstances favorable for his further studies in problems we are interested in. In the meantime Dr. Lindell will investigate what causes negative approach of Eternit Company to Balangero studies.

4) Dr. Pelnar presented a report on his trip to Germany, to Italy and to France in order to attend the First European Congress of International Academy of Chest Physicians and Surgeons in Nice in June 1973. Since the full report is being circulated it is not presented here.

5) Dr. Wright reported on his recent trip to United Kingdom along with Dr. Lindell. Dr. Wright and Dr. Lindell visited the Institute of Occupational Medicine in Edinburgh where Asbestosis Research Foundation supports activities on asbestos. They further visited the Pneumoconiosis Research Unit in Cardiff. Also Dr. Pooley at the University of Cardiff was seen. From the discussions in Great Britain desirability of the following has appeared:

6) Organization of a conference of a working group on experimental work with asbestos. Attendance would be strictly limited to persons who can and do make well defined material for experimentation and to persons who actually put asbestos material into experimental animals. The agenda should be:

1) To examine feasibility a) of clearly defining the properties of the material in terms of fibre length, diameter,

variety, etc., b) of making such material with uniform properties, c) of making such uniform material in amounts sufficient for its wide distribution as new standard samples of asbestos for experimental use, d) of generating respirable dust cloud of such uniform material for inhalation experiments.

2) To examine and to clearly define the nature of fibres which are actually breathed by people exposed to asbestos in the industry.

3) Current review of biological effects and transport in the body of experimental animals. Perhaps problems of identification of fibre within the animal body should also be included.

One of the important tasks of the conference should be to establish what relation there is between the intraperitoneal and intrapleural injections into animals and the actual human exposure.

It was decided that such conference is desirable, that it should be organized very soon, if possible before the end of 1973, and that it should be organized by IOEH. The location of the conference was not yet decided upon. Possibility of various locations will be explored by the members of the Scientific Committee. The majority was inclined to be in favor of the location in the framework of an important university. But also a remote place such as Sterling Forest was considered.

7) Application of Dr. G. Gibbs for a grant for the project: "A factor to convert total airborne dust concentrations using the midget impinger technique to fibre counts as recorded by membrane filter method." Application was thoroughly discussed and approved. It will be presented by Dr. Karl Lindell to the Executive Committee for their decision on funding but Dr. Wright will check whether the study done by Johns-Manville Corporation did not cover the same field as proposed.

8) Proposal of Dr. L.J. Cralley of a project: "Continuation of research on the electromotive properties of designated metals to inhibit tumor formation by other metals and their compounds" was discussed. Support of this project was not approved. A letter in this sense will be written to Dr. Cralley by the secretary.

9) Desirability of a study of mortality of general public in areas around sources of asbestos was brought up by Dr. Wright. The possible locations considered for such a study would be the surroundings of Balangero mines in Italy, the area of Asbestos and Thetford Mines in Province of Québec or the neighbourhood of the asbestos mine in Vermont. It was also mentioned that good conditions for such a study would exist in Scandinavia and particularly in Japan because of the general health pass used in Japan. Dr. Higgins pointed out that mobility of population is a major obstacle to similar studies. For a positive answer a population of 10,000 people observed over a 5-year period would be necessary at the least. Dr. Kuschner thought that a better answer can probably be reached by studying groups with low occupational exposure. The question should be discussed in a smaller panel to be convened for this purpose.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:00 p.m. on July 14, 1973.

