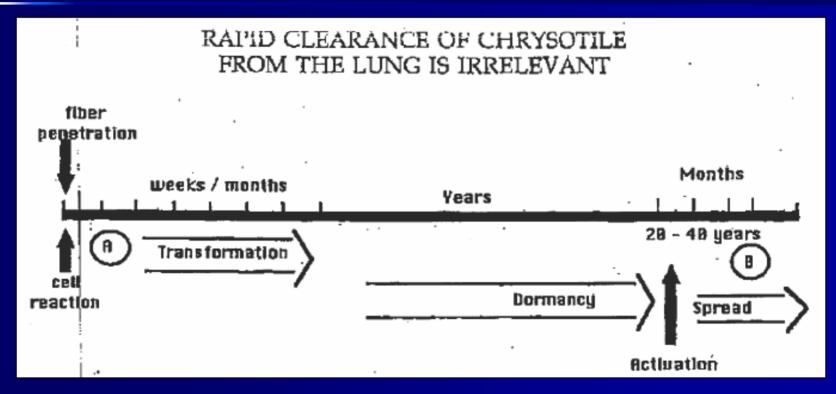
Irrelevance of Bipersistence & What you can't see can kill you David Egilman, MD, MPH Clinical Associate Prof Brown University



Hypothetical schema based on the work of Brand depicting the temporal development of mesothelioma from the time of movement of fiber to the site where the pleuripotential mesothelioma cells undergo neoplastic transformation. Latency from an epidemiologic perspective is considered the interval from initial exposure to the time of clinical presentation. Little is known about the interval from exposure to transformation and from the time of transformation until the development of clinical disease.

What you can't see can kill you – it's the fibers

PCM limit of detection is .25 NIOSH 7402 only PCM fibers count

Chrysotile fibers are .02 to .05

The testing method only counts chrysotile bundles

So you can't say short or long fibers are irrelevant because you have not been testing their levels

PCM under estimates exposures – Company experts agree



Health Effects Institute Asbestos Research

141 Portiand Street Cambridge, MA 02139 (617) 225-0466 FAX (617) 225-2211

August 6, 1993

Mr. David Zeigler Acting Assistant Secretary for Occupational Health and Safety

It is widely accepted (but often forgotten) that PCM generally overestimate asbestos exposures in buildings, but our data suggest that, at least under some circumstances PCM may also seriously *underestimate* workers' exposures.

> memorandum prepared by Dr. Jonathan Samet (Chairman, Research Oversight Committee) and Dr. Rashid Shaikh (Associate Executive Director) discusses the background to these issues and includes a summary of the data. I think it is important to call this issue to your attention because the rules proposed by OSHA require that, as in the past, workers be monitored using PCM, whereas the new data raise questions about PCM's ability to provide an accurate estimate of the asbestos exposures of greatest concern in buildings.

Sincerely yours,

hibald

Archibald Cox Chairman. Board of Directors

cc: Mr. Charles Adkins. OSHA Mr. Victor Kimm, EPA EI-AR continues its research and analysis, both through its own research program and gh the cooperation of others who have relevant data, we will keep you advised on this If OSHA has any information on these issues, we would also appreciate learning it.

