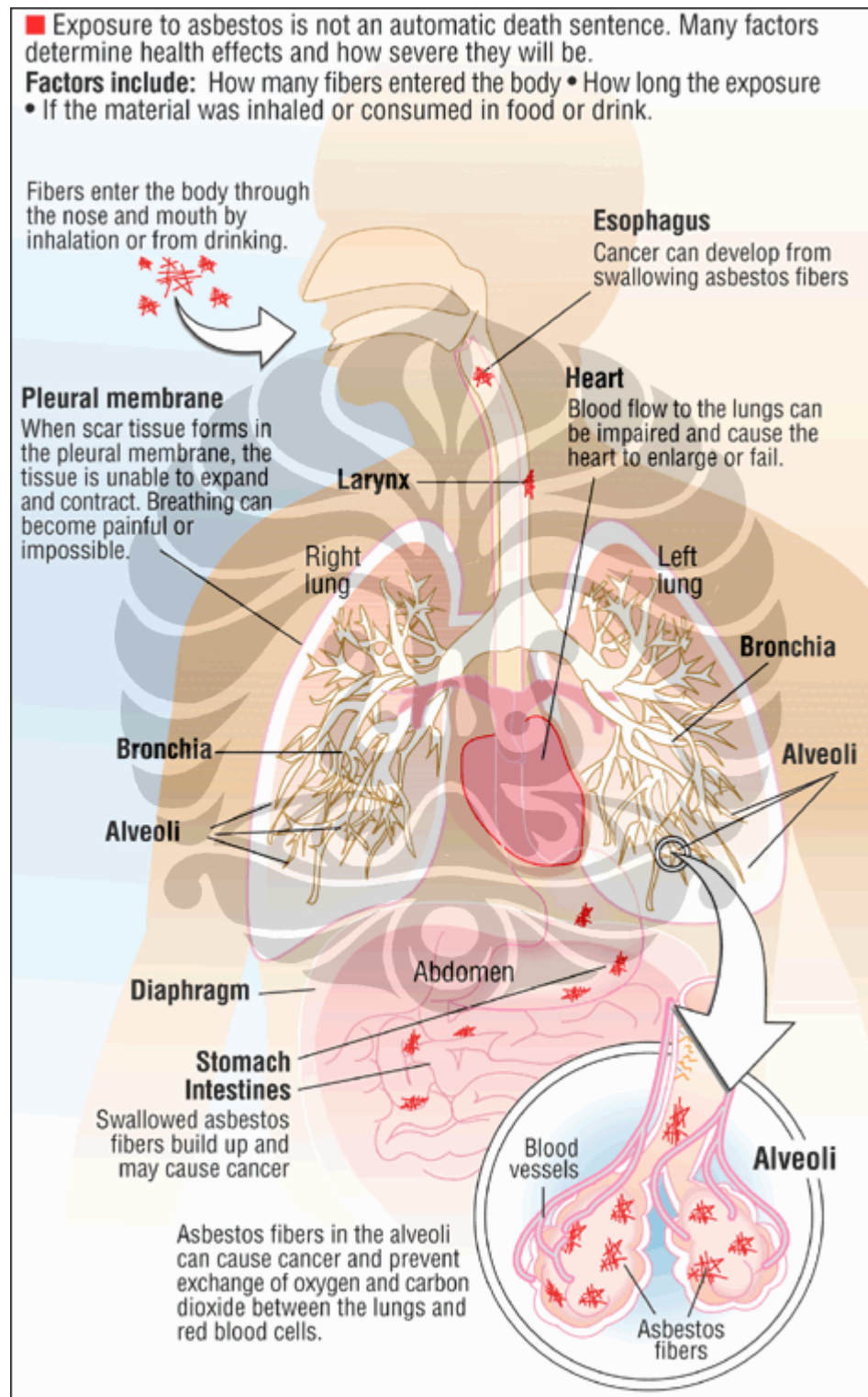




Lampiran 1. Asbes putih dan bahayanya bagi tubuh manusia



Sumber: The Asbestos Cancer Epidemic

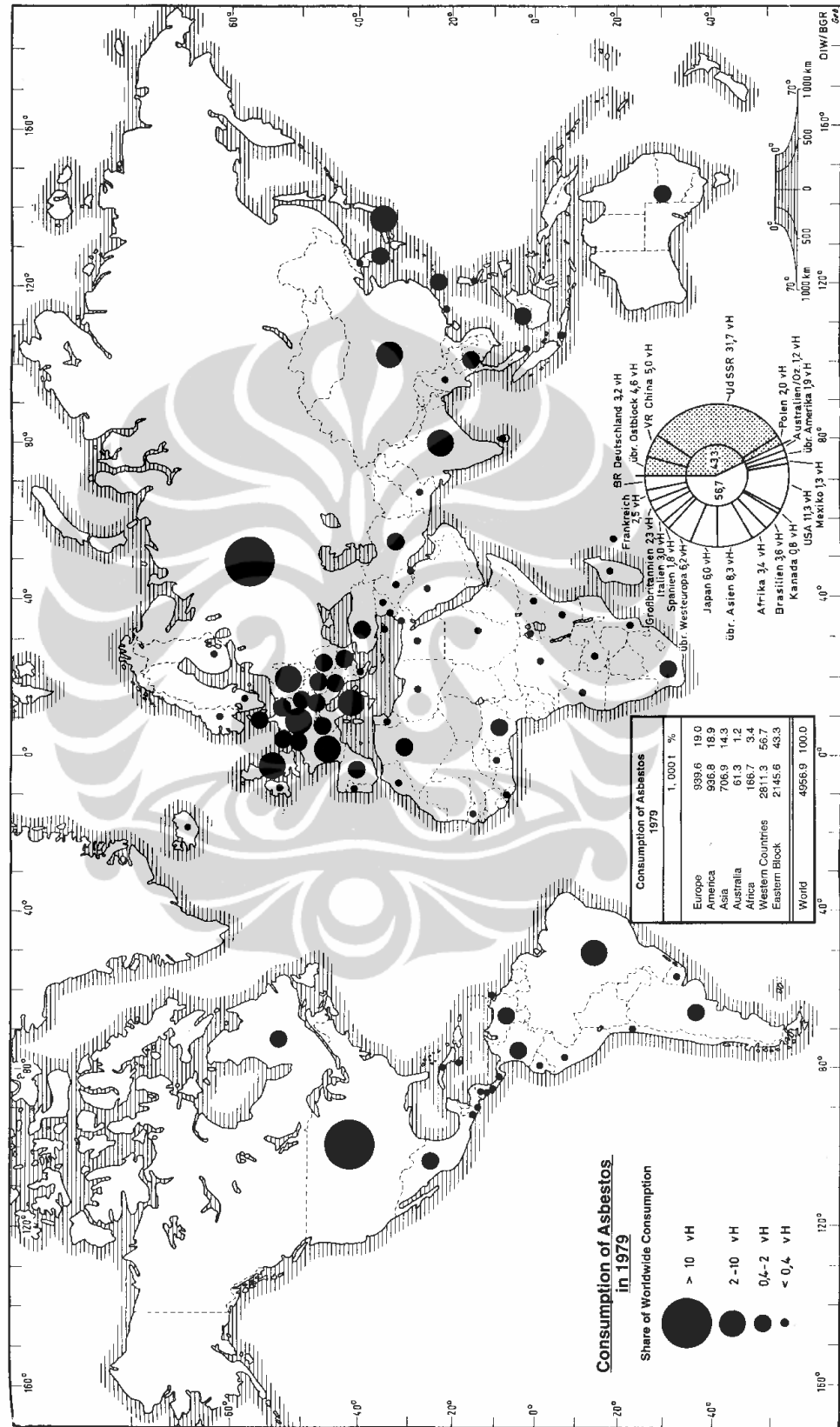
[Environ Health Perspect 112(3):285-290, 2004. © 2004 National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences]

Tabel 2. Jumlah rumah tangga yang memakai jenis plafon asbes putih menurut propinsi di Indonesia

Provinsi	Asbes		Bukan Asbes		Tidak ada	
	(KK)	(%)	(KK)	(%)	(KK)	(%)
Aceh NAD	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sumatera Utara	860,061	32.84	598,163	22.84	1,160,810	44.32
Sumatera Barat	43,279	4.17	608,255	58.67	385,258	37.16
Riau	75,900	6.29	718,900	59.56	412,190	34.15
Jambi	9,477	1.56	298,243	49.01	300,811	49.43
Sumatera Selatan	35,410	2.36	728,361	48.66	732,887	48.97
Bengkulu	5,557	1.57	167,955	47.35	181,215	51.09
Lampung	14,827	0.89	388,131	23.49	1,249,212	75.61
Bangka Belitung	39,952	18.25	81,945	37.43	97,056	44.32
DKI Jakarta	417,823	18.16	1,667,840	72.49	215,123	9.35
Jawa Barat	1,974,957	20.16	6,584,720	67.20	1,239,561	12.65