Premysl V. Pelnar, M.D.
Scientific Secretary

Source: Jeffrey mine

MINUTES OF THE 143rd MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS MINING ASSOCIATION

HELD ON OCTOBER 30th, 1975

AT THE OFFICE OF THE BELL ASBESTOS MINES, THETFORD MINES

There were present:

Messrs. Marcel Dorais	President
J.R.M. Hutcheson	Vice President
M. Prus	Director
L.C. Piuze	Alternate for Mr. M.J. Messel
J.G.M. Mooney	Alternate for Mr. W.W. Oughtred
Ph. Casgrain	General Counsel
Paul-A. Filteau	General Manager and Secretary

There were also present:

Messrs. W.H. Foster	Chairman of the Uniform Classification and Grading Committee
G.F.A. Brink	Chairman of the Technical Committee
R.B. Gresham	Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee
Y. Bolduc	Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Limited
W.H. Bonneville	Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd.
W.J.W. Smith	Bell Asbestos Mines Limited

The President of the Association, M. Dorais, acted as chairman and Paul-A. Filteau as secretary of the meeting.

The chairman declared that the meeting had been called at the request of General Counsel with respect to the two items appearing on the agenda of the meeting. The chairman then invited Counsel to expose briefly recent developments as regards these two items.

BEAUDRY COMMITTEE INQUIRY

The first hearings of the Committee took place on October 20th and lasted all day; the meeting was then adjourned to December the 10th next, and the date for filing briefs was also extended to November the 21st, next.

Counsel reported that as QAMA representative he had generally been well received by the Committee and other participants.

The CSD was present (Mr. J.-P. Héту) and submitted a first brief, but the CSN and FTQ were absent, explaining that they were unable to attend, because of the impending strike settlement in Thetford Mines.

The attitude of the committee members gives the impression that they wish to approach the problem of threshold limits basically from the two fpcc level and moving up to the 5 fpcc standard, as proposed.

In this regard, Counsel reviewed the main points of his letter to the Beaudry Committee of October the 16th in which he expressed some preliminary views of the Association and made certain distinctions with respect to mines and mills versus manufacturing plants, and the situation in other countries. He also indicated that the Association intended to present a written brief and testimonies of recognized experts (members have already received copy of said letter).

The next task is to prepare a general submission on the position of QAMA:

- a) medically speaking, the 5 fpcc standard is safe and, consequently, there is no need to go to a lower T.L.V. The statement to be backed by published results of pertinent research by medical scientists.

b) technologically, it is intended to demonstrate that it is not possible to achieve in general less than 5 fpcc in mines and mills. Again this will have to be supplemented with adequate proof by technical experts.

The Committee plans to visit the mines and mills - first on the list is Carey-Canadian Mines - and then receive reports from individual companies. The Committee also intends to go to Germany on the occasion of a medical conference in late November and visit the Nordenham plant.

During this phase of the Beaudry Inquiry, it must be stressed by all that the 5 fpcc limit is generally the rule for mines and mills, and that technologically you cannot do any better. Obviously, questions can be expected as to the dust control performance at other plants of parent companies. In other words, less than 5 fpcc in a plant as a whole, the answer is "no"; but in certain areas, "yes".

Certain definitions will have to be clearly stated such as time-weighted average (T.W.A.), dose-related incapacity, fixed and walking stations, levels beyond which respirators must be worn (maintenance work), etc.

It is also important that each company can state what it can do concerning dust control and elimination. In this respect C.J-M is preparing a task group to conduct a professional job when the Beaudry Committee comes to Asbestos for a plant visit. This will be supplemented by the presentation of a full report on the J-M mining and milling operations. Other Association members are invited for a demonstration, if they so wish.

On the occasion of such presentations, company people could be requested by members of the committee or other interested parties to answer questions respecting plant operating conditions or work methods and practices.

To this effect a formal resolution (see minutes of meeting of October 3rd, 1974) was adopted by the directors for submission to the Workmen's Compensation Board at an appropriate date by Counsel. The directive was discussed at depth at a meeting with representatives of the Workmen's Compensation Commission on October 24th, 1975, but since the Treasurer was unavoidably detained in Montreal, it was agreed that another meeting be held on this question at a later date.

Bill 52 - An Act respecting Indemnities for Victims of Asbestosis and Silicosis - The W.C.C. has advised that as of October 27th, 1975, Bill 52 will be made effective retroactive to June the 27th, 1975.

