

Yes. That is true. Dietrich Henschler was admirably as scientist, teacher and human.
His follower, Helmut Greim seems to be a friend of BASF etc.
Greetings
Hans-Joachim

Von: David Egilman [<mailto:degilman@egilman.com>]
Gesendet: Donnerstag, 23. März 2017 13:49
An: Woitowitz, Hans-Joachim
Cc: Baur, Xaver
Betreff: RE: mac for asbestos in Germany in the 1960s?

I assume there was no MAK because Dr. Henschler believed there was no safe exposure to a carcinogen correct?

Thanks

From: Woitowitz, Hans-Joachim [<mailto:Hans-Joachim.Woitowitz@arbmed.med.uni-giessen.de>]
Sent: Thursday, March 23, 2017 6:47 AM
To: David Egilman
Cc: Baur, Xaver
Subject: mac for asbestos in Germany in the 1960s?

Dear colleagues,

The chairman of our Commission for the Investigation of Health Hazards in the Work Area (MAK Commission) of our Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) was in the 1960s Dietrich Henschler, toxicologist at the university of Würzburg. He decided, that carcinogenic substances never should have Maximale Arbeitsplatzkonzentrationen (MAK). Therefore, in accordance with our Federal Ministry of Labour the new category of Technical Exposure Limits (TEL = TRK in German) has been created, for which no MAK value exists.

The first TRK started 1973 with 0,15 mg/m³ only for chrysotile.

After the development of measuring instruments for fibre measurements it was possible to lower the TRK stepwise. As long standing head of the "dust group" of our MAK Commission since 1972 I can remember the strong influence of the management of the Canadian Chrysotile Industry on all our stepwise reductions of that limit values