Jawa Tengah	1,292,639	16.19	1,374,053	17.20	5,320,619	66.61
D.I. Yogyakarta	204,299	21.64	120,352	12.74	619,713	65.62
Jawa Timur	2,334,660	24.13	2,544,494	26.30	4,795,625	49.57
Banten	496,585	24.08	1,014,595	49.20	551,015	26.72
Bali	77,487	9.44	542,485	66.07	201,124	24.49
Nusa Tenggara Barat	21,889	2.17	526,209	52.20	459,980	45.63
Nusa Tenggara Timur	8,914	1.10	88,589	10.92	713,902	87.98
Kalimantan Barat	10,339	1.20	372,182	43.00	482,953	55.80
Kalimantan Tengah	3,132	0.64	215,436	44.15	269,455	55.21
Kalimantan Selatan	3,605	0.44	335,301	41.65	466,180	57.90
Kalimantan Timur	4,629	0.73	367,106	57.61	265,443	41.66
Sulawesi Utara	1,329	0.24	330,244	59.57	222,783	40.19
Sulawesi Tengah	1,792	0.36	123,653	25.29	363,554	74.35
Sulawesi Selatan	76,862	4.29	580,239	32.34	1,136,919	63.37
Sulawesi Tenggara	4,243	1.02	69,575	16.75	341,478	82.23
Gorontalo	4,045	1.80	95,036	42.29	125,655	55.91
Maluku						
Irian Jaya	10,774	2.17	156,310	31.49	329,295	66.34
INDONESIA	8,034,466	15.64	20,698,372	40.29	22,639,814	44.07

