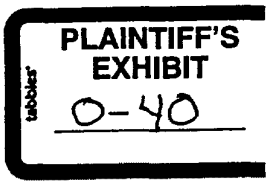
RETYPED

November 16, 1948

Mr. U. E. Bowes
Owens-Illinois Glass Company
Toledo 1, Ohio



Dear Mr. Bowes:

Enclosed you will find three copies of a report on the results of animal experiments with Kaylo dust. As is our custom, we have summarized briefly material previously presented, including our interim report dated October 30, 1947, and have given detailed discussion only of subsequent developments. When all experiments have been completed, we expect to prepare a final report which will include details of each phase so that all data will be available in one place. However, the experimental study of the effects of inhaled Kaylo dust on normal uninfected animals is now finished and conclusions expressed on that subject are final rather than tentative.

In the report issued one year ago, which describes the findings in animals that inhaled Kaylo dust for periods of up to 30 months, the following tentative conclusion was made:

> "In consequence of the experimental studies with guinea pigs to determine the biological activity of Kaylo, it may be tentatively concluded that Kaylo alone fails to produce significant pulmonary damage when inhaled into the lung."

During the 30 to 36 months period, however, definite indication of tissue reaction appeared in the lungs of animals inhaling Kaylo dust and therefore, I regret to say, our tentative conclusion quoted above must be altered. In all animals sacrificed after more than 30 months of exposure to Kaylo dust unmistakable evidence of asbestosis has developed, showing that Kaylo on inhalation is capable of producing asbestosis and must be regarded as a potentially-hazardous material. It should be noted that since neither silicosis nor the diffuse pulmonary fibrosis caused by inhaled diatomaceous earth was observed, the quartz and diatomaceous earth components of the dust apparently do not produce their typical lesions.

In order to present more information on the subject asbestosis, certain evidence derived from our experimental work with asbestos dust has been discussed. As these findings have not yet been released for publication, I request that, while using them as required in formulating a safety program, you regard them as confidential.