Canada’s ‘Rogue Nation’ Position on Asbestos

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Toxic Bodies: A Lecture Series on the Science of Environmental Health
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Indian children play on the sloping face of a man-made mountain of mining detritus. Factory workers toil in a blizzard of white fibre with little or no protection. These are just some of the disturbing daily scenes in India where asbestos is a booming building product. Reporter Matt Peacock – who has spent decades covering the deadly hazards of asbestos – might have thought he’d seen it all. But when he joined Foreign Correspondent to investigate, he was confronted by a growing, toxic trade between the developed and developing world and an appalling lack of awareness about the dangers of asbestos. It had him shaking his head and wondering about the enormity of a lung disease epidemic building in India.
Epidemiology

The study of the distribution and determinants of disease in populations and its application to the control of health problems

- Primordial prevention (policy intervention)
- Primary prevention (avoid exposure)
- Secondary prevention (early detection)
- Tertiary prevention (rehabilitation)
Epidemiology

Our job is to inform policy with a view to reducing harms by preventing disease and premature mortality at the community level.
The **MISSION** of those working in Public Health

- To …

  maintain, enhance, and promote health in communities worldwide … work to protect the public health interest above any other interest …
But, ....

What to do when there is a collision between evidence and politics?
The evidence ...
Asbestos: What it is …
Asbestos: What it’s used for …
Asbestos: Its types and associated fibres …
Asbestos: What is asbestos?

- Asbestos is a natural mineral with unusual qualities. It is strong enough to resist high temperatures, chemical attack and wear. A poor conductor, it insulates well against heat and electricity.

- Asbestos crystals become long, flexible, silky fibres, so it can be made into a wide variety of forms. It can be spun into yarn, woven into cloth or braided into rope. Asbestos can also be added to materials as diverse as cotton and cement.

- This combination of properties gives asbestos performance capabilities that are difficult to match.
What has asbestos been used for?

- Asbestos has been used over the past 4,500 years. The ancient Greeks wove it into oil lamp wicks, funeral shrouds and ceremonial tablecloths. During the 1800s, it insulated the hot engines, boilers and piping that powered the Industrial Revolution.

- For half a century, until the 1980s, asbestos was used in office buildings, public buildings and schools. It insulated hot water heating systems, and was put into walls and ceilings as insulation against fire and sound.

- Asbestos has also been widely used in transportation and electrical appliances, frequently mixed with, and encased in, other materials.

- Asbestos is also found around the house, used in clapboard; shingles and felt roofing; exterior siding; pipe and boiler coverings; compounds and cement including caulk, putty, roof patching, furnace cement and driveway coating; wallboard; textured/latex paints; acoustical ceiling tiles and plaster; vinyl floors; appliance wiring; hair dryers; irons/ironing board pads; flame-resistant aprons and electric blankets; and clay pottery.
Asbestos Types and Associated Fibres

- **Serpentine**
  - **White** (Chrysotile asbestos accounts for approximately 95% of asbestos found in buildings in the USA)

- **Amphibole**
  - **Brown**
  - **Blue**
  - **Other materials**
Asbestos: Deadly Mineral

Chrysotile or white asbestos is the most commonly encountered form of asbestos.

(from Wikipedia)
Asbestos: Deadly Mineral

Blue asbestos showing the fibrous nature of the mineral. The ruler is 1 cm.

(from Wikipedia)
A small lake is seen at the bottom of the 2.5 kilometre-wide asbestos mining pit at Mine Jeffrey Inc. located in the town of Asbestos, Quebec, 170 kilometres east of Montreal on Thursday, April 22, 2010.
Producing Nations

In 2006, 2.3 million tonnes of Chrysotile asbestos were mined worldwide, with Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Canada, and Brazil producing 93% of this.
Approximately 90 percent of asbestos produced today is used in asbestos-cement materials, such as roofing, pipes and water storage tanks, in developing countries. The remainder is used mainly in brake pads, gaskets, and industrial textiles.
Reporter **Melissa Fung** travels to India’s northwestern state of Gujarat, where she meets sick and dying labourers. They work in just a few of the many factories there that process Canadian asbestos with almost no safety regulations. Indian and Canadian activists are pushing for a ban on asbestos, but as Melissa Fung discovers, at the same time the Canadian government actively supports the industry and promotes international trade in this toxic mineral.

For the full 15-minute broadcast, see:  
History of health concerns and regulation

- For thousands of years, asbestos has been associated with lung problems and premature death. Over the past 100 years, evidence has accumulated to implicate all types of asbestos in the causation of asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma, among other health conditions.

