

1 that population.

2 But Lanza felt that his data didn't allow
3 him to put a numerical value on dust control. That
4 was accomplished in 1938 when a U.S. Public Health
5 Service physician named Dreessen and his colleagues
6 studied workers in asbestos textile plants in North
7 Carolina.

8 They again basically duplicated the
9 Merewether and Lanza studies, measured the dust levels
10 at various jobs, examined the workers and found
11 disease.

12 What they did differently is that for each
13 worker knowing his job history over his working
14 career, they calculated according to the dust
15 measurements and how many years he worked in each job,
16 the average exposure over their working career.

17 And then when they plotted average exposure
18 versus incident of disease, what they found was that
19 all clear-cut cases of asbestosis were exposed to dust
20 levels greater than five million particles per cubic
21 foot of asbestos dust.