PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
DOW-311

EST0005320

FIBROUS GLASS VS ASBESTOS

FIBER SIZE RELATED TO HAZARD

FIBERS LESS THAN 1.5 MICROMETER DIAMETER AND GREATER THAN 8 MICROMETER LENGTH HAVE MAXIMUM BIOLOGIC EFFECT.

FIBERS LONGER THAN 10-20 MICROMETERS CANNOT BE REMOVED BY PULMONARY MACROPHAGES.

ASBESTOS FIBERS LESS THAN 5-10 MICROMETERS LENGTH ARE INERT.

ASBESTOS MINERALS AND AMPHIBOLE RELATIVES FRACTURE LONGITUDINALLY INTO THIN FIBERS.

VITREOUS (GLASS) FIBERS ARE AMORPHOUS, DO NOT FRACTURE LONGITUDINALLY, RATHER FRACTURE INTO SHORTER FIBERS.

INHALATION OF GLASS FIBERS NOT HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDIES.

IMPARED DUST-CLEARANCE IN SMOKERS (50% RETENTION VS 10% IN NON-SMOKERS.)

TYPES OF LUNG CANCER

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(30%) SQUAMOUS CELL - 60% CENTRAL LOCATION. 12% OF ALL LUNG CANCER ARE OCCULT SQUAMOUS CELL. MUCOSAL, 3 MO.DOUBLING.

(26%) SMALL CELL (OAT-CELL TYPE) SUBMUCOSAL, SOME SUCCESS WITH CHEMOTHERAPY. 1 MO. DOUBLING.

(21%) ADENOCARCINOMA (BRONCHOGENIC) 6 MO.DOUBLING, EARLY METASTASIS.

(18%) LARGE CELL - SIMILAR TO ADENOCARCINOMA.

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* MAYO STUDY