All asbestosis claims accepted by the Pneumoconiosis Committee after June 27th will be paid a fixed indemnity (lump sum) as established by the bill, taking into consideration age and disability of the claimant; monthly pensions already paid to claimants will be deducted from fixed indemnities awarded.

Dr. F. Grégoire will henceforth formulate strictly a medical diagnosis and no longer recommend nor report on estimated incapacity; this latter function will be assigned to Dr. P. Duval.

The Board is pressing to establish two types of certificates and would like the mining companies to agree to such a proposal. Certificate "A", to a person fit to work anywhere; Certificate "B", to a person with a certain incapacity, but still fit to work in a mine or mill where dust in the air does not exceed a TWA of 5 fppc. The "B" Certificate would be issued to an employee having an incapacity of less than 35%. In case of the withdrawal of the miner's certificate, the W.C.C. will endeavor to find work other than in the mining industry, as stipulated in Bill 52.

Fear was expressed by certain members that incapacitated employees given a "B" Certificate and a fixed indemnity only will be dissatisfied since their compensation under Bill 52 would be less than the pension they would have received over the years under the old system.

Following the above explanations, it was moved and seconded that the proposal of the W.C.C. regarding Certificates "A" and "B" be implemented. Approved by the Directors, with the understanding that the cases may still be appealed to a Council of Arbitration created under the Labour Code, as per Bill 52.

In the case of the "B" certificate, the Department of Natural Resources felt that the dust concentration should be restricted to 60% of the allowable TWA (5 fpcc); otherwise there would be no reason for the "B" Certificate. It was pointed out that the 5 fpcc limit would become mandatory only on the 1st of January 1978; as of that date the "B" Certificate would likely become unnecessary.

OTHER BUSINESS

Bill C-73 - Anti-inflation Act: - It was agreed that, as soon as regulations are adopted, the Association should immediately look into their content and come up with recommendations as to their meaning and application.

Counsel suggested that companies check with their legal advisors as to the latter's interpretation of the Act, especially as regards a surtax on excess profits on export business.

Counsel to prepare in due course an abstract of Bill C-73 as enacted, and submit to the Directors for their information.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting then adjourned.

CERTIFIED CORRECT

Secretary

Chairman

"Source: Jeffrey Mine"

DEC 30 1975

Meeting Q.A.M.A. Traffic Committee and Materials Handling Committee, Le Provençe
Motel, November 7th, 1975

Present Were:

- L. Delaney, Canadian Johns-Manville
- Glen Thomas, Carey Canadian
- Ray Hutchinson, Canadian Johns-Manville
- G. St. Pierre, Canadian Johns-Manville
- R. McDougall, Canadian Johns-Manville
- J.M. Leblond, Bell Asbestos
- J. Giansante, Asbestos Corporation
- J. Turcot, Bell Asbestos
- D. Maxwell, Asbestos Corporation
- C.R. Therrien, Carey Canadian
- R.P. Gagnon, Lake Asbestos
- Len C. Webster, Lake Asbestos
- Jean Theriault, Lake Asbestos
- G. Patel, Lake Asbestos-National
- A.H.G. Gibb, Asbestos Corporation

There was a considerable discussion on bag labelling. Opinions were expressed that it was not yet necessary to have bilingual labels on bags. However it appears that bill 22 will enforce this before very long. In any case Lake Asbestos are going ahead and it appears that the Asbestos Corporation will do so.

G. Thomas of Carey stated that he had correspondence in which he had been advised that bilingual labels would not be necessary. This did not correspond with what one A.C. representative had read of statements by various Quebec officials and those of La Regie de la Langue Francaise. Mr. Thomas promised to send Xerox copies of the correspondence in question but on receipt it turned out to be with an agency of the Dominion Government and it is still felt that if the intent of Bill 22 is carried out we will soon need bilingual labelling.

