(5 mppcf), based on total dust count and on an 8-hour day, 40-hour week. This value was recommended by Dreessen et al.[56] after a study of 541 employees in three textile plants using chrysotile. Only three doubtful cases of asbestosis were found in those exposed to dust concentrations of less than 5 mppcf, whereas numerous cases were found above 5 mppcf.

Recently, the British Occupational Hygiene Society[136] published its standards for chrysotile. The Society has recommended a maximum accumulated exposure of 2.8 mppcf-years (10^8 particle-years per m^3). For example, maximum doses of 0.056 mppcf-years (2×10^6 particle-years/m^3) for 50 years, 0.112 mppcf-years (4×10^6 particle-years/m^3) for 25 years, or 0.28 mppcf-years (10^7 particle-years/m^3) for 10 years are recommended. They have also recommended that dustiness be designated by categories according to the following scheme:

Dust Category	Concentration Averaged Over 3 Months (Million Particles/m^3)
Negligible	0-0.4
Low	.5-1.9
Medium	2.0-10
High	Over 10.0

Only fibers longer than 5.0 μ in length with a 3:1 length-to-breadth ratio are counted.

With these standards the risk of asbestosis may be reduced to 1 percent; that is, 1 percent of the workers exposed to a dose of 10^8 particle-years/m^3 would contract asbestosis.

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