

More than 50 countries have banned asbestos use in all forms yet Canada enables the survival of this deadly trade. In August the Quebec government guaranteed \$3.5 million credit for the Jeffrey Mine in Asbestos, Quebec.

The mine will re-open to start exporting chrysotile (white asbestos), while its President Bernard Coumbe looks for private investors to secure a \$58 million Quebec loan. Keeping the mine open may create 400 direct and 1,000 indirect jobs, but unions argue those workers can be deployed in alternative industries.

In 2009, Canada exported nearly 153,000 tonnes of chrysotile. More than half went to India; the rest to Indonesia, Thailand, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and the United Arab Emirates. Canada itself uses around 6,000 tonnes, in 2006 the last year for which data is available.

There is opposition to the industry in Canada. The Canadian Medical Association and Canadian Cancer Society, have called for a ban. Asbestos deaths in Canada are rising. And there is opposition in the United Steelworkers Union many of whose members have died. Asbestos diseases are on the increase in Canada.

On September 14th the International Labour Organisation confirmed it wanted the elimination of asbestos use worldwide, full stop. The asbestos industry regularly misquotes ILO as supporting chrysotile. ITUC General Secretary Sharan Burrow also said "We don't want to see asbestos workers jobless, we want to see them in good, union jobs that don't kill them."

India asbestos use up 83%

The Indian workers exposed to high levels of dust include 55,000 working in Alang in Gujarat the worlds largest ship breaking yard. In Ahmedabad hundreds of asbestos factories produce asbestos sheet for the construction industry. These areas are centers for a growing Indian epidemic of lung cancer and mesothelioma. In

Canada's ongoing asbestos shame



London Hazards Centre Council members at a protest outside Canada House, Trafalgar Square, on 1st July 2010. Kevin Williamson and Adam Lincoln, both members of UNITE union, are on the right. The 1st July was Canada's 143rd birthday and there were celebrations in Trafalgar Square Canada House led by James Wright, High Commissioner for Canada. GMB union called the protest. Letters of protest were handed in to James Wright.

Maharashtra state, there are asbestos factories in places such as Mumbai, Pune, and Kolhapur.

India is now the world's second largest asbestos market, behind China, consuming nearly 350,000 metric tons in 2008. The industry generates more than \$850 million a year in revenue, and directly employs 300,000 people; indirectly, it supports as many as 3 million. Asbestos use has risen by 83 percent since 2004. India mines asbestos in Udaipur and in Andhra Pradesh, with no significant controls of dust exposure, but most of the asbestos it uses comes from Russia or Canada.

There is little official information given to Indian workers on the health effects and the first official records on the dangers became public only in 2008 due to the efforts of Gopal Krishna of the (BANI) using India's freedom of information act. Within India the call for an asbestos ban has also

been made by the National Institute of Miners Health and last year Kerala against trend banned the use of asbestos for school roofs. Otherwise the lobby for asbestos is powerful and a bill to restrict use is not expected to become law.

During the 1960's and 1970's Britain imported over 60% of the asbestos used in this country from Canada. Since 1999 the UK has not imported asbestos.

At the 2010 TUC congress held at the start of September the unions agreed to "call on the General Council to campaign for a complete and total global ban on asbestos; this campaign to include lobbying of national and international institutions and the consideration of calling for international and bilateral trade penalties to be imposed on countries that continue to export asbestos or that are involved in its production."

Over 20 years fighting for workers' safety

At the launch of the Construction Safety Campaign, on 13th October relatives of those killed on sites, construction trade unionists and other supporters also talked about the next challenges for a campaign that has resulted in some improvements in the industry.

Meanwhile ask your MP to sign the following Early Day Motions presented by Jeremy Corbyn, MP Islington North and John McDonnell, MP Hayes and Harlington. We now face a coalition government which embraces far greater deregulation than ever before.

EDM 310: Shrewsbury Pickets

Recalls the national trade union building workers strike of 1972 and the long imprisonment served by Des Warren and Ricky Tomlinson; notes the unregulated nature of the construction industry, the appalling accident and death rate and renewed blacklisting of workers, and supports ; and supports the call for the Home Secretary to release all secret papers related to the Shrewsbury case and to instigate a public inquiry.