Mention was made of the fact that under Federal regulations the weight in kilograms must show which will certainly bring pressure for a change to 40 or 45 or 50 kilograms. The fact that the asbestos is a product of Canada and the name and address of the producing company must also show. It was suggested eventually by the Chairman that the individual members advise him of what they intend to recommend to their companies or what their companies plan to do and we should eventually make a joint recommendation to the Q.A.M.A. Board of Directors.

Concerning the health warning label, we were advised that the A.S. & R. Legal Department have studied the present one and in their opinion it is not adequate for use in the United States. The label should apparently be a danger not a caution one. Some information and copies of certificates are to be obtained from the relevant government agency in Washington and we will probably be advised.

It was also pointed out that the Japanese Government will demand that whatever label we use appear on bags in Japanese. I advised that our Japanese representatives had stated that permission had been obtained from the Japanese Government to have adhesive labels applied when containers are being unstuffed in Japan although it is not yet known if this is only a temporary or a permanent permit.

It was suggested that each company should have its own legal advice and the matter be further discussed at the next meeting.

For shipment to the U.K. it will apparently become necessary, if not already in effect, that catalogues, quotations, and acknowledgement of orders but not invoices or shipping documents have a health warning label or sticker.

Lake advised that they had looked into the possibility of showing the word Chrysotile rather than asbestos on their bags but apparently this will not be allowed. Perhaps we should, however, show Chrysotile Asbestos, in view of the actions by some authorities re Crocidolite and even Amosite.

There was some discussion of bagging equipment and any advances. Lake and the Asbestos Corporation Nordenham will have or will have automatic sewing machines for coated woven plastic bags. Apparently these created some initial problems but seem to be working satisfactorily now. There was interest expressed by other members in seeing one of the machine in operation.

The subject of bulk handling came up and the members of the committee were reminded of the experiments performed by Lake which were found by that company to be encouraging. There is some skepticism on the part of some other companies except possibly for the shorter group 7 grades. The test cars were said to be on its way back to the mines and further trials are to be run. This is the one supplied by A.C.F. which employs small nozzles at various locations in the car. These produce intermittent sharp blasts of compressed air and either turn of their own accord from the reaction to the air blast or can be turned in different directions. The makers apparently claim that this car can handle up to group four fibres, but this statement drew considerable skepticism.

J.M. are still shipping 7T-15 in bulk but use a different type of car which is unloaded by a difference in air pressure. So called whips are used to try to prevent the fibre from arching and refusing to flow. The pressure differential used is about 15 pounds and the J.M. representatives don't feel that this type of car is likely to be successful with anything longer than the present grade. There was general agreement that there are very few American customers willing to consider, at least for the present, the high cost of installation for handling and storing fibre in bulk.

Carey had made a study of existing rates against those quoted by C.P. for bulk shipments and the latter were in some cases as much as 100% higher than the present rates, which would be no encouragement whatever to bulk handling and did not seem logical. It was agreed that we should first find out if the A.C.F. car actually works with longer fibre before talking to customers and to the railways and car supplier.

Lake are still interested in getting from all of the mines a catalogue of the different pallet sizes used and then trying a joint effort to decrease the number and standardize the sizes. A.C.B. have already furnished information on this but perhaps it should be looked into further as we may have been able to cut some of the pallets off of this. Carey have been able to cut theirs down to only five different pallets. It was felt that Asbestos Corporation could perhaps get down to less than 20 eventually but that it would be difficult until more work could be done on standardizing bag sizes.

There seemed to be some difference of opinion on the value of a study on standardization but the majority appear to feel that it would be worth while. J.M. announced that in future they will not supply fibre in valve bags if it can be pressure packed. Other mines have already done so.

The next subject was the use of stretch wrap plastic in place of shrink wrap. Lake Asbestos believe the former to be superior and are installing necessary equipment at both plants. Asbestos Corporation has ordered one which means that they will now have one stretch wrap, one shrink wrap and one steel strap machines. The general opinion appeared to be however that stretch wrap seems to be the most promising for the future on a cost and efficiency basis.