* Sumber: Departemen Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi Republik Indonesia

Lampiran 4. Peta Konsumsi Asbes putih di dunia pada tahun 1979. 'Consumption of Asbestos'.



Lampiran 5. Deklarasi Vienna

Vienna Declaration

Declaration from the Building and Woodworkers International Asbestos Conference, made in Vienna, February 2008

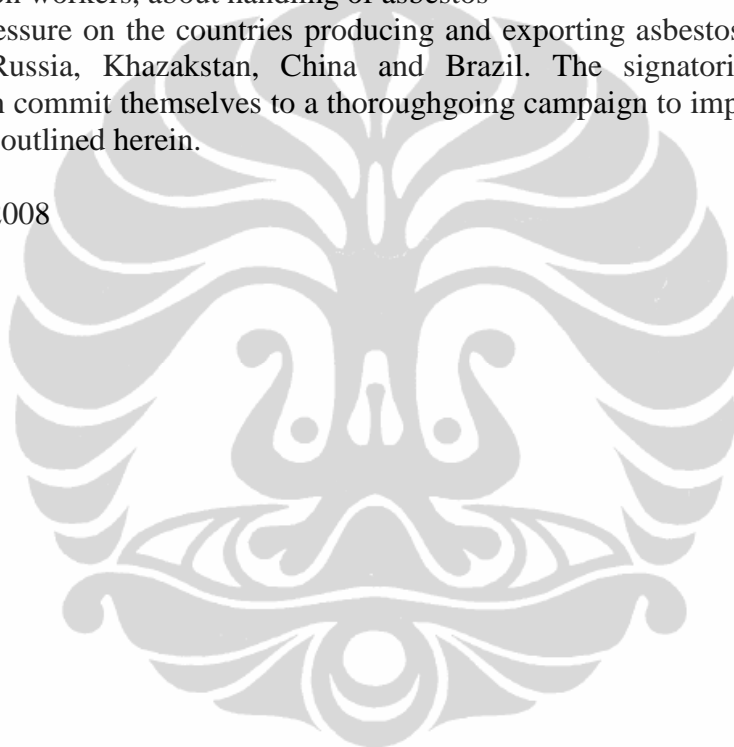
The Building and Woodworkers International (BWI) International Asbestos Conference in Vienna in February 2008, attended by representatives from Construction Trade Unions from 33 countries, the International Union of Building and Wood Workers (UITBB), the International Social Security Association, the International Association of Labour Inspectors and the International Ban Asbestos Secretariat, issue the following declaration. The organisations represented at the Vienna Conference are committed to promote the global ban of all forms of asbestos from the construction industry and from all other industrial sectors; to promote the effective regulation of work with in-situ asbestos in demolition, conversion, renovation and maintenance works by law; to work for the elimination of diseases caused by asbestos; to promote social justice for those affected by asbestos.

Considering that:

