construction division sampling equipment. The fiber counts that were obtained from the millipore filter used with the Telmatic sampler during sawing are presented in Figure 1. Figure 2 gives the results obtained from the millipore filter samples collected with the Telmatic sampler after settling. Figures 3 and 4 present graphically the counts obtained from the millipore filter samples collected by use of the construction division sampling equipment during sawing and after settling respectively.

Weight Determinations.

In Table 2 are presented the results of the weighings of the cyclone separators and the filter papers with the calculated ratio of the coarse to the fine fractions. The ratios are plotted graphically in Figure 5 and Figure 6 representing the ratios during sawing and after settling respectively.

It will be noted that air volumes were not equal for all of the samples collected. It was satisfactory to calculate ratios of coarse to fine fractions with the weights that were actually obtained, but in order to make a meaningful comparison of the quantity of the fine dust generated by the sawing per unit volume of air, it became necessary to adjust the weights of the fine fractions to an equal air volume for all samples. The results are given in Tables 3 and 4 and they are plotted graphically in Figures 7 and 8.

Results of X-Ray Diffraction Analysis.

The fine fractions of dust that were deposited on Whatman 41 filter paper after passage thru the cyclone separator were submitted for analysis by means of the Debye-Scherrer technique. The results are presented in Appendix B.

It will be noted that with each material the composition as seen by x-ray diffraction remains the same for the fraction collected during sawing and that collected after settling. This rules out any selective settling of components of the mixture on a scale sufficient to influence the health effects of inhaled particles before and after settling.

The finding with respect to Unibestos is clear-cut. It consists of amosite asbestos.

In the group represented by Calsilite SS, Super-Caltemp, and Thermasil; and in the group consisting of Kaylo 20, the report states a possibility of the presence of either amosite or crocidolite. This question should be settled by reference to the suppliers because crocidolite would be less desirable from the health standpoint. There are reports of disease having occurred from relatively brief exposures in contrast to the slowly developing effects from long exposure in the case of the other asbestos forms.