EDM 441: Health and Safety

Gives HSE figures for illness and death at work, recognises that the real figures are likely to be much higher given that many work-related fatalities are filtered out from the HSE's headline statistics, and that the number of occupational disease deaths each year is never published, notes the estimated cost of around 30 billion per year to the economy of poor workplace health and safety, believes there is no evidence to support cutting back on health and safety regulation but instead that the current system of prevention and enforcement needs bolstering; and calls on the Government to reject calls for deregulation and instead look to strengthen the current legislative framework and ensure that the HSE is adequately resourced in order to stop more people dying or receiving injuries unnecessarily.

- ▲ The book is available from CSC, PO Box 23844, London, SE15 3WR. Cost £12 including postage. Cheques to: "Construction Safety Campaign".



Actor Ricky Tomlinson speaking at a rally this summer. He has been campaigning for all papers connected to the trial of the Shrewsbury building workers to be released.

Barnett Tesco hit by fire safety fines

Tesco has been fined £95,000 plus £24,000 costs for five offences following an inspection after a fire in its Colney Hatch store Barnet London in 2007. At the sentencing, at Wood Green Crown Court on 20 April 2010, Tesco pleaded guilty to the following charges:

- ▲ failing to keep emergency exits clear (£20,000 fine)
- ▲ failing to keep an emergency route clear (£20,000)
- ▲ two counts of fire doors being wedged open (£20,000 each)

- ▲ storing flammable materials under an emergency stairwell (£15,000)

London Fire Brigade said when fire fighters arrived at the store they found the premises locked but managed to get the attention of a worker stacking shelves after closing hours. There had been a fire in the staff kitchen but it had been put out by staff using extinguishers and a fire blanket. There was still a significant amount of smoke in the kitchen, the corridor and staff locker rooms. Fire crews had to ask staff several times to evacuate the premises.

- ▲ See: www.london-fire.gov.uk/news/

EMF Directive coming soon

A European Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) directive will be ready for adoption in April 2012. This will place a number of explicit duties on UK employers. The key impacts will be for employers to conduct a risk assessment, calculate EMF strengths and to ensure the risk of exposure is maintained below the specified Exposure Limit Value (ELV).

Sources of EMF include: mobile phones, cordless phones, wireless LAN routers, security devices, microwave ovens and heating equipment, radio, TV, base

stations, electricity substations and other major installations in the locality. Some of them may have low power, but they are EMF sources.

The electromagnetic spectrum can be divided in terms of frequency onto the ionising and non-ionising radiation.

The ionising radiation is associated with x-rays, nuclear reactors and weapons and radioactive substances. The ionising radiation can pass through body tissues and cause damage at molecular level.

The non-ionising radiation does not cause changes at molecular level but there is a great concern that they cause undetected health effects especially over the long term. The subject of the European EMF directive is however on the non-ionising radiation. Due to extensive

studies not finding any evidence of adverse health problems due to prolonged exposure to non-ionising radiation, it is still recommended that authorities have a precautionary approach.

The EMF directive will specify the maximum ELV to which employees can be exposed. EMF levels should be measured in various locations in and around your premises and the results should be recorded and added to the overall risk assessment report. Locations where most people work and areas of potential risk where some employees spend a significant part of their working day should be concentrated on.

▲ from Safety and Health Practitioner June 2010, pp 48-50

Death trap tube warning

Ahead of the second London Underground strike over safe staffing levels starting on 3rd October RMT released pictures of worn-away brake blocks on trains that with proposed changes could be forced into service.

London Underground have begun testing a new schedule which will double the period between brake inspections on tube trains from 14 to 28 days – the pictures that RMT have released are of brake blocks after 14 days of wear on the tracks and show in the most graphic detail that if the current schedule is extended the brakes will be grinding metal on metal creating the perfect conditions for a major disaster.

The safety campaign of RMT and TSSA is against slashing of ticket office opening hours, closure of offices and the loss of 800 station based staff.

RMT 30.9.2010.

▲ Updates on Tube Safety on: www.rmt.org

Memorial plaque unveiled



Friends and family of Michael Alexa and Jonathan Cloke who died when a crane collapsed in Thessaly Road four years ago gathered in Battersea on 27th August Friday to honour their lives as the permanent memorial and plaque was opened. The Battersea Crane Disaster Action Group has campaigned for cranes to have better safety measures to prevent more deaths. And now all tower cranes must be registered with HSE.