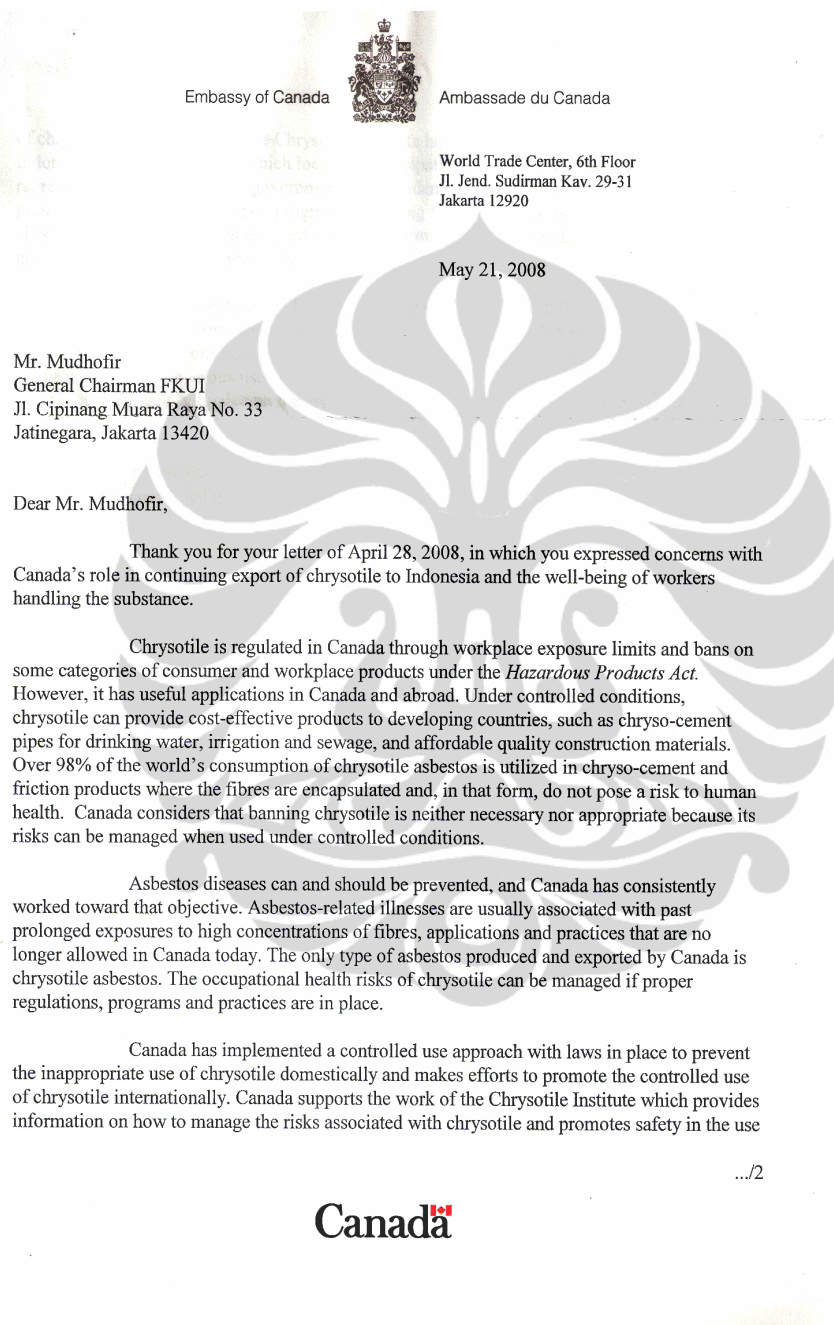
- All forms of asbestos, including chrysotile, are classified as known human carcinogens by the International Agency for Research on Cancer and by the International Programme for Chemical Safety, and recognised as such by the international scientific community;
- 90% of all asbestos produced is chrysotile
- 90% of chrysotile asbestos is used in asbestos cement materials;
- At least 100, 000 workers die every year from diseases caused by exposure to asbestos;
- It has taken three decades of efforts and the emergence of suitable alternatives for a comprehensive ban on the manufacture and use of asbestos and asbestos containing products to be adopted in more than forty countries. Furthermore that these countries now permit the handling of in situ asbestos only during asbestos removal, demolition, renovation and maintenance work carried out under strictly controlled working conditions;
- The most pressing concern is the situation concerning asbestos in the developing world with increasing consumption of chrysotile and weak regulatory and protection systems The organisations represented at the Vienna conference call upon the governments and social partners of all countries to:
- Take immediate steps to develop National Action Programmes for the Elimination of Asbestos Related Diseases, following the guidance of the International Labour Office and the World Health Organisation
- Take immediate steps to ban all mining, manufacture, recycling and use of all forms of asbestos and asbestos-containing materials as soon as possible.
- Undertake and support all measures intended to eliminate asbestos and asbestoscontaining products from the economic cycle and to replace asbestos with less harmful products.
- To protect employment of those currently employed in the asbestos cement sector through efficient reconversion of the industry

- Make the protection of workers against asbestos exposure a priority through Trade Union representation in the building sector and through effective public Labour Inspection
- Ratify and implement the provisions of ILO Convention 162 (1986), Safety in the Use of Asbestos, and to implement the provisions of its accompanying Recommendation 172 as a minimum standard not to be fallen below.
- Ensure proper compensation, medical treatment and support for the victims of asbestos related diseases
- Carry out an extensive mapping and registration of asbestos in buildings, trains, ships, water pipes with a view to prevention of exposure and the eventual controlled removal
- Put in place an information plan targeted in particular at younger and migrant construction workers, about handling of asbestos
- Increase pressure on the countries producing and exporting asbestos – namely Canada, Russia, Khazakstan, China and Brazil. The signatories to this declaration commit themselves to a thoroughgoing campaign to implement the objectives outlined herein.