- The IARC, WHO, ILO, Cancer, Public Health and Labour bodies decry the use of asbestos internationally. In Canada, we virtually do not use it, but see fit to mine and export it.
The UN Rotterdam Convention

- Adopted in 1998, and effective in 2004, a process that requires of all current 143 member countries:
  - A scientific review panel, democratically appointed, to assess whether chemical substances should be listed under the Convention
  - At a two-yearly Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention, unanimous political agreement is needed on recommendations from the scientific panel (the Chemical Review Committee)
  - If LISTED, the only requirement is for member countries that export listed chemicals to secure prior informed consent from importing countries, and to provide instructions on “safe use”
Why CHRYSOTILE asbestos must be added to the RC list

95% of all asbestos produced was CHRYSOTILE asbestos and, for more than 25 years, CHRYSOTILE asbestos represents the ONLY FORM OF ASBESTOS traded in the world.

Figure 4. World production of asbestos, by type, from 1900 to 2003. About 2.81 million metric tons (Mt) of amosite, 460,000 metric tons of anthophyllite, 173 Mt of chrysotile, and 3.92 Mt of crocidolite were produced from 1900 to 2003. Sources: U.S. Geological Survey, 1901-1921, 1924-1932, 1997-2005; U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1934-1996.
Dump site of Asbestos Factory - PT Djabesment

May 2011
May 2, 2011 (ground filled with pieces of asbestos)
May 2, 2011 (pieces of asbestos which can still be found in the dump site)
May 2, 2011 (new dump site of asbestos-PT Djabesment)
May 2, 2011 (the scavengers who stay around the factory of PT Djabesment, they stay with asbestos material)
On ethics …
The Ethical Public Health Practitioner

- Brings ethics to the grass roots …
- “Do unto others as you would have them do unto yourself or your loved ones” (Golden Rule)
  - *Do your level best in the public interest*
  - *Call people on it when you find them not performing in the public interest*
- In accordance with **norms** of the field
- **Transparency** of collective values
- **Solidarity** on global health threats
- **Accountability** for actions taken
The FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES of BIOETHICS include:

RESPECT FOR AUTONOMY
- Requires respect for individual rights and freedoms
  (voluntary vs. involuntary exposures)

BENEFICENCE
- Requires doing good

NON-MALEFICENCE
- Requires doing no harm

JUSTICE
- Requires the fair and equitable allocation of resources to all without discrimination
Other public health principles

- Protect the most vulnerable in society
  - Beneficence
- Involve communities in our research
  - Respect for autonomy
- Serve the public health interest above any other interest
  - Beneficence and non-maleficence
The FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES of BIOETHICS include (under Justice):

- ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE
  - Who is taking the risks?
  - Who is deriving the benefits?

- THE POLLUTER PAYS
  - Incentive to internalize costs
The principle of SOLIDARITY

- This requires concerted action, especially on matters of a global nature
VIRTUES OF PROFESSIONALS

• Humility – Respect the input and opinions of others/Self-effacement
• Fidelity – Honour one’s commitments/Promote trust
• Justice – Act fairly
• Patience – Take time to hear others’ viewpoints
• Industry – Do your level best/Excel
• Veracity – Tell the truth/Be honest
• Compassion – Empathize
• Integrity – Demonstrate good moral character
• Serve – Protect the most vulnerable/Serve the public interest
• Prudence – Err on the side of caution/Demonstrate good judgment
“All Scientific work is incomplete – whether it be observational or experimental. All scientific work is liable to be upset or modified by advancing knowledge. That does not confer upon us a freedom to ignore the knowledge we already have, or to postpone the action that it appears to demand at a given time.”

Distinguish between SCIENCE and POLICY
On politics ...

... and influence
Canada’s double standard on asbestos

Government says known carcinogen is too risky for use in Canada, but that doesn’t prevent it from pushing chrysotile sales abroad

Colin L. Soskolne and David V. Bates

Many of us are aware of asbestos remediation programs in schools, offices and public buildings. These programs are designed to safely remove asbestos, formerly used in the construction of buildings, because of its proven link to cancer and lung disease.

The inconvenience associated with remediation efforts is regarded as necessary to protect people’s health, especially the health of younger people. Exposure today can result in cancers and lung disease several decades later.

This inconvenience to Canadians pales, however, in contrast to the hardship experienced by people who buy chrysotile asbestos from us and thereby continue to risk illness and premature death.

As a beacon of civilization, should Canada be concerned with such matters?

How immoral it is that Canadians are involved in pushing a product, no longer considered safe in Canada, to countries less advanced in protecting public health.