rely yours,

the bald Con

bald Cox man. Board of Directors

Mr. Charles Adkins. OSHA Mr. Victor Kimm. EPA

UCC Thin fibers missed



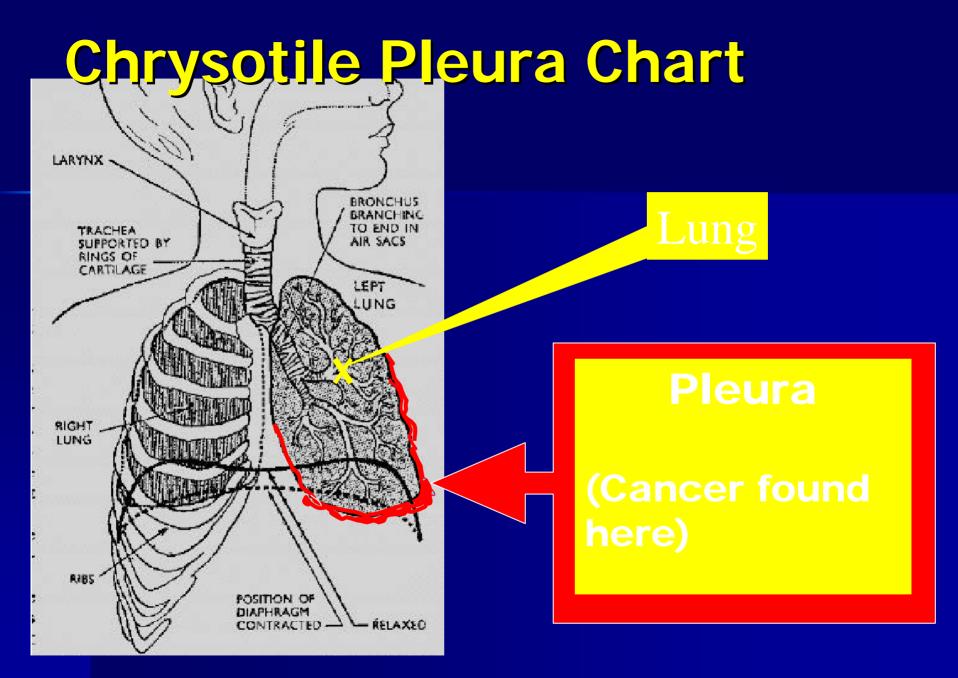
"During the spring of 1977 occasional batches of product were made that contained a sharply increased amount of fines...These products resulted in several 20 – 40 fibers/cc counts."

> "Union Carbide has provided an asbestos fiber counting service to customers since 1973."



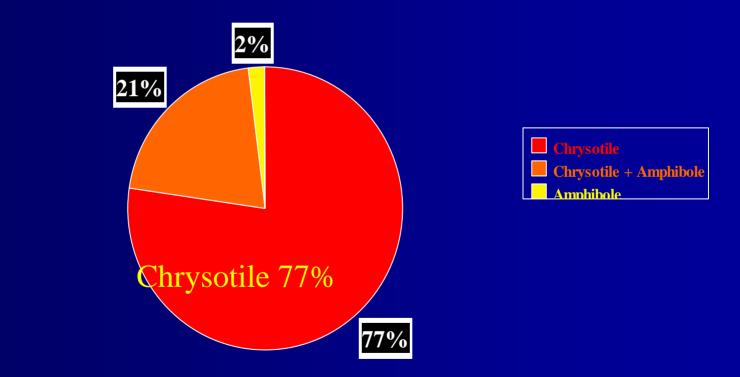
"Ultra-fine material has always been present, at least sporadically, and has largely escaped detection in the past."