There was some discussion of the dust question and it was pointed out that probably very very few people realize that standards being requested or adopted would mean that if one would have taken a large sheet of white paper and merely touch it once with a point of a very sharp lead pencil, then the tiny mark would be equivalent to, or more than equivalent to, the amount of dust to be allowed in air in the future.

Star Bulk are talking of loading asbestos in one of their ships in what is called a Marino sling and for this purpose all mines were asked to report to the Chairman the nominal size of group six bags. One of the participants in the meeting asked if there were any new developments in sealing a bag besides sewing and also if Lake had any dust problem with their automatic sewing equipment. They use the latter only on pressure packed and have no dust problem. Carey are experimenting with hot melt sealing of woven poly.

Another question was whether different companies used stretch or shrink wrap pallets in the doorways only or throughout cars. There seemed to be no standard pattern, some using one and some the other method. There was a question as to whether an extra charge was made for shipment in such a method and of the only two answering, Bell stated that they were not but Asbestos Corporation said yes.

There was a fairly general consensus of opinion that meetings of this type should be held about four times a year and it was suggested that the Chairman advise all members one month before the next meeting of a suggested date and the same time request all those expecting to attend to put forward their ideas for subjects that should be on the agenda.

MAR 17 1976

Source: Jeffrey M. ...
Meeting Q.A.M.A. Traffic Committee and Materials Handling Committee,
Hotel Manoir, Princeville, March 10, 1976

Present - J. M. Leblond, Bell Asbestos
J. Giansante, Asbestos Corporation
G. Patel, Lake Asbestos - National
J. P. Power, Canadian Johns-Manville
R. G. Hutchinson, Canadian Johns-Manville
R. H. McBougall, Canadian Johns-Manville
G. W. Thomas, Carey Canadian
C. R. Therrien, Carey Canadian
J. C. Lauzion, Lake Asbestos
L. C. Webster, Lake Asbestos

FILE
C.M.A.
Materials
Handling
Committee
J.P. Power

General -

R. G. Hutchinson was acting Chairman in the absence of
R. P. Gagnon.

J. Giansante volunteered to be Secretary of the Materials
Handling Sub-Committee starting with the next meeting.

Items on the agenda were discussed as follows -

1. Bilingual Printing on Bags -

J-M maintains that this is not required for commercial suppliers
under Bill 22, but are making plans to do so.

Lake Asbestos sample bag has eight languages showing on each bag
face. Legal people are examining the situation.

2. Federal Regulations -

All producers except J.M. and Lake Asbestos have weight in pounds
marked on bags. With the approaching change to the metric system
it is not clear whether some producers will omit the weight marking
or convert the 100 lb. to the equivalent in kilograms. All agreed
that conversion to a 50 kilo bag would be extremely expensive and
that 45 kilos would be feasible. Perhaps a 45 kilo marking should
be adopted as soon as possible, in order to forestall any special
request to change to metric specifying 50 kg.

Lake Asbestos (J.C. Lauzion) will distribute copies of the Federal
Regulation to all Committee members.

After study of the regulation, each Company should advise the
Committee what direction it wants to take.

3. Health Warning -

Information on this subject, requested from Washington, has not as yet been received. Legal advice is required in view of possible future claims from customers involving the use of fibre in their plants or by their customers.

The question was raised as to whether this Committee should be concerned with printing, labelling, health warning etc. or should the Q.A.M.A. Environmental Committee be handling the problem.

It was recommended that we contact the International Standard Organization about putting this subject on their agenda so that they can advise what should be done.

4. Japanese Labels -

Importers provide stickers which are put on bags when containers are unloaded. We do not know if this is to be a permanent arrangement.

R. Gagnon to be contacted in Japan to inspect this operation if possible.

5. U.K. Health Warning -

No change in U.K. request to have health warning on catalogues, quotations and acknowledgement of orders.

Legally "Asbestos" must show on bags but no conclusion was reached as to the need to indicate Amosite, Chrysotile, etc. This question should also be passed along to the Environmental Committee.