Clearly, we should be disgusted that our federal government is complicit in concealing the harm from asbestos in exporting it. Given that the asbestos fibre type from Quebec — known as chrysotile — poses a cancer risk to humans, we certainly should not be permitting its extraction and worldwide distribution.

Yet, our government is directly engaged in mining, marketing and exporting chrysotile asbestos products abroad, to countries without its institutionalized awareness of the harms caused by asbestos.

Big business in Quebec

The province of Quebec, rich in asbestos reserves, remains the world’s fourth largest producer of chrysotile asbestos. Quebec’s political influence with the federal government is exploited by chrysotile stakeholders for economic advantage. Stakeholders promote the product through deceptive, aided and abetted by academics, paid handsomely to downplay the health hazards, both locally and abroad. Sparrowed on by the interests of asbestos shareholders, the pro-asbestos propaganda ignores both the social and health consequences of chrysotile asbestos.

Last month, a chrysotile asbestos marketing and promotion exercise took place in Indonesia. There, the asbestos lobby, supported by its pet scientists, argued ad nauseam at an “International scientific symposium” that “the new and improved, name-sanitized ‘chrysotile’ is safe for use in Indonesia.” This exercise was sanctioned by the Canadian government. Canada provided its logo, embassy, and our tax dollars to perpetuate a lie about a toxic product we will not use here, but that we export, harming the health and well-being of people abroad.

The government of Canada produced a colourful program announcement. Speakers included Clement Godbout, chairman of the International Chrysotile Institute (the new asbestos-free name of the Quebec-based Asbestos Institute); some Canadian government mines officials (from Quebec); a representative of the Russian asbestos industry, Dr. Ericsson Bagatin, who works closely with the Brazilian asbestos lobby; an Indonesian asbestos industry person, and perennial asbestos industry-paid consultants, Drs. David Bernstein and John Hoskins. The program was rounded off by select Indonesian bureaucrats.

In an impressive-looking invitation, issued under the auspices of the Canadian embassy, anyone who had any questions or conscience at the end of this affair was welcomed to a networking cocktail party.

A one-sided gathering

Notably absent was Dr. Zulmiar Yanti, head of the occupational asbestos health centre for Indonesia. Also missing was Dr. Douglas Henderson, an Australian pathologist whose appointment and expertise were instrumental in the decision to dismiss Canada’s case against the French asbestos ban at the World Trade Organization a few years ago. The reason for Yanti’s absence was that she had wanted to bring Henderson’s objections to this otherwise biased event. And when her suggestion was rejected by the sponsors, she expressed her solidarity to others in the cause of public health by not attending.

This is but one example of pro-asbestos bias operating at the highest levels of our government. There are many more examples from India and Brazil, Mexico and Chile.

Since the French government maintained its national ban on asbestos, the scientific evidence of the danger from low-intensity exposure to asbestos has been reinforced. Indeed, there is every reason to limit chrysotile asbestos exposure to a variety of lung cancers and other lung disease risks. With increasing global concern regarding asbestos, the government of Canada has become a pariah for its active support of this hazardous industry.

Government of Canada support for the Quebec asbestos industry has deep roots. The simple reality is that the federal government supports the Quebec asbestos mining industry presumably for political gains.

Concerned scientists and citizens need to unify to shut down an industry that has caused death and destruction at home and abroad. We need to acknowledge that, by selling chrysotile asbestos, Canada is engaged in a duplicitous act based on a double standard: chrysotile asbestos is not safe enough for Canadians and others outside of our borders.

By not condemning our government’s support of the chrysotile asbestos industry, Canadians become complicit in both harming and killing innocent victims abroad. Canada must join the dozens of countries in Europe, Latin America, Asia and Africa that have banned asbestos.

In May, our government is supporting yet another feed-good international conference on chrysotile asbestos, this time in Montreal. When will its collaboration with the asbestos industry cease?

Colin L. Soskolne is an occupational and environmental epidemiologist and professor of public health sciences at the University of Alberta.

David V. Bates is professor emeritus of medicine at the University of British Columbia.
“Industry’s offensive against the regulation of health and safety hazards uses academics to downplay or deny the seriousness of the hazards...”

Clayson and Halpern
J. of Public Health Policy
September, 1983
Manufacture of doubt

- David Michaels’ work (2005, 2008)
- Devra Davis’ work (2007)
- Lorraine Mallinder, *Deadly Secret*
  In: Canada’s History (April – May, 2011)
  - They demonstrate the fomenting of uncertainty … and of malfeasance


→ The policy-maker’s conundrum
TEFLON?... LINKED TO BIRTH DEFECTS?

