

1. Zhuoqiong W. *Improving Workplace Illness Cure Sought*. China Daily – Hong Kong edition. April 25-26, 2009. page 3.  
[http://www.china.org.cn/government/central\\_government/2009-04/25/content\\_17670255.htm](http://www.china.org.cn/government/central_government/2009-04/25/content_17670255.htm)
  2. There are, according to this article, 640,000 pneumoconiosis patients in China with 10,000 new cases reported every year.
  3. Summers A.L. *Asbestos and the Asbestos Industry*. Pitman & Sons, London. 1919.
  4. A total of 400 delegates attended four days of events in Osasco which included a musical tribute to the victims, plenary sessions, workshops, round-table discussions, poster presentations, video screenings and a photographic exhibition.  
Kazan-Allen L. *Osasco Conference Report*. November 10, 2000.  
[http://ibasecretariat.org/osasco\\_report.php](http://ibasecretariat.org/osasco_report.php)
  5. Kazan-Allen L. *Global Asbestos Congress 2004 Report*. February 11, 2005. [http://ibasecretariat.org/lka\\_gac\\_2004\\_online\\_report.php](http://ibasecretariat.org/lka_gac_2004_online_report.php)
  6. Kazan-Allen L. *Asian Asbestos Conference 2006*. July 2006.  
[http://ibasecretariat.org/lka\\_asia\\_asb\\_conf\\_aac\\_2006.php](http://ibasecretariat.org/lka_asia_asb_conf_aac_2006.php)
  7. For more information on AAC 2009, see:  
[http://www.anroav.org/images/dossier\\_aac\\_sc\\_2304.pdf](http://www.anroav.org/images/dossier_aac_sc_2304.pdf) and  
<http://www.anroav.org/content/blogsection/9/41/>
  8. In 1978, Mrs. Tait set up the Society for the Prevention of Asbestosis and Industrial Diseases, the first asbestos victims' group in the world; she devoted the next 40 years of her life to obtaining justice for victims. Her death in February 2009 was a blow to all the members of the global ban asbestos network.
  9. The six countries included those from the Middle East which have banned asbestos: Kuwait, Oman, Egypt, Saudi Arabia plus Japan and Korea, the only countries in Asia which have done so.
  10. Graphs shown illustrated the correlation between national asbestos use and mortality incidence, and the dramatic impact national bans have on overall consumption.
  11. Prof. Xiaorong Wang is a researcher in the Department of Community and Family Medicine at the Chinese University of Hong Kong.
  12. In 2000, China mined 300,000+ tons; nowadays, annual production is over 400,000 tons, which makes China the world's second biggest asbestos producer. In 2008, China imported 300,000 tons of asbestos, most of which came from Russia. In China, the majority of asbestos is used for the manufacture of asbestos-cement products; other uses include friction, sealing and insulation products. Since 2003, the use of all types of asbestos has been prohibited in the production of friction materials for the automotive industry.
  13. By the end of 2003, a total of 7,907 cases of asbestosis had been officially registered: "The prevalence of asbestosis reported by different studies varied widely, ranging from 5 to 40% but over 10% in most existing studies. In 1978, the first case of lung cancer with asbestosis was reported in China." There are no epidemiological data on the incidence of mesothelioma or asbestos-related lung cancer in China, although in the question and answer session the Professor mentioned that two cases of pleural mesothelioma had been diagnosed in China.
  14. The data source for these figures was given as [www.indexmundi.com](http://www.indexmundi.com). The United States Geological Survey estimated China's asbestos production in 2005 at 350,000 tons; the figure (from the China Mine Association) shown by the speaker for the same year was 375,000 tons.
  15. T. Kawakami is the Senior Specialist on Occupational Safety and Health, ILO Subregional office for East Asia, Bangkok.
  16. Hisashi Ogawa is from the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific.
  17. *Emergency Preparedness and Response. Asbestos – hazards and safe practice for clear-up after tsunami*.  
[http://www.searo.who.int/EN/Section1257/Section2263/Section2310/Section2320\\_12504.htm](http://www.searo.who.int/EN/Section1257/Section2263/Section2310/Section2320_12504.htm)
- Information on the WHO asbestos initiative is also available online:  
*World Health Organization – Elimination of Asbestos-Related Diseases*.  
[http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2006/WHO\\_SDE\\_OEH\\_06.03\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2006/WHO_SDE_OEH_06.03_eng.pdf)  
*Outline for the Development of National Programmes for Elimination of Asbestos Related Diseases*.  
[http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO\\_SDE\\_PHE\\_07.02\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO_SDE_PHE_07.02_eng.pdf)  
