seemingly negligible proportion of fibrous asbestos is sufficient to produce the characteristic reaction.

It was found to be impossible to break up all of the fibers and about 1 percent of the air suspended dust consisted of fibers.

The characteristic peribronchiolar fibrosis developed in the exposed animals after 40 months.

Thus it appears that very small numbers of fibers are capable of producing asbestosis, although the development of the lesions is delayed.

The present experiment with Kaylo is also an example of this fact.

Conclusions, page 6, number 1. Kaylo, because of its content of an appreciable amount of fibrous chrysotile, is capable of producing asbestosis and should be handled as a hazardous industrial dust.

The next is our Exhibit Number Owens-Illinois 476. It is a special hazard survey prepared for Owens-Illinois Kaylo division, Berlin, New Jersey, April 28th and May 2nd, 1958, by the Aetna Life affiliated companies.