DON'T WORRY, THE ACCUSATION WON'T STICK.
Judge Miles W. Lord, 1982

On “Corporate Ethics and Environmental Pollution”:

“Corporations create 80% of our GNP. They, of all entities working, have the most potential for good or evil in our society.”
The Four D’s applied to scientists studying that which does not support the status quo

- **DENY** – reject the proposition of a connection
- **DELAY** – more research; commission studies
- **DIVIDE** – junk science vs. best practice
- **DISCREDIT** – malign author & the work
- **DISMISS**
Mr. Baljit S. Chadha

**WHO rebukes would-be Quebec asbestos magnate**

Globe and Mail, Published Monday, Oct. 17, 2011

Baljit Chadha, the entrepreneur behind Quebec’s controversial asbestos exports, has earned a rare public rebuke from an official with the World Health Organization for distorting its position on the safety of the carcinogenic product.
ETERNIT TRIAL: Prosecutor calls for 20 Years in Jail for Asbestos Billionaire, Turin, Italy, July 4th, 2011

- In a criminal trial in Turin, prosecutor Raffaele Guariniello delivered a closing statement in the trial of asbestos magnates Stephan Schmidheiny and Belgian Baron Jean Louis Marie Ghislain De Cartier de Marchienne.

- ‘An appalling disaster’ is how PP Guariniello described the events involving the asbestos multinational in the court room today.

- The Public Prosecutor’s request to increase the jail sentences to be imposed on the accused took into consideration ‘the incredible seriousness of the damages caused’, and the serious degree of willful and direct intent; it is alleged that even though the accused were aware of the foreseeable risk of asbestos exposure, they chose not to take the preventative actions needed to safeguard the health of employees and local people.

- The trial is expected to conclude by the winter of 2011 with a ruling by the 3-judge panel. The defendants have not testified in the trial. Swiss billionaire Stephan Schmidheiny is estimated to be spending 10 million Euros a year on legal defense and public relations services.
Yet ...
Because those who hold positions of power are accountable for the decisions they take, the more serious the consequences of the decision, the higher the level of accountability and transparency required. This is the foundation of human rights and democratic freedoms.

So, when those who hold high positions of public trust take decisions that will cause a loss of life and refuse to provide any reason for their action, this is a serious violation of human rights and democratic accountability.

In fact, …

- The government of Canada not only refused to allow Chrysotile asbestos to be put onto the RC’s list of hazardous substances, it refused to give any reason either to the Canadian public in whose name it acts, or to the delegates taking part in the COP.

- Dictators feel no necessity to give reasons for how they wield power over others. The conduct by the Canadian government at the RC COP is a disturbing example of how a country that claims to be democratic showed total disregard for human rights and democratic accountability.
Indeed, …

- The right to prior informed consent with regard to hazardous substances, as provided by the Convention, is a critical public health tool.

- It is a right that Canadians enjoy.

- The refusal of the government of Canada to allow developing countries to have that right is a disturbing example of a double standard, where those who are the most vulnerable, instead of being afforded the greatest protection from harm, are given the least protection.
Thanks to the efforts of the Federal Government...

We will continue to make a killing.

Canada blocks treaty to label asbestos as hazardous.
And, uncovered since August ...

- Canada’s role in blocking the banning of asbestos in the USA 20 years ago
- Canada at heart of global asbestos lobby
- The Canadian Government’s mantra: “For 30 years, Canada has promoted the safe, controlled use of asbestos at home and overseas”
- The role of APCO Worldwide, a PR Company, to lobby globally
In industry parlance, this is so-called “Safe Handling”
India: Not Everybody buys it!
Can we all go home now, and rest assured that the Government of Canada is looking after our local and international interests?
CAUTION
Asbestos cement products present no known risk on health as they contain only a small percentage of asbestos firmly ‘locked in’ with cement during manufacture. Follow recommended work practices during installation to avoid emission of dust. Inhaling of asbestos dust in excessive amounts over a prolonged period can be injurious to health.

RECOMMENDED WORK PRACTICES DURING INSTALLATION
1) To keep dust levels down, cutting and drilling operations must be carried out in the open or in well-ventilated areas.
2) Use hand-operated tools such as drills, hand-saws etc.
3) Use of pneumatic/electric power tools and abrasive is not recommended.
4) Any waste created during working operations should be collected, after damping in impervious tags and buried underground.