*Cancer Control - Knowledge into Action*.  
[http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2006/WHO\\_SDE\\_OEH\\_06.03\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2006/WHO_SDE_OEH_06.03_eng.pdf)
18. Fiona Murie is the Director of Health and Safety of the Building and Wood Workers International. For more on the BWI's asbestos activities, see: <http://www.bwint.org>
  19. The resolution stated: "the elimination of the future use of asbestos and the identification and proper management of asbestos currently in place are the most effective means to protect workers from asbestos exposure and to prevent future asbestos-related diseases and deaths..."
  20. See: <http://www.ncard.org.au/aaarc.html>
  21. For more details see: <http://www.kazanlaw.com/AACWorkshop/>
  22. These trusts are: ABB Lummus Global Inc, Amatex, AP Green, Armstrong World Industries, Artra, Babcock & Wilcox, Celotex, CE Thurston, Combustion Engineering, EJ Bartells, Eagle Picher, Fibreboard, Halliburton, Harbison-Walker, HK Porter, JT Thorpe, Kaiser Aluminium, Keene, Manville, National Gypsum, Owens Corning, Plibrico, UNR, United State Gypsum, Western Asbestos.
  23. Although the Babcock & Wilcox trust values mesothelioma claims at \$90,000, the average payment is \$120,000; cases of lung cancer receive about \$35,000-\$45,000.
  24. Vienna Declaration, February 2008. See:  
<http://www.bwint.org/pdfs/vienna%20declaration.pdf>
  25. From the 1950s, Japan imported approximately 10 million tons of asbestos, of which more than 90% was used for the manufacture of building materials.
  26. During the training, 10-15 workers visited the construction site to compare actual working conditions with the action checklist. Subsequent discussions identified good points, highlighted needed improvements and made recommendations.
  27. In Australia, there are three national codes of practice for the management of asbestos at workplaces, safe removal of asbestos, analytical asbestos sampling and identification. From 2008, every building worker is required to undertake eight hours of asbestos training provided by a registered trainer.
  28. The Canadian Autoworkers Union is the largest private sector union in Canada; its membership has doubled since 1985 and it has 282 local unions, 1600 bargaining units and 225,000 members. The CAW is in the process of merging with other unions to form a broad-based, general workers' union.
  29. According to Professor Inai, since 1948 Japanese victims with occupational asbestos exposures had been entitled to claim compensation from the government compensation scheme for asbestosis, benign asbestos pleurisy, diffuse pleural thickening, lung cancer and mesothelioma. Victims of non-occupational asbestos exposure who had contracted either lung cancer or mesothelioma had been able to claim compensation from a Japanese Relief System since 2006.
  30. CT: computerized tomography; MRI: magnetic resonance imaging.
  31. At the HCL factory, a range of asbestos products was manufactured including: clutch plates, brake liners, railway brake blocks, ropes, yarn, cloth and sheets. Workers, all of whom were ignorant about the asbestos health hazard, handled the fiber with no regard for the consequences; they used to play with balls of asbestos. The company management did not implement control measures to minimize occupational exposures; mandatory periodic medicals were not carried out.
  32. The "healthy worker syndrome" came about because individuals who were too ill to work either resigned their jobs or died, leaving only the healthy workers to take part in the research.
  33. Under the VRS, companies are able to off-load workers by giving them a package or incentive to take premature retirement, often using coercion to force them to accept the conditions on offer.
  34. There are numerous talc and asbestos ore deposits in Chungnam. Of the 30+ asbestos mines in the Province, the Kwangcheon chrysotile asbestos mine was the biggest in Asia and had 1,000 workers. As a consequence of asbestos operations and the presence of naturally occurring asbestos, the levels of neighborhood exposure to serpentine and amphibole (mainly tremolite) asbestos in this area were elevated.
  35. Of the 95 study subjects, nine cases of asbestosis were impossible to diagnose due to the poor quality of the scans.
  36. According to a survey conducted in the Mie prefecture, the standardized proportional mortality ratio for construction workers for stomach cancer is 2.0 and for lung cancer 1.9.
  37. Predicted cumulative deaths over the next 40 years are: 72,000 in the U.S., 250,000 in Europe, 103,000 in Japan and 30,000 in Australia.
  38. According to the speaker, serum mesothelin (also known as serum-mesothelin-related protein or SMRP) is "the most sensitive and specific

