PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
BRK-202

April 8, 1952

Re: O.D. 5608
Louis Hankins

Medical Department
Industrial Commission of Ohio
Columbus, Ohio

Gentlemen:

On April 1, a visit was made to the U. S. Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio, to check conditions under which the above named claimant worked.

The company manufactures steel rods, billets, bars, etc.

The claimant's employment experience is as follows:

7/31/22 to 10/4/50 - Vessel scrapper, Bessemer Department.
10/4/50 to 5/5/51 - Ill, In Tuberculosis Sanitarium.
6/5/51 to 10/24/51 - Re-shear laborer, McDonald works.
10/24/51 to present - Laborer, conditioning mill.

After molten metal is charged into the Bessemers, Ferro-silicon, mill scale, iron pigs, and sulphur are added. Mill scale and pig iron are obtained from chutes, the material flowing into carts which are hand pushed to an opening where they are dumped into another chute in which the material flows to the Bessemer converters. Ferro silicon is shoveled from a pile into the carts and then added to the Bessemer converters. Sulphur is added directly to the chute that goes to the converter.

According to the foreman, approximately 12% of the metal charge in the Bessemer converter is lost in the form of fumes or scale. As noted in the file, Dr. Gibbs obtained three impinger samples on July 31, 1951, which contained 3.4, 6.4 and 10.2 million particles of dust per cubic foot of air. He also took airborne and rafter dust samples which contained 3%, 4% and 4% free silica. Dr. Gibbs used the same technique employed by this Division and there would be no point in duplicating his work.

The claimant started working in the 43" conditioning mill, Deck #2, on October 24, 1951. A dust count taken on this Deck on April 1, 1952, contained 1.1 million particles of dust per cubic foot of air. There is no apparent source of dust containing free silica in this vacinity. In the conditioning mill, bars and billets are scarfed using oxyacetylene with a steel rod. It was the claimant's job to turn over these bars for the scarfers. He worked in a Mill Building approximately 150' x 80' x 40' to the eaves. The building was open at one end. It had rained the night before the sample was taken so the dust measured represents dust created in the work and not dust blown in from the dry ground.

Other pertinent information that the claimant worked as a track man and a farmer in the South from 1905 to 1922.

Very truly yours,

DeWitt Huffman,
Industrial Hygiene Engineer.

DH:mmm