

the findings

McDonald study is
port study to date,
support its

us of a chrysotile mining
36, 134(1): 125-127.

mining towns, where levels
merican cities. In spite of
e was found.

workers manufacturing
Industrial Medicine, 1989,

from lung cancer, other

bestos cement workers;
of Industrial Medicine,

h plant using chrysotile
10-20 f/ml.

M.. Further follow-up
ry. British Journal of

ictory using chrysotile
excesses. The causes of
ung, pleura and gas-

e and fibre type on
facturing. American

workers found no
roximately 15f/ml.

February 25, 1993

Date:

To: Distribution

From: Craig R. Larson

Subject: Chrysotile Asbestos Cohort Study

Attached information from The Asbestos Institute suggests that "No Excess Lung C
Detected From Chrysotile Exposures Less Than 50 f/cc" were found in a cohort stu
F.D.K. Liddell, A.D. McDonald and J.C. McDonald of McGill University. This st
largest ever undertaken and consisted of 11,000 chrysotile asbestos miners in Queb
was designed to define the relationship between the exposure to chrysotile asbestos
incident of lung cancer. Based upon exposure data gathered by the mines, the autho
that any excess cancer mortality was found only among workers exposed to more th
for a period of 20 years or more. This study confirms the findings of other studies t
excess cancer risk as a result of low level exposure to chrysotile asbestos. The stud
further support to the opinion that the controlled use of asbestos is feasible and is th
logical approach for the continued use of chrysotile asbestos.

Craig R. Larson

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