test. SMRP is elevated in over half the patients at diagnosis, and in around 75% of patients at some stage in their illness... elevated mesothelin/SMRP levels in the pleural fluid are also useful in diagnosis.”

39. See the presentation by Steven Kazan during plenary session 2.

40. All the slides are available online:  
<http://www.kazanlaw.com/AACWorkshop/>

41. Between them, the trusts list 2,980 approved worksites in foreign countries.

42. <http://www.bwasbestostrust.com/>

43. In Melaboh (Aceh) one of the closest major towns to the epicenter of the tsunami, there were 3-4 million cubic meters of rubble which contained unknown and unknowable quantities of asbestos. This waste was bulldozed and then trucked by government paid contractors to the edge of town and buried. After the Yogyakarta earthquake, there were 10 million cubic meters of rubble which was dealt with by a system called “Gotong Royong” in which local communities did most of the immediate clean-up with little assistance from the aid community.

44. In Aceh an estimated 600,000 survivors were left homeless requiring approximately 130,000 emergency/temporary and then permanent homes. During the Yogyakarta earthquake, approximately 300,000 houses were completely destroyed and another 300,000 very badly damaged. In both cases, asbestos retailers quickly capitalized on the post-disaster demand for new building materials.

45. <http://www.astm.org>

46. E2394, which was intended for use by supervisors, managers, government agencies and NGOs, was applicable to conditions in developing and developed countries; the need for worker training and hands-on experience with asbestos products was indicated as was the hazard of using power tools. The emphasis of the standard was on the protection of those workers most at-risk of exposure to airborne asbestos. No asbestos regulations were cited in the protocol which could therefore be used as a guideline for national asbestos control regulations where needed.

47. The ESB is a government-owned utility which generates, transmits and supplies electricity using fossil fuel, hydro and wind-power.

48. The first Irish legislation pertaining to the environmental asbestos hazard related to the disposal of toxic and dangerous waste and came into force in 1983.

49. ESB personnel estimated that the 198 tons of asbestos-contaminated infill used, necessitated the removal of 3,500+ tons of waste during the clean-up operations.

50. The techniques adopted by the ESM were derived from Irish and EU legislation and best international practices.

51. Vincent Brennan is from the Physical Plant Department, Training & Compliance Office of the University of Vermont, U.S.

52. Mr. Kropiunik is from aetas Ziviltechniker GmbH, Vienna, Austria:  
<http://www.aetas.at>

53. The scaffolding had to be constructed to allow trains to pass and to leave sufficient space for workers. This was a difficult construction especially given the air dynamics posed by the arrival of trains. The scaffolding was 180 meters long and required emergency exits for the operatives.

54. Mr. Zhen is from Elkem Materials, Beijing, China.

55. Data on the incidence of asbestos-related disease in China is deficient; however, some figures were sourced from the website of China safety zone (<http://www.aqtd.cn/zyjkaq/html/25779.html>) which showed that there were 7,907 cases of asbestos-related disease and 923 deaths in China in 2003 as compared to 4,289 cases of disease and 622 deaths in 1986.