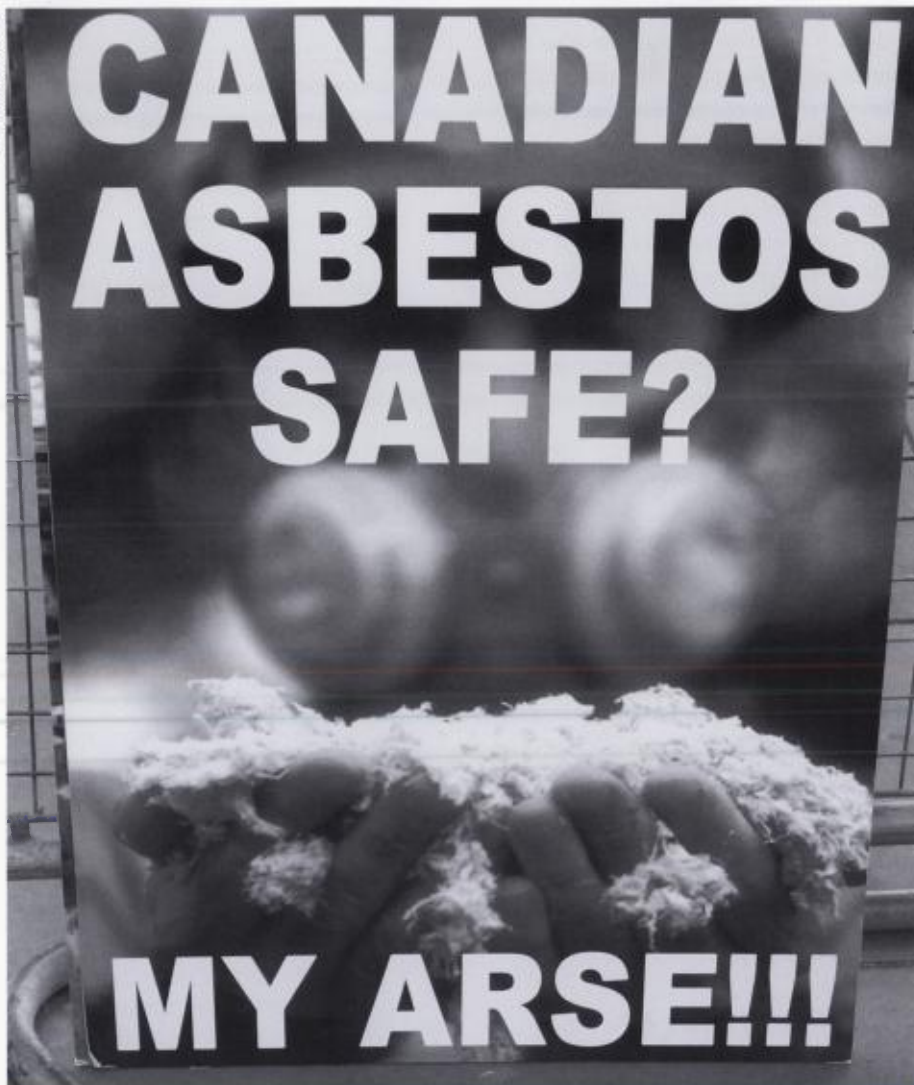
London Schools Fail Asbestos Test

Lambeth, Harrow and Waltham Forest have all been served improvement notices for failing to manage asbestos in their schools. HSE published the results of its survey of asbestos management in system built schools. 152 authorities were contacted by on-line questionnaire. Camden, Harrow and Kingston did not respond. Nine other London authorities were visited because insufficient detail was provided or HSE felt a need to test compliance. The table gives details of action taken in London. Nationally 45 authorities were checked to verify arrangements and 12 were in London. HSE are due to survey schools outside local authority control.

