Q Fair enough. If the rate of disease is low but real as a result of exposure to a particular substance, would you agree that epidemiological studies will have difficulty detecting an increase in risk if there is also a background rate of the disease?

A That's more difficult.

Q Okay. I saw in one of your papers from many years ago a chart, death statistics from 1974. And I was shocked to see that 16,700 and something people a year in that time died from falls.

A It's an amazing thing, isn't it?

Q It's shocking.

A It is shocking.

Q That is the background rate for falls and deaths in the United States.

A You know that's why we among other reasons we use a threshold of 1 of 1000 in the workplace.

Q The fall risk?

A No, it's just the accidental death risk.

Q Okay.

A It's so high, if they try to minimize gasses and vapors to lesser risk is caught in the noise.

Q Millions of people every year jump out of planes with parachutes on?

A That's a big number. I doubt that.