56. Mr. Kien is from the Institute of Mechanics, Vietnamese Academy of Science and Technology, Vietnam.

57. Ms. Dutta is from Corporate Accountability – The Other Media, India.

58. Previously, Canada was the largest supplier of asbestos to India, now it is Russia. Annual import levels are rising. In 2006, India imported 306,000 tons: 152,820 tons from Russia and 63,980 tons from Canada. Ninety per cent of the imported asbestos is used in the manufacture of asbestos-cement building products. There are 17 major asbestos-cement companies operating from 61 production sites. Sales of asbestos-cement products increased in 2007-2008 by 16.5%. The annual turnover of the Indian asbestos-cement industry is Rs 3000 crores [A crore is a unit in the Indian numbering system equal to ten million]; most of the production is for building and roofing materials which are used in housing, schools, railways. Brake linings and textiles are also manufactured.

59. Tremolite mining is banned in India but the mines still operate.

60. The ALU is affiliated with the Building and Woodworkers International (BWI).

61. Substantial amounts are imported each year for use in asbestos-cement products for the building sector. In the last 50 years, the import and consumption of asbestos had been increasing.

62. A third bill to ban asbestos (HB No. 5931) is circulating; this bill provides for a comprehensive ban within two years of enactment and stipulates fines or prison time as punishments for the illegal use of asbestos.

63. Nearly 30% of all hospitals are furnished with asbestos-containing furniture; almost 3,000 tables containing asbestos were distributed to high schools.

64. From 1992-2000, the speaker had identified 1,500 cases of mesothelioma; by 2007, that figure had risen to 6,000.

65. Chrysotile and tremolite fibers have been found during autopsies.

66. Pakistan signed the Rotterdam Convention in 1999 but only ratified it in 2005. <http://www.pic.int/home.php?type=t&id=63&sid=17>

67. PIC: Prior Informed Consent Procedure of the Rotterdam Convention.

68. Minutes of Second Meeting of National Technical Advisory Committee on Chemicals (NTACC), April 21, 2009.

69. Asbestos has been used in Indonesia since 1959; almost 90% of asbestos processed nowadays is for asbestos-cement roofing products.

70. Established in 1984, the HKWHC is a non-profitmaking organization formed by a group of medical doctors, OHS professionals, rehabilitation therapists and social workers that aims to raise standards of occupational safety and health.

71. It is interesting to note that in the years mentioned (2003, 2004 and 2007), 111 tons, 59 tons and 8 tons of the imports were exported which equates to: 92%, 55% and 17%. Deducting exports from imports means that asbestos consumption for those years was 10 tons, 48 tons and 39 tons respectively.

72. The peak years for asbestos consumption in Hong Kong were 1960-1963, when average annual use was around 10 kilograms per capita.

73. Mr. Bin Mohammad is from the Malaysian Trades Union Congress.

74. Although asbestos was never mined in Malaysia, since the 1950s the asbestos sector has been producing roofing, flat sheets, pipes, friction pads and gaskets. In addition to the 2,000 workers receiving direct exposures to asbestos, thousands more are at risk from exposures in shipyards, at construction sites and in the motor vehicle industry.

75. These include the: Factories & Machinery (Asbestos Process) Regulation (1986), Occupational Safety and Health Act (1994), Classification, Packaging & Labeling of Hazardous Chemicals Regulation (1997), Use & Standards of Exposure to Chemicals Hazardous to Health Regulation (2000), Guidelines for the Control of Chemicals Hazardous to Health (2001), Guidelines on Medical Surveillance (2001), Notification of Accident, Dangerous Occurrence, Occupational Poisoning and Occupational Disease Regulations (2004), Environmental Quality (Scheduled Waste Regulations 1989).

76. When the largest asbestos factory in Malaysia ceased operations, former employees who had contracted cancer were left high and dry.

77. Ms. Yoshizaki is a member of the Japan Association of Mesothelioma and Asbestos-Related Disease Victims and Their Families.

78. As of January 1, 2009, the import, sale and use of asbestos products in Korea were banned.

79. The contamination of talc by asbestos has been known for decades and many countries in Western Europe and the U.S. have restricted the use of talc for babies. Talc has other uses including those in the pharmaceutical, cosmetic, paper manufacture and ceramic industries.

80. The number of banned drugs was reduced from 1,122 to 1,080 on April 10, 2009; on April 17, KFDA decreased the number of banned drugs to 215.