6. Automatic Sewing -

Lake Asbestos is to provide information on the Automatic Sewing Machine and the bags used.

Carey Canadian no longer uses P.W.C. bags in its Hot Melt Pacomatic Machine but does process poly film bags.

7. Bulk Handling -

Lake Asbestos states that the A.F.C. bulk car was unable to handle the fibres used in their last test. Besides not being able to successfully unload the car there appeared to be a segregation problem. Freight rates for this type of shipment would require shipping four to five cars per month to make it economically feasible. Bulk truck shipments appeared to be more successful but shipment would be limited to a 500 mile radius because of freight rates.

7. (Cont'd).

The J-M bulk car operates well for one fibre grade sent to one large customer who is willing to provide for the proper receiving equipment. This type of business is not expanding.

Discussion turned to other possible types of fibre shipments such as compressed blocks and pellets for bulk handling. Problems seen with customer handling and in production costs.

Members are to contact their Sales people to determine if there is any interest known for pellets in bulk shipments.

8. J-M Bulk Handling -

No further discussion.

9. Pallets -

Until now, the benefits of standardization lay in reduced inventories and better approach to customers. Now, we also have the problem of the Returnable Pallet with difficulties in returning the proper pallets to the proper shipping point. Despite instructions to customers the situation will get worse as the use of these pallets expands.

Discussion followed on possible standardization of the returnable pallet, ways in which the customer could be charged for use of the pallets, and situations where pallets are considered contaminated and consequently destroyed.

Each producer is to submit a list and description of all pallets used as a first step in solving the problem.

10. Valve Bags -

No further discussion.

11. Stretch-Wrap -

Lake Asbestos agrees to work up costs on Stretch Wrap in the next month and supply the Chairman with the figures for distribution to members. J-M to supply costs for Shrink Wrap.

12. Dust-Packaging -

No further discussion

13. Marino Sling -

Lake Asbestos shipments are still in the experimental stage at Trois Rivieres.

14. Car Loading and Bracing -

Much discussion about doorway protection, dunnage, etc. for conventional railway shipments which are successful to some degree. Use of "No Hump" or "Unload this Side" signs is useless.

As a solution to condition of arrival of shipments, J-M recommends the compartmentized car and is proceeding to acquire hundreds of them from the C.N.R.. Lake Asbestos does not agree that this would be a solution to their problems and are advocating the use of the container for both domestic and export shipments. They are now awaiting the results of an 80 ton (4 containers on a flat car) shipment to Cincinnati, Ohio. They will make known these results to the Committee along with handling costs, unitizing for loading, etc.

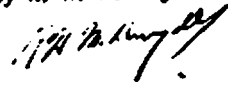
Carey Canadian agreed to supply a report on results, costs, etc., of Piggy Back shipments.

15. Meetings and Agenda -

Correspondence between R. Gagnon and R. Hutchinson concerning the aims and objectives of the Materials Handling Committee were read to the meeting. All were requested to consider these and make further recommendations.

Advance notice of meetings is to be supplied. The next meeting is now scheduled for June 10th at the Hotel Manoir, Princeville.

Minutes by R. H. McDougall



SEP 10 1976

154-778
"Source: Jeffrey Mine"

Minutes of a meeting of the Q.A.M.A. Materials Handling Committee at the Asbestos Corporation Foremen's Club in Thetford Mines August 23, 1976.

Present:

Mr. L. Delaney			
Mr. R. Hutchinson			
Mr. J. Power	.....	.....	Canadian Johns Manville
Mr. L. Webster			
Mr. R. Gagnon			
Mr. L. Michel			
Mr. J. N. Roy	.....	.....	Lake Asbestos
Mr. G. Patel	.....	.....	National
Mr. G. Thomas	.....	.....	Carey Canadian
Mr. S. Trenfield			
Mr. A. W. G. Gibb	.....	.....	Asbestos Corporation

It was proposed by Mr. G. Thomas and seconded by Mr. R. Hutchinson that minutes of a meeting of the same committee held June 15, 1976 be accepted.

