PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

DUP-243

For Enclosure

DATE 12/12/67

TO

L. V. Thatcher
C.W.C.

FROM:

W. E. Neeld, Jr., M.D.
Med. Div.

Your Comments With	For Approval	For Attention	For Information	Note and Forward To Me	Note and Return To Sender	Forwarded Per Your Request

EXHIBIT # Linch-36
DATE 1-30-87 [illegible]
ALDERTROIANNI & FORMAROLI, INC.
CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTERS

For your interest

CURRENT STUDIES INDICATE THE TLV FOR ASBESTOS IS TOO HIGH

Evidence suggesting that the Threshold Limit Value for exposure to asbestos-containin materials is too high was presented at the Western Industrial Health Conference in San Francisco, September 29-30 by Leroy Balzer, Research Specialist in Industrial Hygier at the University of California's School of Public Health (Berkeley, Calif.), who report on studies of insulation workers in the San Francisco Bay area. Some of his informati is summarized below:

> The midget impinger was used for environmental sampling for dust exposures both the breathing zone and in general air. The membrane filter was used in evaluating the environmental exposure to fibrous materials. Samples were collected using Mi lipore Type AA filters in field monitor cases connected to personal air samplers a attached to the workers for periods ranging from 30 minutes to 2 hours. The fiber were counted by clearing a wedge-shaped segment of the filter using a modified tec nique of the U.S. Public Health Service at 450 X magnification, using phase contra illumination.

Although the insulation worker in the Bay area works with asbestos-containing produc 45% of the time, his overall time-weighted average exposure to asbestos-containing materials is below the presently recognized TLV of 5 mppcf specified by the America Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. The three work areas in which th dust levels were above the TLV (prefabrication, tearing out, and mixing) account for less than 20% of his total work time, however, the incidence of radiographic changes indicative of asbestosis is over 25% in men with 20 years or more of work. That the present TLV for asbestos is not preventing asbestosis is supported by these observa tions coupled with reports from some asbestos industries which have experienced a d creased incidence in asbestosis following a reduction in dust counts well below the T

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