

when they suggest that an employer who is attempting to meet the spirit of the law will not have difficulty, it will be assumed that removal of the waste material in enclosed steel truck bodies would be an acceptable means of disposal. Most members indicated that they had great difficulty with polyethelene bags - they are too soft and they tear when they are stacked. The next area, which is a major problem, is the actual disposal of the dust. Usually, it is unloaded as land fill. One member uses a screw-type conveyor to fill a truck with a fixed container. The material is then dumped into land fill. The material is wet down after dumping and, after a hole is filled, it is covered up. Mr. Stone mentioned a procedure he had seen where they turn the dust into pellets and dispose of the pellets. One member indicated a solution for the disposal of the paper bags that are used to package the asbestos. They unload the asbestos bag inside a hood where they cut the bag. The hood has an empty plastic bag which the asbestos bags are picked up in.

The topic of proper disposal of the friction material waste products was discussed. The most desirable method of disposing of friction material waste products is to put it back into the friction material. Where a manufacturer has a one-formula product line, this is reasonable. However, most of the larger manufacturers would find it very difficult to segregate the various mixes picked up in their collection devices and recycle it back into the friction material without running into product problems. This is obviously the most desirable thing to do with the waste material, but for turning out a quality product it becomes very difficult. The most common means of disposal are to wet the product down and dispose of it as land fill. In some areas the material is bagged and sent to the dump. The problem of economical means to dispose of the waste from friction materials has been a problem in the industry for many years. It is likely to become a much more perplexing problem considering the regulations by OSHA and EPA. Dr. Spurgeon brought up the question of the possibilities of the Institute sponsoring paid research on waste disposal. It was indicated that within the Constitution and By-Laws of the Institute we could very well sponsor such research but it would be up to the Committee to make recommendations in this area. Generally, there are areas other than asbestos that are involved in this waste disposal problem. Among the items to be considered are: grinding dust, asbestos fibers and bags, phenolics which are picked up in wet scrubbers, lead and its compounds, and the solvents that are driven off during processing. The Committee will consider this possibility at a subsequent meeting.

A member suggested a possible questionnaire to be sent out to the Membership concerning the problems of waste disposal to see whether the rest of the Membership could contribute some information in this area and to determine the extent of interest in the study of waste disposal by the Institute. The Members of the Committee should consider items to be included in such a questionnaire for discussion at the next meeting of the Committee.

MATERIALS OTHER THAN ASBESTOS

Because the problem of waste disposal is not a problem of asbestos only, questions were raised about the possibilities of extending the scope of the Committee's work beyond that of asbestos alone. The Secretary indicated that it would be within the scope of the Committee to extend their activity to materials other than asbestos. Lead and lead compounds are among the hazardous materials being regulated by Federal agencies. As many manufacturers use lead and lead compounds