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Toluene exposure was studied in 64 exposed workers employed in rubber ball factories where toluene was used in the production process. Determination of biological indicators for evaluating toluene exposure status showed that the concentrations of urinary hippuric acid corresponded with environmental air toluene concentrations as low as 50 ppm, but blood toluene concentrations did not. The concentration of urinary hippuric acid in exposed workers measured after 3 hours work was significantly higher ($p<0.05$) than before work, but the concentration of the blood toluene was not. Measurement of urinary hippuric acid and blood. toluene concentration in 64 exposed workers showed 25 % and 1.6% were out of allowable limit, respectively. Other indicators e.g., β-NAG, BUN, creatinine, AST, ALT and Alkaline phosphatase, were not different between exposed and non-exposed workers. From this study, the urinary hippuric acid level was shown to be of higher sensitivity than blood toluene level and correlated with air toluene level. The methodology for urinary hippuric acid determination was simple, it did not require sophisticated instrument and specimen collection was easy. Therefore; it was concluded that the urinary hippuri acid is an appropriated biological indicator of choice for the assessment of occupational exposure to toluene.