LOCAL AUTHORITY	OUTCOME	HSE FINDINGS
Barnet	Removed from HSE visit schedule	Remedial actions detailed on HSE duty holder checklist have been taken. LA reviewing guidance for schools on inspection monitoring of seals.
Bexley	Advice	Duty to manage arrangements reviewed and verbal advice provided.
Camden	Advice	LA has asbestos management procedures in place. Small number of system build premises. HSE advice given on provision of information, and need for inspection of columns. Corrective action taken in response to HSE advice.
Harrow	Three Improvement Notices.	LA in process of reviewing asbestos management procedures. Following HSE site inspections 3 site specific improvement notices served on LA relating to risk assessment of ACM's, training of employees and the need to ensure management plan addresses need for information to those who may disturb asbestos.
Hillingdon	Advice	Questionnaire and HSE inspection has led to review of asbestos management arrangements. HSE advice given on training of personnel. HSE to review actions taken by LA following these recommendations.
Islington	Advice	Following issue of questionnaire LA commissioned programme of survey of all schools. Sample site inspections undertaken by HSE to confirm implementation of management arrangements.
Kingston	Advice	LA has single system build school premises. LA asbestos management procedures reviewed and verbal advice provided.
Lambeth	Two Improvement Notices.	Review of asbestos management arrangements undertaken. Written advice given in relation to provision of management plans, training and on-going inspection of asbestos containing materials. Two Improvement Notices served on LA – for the provision of an asbestos management plan and for the training of employees likely to be exposed to asbestos.
Redbridge	Advice (on-going)	Asbestos management arrangements reviewed. Following HSE inspection LA undertaking a programme of inspection. Further site visits to be undertaken by HSE on receipt of information.
Richmond	Advice	LA did not have sufficient information on property portfolio to complete questionnaire. Now implementing full programme of review to identify system builds in LA. Inspection and re-surveys underway. HSE written advice related to management plans and provision of system build information to site personnel.
Sutton	Advice	Small number of system build premises in LA. HSE advice given, on need to update asbestos registers following work, and training provision.
Waltham Forest	Two Improvement Notices.	LA undertaking further inspections of all schools to identify system built premises. Following HSE site inspections two site specific improvement notices served on LA relating to provision of asbestos management plans and training of site personnel.

Canadian Workers call for Asbestos ban

PIC: MICK LARSON, UNITE



The video Asbestos, the Silent Killer is a powerful and moving documentary, made by the United Steelworkers Union local 480, in Trail, British Columbia, Canada about the asbestos tragedy being experienced by their union members, their families and their community. Watch it on Youtube at: <http://www.uswlocal480.ca/asbestosis-the-silent-killer/>

Asbestos: a Global Panoramic View

Professor Takashashi from Japan described the correlation between the economic wealth of a country and the use of asbestos at a recent conference of the International Mesothelioma Interest Group. Between 1994 – 2007 83 countries reported 92,253 deaths from mesothelioma.

- ▲ 200 countries in the world.
 - ▲ 56 have asbestos and mesothelioma data.
 - ▲ 33 have asbestos data but no mesothelioma data
 - ▲ 11 have no asbestos data but do have mesothelioma data.
 - ▲ Meaning 100 have no data on either.
- Professor Takahashi summarised that there is:

- a) 1 unreported case for every 4/5 reported cases in the world.
 - b) there were 213,200 cases – 1994-2008 an annual average of 14,000 cases.
 - c) cumulative use of asbestos has nearly doubled since 1970.
- ▲ From the report by Liz Darlinson, Mesothelioma UK see:

www.mesothelioma.uk.com

The conference took place 31st August to 3rd September in Kyoto, Japan. Her report gives summaries of a number of talks about recent developments in treatment.

Shop workers campaign against Fear

Every minute of the working day a shopworker is verbally abused, threatened with violence or physically attacked.

Usdaw's campaign to protect Shopworkers from violence and abuse Respect for Shopworkers takes place 8 – 12 November 2010.

UDAWs website has a video about the campaign, an online survey for shopworkers and gives local details of what is going on.

- ▲ See: www.usdaw.org.uk

Teachers union urges caution

Regarding the 110 authorities that were not visited in this survey, teachers union NUT has said confidence they do manage asbestos adequately may be 'misplaced' since the survey was reliant on local authorities admitting to failings to trigger a visit from the HSE.