The first subject was one which has been the cause of much discussion in recent meetings and in various companies i.e., whether, on conversion to the metric system, bags should be 45 or 50 kilos. It was immediately announced by our Chairman that a Q.A.M.A. Committee chaired by Mr. W. H. Foster would make the final decision. However it was felt that all present should exchange ideas and report opinions to respective management. The general consensus seemed to be that, in spite of possible short term costs and, in some cases, changes in loading patterns to ensure that containers would still be tightly packed, the 50 kilo bags were much to be preferred in the long run. It appeared that management of Johns Manville, Lake and National either had recommendations before them to go to this size or were considering the matter and might use the same size bags for bulky fibre, 40 kilos per bag packed at lighter pressure.

The question of the caution or danger label on asbestos bags was then raised but discussion became intermingled with bilingual bags. Copies of the six language notice to appear on Johns Manville bags were discussed and it was generally agreed that the wording was reasonable. Mr. G. Thomas again raised the question discussed about a year ago, in a Traffic Committee Meeting, of desirability of having a universally accepted warning sign or logo. This should preferably be without any wording whatever and should indicate that the product or dust from it should not be inhaled. Mr. Thomas distributed copies of an example suggested by the asbestos information committee in Britain. However it was feared by most members that although the idea was logical and should have been done some time ago, it might be too late. Legal Departments or advisors, of various companies, were making their own suggestions or recommendations as to warning or danger notices to appear, sometimes in several different languages, on bags. Lake Asbestos showed an example of a notice which was being strongly pushed by the ASARCO legal department in New York.

All present agreed that the wording was too strong and could well cause unnecessary hysteria. The notice is headed by the word "Danger" in very large letters and then in other letters, not much smaller, "Cancer Hazard". Below is a warning that dust should not be inhaled etc. It was generally agreed that the matter is now really out of the hands of the Materials Handling Committee and the Committee then could only make recommendations to management and report what other companies were planning or doing.

Although it had been understood at a previous meeting that all Q.A.M.A. members were proceeding with a switch to completely bilingual bags, it now appears that, at least in the case of JM, there may have been some misunderstanding. It was felt in this case again that many members could only report to respective management who would make decisions.

Lake & Carey reported on experience on shipments in D.F. cars, D.F.B. and 207,500 series rail cars. Lake stated that they had noticed a definite improvement in the condition of bags on arrival. Carey had had some cars in which the D.F. doors or bulkheads had broken away from their position and allowed bags to be damaged. Apparently Carey is still in favour, where possible, of trailers on flat cars. Members were reminded of the complaints, which most felt were justified, made by C.P. officials, that their attempts to provide us with rail transportation that would not damage bags, would be made very difficult if one mine continued to press for D.S.P. cars, another for containers on flat cars a third for trailers on flat cars, etc.

It was generally agreed that we should consider and probably press for assigned cars and that eventually this might also lead to the use of assigned trucks and containers for overseas shipments, etc.

The JM density blocks, in which 100 lbs. of fibre is compressed till it occupies only 1 cubic ft., were discussed. JM announced that they have on hand 4 packers which can produce this type of package. Two are being tried out to remove "bugs". They were not able to advise us to the pressure required. We learned that, contrary to an impression some members had, JM so far, have only shipped some experimental lots to a couple of plants making paper, not asbestos cement. Representatives of some other companies felt that these blocks could become a very important shipping method in the future as they should make control of dust much easier. However, JM personnel cautioned that they felt much work remained to be done and that customers might have to buy extra equipment such as hydro-pulpers to break up the blocks and get the fibre into suspension, otherwise they might have to slow down their process to do the same thing. Apparently blocks have not been tried yet, in the manufacture of asbestos cement but some committee members could see no reason why they should not eventually be quite successful in that field. There was no mention of possible use in other processes but it seems that this might be accomplished eventually.

