

Asbestos is not a dirty word. But misinformed people think it is.

! The quality and proven performance of Johns-Manville mechanical packings and gasket material are unsurpassed in the industry.

Both product lines have helped to make industrial machinery and equipment run efficiently and economically for years. And one of the key ingredients that gives our packings and gaskets their unique quality is asbestos.

Asbestos. The word scares people. But we're not afraid to talk about it. Because the asbestos used in J-M packings and gaskets is "encapsulated" so that it need pose no health problems to either the worker handling it (using proper work practices) or to the end user.

But with a subject as controversial as this, it's wise to get outside advice.

So we've asked the country's most respected independent testing facilities to evaluate J-M packings

and gaskets for release of respirable asbestos. Without question, we met—and surpassed—OSHA standards. Extremely strict standards.

These test results are available to you. After you read them, you can make a choice—J-M packings and gasket material. Or one of the many new and unproven by time synthetic replacements of asbestos. It's your choice to make. But, at least it will be made based on facts—not fear.

There are a lot of good words to describe J-M packings and gaskets: Effective, cost efficient, quality, tested, proven.

But there's one word we hope you'll keep in mind above all the others: Safe.

For more information about J-M mechanical packings and gasket material, including the independent test results, contact Tom Jackson, Johns-Manville Industrial Specialties Division, P.O. Box 5108, Denver, CO 80217. Phone: (303) 878-2162.



Johns-Manville

Sealing specialists to industry.

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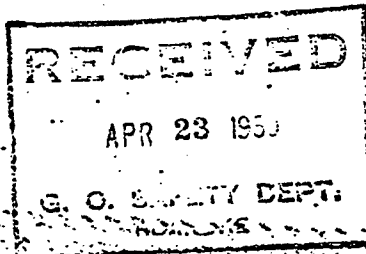
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Thought you might be interested
in this



JERRY R. THOMPSON
SPORN PLANT

Lower Limit for Occupational Exposure To Asbestos Is Being Considered by U.S.

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter
WASHINGTON—The federal government is considering a tougher standard for occupational exposure to asbestos.

"The severity of the threat posed and the very high numbers of workers exposed to the asbestos hazard dictate that we move with all deliberate speed in amending the present standard. . . ." Eula Bingham, assistant labor secretary for occupational safety and health, told a news conference.

She was reacting to a federal study group's recommendation for a maximum workplace exposure limit of 100,000 asbestos fibers per cubic meter of air, the lowest level that can be accurately measured. The current level, set in 1972, is two million fibers per cubic meter of air.

Concluding that there isn't a safe level of exposure to asbestos, the group also urged a ban on "new nonessential uses of asbestos." The group was made up of scientists from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, or NIOSH.

Mrs. Bingham refused to say whether OSHA will endorse the study group's pro-

posed exposure limit or a higher one. And with extensive public hearings expected, a revised standard probably won't be issued for six months, she added.

An estimated 1.4 million U.S. workers are exposed to asbestos and nearly 750,000 tons are used annually to produce such items as floor tiles, cement, acoustical products, brake linings and roof coatings. Between 58,000 and 75,000 deaths a year are due to asbestos-related diseases, primarily cancer, the officials said.

"It isn't entirely clear there are any essential uses of asbestos," NIOSH Director Anthony Robbins told the news conference. He noted that such companies as General Motors Corp. have developed asbestos substitutes; 30% of the car brakes GM makes this year won't contain asbestos, he said.

But even if asbestos is removed from manufacturing, Dr. Robbins said, it still remains a problem in the construction and demolition of buildings.

In 1975, OSHA proposed lowering the standard to 500,000 fibers per cubic meter of air, and in 1976, NIOSH recommended that OSHA lower the standard further, to 100,000 fibers. Neither proposal was ever acted on.

ciates violated securities laws in connection with their purchases of Hammermill stock.

In their suit, Mr. Icahn and his investment firm leveled a wide variety of charges against Hammermill and several directors, including Albert F. Duval, Hammermill's president and chief executive officer.

"Management's panic-stricken reaction to plaintiffs' efforts to seek the greatest possible return for all shareholders hasn't been limited to character assassination, invective and the harassment of baseless litigation."

Canada Says Its Policy On Natural Gas Favors Domestic Needs First

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter
OTTAWA—Canadian Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Marc Lalonde said he won't recommend any further exports of natural gas until the government is assured that Canada has adequate supplies to meet the needs of new markets in eastern Canada.

Speaking at a news conference, Mr. Lalonde said his energy strategy gives "first priority" to Canadian requirements.

He said he expects to receive a report soon from the National Energy Board on proposals for natural-gas distribution in Canadian markets east of Montreal. He said the government views the extension of the natural-gas pipeline system east of Montreal as a "top priority."

Mr. Lalonde said earlier in the House of Commons that Canada's gas-producing industry has an "export bias," mainly because profits from exports exceed "by a wide margin" those from domestic sales.

Asked if his statement meant the government is contemplating a levy on natural-gas exports, Mr. Lalonde said he didn't want to exclude any options before he starts his energy price talks with provincial governments. He said he hopes these talks will get under way early next month.

Hammermill Is Sued By Icahn and His Firm On Variety of Charges

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter
NEW YORK—The courtroom battle escalated between Hammermill Paper Co. and

GAF Corp. Earnings
Rose to \$12 Million
In the First Quarter.

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter
NEW YORK—GAF Corp., which
in 1973, reported that

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