- ▲ See: **HSE Press, 21.9.2010.**
- ▲ **TUC Risks 475, 25.9.2010.**

London council renews our funding

However cuts are threatened throughout the sector in London.

In February this year London Council's Grant Committee approved funding for the Centre up to 28 February 2011. Below are extracts from the report presented to the Committee.

"In February 2008 funding for London Hazards Centre was agreed in principle for four years starting in September 2008 with specific approval for the first 18 months.

Grant officers met with the organisation in March 2009 in response to issues cited within the 2007/08 audited accounts as a result London Hazards Centre was asked to put additional financial procedures in place and clarify a number of financial issues. Camden Voluntary Action Community Project was engaged to develop additional financial processes and procedures, including setting up payroll, preparing end of year accounts and providing a book-keeping service from October 2009.

Some challenges have been identified by the organisation, which have impacted

on service delivery. Difficulties have been highlighted regarding moving to smaller premises, recruitment and retention of staff, adherence to financial processes, accurate monitoring systems and the requirement to provide support to service users who may not have English as a first language.

The organisation received a monitoring visit from their grants officer. Monitoring visits provide officers with an opportunity to further discuss progress made and issues raised. Officers also check a sample of case records, evaluation forms and other relevant data.

The level of service provision is more than 20% over the agreed level in the following boroughs Barking and Dagenham, Brent, Camden, City of London, Croydon, Greenwich, Hackney, Kingston, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, and Wandsworth.

The organisation has submitted a work plan to increase service user take up in all boroughs where the target has not been met. Plans include the increase in training, seminars and briefings, extended casework, as well as increased promotion of the service and joint work to engage communities."

London councils review

The July Grants committee meeting considered a proposal to 'repatriate' over 60% of the budget to boroughs, leaving a small regional and a small sub-regional pot to fund pan-London services and recommended to Leaders that there be a review of the future role and scope of the London Boroughs Grants Scheme. Because London Councils funding is contingent on 2 grounds – performance and available resources and because local authorities are expecting a poor financial settlement from central government on October 20th they have decided that no funding can be guaranteed beyond 31st March 2011.

The consultation is underway – the closing date 10 November 2010, The survey questionnaire is at: www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/grants

Final decisions will be taken by the London Councils Leaders' Committee on 14 December.

Sir Steve Bullock, Mayor of Lewisham and Chair of London Councils Grants Committee since the elections in May, is encouraging responses from voluntary sector organisations that are commissioned and those that are not, and from relevant policy making bodies.

▲ London Voluntary Service Council is producing regular developments on this see www.lvsc.org.uk

USING THE
CENTRE

London Hazards Centre Training Programme

We are running taster courses throughout London to provide a basic introduction to health and safety at work. They look at the relevant laws and at practical solutions to creating a safe working environment.

Some of the organizations we have provided training for this year are:

- ▲ African Womens Welfare Association, Enfield
- ▲ Asian Centre Waltham Forest
- ▲ Greenwich, GAVS
- ▲ Lewisham VAL and Lewisham Irish Centre
- ▲ Stepping Stones Community Farm, Tower Hamlets
- ▲ Bexley Voluntary Service
- ▲ Evelyn Oldfield Unit
- ▲ East London Community Law Service Waltham Forest

Who are the courses aimed at?

All welcome, but there is a focus on problems faced by black, Asian, minority ethnic workers and women. They are useful for community groups:

- ▲ Looking for practical knowledge and skills to enable them to create a safe and healthy workplace.
- ▲ Who are unclear about their duties to staff, volunteers, the public.
- ▲ Who want to find out more about the trade union role.

London Hazards Centre Helpline

The help-line is now staffed 10am to 3pm Monday to Thursday as far as possible for callers living or working inside the M25.

London Hazards AGM

The Management Council have decided that this will be held at the start of January 2011, when we will know what is happening about the commission from London Councils.

Asbestos diseases

Not everyone exposed to asbestos will develop an asbestos disease. The main types of disease are:

Cancers

Cancers are almost always fatal and can be triggered many years after relatively small exposures. The main types are:

- ▲ **Mesothelioma:** only caused by asbestos – is a cancer of the lining of the lung (pleura), or less commonly the gut (peritoneum) or even in the lining of the pericardium.
- ▲ **Lung cancer:** asbestos causes more cases of lung cancer than of mesothelioma, but lung cancer can be caused by exposure to other substances, especially by smoking. Combined exposure to cancer causing substances – carcinogens – increases the risk of developing lung cancer.