For more information and assistance, please contact:

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Jon Stewart takes comical aim at Asbestos on *The Daily Show* from NYC

Click once to view the video
(From The Globe & Mail website, Published on May 13, 2011)
Critics charge asbestos industry taking cue from Big Tobacco’s marketing machine

Michelle Lalonde, Postmedia News
Published: Friday, September 30, 2011

MONTREAL - As the lead pro-proposed Jeffrey Mine exp. Que., launches a camp., the industry’s tarnished, the asbestos lob the block public causing.

Anti-asbestos activists in Malaysia and Canada say a global asbestos lobby group has hired the Washington-based APCO Worldwide public relations company to persuade the Malaysian government not to ban chrysotile asbestos.
Asbestos stance alarming


Once more, we see the hard-heartedness of the Harper government. The federal Tories have again refused to agree to the placing of chrysotile asbestos on Annex III of the United Nations’s Rotterdam Convention. This would have provided “informed prior consent” before countries could export the mineral.

Many countries have signed on but the Harper Tories insist on supporting the Quebec industry of mining and exporting this deadly substance. Their poor excuse is that the substance is safe, if handled properly.

The Tories know full well that many of the places where this asbestos is sent do not have good health standards for handling dangerous chemical substances.

It is totally immoral and unethical for the Canadian government to continue to support the asbestos industry.

Catherine Garvey, Edmonton
Stop Canadian Death Export of Asbestos
PETER LEUPRECHT

- EDITORIAL, International Journal of Occupational & Environmental Health
  http://www.ijoeh.com/index.php/ijoeh/

- Université du Quebec à Montréal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

- Dr. Leuprecht is Professor of Public International Law, former Director of the Montreal Institute of International Studies, former Dean of the Law Faculty of McGill University, and former Director of Human Rights and Deputy Secretary-General of the Council of Europe
And, he makes the point that ...

- From an ethical point of view, exporting a dangerous substance that is no longer accepted at home to other, mostly poor countries where it will sow death, cannot possibly be justified.

- This is also a serious human rights issue. The export of asbestos threatens the human rights of people in the receiving countries, particularly the most fundamental human right: the right to life and the right to health.

- Human rights can be—and are being—violated not only by states, but also by non-state actors such as individuals, groups, and corporations.

- Corporate social responsibility and the responsibility of corporations with regard to human rights are high on the agenda of international institutions—and rightly so—especially the United Nations. As with other non-state actors, corporations and their leaders are accountable for human rights violations.
In particular, he notes that …

- The producers of asbestos, asbestos product-manufacturing companies, and the scientists, lobbyists, and financial interests supporting them do not accept the scientific evidence. They are operating a massive, Orwellian “denial machine” … The CBC program documented how powerful interests are trying to deny global warming, supported by scientists—or rather pseudo-scientists—some of whom had previously worked for “Big Tobacco” and received donations from coal and oil companies. The parallel is striking: In the same way that some have attempted to deny the human health dangers of tobacco and the dramatic consequences of global warming, the producers and supporters of asbestos are trying to make us believe that it is not dangerous or that there are possibilities of its “controlled” and “safe” use …

- Once again, we see science pitted against spin.
THE FACE OF CANADA ABROAD:

MAPLE SYRUP

OKA CHEESE

WHEAT

ASBESTOS
“A deadly disdain for science.”

“This latest decision, in sabotaging the Rotterdam Convention, is characteristic of the Canadian government’s “defence of asbestos and, more generally, of their hostility toward science and truth.”

“The Conservative Party's stance on asbestos - which drew worldwide condemnation - is just the latest example of the federal government's embrace of an alternate reality bereft of scientific evidence and morality.”

http://www.vancouversun.com/health/deadly+disdain+science/5077717/story.html#ixzz1RcpOdt30
The principle of **SOLIDARITY**

- Non-compliance with this principle is arrogant and disrespectful; its presents a double-standard in breach of international norms that are foundational to applied ethical conduct.

- Hence the label “rogue nation”
Click once to view the video
(Aired on the CBC September 20, 2011)
But, some say, countries export tobacco. Why pick on asbestos?

A significant difference between Canada's position on asbestos and that of its position on tobacco is that Canada is supporting efforts to stop the use of tobacco and is not denying the scientific evidence that tobacco causes harm to health.

With asbestos, on the other hand, the government of Canada is denying the clear scientific evidence, refusing to call reputable medical authorities to have any role in setting Canada's asbestos policy, and is instead allowing those who sell the harmful product and who have no scientific credibility to set Canada's policy.

Also, despite the fact that tobacco is so addictive, tobacco smoking is a choice (voluntary exposure), while asbestos workers and environmental contamination are involuntary exposures.
Discussion