7th February 2008



Lampiran 6. Surat dari Kedutaan Besar Kanada kepada FKUI SBSI pada tanggal 21 Mei 2008



/2

of chrysotile internationally. The Chrysotile Institute has held numerous information seminars in Indonesia from 1985 to 2006 which included participation by an important number of representatives from industry, governments and academia. The 2006 seminar included presentations by governments on programs providing for the responsible and safe use of chrysotile where participants received detailed information on the standards and regulations governing responsible use, including in Indonesia.

Canada supports the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 162 on Safety in the Use of Asbestos and encourages other countries to implement measures in compliance with the Convention, including the development and enforcement of national laws, the prohibition of dangerous uses, and the adoption of appropriate control measures. Indonesia has adopted a code of practice on the application of asbestos in the workplace which complies with the provisions of ILO Convention 162.

Please rest assured that Canada will continue to play its stewardship role in promoting the controlled use of chrysotile internationally. Thank you for sharing your views on this important issue.

Sincerely,



John T. Holmes
Ambassador

* Sumber: FKUI SBSI (Federasi Konstruksi, umum dan informal – Serikat Buruh Sejahtera Indonesia)

**Lampiran 7. Propinsi dan Teritori yang bergabung dalam konfederasi
Kanada dan tanggal bergabungnya**

No.	Tanggal	Nama Propinsi dan Teritori*
1	1 Juli 1867	 Ontario
		 Quebec
		 Nova Scotia
		 New Brunswick
5	15 Juli 1870	 Manitoba *
		 Northwest Territories
7	20 Juli 1871	 British Columbia
8	1 Juli 1873	 Prince Edward Island
9	13 Juni 1898	 Yukon *
10	1 September 1905	 Saskatchewan *
		 Alberta *
12	31 Maret 1949	 Newfoundland (Saat ini bernama Newfoundland and Labrador)
13	1 April 1999	 Nunavut *

* Sumber: Statistic Canada, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>

Lampiran 8. Hasil Pemilihan Umum Federal Kanada, tahun 2008

Partai politik	Pemimpin partai	Jumlah kursi di 'The House of Commons'		Suara Populer	
		2008	% kursi	Jumlah suara	% suara
Konservatif	Stephen Harper	143	46,4%	5.208.796	37,65%
Liberal	Michael Ignatieff	77	25%	3.633.185	26,26%
Bloc Quebecois	Gilles Duceppe	49	15,9%	1.379.991	9,98%
New Democrats	Jack Layton	37	12,0%	2.515.561	18,18%
Green	Elizabeth May	-	-	937.613	6,78%
Independen		2	0,6%	94.844	0,69%
Christian Heritage	Ron Gray	-	-	26.475	0,19%
Marxist-Leninist	Anna Di Carlo	-	-	8.565	0,06%
Libertarian	Dennis Young	-	-	7.300	0,05%
Progressive Canadian	Sinclair Stevens	-	-	5.860	0,04%
Communist	Miguel Figueroa	-	-	3.572	0,03%
Canadian Action	Connie Fogal	-	-	3.455	0,02%
Marijuana	Blair Longley	-	-	2.298	0,02%
Neorhino.ca	Francois Gourd	-	-	2.122	0,02%
Newfoundland and Labrador first	Thomas Hickey	-	-	1.713	0,01%
First Peoples National	Barbara Wardlaw	-	-	1.611	0,01%
Animal Alliance	Liz White	-	-	527	0,00%

Environment Voters					
Work Less	Conrad Schmidt	-	-	425	0,00%
Western Block	Doug Christie	-	-	195	0,00%
People's Political Power	Roger Poisson	-	-	186	0,00%
Total		308	100%	13.834.294	100%

