

Medical records of the individuals subjected to the exposure may be of value if the examinations are thorough and frequent and not of a cursory type. It must be remembered that occupational diseases are slow in development and in some instances lasting in effect. Slow changes may not be detected and the mere fact that cases have not occurred is no definite assurance that exposures to known toxic materials may be ignored.

The determination of the concentration of the toxic material in the air is important in evaluating the exposure. Tests of this type are not only indicative of the degree of contamination but in some instances which operation is the major offender.

The apparatus used in collecting the contaminant and the method used in estimating the amount present in the atmosphere vary with the type of material. Tests of this type are specialized in nature and are beset with many pitfalls which can lead to very erroneous results and conclusions if done by other than experienced personnel.

In a discussion pertaining to toxic materials it is generally necessary to quote permissible concentrations or as it is sometimes expressed—maximum allowable concentrations—permissible limits, or threshold limits. These terms are used extensively by industrial hygienists to indicate concentrations of a substance in the air which are considered compatible with good health. The limit usually applies to exposures of eight hours duration for a prolonged period.

The limits are, for the most part, advisory standards or bench marks which are practical to meet. In general, these limits are derived from three types of evidence all of which have value and limitations.

1. Animals have been exposed at different concentrations and the effects noted.
2. A few experiments have been made on human subjects for short periods of time.
3. Safe limits have been arrived at by measuring the concentrations of substance in the workroom air and correlating this information with results of medical examinations of workmen.

There is no magic connected with these limits and the mere fact that they are exceeded does not necessarily mean that someone will definitely become ill, but there is a good probability that someone will suffer ill effects if the limit is greatly exceeded for a

considerable period. There remains much to be learned regarding the toxicity of many substances used in industry, and it is hoped that with more research and study that the answers will be found.

So much for the general picture. Now let's take a look at some specific operations.

Welding—Welding processes most commonly used can be divided into three types, arc, gas, and resistance. The safety measures pertaining to clothing, goggles, and helmets are of common knowledge and therefore, shall not be considered in this discussion.

Arc welding when performed on uncoated steel does not produce a condition which is considered harmful to the welder provided it is accomplished in a comparatively large open area. The fumes which result from welding consist essentially of the oxides of iron and oxides of metals which may comprise the steel or coating of the welding rod. Some investigators have found characteristic markings on chest x-rays of men who have welded under severe conditions for long periods of time. These markings are presumably due to the deposition of iron fumes within the lungs, but it has not been demonstrated that such fumes have caused physical impairment.

A frequently suggested limit for welding fume is 15 milligrams of iron oxide per cubic meter of air. Concentrations of this magnitude existing in the workroom would materially reduce visibility and thereby become a nuisance or an unsafe condition requiring correction.

Welding within confined areas such as tanks, inside machinery or equipment, or in small rooms presents a condition which can be of concern. The concentration of fume is materially higher under these conditions as there is little opportunity for dilution by natural air currents normally present in a large shop. Nitrogen oxides formed by the electric arc when inhaled in sufficient quantities causes fluids to form in the lung—edema—with the resultant failure of the respiratory system. While welding in large open areas these toxic gases are normally not present in sufficient quantities to cause harmful effects. However, when welding is done in confined areas, the nitrogen oxides may reach a concentration which will be harmful.

Gas welding generally is not productive of harmful fumes. There are, however, in brazing two potentially harmful exposures. While boric acid or borates generally are used in