

appeared that the time required for the production of lung cancer following exposure was considerably greater than the time required for the production of asbestosis.

Tables 1 and 2 summarize some of the results reported earlier. Table 1 represents the results of following 21,755 white males for a period up to 15 1/2 years with work experience in one of three groups of asbestos products industries. Environmental data for these industries indicate that average asbestos dust exposures range from modest in the asbestos building products industry to fairly high in the asbestos textile products industry. Table 1 shows that both "asbestos lung cancer" deaths (defined as the absolute excess in lung cancer deaths over an expected number of deaths based upon experience of white males in the entire United States) and asbestosis deaths are related to levels of exposure in industry. It appears that this relationship is considerably stronger for asbestosis than for lung cancer, with modest levels of exposure producing about as much lung cancer as asbestosis while high levels produce considerably more asbestosis than lung cancer.

Table 1

U. S. ASBESTOS PRODUCTS WORKERS EMPLOYED
AT SOME TIME DURING 1948-1951,
SHOWING PERSON YEARS LIVED AND DEATHS
AT AGES 15-64 DURING THE PERIOD 1948-JUNE 1963
THREE ASBESTOS PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES

	<u>BUILDING PRODUCTS</u>	<u>FRICTION MATERIALS</u>	<u>TEXTILE PRODUCTS</u>
PERSON YEARS	171,199	99,604	24,415
"ASBESTOS LUNG CANCER"			
NO. OF DEATHS	15	10	7
RATE PER 100,000	8.8	10.0	28.6
ASBESTOSIS			
NO. OF DEATHS	19	23	16
RATE PER 100,000	11.1	23.1	65.5