The QAMA-McGill researchers based their dose estimates on midget impinger measurements taken between 1948 and 1966.[1] However, cohort workers were most heavily exposed before 1946. In fact, the QAMA began the exposure measurement program to help control dust levels. The QAMA-McGill researchers claim that the exposure sampling, because it relied on 4,152 individual samples, reflected real exposure levels and was of high quality: "...this is far more data than you're ever going to get in the average epidemiological study, this was a monumental task" and "Thus this environmental data base was of a quality better than most."(2001c) Gibbs stated, "Measurements from other sources such as government reports, insurance companies, mining companies and others were consulted and data gathered when necessary using surveys by the research team. The distribution of measurements was such that it was possible to obtain a reasonable estimate of the concentrations associated with most jobs and work areas on an annual basis." (Gibbs 1994)

However the QAMA-McGill researchers admitted the poor quality of sampling from the factory at Asbestos, "A total of 3,096 dust measurements, made periodically since 1944, was used as a guide to the exposure in the factory. Since they were made by several different persons using various methods, including the Greenberg Smith impinger, midget-impinger, and Owens jet sampler, these measurements were less satisfactory than those for the mills." (Gibbs and LaChance 1972) Nonetheless the QAMA-McGill researchers based several publications on these data. (McDonald et al. 2001;Liddell et al. 1998a;McDonald et al. 1980b;Liddell and McDonald 1980;McDonald and McDonald 1980;McDonald 1980;McDonald et al. 1993;Liddell et al. 1997b;McDonald et al. 1997;Liddell et al. 1998b)

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[1] Some of the studies say the dose estimates began in 1948 and others report 1949.