Other asbestos diseases

- ▲ **Asbestosis:** permanent scarring of the lung making it hard to breathe – over time great stress is placed on the heart. Severe asbestosis, needing oxygen, is thought to be related to very high levels of exposure.

- ▲ **Pleural thickening of the lining of the lung**, can restrict breathing if extensive.
- ▲ **Pleural Plaques** are localised areas of thickening or scarring. In England compensation is not currently available for Pleural plaques.

Compensation

Can be obtained if you were exposed at work, lived near an asbestos factory, or washed overalls. Not every claim succeeds, but asbestos specialist lawyers try hard, taking employers and insurers to court and representing victims exposed abroad. Compensation can be obtained through the courts – civil claims – and there are state benefit schemes for some cases of exposure at work: Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit, The Pneumoconiosis Fund (PWC) & Diffuse Mesothelioma Scheme (DMS) pay lump sums. Specialist legal advice should be sought as soon as possible, preferably within 3 years from finding out you are ill.

Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit a weekly payment, regardless of other income, if eligible it can be £140 a week.
IIDB helpline 0800882200 and PWC helpline: 0800 279 2322.

এসবেস্টস জনিত রোগগুলি

এনকেটিসের সংস্পর্শে আসা প্রত্যেকেরই যে একটি এক্সপোজ অসিট রোগ হবে তা নয়। রোগের প্রধান প্রকারগুলি হল:

ক্যাপ্সার যা প্রায় সবসময় প্রাণঘাতী হয় এবং আমক কলের খারাপ আশেপাশে কম সংস্পর্শে থাকলেও হতে পারে। প্রধান প্রকারগুলি হল:

মসোখলিওমা: শুধু এসবেপটসের কারণই হয়ে থাকে - এটি এমন একটি ক্যান্সার যা দুগ্ধদুগের প্রান্তরেখায় (ক্ষরা) হয়ে থাকে বা কিছু ক্ষেত্রে পেটে (পেরিটোমিয়াম) হয়ে থাকে বা এমনকি পেরিকর্টিবাসের প্রান্তরেখাতেও হতে পারে।

দুসুহৃদের কাশ্মীর: এবারদুহৃদের জন্য মেসোখেলিওয়ার হয়ে দুসুহৃদের কাশ্মীর বেশী সংখ্যায় হয়ে থাকে, কিন্তু দুসুহৃদের কাশ্মীর রকবানো পদার্থগুলির সংস্পর্শেও হতে পারে, বিশেষতঃ দুঃশপন করলে। — **কাশ্মীরজেন** - বা কাশ্মীরের কারণ হিসেবে কাজ করা পদার্থগুলির সম্বন্ধিত সংস্পর্শ দুসুহৃদের কাশ্মীর হওয়ার সম্ভাবনাকে বাড়িয়ে দেয়।

অন্যান্য এসবেস্টস জনিত রোগগুলি

প্রসারোদ্দেশ্য: ফুসফুস স্বাধীন ভাবে বা শ্বাসগ্রহণ সক্ষম ভাবে - সময়ের সাথে সাথে স্বয়ং শক্তির উৎস বিশাল।
গড়। মারাত্মক প্রসারোদ্দেশ্য অধিকার প্রদান হয় এবং তা খুব উচ্চ স্তরের সংশ্লিষ্ট থাকার সাথে সম্পর্কিত বলে মনে করা
হয়।

দুঃস্থাসের প্রান্তরেখার পুনরাল মোটা হয়ে যাওয়া, যা মারাত্মক পর্যায়ে, স্থাসগ্রহণকে বন্ধ করে দিতে পারে।

ক্ষুরাল প্লাকসুলি হল মোটা হয়ে যাওয়া বা ক্ষতযুক্ত শাখার আবরণ। বর্তমানে ইলারজ্ঞে ক্ষতিপূরণ পাওয়া যায় না।

