

persons it runs much higher, If we select the persons who told us they had an allergy in their nose, 83 percent of them have some symptoms under some circumstances.

Mr. WINN. These are people who had known allergies?

Dr. KAILIN. Yes. Thirty of them are my own patient.

Mr. WINN. These are nose and throat types of allergies?

Dr. KAILIN. Yes. I did not include persons who got hives after a bee sting, for instance.

Mr. WINN. These people were more aware of air pollution than a person that does not have an allergy?

Dr. KAILIN. Yes.

Mr. WINN. What percentage of the general public have allergies?

Dr. KAILIN. I think it is going to run around 20%.

Mr. WINN. Twenty percent of all of us have some type of allergy?

Dr. KAILIN. Yes. Pretty close to it. There have been a number of surveys. This is going to hit pretty close to that.

Mr. WINN. Thank you very much.

Mr. GUDE. You said one part of your survey was just a random selection out of the telephone book. Then it was not confined just to persons with allergies.

Dr. KAILIN. This was a random selection of telephone numbers from the telephone book.

Mr. GUDE. What were the results of your random poll?

Dr. KAILIN. Of that group 51.7 percent felt that the general downtown area was irritating to their eyes and 63 percent felt both the general area and special circumstances, like being in a high pollution area behind a bus or in a parking garage, was irritating.

Mr. GUDE. Now as to specific data. You stated on line 7, "aggravation of asthma attacks have been reported by some research workers at about the same low dose level. Other researchers report asthma attacks at the level associated with eye irritation, or 9.15 parts per million of .15 parts per million. A value of .15 parts per million was exceeded on ten days in 1965." So these are specific figures that you researched?

Dr. KAILIN. Yes. Those are people's surveys, not made in Washington.

Mr. GUDE. But the .15 apart from being a sulfur dioxide—

Dr. KAILIN. That was oxidants.

Mr. GUDE. Whether it occurred in Washington or any other area, this would hold true for an asthmatic regardless of which city he lived in?

Dr. KAILIN. That is right.

Mr. GUDE. This is a constant.

Dr. KAILIN. It is a constant for a particular site. I think that Mr. Wynn has already indicated that a measuring device only measures the air where that device is. This is correct.

I have a person over in Bethesda. Is it .15 where he is or does it happen to be much more? This is one of the difficulties of doing research in this field.

Mr. GUDE. But you do know that when .15 is present, asthma patients will have more difficulty than they will in areas where there is less than .15?

Dr. KAILIN. That is what the survey indicates so far.