81. The victims who spoke were: Mr. Tang Chun Shing – shipyard repairer (aged 86), Mr. Chan Tong – shipyard worker (aged 81) and asbestos grille wall removers Mr. Leung Kam On (62) and Mr. Lai Cheong Fook (67).

82. ARIAV provides regular home visits and facilitates the setting up of local self-help networks and groups. Coping strategies, rehabilitation exercises and counseling services are offered which recognize the psychological and physical needs of victims.

83. A chronology of Japanese trade with western countries shown by the speaker highlighted contact with U.S. companies, Johns Manville and U.S. Gypsum, and UK companies: Turner & Newall, Cape and Sprayed Insulation.
84. Professor Muryama is from Waseda University, Japan.
85. Throughout the twentieth century, Japanese companies were commercially active in Asia with ventures in Korea, Taiwan and China owned by Asano Slate, 20 plants in China, Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam and Indonesia owned by Nichias and factories in Malaysia run by Nozawa Asbestos. Nowadays, Japanese companies have investments in asbestos businesses in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Taiwan, China, India and the Philippines.
86. In 1970, the Japanese company Nichias Asbestos relocated its asbestos operations from the Tatsuta Nichias plant in Nara, Japan to Jeil Asbestos in Busan, Korea; from 1990 onwards, these operations were exported from Korea to PT Jeil Fajar and PT Trigraha in Indonesia; it has been reported that these manufacturing operations are now being relocated from Indonesia to Sandung Jibo, China.
87. The 2008 exposure levels of Indonesian workers were higher or similar to those which had been found in Korea and Japan.
88. Airborne asbestos concentrations decreased with distance from the factory.
89. There are no data on the incidence of asbestos-related disease or claims made for these diseases in Indonesia.
90. Other research conducted as part of this project established that material produced at this factory contained a high concentration of chrysotile asbestos.
91. Pictures shown of fiber-blocked ventilation outlets and the presence of deteriorating asbestos-cement roofing sheets at the factory were evidence of the pollution.
92. Ms. Giannasi is the Coordinator of the Virtual-Citizens' Network for the Ban of Asbestos in Latin America and a founding member of ABREA, the Brazilian Association of the Asbestos-Exposed.
93. A copy of a bill of lading for an asbestos shipment obtained by the speaker indicated that chrysotile asbestos, from the SAMA mine in Minaçu, was being shipped on February 13, 2009 to BRI Ramco Lanka Limited in Makandura Industrial Park, Makandura, Sri Lanka.
94. From 1888 to the 1960s, James Hardie built up its Australian asbestos-cement operations; during the 1970s, the company expanded its interests and began asbestos operations in Malaysia, Indonesia and other developing countries.
95. *Puttick v Tenon Limited (formerly called Fletcher Challenge Forests Limited)* [2008] HCA 54 (12 November 2008).
96. *Status of Shipbreaking Workers in India – A Survey*. International Metalworkers Federation. 2006. [http://www.imfmetal.org/files/06042810465779/Shipbreaking\\_survey.pdf](http://www.imfmetal.org/files/06042810465779/Shipbreaking_survey.pdf)
97. Membership at the Mumbai and Alang ship-breaking yards is now 1,205 and 4,500 respectively.
98. Prominent asbestos victims' groups include: Associação Brasileira dos Expostos ao Amianto (ABREA), Brazil, Asociación Frente al Asbesto (AFA), Peru, Associação de Vítimas do Amianto de Maipúin, Chile and Asociación Argentina de Expuestos al Amianto (ASAREA), Argentina.
99. Research has established that there is a high incidence of asbestosis amongst workers and residents from five asbestos mining villages.
100. Victims from Busan have been at the forefront of the BANKO movement; they established Korea's first asbestos victims' support group on December 28, 2007; the first court ruling to award compensation for mesothelioma was handed down in December 2007 to the husband of an asbestos victim from Busan.
101. A survey of 100 school buildings undertaken in December 2007 by the Ministry of Education showed that 90% of elementary schools and 94% of high schools contained asbestos materials.