* Sumber: Elections Canada, <http://www.elections.ca/>

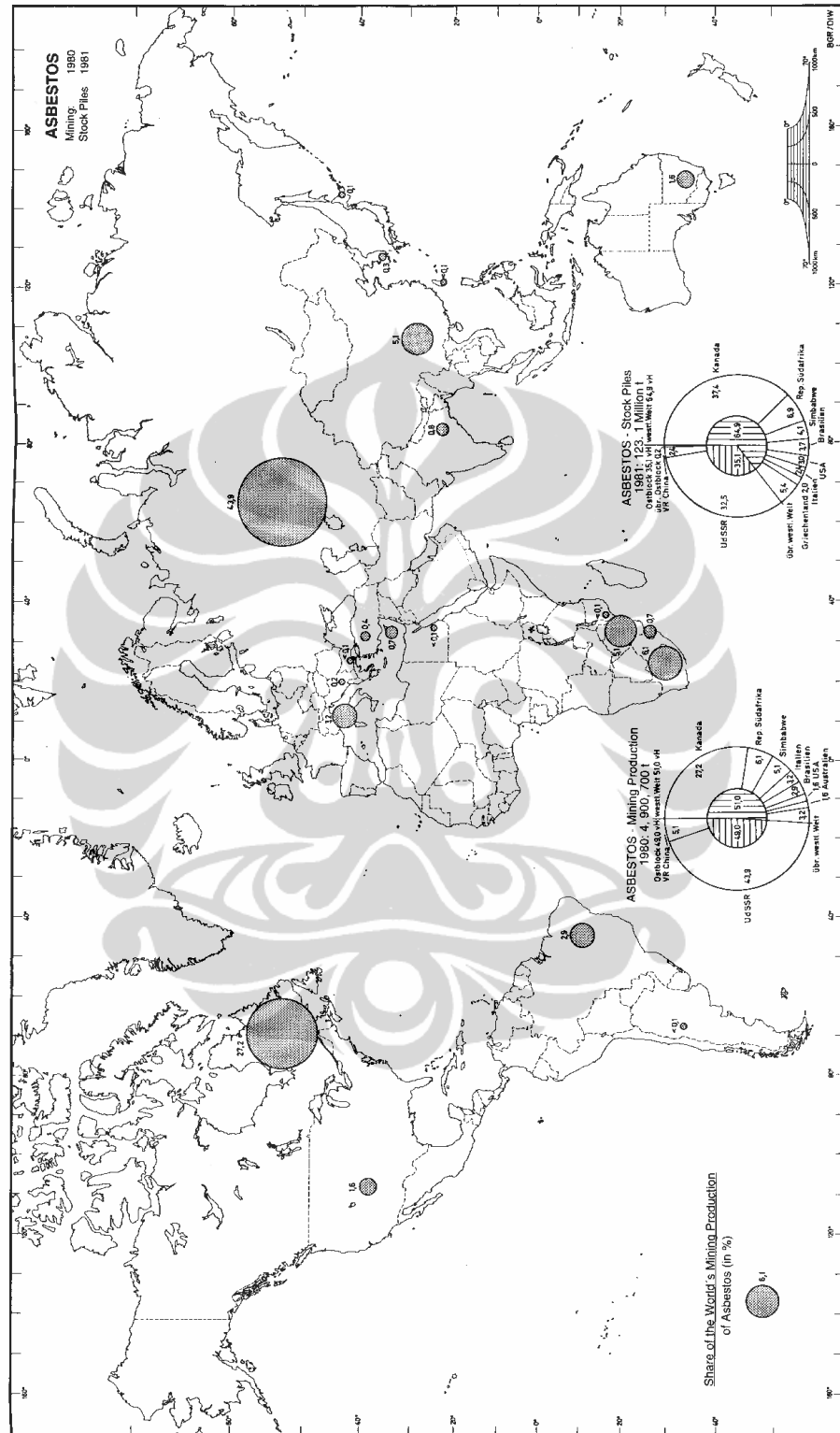


Lampiran 9. Hasil Pemilihan Umum di propinsi Quebec pada bulan Desember 2008

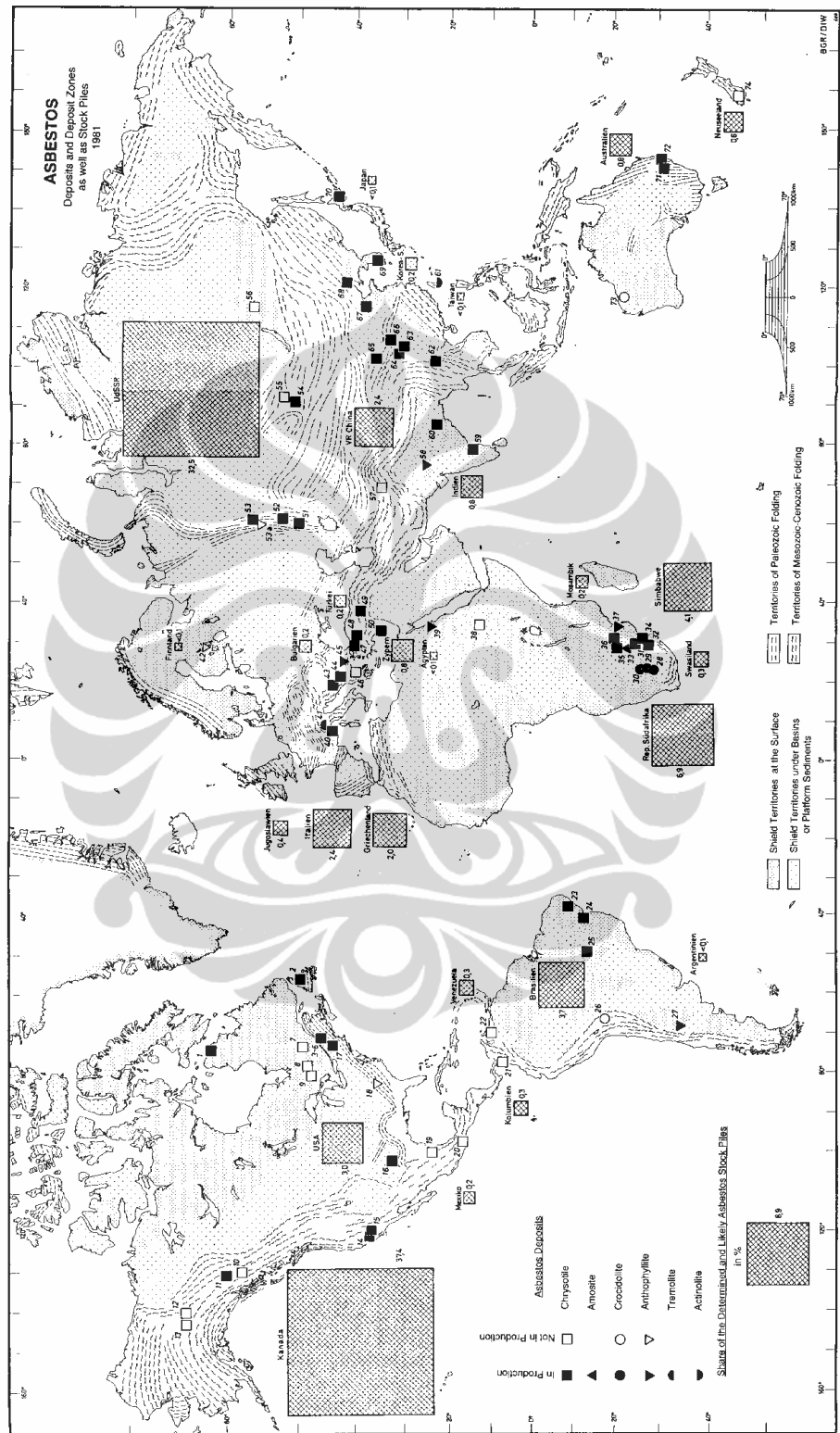
Partai politik	Pemimpin partai	Jumlah kursi di <i>'The National Assembly of Quebec'</i>		Suara Populer	
		2008	% kursi	Jumlah suara	% suara
Liberal	Jean Charest	66	52,8	1.366.046	42,08
Parti Quebecois	Pauline Marois	51	40,8	1.141.751	35,17
Action democratique du Quebec	Mario Dumont	7	5,6	531.358	16,37
Quebec Solidaire	Francoise David	1	0,8	122.618	3,78
Green	Guy Rainville	-	-	70.393	2,17
Parti independantiste	Eric Tremblay	-	-	4.227	0,13
Marxist- Leninist	Pierre Chenier	-	-	2.727	0,08
Durable	Sebastien Girard	-	-	567	0,02
Republic of Quebec	Gilles Paquette	-	-	140	0,01
Independen		-	-	6.506	0,09
Total		125	100	3.246.333	100

*Sumber: Elections Canada, <http://www.elections.ca/>


Lampiran 10. Peta pertambangan asbes di dunia 'share of the world's mining production'. tahun 1980



Lampiran 11. Peta deposit cadangan asbes putih di Kanada . 'deposit and deposits zone'. tahun 1981



Lampiran 12. Poster *International Scientific Symposium* di Jakarta, 1-2 Maret 2006


 University of Indonesia


Dept. Of Respiratory Medicine
Faculty of Medicine
 Dept. Of Occupational Health & Safety
Faculty of Public Health


INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM


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 Golden Ballroom
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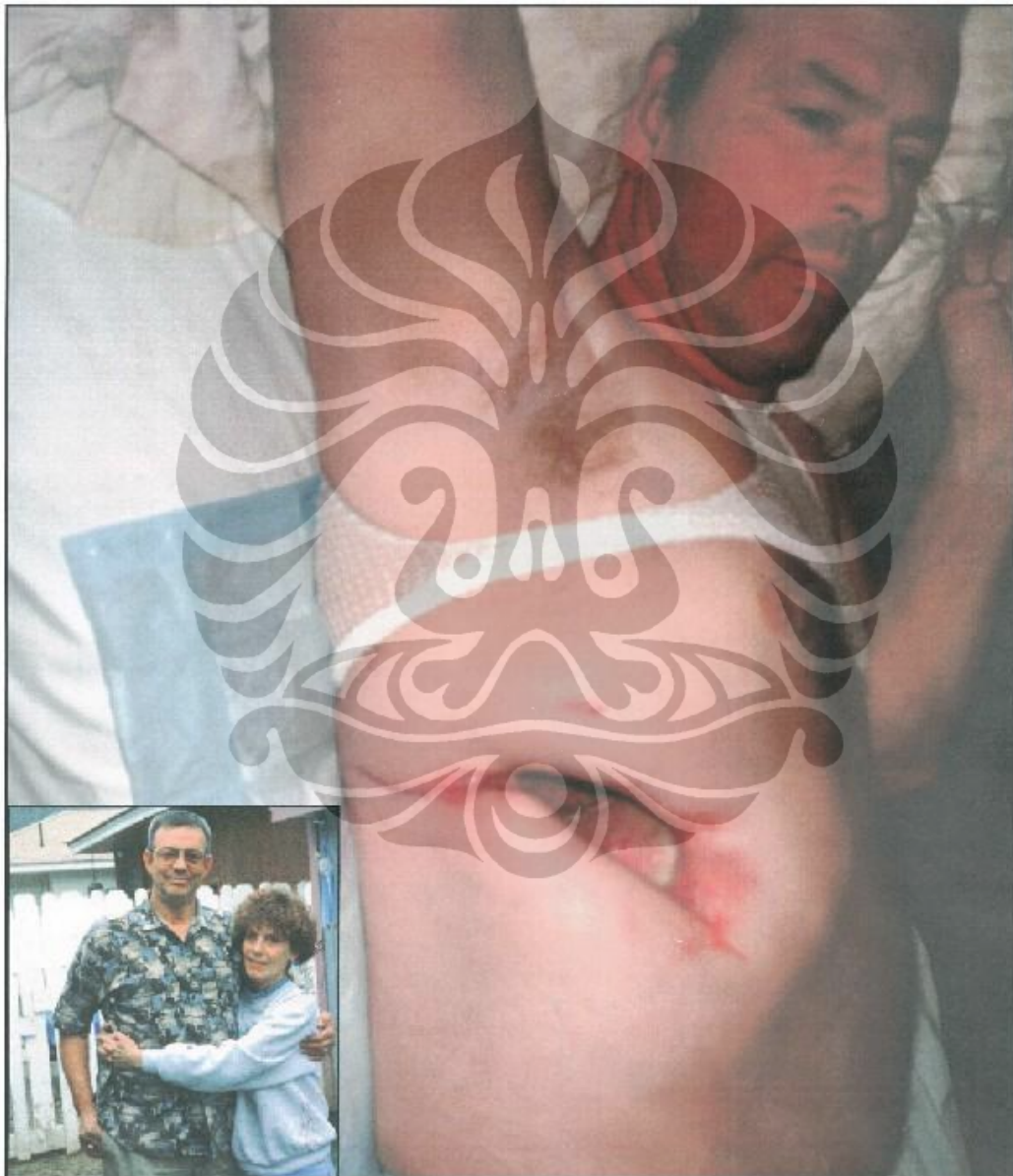
Please Bring This Invitation to be exchanged with The Symposium Kit

Lampiran 13 Foto salah satu penderita malignant mesothelioma

ASBESTOS: THE WHOLE TRUTH...

"Kaylo's light weight, pleasant handling, non-irritating and non-toxic nature contribute to workers well-being on the job."

Owens-Illinois, Inc. Asbestos promotional brochure, 1957.



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"So this is what results from the companies who made asbestos! This should be happening to them, not my husband and too many other workers. This is a rotten dirty deal!"

—Ruby Smith, wife of Delmer Smith, 56 year old Alcoa Aluminum worker with malignant mesothelioma.

Universitas Indonesia

Lampiran 14 Catatan Bank Dunia ‘Good Practice Note: Asbestos: Occupational and Community Health Issues’

World Bank Group
May 2009

Good Practice Note: Asbestos: Occupational and Community Health Issues

1. SUMMARY

The purpose of this Good Practice Note is to increase the awareness of the health risks related to occupational asbestos exposure, provide a list of resources on international good practices available to minimize these risks, and present an overview of some of the available product alternatives on the market. The need to address asbestos-containing materials (ACM) as a hazard is no longer under debate but a widely accepted fact.

Practices regarding asbestos that are normally considered acceptable by the World Bank Group (WBG) in projects supported through its lending or other instruments are addressed in the WBG’s General Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.¹ This Good Practice Note provides background and context for the guidance in the WBG EHS Guidelines.

Good practice is to minimize the health risks associated with ACM by avoiding their use in new construction and renovation, and, if installed asbestos-containing materials are encountered, by using internationally recognized standards and best practices (such as those presented in Appendix 3) to mitigate their impact. In all cases, the Bank expects borrowers and other clients of World Bank funding to use alternative materials wherever feasible.

ACM should be avoided in new construction, including construction for disaster relief. In reconstruction, demolition, and removal of damaged infrastructure, asbestos hazards should be identified and a risk management plan adopted that includes disposal techniques and end-of-life sites.

