average concentration of asbestos fibers of 5 mppcf* is too high. He cites Wells'[234] idea that multiplying average counts by years of exposure provides a rough guide to the total dose allowable. After 50 to 60-mppcf-years, workers began to show evidence of asbestosis. At an average concentration of 5 mppcf, this total allowable dose would be reached in 10 to 12 years. Unfortunately, dust concentrations have been infrequently reported and measurements have been hampered by the varied nature of the sources. Marr[153] and Selikoff et al.[191] have reported that insulation workers are exposed to dust concentrations below 5 mppcf, yet have exhibited a high prevalence of asbestosis. Thus, Cooper's argument is strengthened.

In 1946, there were about 700 cases of asbestosis in Germany among a total of approximately 8,000 employees in the asbestos industry.[108] Wegelius[235] found 125 cases of asbestosis of the lung in X-ray examinations of 476 asbestos workers in one company in Finland. Of 132 asbestos workers examined by Bohme,[26] 29 percent showed X-ray evidence of asbestosis. The occurrence of asbestosis in members of this worker group rose with the duration of the employment: 5 percent in workers exposed to asbestos for less than 3 years; 56 percent for those employed for 5 to 10 years, and 79 percent for those with over 10 years' exposure. A similar morbidity of 80 percent among

*5 million particles per cubic foot based on total dust count and 8-hour-day, 40-hour-week exposure.

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