102. See: <http://www.adao.us>
103. Other new media platforms the speaker mentioned were: blogs, message boards, petitions, newsletters, eZines, podcasts, webcasts and teleseminars/webinar.
104. The sixth Annual Asbestos Awareness Day Conference will be on April 9-11, 2010 in Chicago.
105. At the most recent Rotterdam Convention meeting (October 2008), of 126 signatory countries industry bullies from Canada and Russia only managed to get a handful of countries to object to the listing of chrysotile; they were: Kazakhstan, India, Pakistan, Mexico, the Philippines, Vietnam, Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine.
106. This document appeared on the World Bank website in May 2009, a month after the Hong Kong conference. See: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTPOPS/Resources/AsbestosGuidanceNoteFinal.pdf>
107. Elizabeth Tang is from the Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions.
108. Lee J. *The Deadly Air They Breathed*. July 24, 2009. Global Post. <http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/south-korea/090608/asbestos-mines-respiratory-diseases>
109. The use of asbestos-containing products is legal in the UAE for water supply and sewage. In 2007, 17,000+ tons of asbestos was imported by the UAE. See: Faulkner C. *Asbestos Management in the UAE*. July 26, 2009. [http://www.constructionweekonline.com/article-5932-asbestos\\_management\\_in\\_the\\_uae/](http://www.constructionweekonline.com/article-5932-asbestos_management_in_the_uae/)
110. Notice of this event was received by email on August 27, 2009. According to data from the United States Geological Services, annual asbestos consumption in Iran from 2005 to 2007 was 34,655 tons.
111. Dey A. *Activists Oppose Government Move on Asbestos*. August 4, 2009. <http://www1.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/4854157.cms>
112. Tests of this material showed it contained 10% amosite asbestos. *Cleanup of Philippines Asbestos Dump Ordered*. June 2, 2009. <http://www.asbestos.net/news/cleanup-of-philippines-asbestos-dump-ordered.html>
- According to Alderman Richard Kilaan, charges will be brought against the chief executive officer, the mining firm's board of directors, administrative officials and the resident manager.
- Trade Union Congress of the Philippines. *Town Readies Criminal Case vs Lepanto Execs*. August 5, 2009. <http://www.tucp.org.ph/news/index.php/2009/08/town-readies-criminal-case-vs-lepanto-execs/>
113. Trade Union Congress of the Philippines. *TUCP Party List representative files bill in Congress banning asbestos*. July 16, 2009. <http://www.tucp.org.ph/news/index.php/2009/07/tucp-party-list-representative-files-bill-in-congress-banning-asbestos/>
114. *TUCP Concerned that Asbestos Puts Workers at risk at Manila Thermal Power Plant*. August 4, 2009. <http://www.tucp.org.ph/news/index.php/2009/08/tucp-concerned-that-asbestos-puts-workers-at-risk-at-manila-thermal-power-plant-calls-on-government-to-verify-reports/>
115. *Asbestos Banned in All Manufactured Products*. June 30, 2009. [http://english.chosun.com/site/data/html\\_dir/2009/06/30/2009063000502.html](http://english.chosun.com/site/data/html_dir/2009/06/30/2009063000502.html)
- Ho-jeong L. *Asbestos Found in 17 products in 6 categories*. JoongAng Daily. July 23, 2009. <http://joongangdaily.joins.com/article/view.asp?aid=2907785>
116. Han J. *Regulations on Asbestos Will Be Tightened*. July 21, 2009. [http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/nation/2009/07/113\\_48849.html](http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/nation/2009/07/113_48849.html)
117. Between 1999 and 2003, forty claimants who contracted asbestos-related diseases through occupational exposures at the base received compensation as a result of judicial rulings and negotiated settlements. *Gov't ordered to pay 76.84 million over U.S. base worker's asbestos-related death*. The Mainichi Daily News. July 6, 2009. <http://mdn.mainichi.jp/mdnnews/national/archive/news/2009/07/06/20090706p2a00m0na017000c.html>
118. *Chubu Electric Power ordered to compensate family over worker's asbestos-related death*. Mainichi Daily News. July 8,

*Conference delegates participate in protests and tributes on International Workers' Memorial Day in central Hong Kong, April 28, 2009*