1. UCC1+39_Cull\UCC_01_Cull\KnowExpUsersUCC000052-000063.pdf



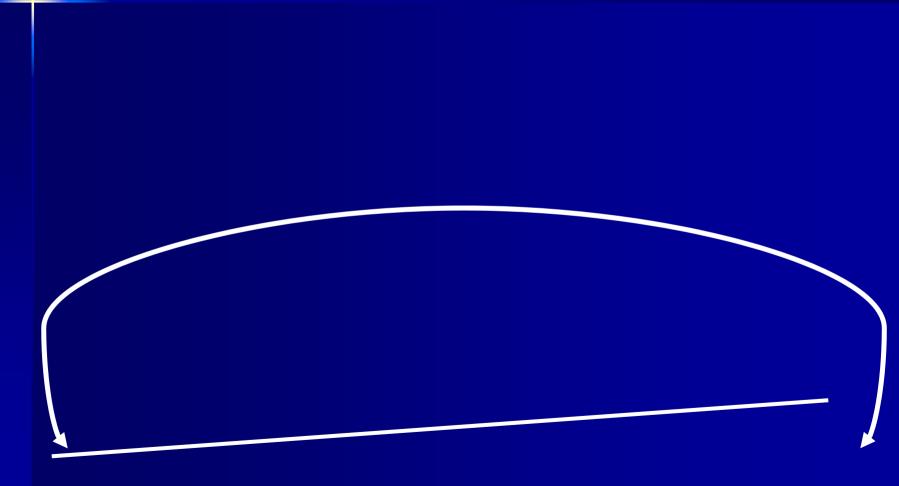
Chest Meso

Type of Asbestos Found at Site of Mesothelioma



Suzuki and Yuen, Asbestos Tissue Burden Study on Human Malignant Mesothelioma, Industrial Health, 39:150 (2001)

Dose response People are not rats (usually)



March 21, 1970

Secret animal studies: Calidria more <u>Hazardous</u>

human He, G. E. Hattan Saman Chemichia & Pilastias 2770 Leonis Bluei. Los Angeles, Celif. 90058 beci H. B. VarHooy - TT W. J. Furpatrick - LA W. G. Farmili - LA John Mayera - King City.

> Asbestos hes prectical type or form. The herm essert properties of the inhaled dy especare measured in terms in less time.

INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE-

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18.00

Because of th Asbeston, there was a perhaps cause an au

To test end rabbins in the set of the set of control. The set of the set of more fibrogate tass leng fibre ashest great as to segment as unsual degree that the sens presentions to avoid bre observed whether the dust be from Cali long fibre ferm.

Some people believe there is automated dust and the development of 1 There is no information regarding Call yet. It would be product to assume th like other asbestos in this regard.

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"Because of the rather unique structure characteristics of Calidria Asbestos, there was concern that it might be unusually fibrogenic and perhaps cause an acute asbestosis...The results of this test [on rats and rabbits] showed Calidria Asbestos to be slightly more fibrogenic than long fibre asbestos but the difference was not so great as to suggest an unusual degree of hazard. From this I conclude that the same precautions to avoid breathing asbestos dust must be observed whether the dust be from Calidria Asbestos or from a standard long fibre form...Some people believe there is an association between exposure to asbestos dust and the development of lung cancer and mesothelioma. There is no information regarding Calidria Asbestos in this respect as yet. It would be prudent to assume that Calidria Asbestos will behave like other asbestos in this regard."

Pre-Disease Asbestos Exposures Are Important in Causing Mesothelioma

"Fibers in the lung at the time of disease detection may not be biologically active, and exposures to fibers that have not persisted to the point of disease manifestation may have been critical for early, pre clinical states."

Cellular and Molecular Mechanism of Asbestos Carcinogenicity: Implications for Biopersistence. (1994) J. Carl Barrett, Laboratory of Molecular Carcinogenesis, Environmental carcinogenesis Program, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Institutes of Health.

Pre-Disease Asbestos Exposures Are Important in Causing Mesothelioma

"Lungs from patients with asbestos-induced disease commonly have an elevated amosite and crocidolite content, but often do not have an elevated chrysotile content; however, this observation most likely reflects the failure of chrysotile to accumulate in the lungs and should not be interpreted as denying a role for chrysotile."

Background Exposure to Chrysotile Consists of Very Short Fibers

"Virtually all the chrysotile in nonoccupationally exposed persons was composed of short fibrils, most > $1\mu m$ in length.

Most of the chrysotile fibers observed in this study were <5 μm in length. Only 52 of 9256 (0.56%) chrysotile observed were longer.

Lungs of individuals with occupational exposure to asbestos contained more chrysotile fibers > 5 μ m in length."

Langer & Nolan (1994) Chrysotile Bipersistence in the Lungs of persons in the General Population and Exposed Workers.

Chrysotile Persists in Human Lung Tissue

"The study of human tissues shows that sometimes, even many years after cessation of exposure, chrysotile fiber is encountered in lung tissues, and occasionally at exceedingly high concentrations."

Langer and Nolan, *Chrysotile Biopersistence in the Lungs of Persons in the General Population and Exposed Workers*. Environmental Health Perspectives. 102:235-239 (1992).