अभिहितम्

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ইন্ডিয়ান ইনক্লুসিভ ডিজএবিলিটিজ পলিটিক্স বা শিশুদের অক্ষমতাবশিত অসামর্থ্য সুবিধা হল অন্য়না আন নির্বিঘ্নে একটি সাম্প্রতিক অপ্রদান, যদি ব্যোগ হন তা সম্ভবে £140 পাউন্ড হতে পারে। আইআইবি (IIDB) রেফারেন্স 0800882200
এবং পিওসি (PWC) রেফারেন্স: 0800 279 2322

એસ્બેસ્ટોસ રોગો

એસ્પેસ્ટોસ સાથે સંપર્કમાં આવતી દરેક વ્યક્તિને એસ્પેસ્ટોસ રોગ થાય તે જરૂરી નથી. મુખ્ય પ્રકારના રોગમાં સામેલ છે:

કેન્સર લગભગ હંમેશા સૌથી વધુ ઘાતક હોય છે અને પ્રમાણમાં ખૂબ જ ઓછા સંપર્ક બાદ ઘણાં વર્ષે સક્રિય થઈ શકે છે. તેના મુખ્ય પ્રકારો છે:

મેસોથીલીઓમા: ફક્ત એસ્પેસ્ટોસ દ્વારા થતું - ફેફસાની દિવાલ (પ્લૂરા) નું અથવા ખૂબ ઓછું સામાન્ય એવું ગટ (પેરિટોનીયમ) અથવા પેરિકાર્ડિયમની દિવાલનું કેન્સર છે.

ફેફસાંનું કેન્સર: મેસોથીલીઓમા કરતાં એસ્ટ્રોસેસથી ફેફસાના કેન્સરના વધુ ડિસ્સાઓ થાય છે, પરંતુ ફેફસાંનું કેન્સર અન્ય તત્વો ખાસ કરીને ધૂમ્રપાનના સંપર્કમાં આવવાથી થઈ શકે છે. કેન્સર કરતા તત્વોના - **કાર્સિનોજન્સ** - ના સંયુક્ત સંપર્કથી ફેફસાંનું કેન્સર થવાનું જોખમ વધે છે.

અન્ય એસ્થેસિસ રોગો

એચ્સેલ્સોસીસઃ ફેફસાને કાચામી નુકસાન જેથી ધ્વાસ લેવામાં તકલીફ - આગળ જતા હૃદય પર શ્રમ વધે છે. ગંભીર એચ્સેલ્સોસીસ, જેમાં ઓક્સિજનની આવશ્યકતા પડે છે, તે સંપર્કના ઉચ્ચ સ્તર સાથે સંબંધિત હોવાનું માનવામાં આવે છે.

ફેફસાની દિવાલની પ્લુરલ જાડાઈથી જો સંબંધ હોય, તો શ્વાસ લેવામાં અવરોધ થઈ શકે છે.

પ્લુરલ પ્લાઝ્મ જાડાઈ અથવા ઘસારાના સ્થાનિક વિસ્તારો છે. ઈંગ્લેન્ડમાં વળતર ફાલમાં ઉપલબ્ધ નથી.

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મળી શકે છે જો કામના સ્થળો તમે એસ્બેસ્ટોસિસ સંપર્કમાં આવતા હોવ, એસ્બેસ્ટોસિસી ફેક્ટરીની નજીક રહેતા હોવ, અથવા સંપૂર્ણપણે ધોવાયા હોવ. દરેક દાવો સફળ થતો નથી, પરંતુ એસ્બેસ્ટોસિસના નિષ્ણાત વકીલો નિયોક્તા અને વીમાધારકોને કોર્ટમાં લઈ જઈ અને વિદેશમાં સંપર્ક પામેલા અસરગ્રસ્તોનું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ કરી ખૂબ મહેનત કરે છે. કોર્ટ-સિવીલ દાવા- દ્વારા વળતાર મળી શકે છે- અને કામના સ્થળો એસ્બેસ્ટોસિસ સાથે સંપર્ક માટેના કેટલાક કિસ્સાઓમાં રાજ્ય લાભ યોજનાઓ છે: ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રીયલ ઈન્જીનીયરિંગ ડિસએબલમેન્ટ બેનેફિટ, ફી ન્યૂમોકોનોઝીસીસ ફંડ (PWC)

