

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

DOW-1256

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE DIGEST

Literature Abstracts

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Industrial Health News

VOLUMES 1 - 2
1937--- 1939



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References to Recent Literature - 5.

- 22 CHEMICAL DETERMINATION OF QUARTZ (FREE SILICA) IN DUSTS. Z. Kaplan and W.T. Fales. Ind. & Eng. Chem. Anal. Ed., 10, 338 (July 5, 1938).
The writers propose the application of the compound interest law to determine the rate of loss of silica in the Knopf (hydrofluosilicic acid) and the Line and Aradino (fluoboric acid) methods for the determination of free silica. By applying Knopf's factor of 0.15 loss per day and Line and Aradino's factor of 0.34% loss per day to the mathematical formula derived from the compound interest law, the writers calculate the total free silica loss for any number of days. The chief difficulty with this procedure is that the factor of rate of loss is not constant, but varies widely with different particle sizes as has been demonstrated by Moko and Harris.
- 23 CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON THE QUESTION OF INDUSTRIAL CANCER OF ASBESTOS WORKERS. F. Hornig. Ztschr. f. Krebsforsch., 47, 231-7 (1930). (German).
A 35 year old woman who worked in an asbestos factory from 1919 to 1920 fell ill of asbestosis. In 1937 a sharply defined shadow was seen roentgenographically in the upper left lobe. This shadow was considered by the author to be a carcinoma and in the decision on the case, a causal relation between the presence of asbestosis and the development of carcinoma was accepted. The correct diagnosis of carcinoma was confirmed on autopsy.
- 24 THE INDUSTRIAL CANCER OF WORKERS IN ASBESTOS. M. Nordman. Ztschr. Krebsforsch., 47, 200-302 (1930).
The author describes 6 cases of asbestosis with lung carcinoma, of which 5 were squamous carcinoma with hornification and the other an adenocarcinoma. Most of the cases were younger than the average case of lung cancer. The exposure to asbestos had lasted 7 to 21 years, and had begun 15 to 30 years before observation of the carcinoma, with the exception of an elderly woman who had only an exposure of 19 months, 17 years before observation, and who had a high degree of asbestosis. What property of asbestos is responsible for the cancer developing on the groundwork of asbestosis is not yet known, but there may be in asbestos so-called carcinogenic substances.
- 25 TESTS OF A BARRIER USING ROCK DUST IN PAPER BAGS. H.P. Greenfield and E.C. Hornath. U.S. Bur. Mines, Rept. Investigations No.3411, 16 pp., (August, 1938). Obtainable free from Div. of Information, U.S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C.
A recently developed method of explosion barrier is tested by the Bureau. The method consists in dusting with limestone placed in paper bags which are mounted on posts in trackless entries. The bags are mounted in such a way as to be automatically opened by the shock waves in advance of an explosion and complete description is given of the technique used. The ten tests made were successful in every case but one. They are described as cheaper than those methods recommended in their Bulletin No.553 but are not recommended for entries provided with track. The limestone used is especially treated to increase resistance to moisture.
- 26 SOME OBSERVATIONS ON COAL-MINE FALS AND COAL-MINE VENTILATION. D. Harrington and E.H. Denny. U.S. Bur. Mines Inf. Circ. No.7032, 20 pp., (August, 1938). Obtainable free from Div. of Information, U.S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C.
Ventilation is one of the most important single operations in mining for protecting lives and in promoting efficiency of operation. During 1932 and 1935 inclusive, the explosion record in coal-mines was very good but during 1937 and 1938 experience has been bad, and it is suggested that the cause may be due largely to the overlooking of the ventilation requirements. This bulletin presents a summary of important considerations in ventilation including a review

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