There was considerable discussion on the question of different types of bags. It was pointed out that actually the so called pulpable bags which paper makers and some asbestos cement manufacturers prefer, have not officially been accepted for shipment by railways. One member company reported that in their opinion the pulpable bags would not meet an O.S.H.A. drop test. Most members felt that use of paper bags will gradually decrease, as there was no question that a good quality woven coated poly bags was stronger. Mr. G. Thomas stated that poly bags sewn in the normal methods were not dust tight but that this would be achieved by making an extra fold of the mouth before sewing.

There was considerable discussion on quality of woven poly-ethylene vs. poly-propylene. Some companies reported the latter "stiffer" and better for automatic sewing machines. However one manufacturer now claims to offer a different polyethylene to accomplish the same thing. Other members did not report any problems with seams splitting in the same manner as Asbestos Corporation experienced recently. There appeared to be wide variations in opinion as to which producers offered the best quality bag materials and bags.

Lake reported that they have now switched from one mil to two mil material in stretch wrapping on pallets. They and some other members of the committee agreed that one ply of two mil is in effect stronger and more satisfactory than two plys of one mil. They feel that the cost previously reported for stretch wrap was perhaps somewhat high but they are leaving their prices at \$ 6.00 per ton to cover use of more layers if in future this becomes necessary. The general opinion among those using stretch wrap seems to be that it is the most satisfactory of the three that is stretch wrap, shrink wrap or steel strapped. Mr. G. Patel also pointed out that the two mil material has a further advantage in being more satisfactory for the use in cold weather.

It appears that there is still no interest in shipment in pellets:

Pallets were discussed particularly with regard to possibilities for standardization. Lake feel that we should try to standardize as much as possible on one size of pallets for shipments in North America. This would be a good quality reusable pallet and customers would be encouraged to return them to some form of pallet pool. Empty pallets being returned would have to be steel strapped. A customer buying fibre from say three different mines, could return a car load of pallets to any one of those companies, or perhaps a central point and get credit at an agreed rate for all pallets in clean good condition. There is no thought of extending this arrangement outside of North America. A big question would be the size of pallets to be standardized on. Apparently some companies started out with 40 inch by 48 inch pallets and have cut this in some case to 39 inch by 48 inch, some 38 inch by 48 inch, and some as low as 35 inch by 47 inch. Some members felt that it might be possible for all mines to standardize on the latter size and all members of the committee were asked to report on behalf of their companies at the next meeting if they felt they could eventually ship on 38 inch by 47 inch or if not what they would recommend.

Some members reported having considerable trouble at times with various glues used to try to hold bags in a unit. Ideally a glue should prevent one bag from sliding in any direction from the bag below or above to which it is glued. On the other hand when a bag is lifted straight up the glue should then release. Apparently this has been a considerable problem, for some time, partly due to the fact that many different types of glues react differently at different temperatures and perhaps even with varying humidity. Certain members agreed to exchange samples or other information on glues that they felt were more or less satisfactory.

R. GAGNON
CHAIRMAN

A. W. G. GIBB
SECRETARY

"Source: Jeffrey Mine"

QUEBEC ASBESTOS MINING ASSOCIATION

MATERIALS HANDLING COMMITTEE

TRAFFIC COMMITTEE

August 23, 1976 (10.00 am)

A G E N D A

- 1) Bags - Caution Label
- 2) Bilingual bags
- 3) Status of assigned cars on QCR - CPR Meeting
- 4) High density blocks
- 5) Paper bags - pulpable bags
- 6) Stretch-wrap (2 mil) - Stretch-wrap cost
- 7) Status pellets
- 8) Standardize pallets
- 9) Quality of woven poly
- 10) 50 kg. vs. 100 lbs.
- 11) Return of pallets


Roland P. Gagnon

CHAIRMAN - MATERIALS HANDLING
& TRAFFIC COMMITTEES

RPG/jgl