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MAY 1965

U.S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Washington

RECORDS AUTHENTICATION CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY ATTEST, That the annexed copy, or each of the specified number of copies, of each documen listed below is a true copy of a document in the official custody of the Department of Labor.

1 copy each of:
Transcripts from March 14,15,16, and 17
Comments and hearing exhibits of:
W.J. Nicholson, American Petroleum Institute, D.A. Holaday, Brand Insulation Inc., L.J. Bibri, B.J. Phillips(Certain-teed), M.W. Borow, J.D. Moran(Flintkote), F.L. Pundsack(J-M), J.W. Rawlings, W.M. Hancock(Dow), W.K. Hesse(J-M) E.M. Fenner(J-M), E.J. Killian(Nat. Cypsum), Cement Asbestos Products Co., M.M. Key, G.E. Best(MCA)

SIGNATURE AND OFFICIAL TITLE	DIVISION AND BUREAU	DATE
Daniel J. Marsick Technical Information Specialist	Docket Office/Technical Data Center/Occup. Sfty & Hlth Adm/ U.S. Dept. of Labor	7 Sep 78

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That Daniel J. Marsick who signed the foregoing attestation, is now and was at the time of signing (title) Technical Information Specialist and has legal custody of the official records of the United States Department of [illegible] therein attested and that full faith and credit should be given to his act as such.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I

J. J. Lafranchise

duly designated by the Secretary of Labor as Authentication Officer of the Department of Labor, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of Labor to be affixed this 7th day of September 19 78.

J. J. Lafranchise

Authentication Officer
Department of Labor

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

In the Matter of:	
STANDARD FOR EXPOSURE TO ASBESTOS DUST, PROPOSED RULE MAKING	PUBLIC HEARING

Conference Room B
Interdepartmental Auditori
12th & Constitution Ave.,
Washington, D.C.
Thursday, March 16, 1972

The above-entitled matter came on for further hearin pursuant to recess, at 9:00 o'clock, a.m., Thursday, March 1 1972.

BEFORE:

ARTHUR M. GOLDBERG, Hearing Examiner

APPEARANCES:

(As heretofore noted.)

15
or
Advisory
Co on
Asbestos

AFTERNOON SESSION

(2:00 p.m.)

EXAMINER GOLDBERG: On the record.

Mr. Fay and Mr. Swetonic -- excuse me, is Doctor Tetrick in the room?

All right, Mr. Fay and Mr. Swetonic.

MR. FAY: My name is Albert H. Fay. I am Vice President of the Gold Bond Building Products Division of the National Gypsum Company in Buffalo, New York. I am appearin here today in my capacity as president of the Asbestos Information Association of North America, located in New Yor City. The Asbestos Information Association is comprised of twelve of the nation's largest miners, manufacturers and importers of asbestos and asbestos-containing products. The member companies of the association are listed on a fact sheet, which I will submit with my testimony.

As an introduction to industry testimony that will follow, I would like to briefly sketch for you a general picture of the size and scope of the asbestos industry in th United States, the types of products produced, the number of people employed, and other factors that will help position th asbestos manufacturing industry in the economic and social structure of this country.

I should mentioned before proceeding that the majority of the [illegible]

manufacturing side of the industry, and does not include detailed information on industry using finished asbestos products, such as the construction industry or the insulatic application and removal trades.

Asbestos is the generic name given to a group of inorganic hydrated silicate minerals that have one common attribute, namely, the ability to be separated into relative soft, silky fibers. The three most commonly used varieties of asbestos are chrysotile, crocidolite, or blue fiber and amosite.

It is important to note that chrysotile accounts fo more than 98% of the total annual United States consumption of asbestos. In the past, crocidolite and amosite were used far more extensively in the United States than they are today The leading producers of chrysotile fiber are Canada and the Soviet Union, with smaller deposits being found in South Africa, Rhodesia, China, the United States and Italy.

Crocidolite and amosite are mined almost exclusivel in South Africa.

The total annual world production of asbestos is around 4 million tons, with Canadian production accounting fo about 30% of the total, and the United States about 3%.

The properties of asbestos that give it commercial value are its fibrous structure, the great tensile strength of the fibers and its resistance to high temperatures and to