(4) Substitution of wet methods for dry.

To reduce the dust given off in certain processes and work, e.g.,

(*a*) a considerable amount of weaving;

(*b*) mattress making, by wetting the covers before filling, and by frequent wetting of floors and benches;

(*c*) final sawing, and other machine processes, in asbestos-cement sheet and tile factories, before the prepared material has had time to dry;

(*d*) works' cleaning, by damping floors and benches, before brushing or sweeping.

This measure might be adopted to a greater extent than at present.

(5) Elimination of certain dust-producing appliances.

Certain appliances are used in a few works, sometimes with a measure of precaution, but which emit much dust, difficult or impossible to control by efficient enclosure or exhaust draught. They should not be retained unless effectively modified.

(*a*) exposed doffer brush at carding machines;

(*b*) card side waste exhaust machines, delivering under pressure.

(*c*) certain willeys and teasers, particularly old machines.

(6) Abandonment of Settling Chambers in Manufacturing Processes, to the utmost extent.

(7) Effectual separation of processes to prevent unnecessary exposure to dust.

New factories should be laid out so as to avoid exposing workers to risk from processes upon which they are not engaged. In particular, there should be effectual separation of—

(*a*) opening, carding and weaving, from each other, and from any other process;

(*b*) spinning, doubling, plaiting and similar processes, from work not causing dust;

(*c*) mattress making, from all other work;

(*d*) chambers, containing fiberized asbestos in bulk, and dust settling chambers and apparatus, from any workroom.

The separation of mattress making should be adopted in existing works, and other separation referred to, as far as practicable.

(8) Wide spacing of dust-producing machines in new factories and, as far as practicable, in existing works.

This measure would bring about permanent reduction of dust concentration in the air of the workroom as a whole, and provide improved cleaning facilities

(9) Use of sacks of close texture material for internal work.

(10) Efficient cleaning system with wide use of vacuum methods. (See also (4).)

(11) Storage of asbestos and other goods to be outside workrooms.

(12) Exclusion of young persons from specially dusty work.

Note.—Particular preventive measures of a medical nature are referred to in Part I, where also the limited value of respirators as a safeguard in this industry is briefly discussed