

I'm going to skip the percentage of time in shipyard work in the various aspects of asbestos work because I think that was very well covered in Dr. Hubiak's case. Only to say that I would emphasize the time-weighted average counting that only about 45% of an insulation worker's time is spent in working with asbestos or asbestos-containing products. Fifty-five percent of the time he is working with other materials, today, such as fibrous glass, rubber elastomers, cork, mineral wool and various other things. So that when you do a TWA count, you must know what he does during the work day because his exposure is somewhat diminished by the amount of time, except for the one thing that has always plagued me epidemiologically--what is the meaning of one massive exposure? Now I got into another hornet's nest with some rather high-ranking Navy people. I said let's not allow our seamen, our machinists' mates, boiler tenders and other various people to go rip out asbestos before they go into the shipyards. Sometimes for money's sake, they'll turn a crew loose on ripping out asbestos. Then they move right into the shipyard and then there is that much less of a bid because you've got bare pipes ready to be relagged. Rather than having the civilian civil service people go in and rip it out, it's already been done. It has been very difficult indeed to get this type of situation out and I tried to base it on one massive dose exposure and how to take care of it.

(Data from overhead slides) The data is of airborne densities of asbestos, we're experiencing both aboard ship and in our lagging shop. Look at those removal figures up on the top--148 fibers/ml. Now those