

>5 $\mu$ /ml almost 3 times less than the airborne concentration that was generated when 80 mix was being used at the machine.

These results strongly indicate that the dry fluffier asbestos mixes containing the longer fibers will generate more airborne asbestos than mixes containing asbestos of shorter fiber length. Perhaps the shorter asbestos fibers are more effectively bound up in the mix than the longer fibers. In any event, substitution of the longer fibered asbestos by the shorter fibered asbestos should be investigated.

Employee Height: Another of the variables studied was the relationship between the height of the employees and the airborne asbestos levels. Attention is called to Appendix #3 which gives comparative data on employee height and Appendix #4 which gives data about the book preform area. For the purposes of determining the effect of the operator height on airborne asbestos concentrations, a total of 4 samples were taken. The two operators selected were 6 ft. tall and 5 ft. 6 in. short, respectively, and they changed positions so that each worked on all four machines for equal periods of the sampling day. All of the other conditions, mix type, etc., remained the same. Samples #1 & #2 and samples #12 & #13 represent this sampling situation.

Operator #3C-4418 (6 ft. tall) worked on machines #9 and #13 (sample #1) in the morning and then machines #15 and #16 (sample #12) in the afternoon. His levels of exposure were identical: (sample #1-1.46 fibers > 5 $\mu$ /ml), (sample #12-1.46 fibers > 5 $\mu$ /ml). His average exposure was 1.46 fibers > 5 $\mu$ /ml.

Operator #3C-730 worked on machines #15 and #16 (sample #2) in the morning, and then on machines #9 and #13 (sample #13) in the afternoon. His levels of exposure were: (sample #2-1.75 fibers > 5 $\mu$ /ml), (sample #13-1.54 fibers > 5 $\mu$ /ml). His average exposure was 1.64 fibers > 5 $\mu$ /ml.

These results indicate that the operator height is not an important factor in regards to employee exposure to airborne asbestos.

Employee Working Habits: The type of working habits studied was associated with the degree of care an employee took when working with the mixes and how much dirt was being generated during his normal working activities. Two arbitrary parameters, clean and dirty, were selected. Clean meant that the