

FILE NAME: Johns-Manville (JMA)

DATE: 1943-1945

DOC#: JMA349

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Shipyard Inspection Reports

7/20/98:

Shipyards Inspection Reports

Shipyards reported on:

- 1943: Defoe (Michigan); Zenith (Minnesota); Canulette
- 1945: Pendleton (Louisiana); California (California); Commercial Iron Works (Oregon); Todd Pacific (Washington)--no progress on detailed recommendations for ventilation in asbestos shop.
- 1944: New England Shipbuilding meeting min requirements.
- 1945: California Shipbuilding management denied health & safety consultants access.
- 1945: Commercial Iron Works, Portland, "at no time directed attention" to control of asbestos dust.
- 1945: Todd Pacific Shipyards, Seattle, "no substantial progress...on our detailed recommendations concerning ventilation or control of dust in the asbestos shop."

Mr. A. A. Kirby, Chief, Portland, Maine
October 2, 1944

6.2 Crane operators, locomotive and hoisting engineers are given periodic depth perception tests by Dr. L. Holt, eye specialist in Portland, Maine. Arrangements have been set up to have these operators and engineers receive a complete physical examination, including blood pressure and cardiac conditions, with a re-check every four (4) to six (6) months.

All painters have had a blood count. Burners and Welders who are exposed to red lead paint and fumes are now having a blood count and will be rechecked within one week. Re-check will be made every six (6) months.

All asbestos pipe coverers and those working with asbestos in the West Area, have had chest X-Ray. Balance of workers located in the East Area are now having this same service, which will be finished as quickly as possible. Re-check will be made every six (6) months.

6.3 Minimum requirements have been met with.

B-7-AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

Minimum requirements have been met

B-8-RESPONSIBILITIES ON THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Minimum requirements have been met

B-9-SANITARY INSPECTIONS

9.1 Cafeterias and Canteens

All doors reported requiring screening have now been screened. Examinations by the Medical Department have been reinstated and are now carried out twice a week.

9.2 Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Disposal
Minimum requirements have been met

9.3 Salt Tablets
Minimum requirements have been met

B-10-RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR SHIPYARDS

Minimum requirements have been met

B-11-JOBS REQUIRING RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

See B-13

B-12-STERILIZATION OF GOGGLES AND RESPIRATORS

In addition to scrubbing all goggles and respirators with soap and hot water, these items are now sterilized in a 2% solution of Lysol as recommended.

0006 2385 AL-1

Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Naval Affairs, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for the year ending June 30, 1941.

13.2.1 Welding

The Bureau of Naval Affairs is endeavoring to reduce the health hazards to welders working with torch gases and fumes. The Bureau is endeavoring to reduce the health hazards to welders working with torch gases and fumes. The Bureau is endeavoring to reduce the health hazards to welders working with torch gases and fumes.

13.2.2 Painting

The Bureau of Naval Affairs is endeavoring to reduce the health hazards to painters working with lead paint and other toxic materials. The Bureau is endeavoring to reduce the health hazards to painters working with lead paint and other toxic materials. The Bureau is endeavoring to reduce the health hazards to painters working with lead paint and other toxic materials.

In addition to the work for cleaning spray painting tanks and equipment by use of an Oxite bath, all personnel using this tank are equipped with adequate protection covering to prevent burns. Additional windows on each end of this building have been installed with provided sufficient circulation of air.

13.3 Solvent Vapors

Efforts are now being exerted by the Paint Department to have all painters wear respirators where necessary.

13.4 Heat Stress (Hot Chills or Stakes)

All welders working on galvanized pipe regardless of location are furnished respirators. Recommended exhaust ventilation in the Pipe Shop and Copper Shop is now under consideration, and will be corrected in the immediate future. Additional Coppus Blowers have been ordered, which will correct this condition on board ship.

13.5 Fiberglass

Minimum requirements have been set.

13.6 Asbestos

See S-6
Minimum requirements are being set.

13.7 Silicosis

See requirements to meet.

Mr. A. M. Kirby, Jr.

South Portland, Maine
October 7, 1944

Dear Sir:
The Medical Department advises no recommendation of action at this time since the use of a pine oil compound formerly used in the area has been discontinued.

B-11-VENTILATION STANDARDS

The recommendations relative to acquiring additional ventilation equipment has been met as set forth under B-11-1 above.

Distribution of the ventilation cranes in the East and West Areas have been rearranged on a basis which is believed to meet the requirements. Also a new shop has been provided where work on all blower equipment is promptly carried out.

The sound slide film "Welders - to your Health" is now shown to all welders in the Yard.

The suggested short length of flexible exhaust tubing to be attached to the suction end of the system in the individual booths at the Welders Training School is now being tried out.

WELDING

Articles relative to welding conditions are carried in the Yard Paper, also I understand that Dr. P. Drinker and Lt. Commander Walter Fleisher will address the Medical Association in Portland, Maine, during the month of November in an attempt to explode the general impression that welding is injurious to the workers health.

We are attaching herewith three (3) copies of a report from the New England Shipbuilding Corporation prepared by Palmer V. Paine, dated 10/1/44, in reply to the above Industrial Health Survey Report.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Willie J. Walsh

Willie J. Walsh
Resident Construction Engineer
United States Maritime Commission

WJW:E
Encl.

0006 2387 AL-1

RE-INSPECTION REPORT

SAFETY AND INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

DEFOR SHIPBUILDING CO., BAY CITY, MICHIGAN

Capt. E. L. PATON, USN, Supervisor

E. J. DEFOR, President

W. W. HIGGS, Asst. to the President

A. JOHNSON, General Superintendent

FLOYD SWANSON, Production Manager

W. F. McNAME, Safety Director

January 20, 21, 1944

Previous Inspection: July 27, 28, 1943

Lt. (jg) E. W. Nelson USNR
Regional Health Consultant

Raymond F. Glow
Regional Safety Consultant

United States Maritime Commission
310 So. Michigan Avenue
Chicago 4, Illinois

This document contains information affecting
the national defense of the United States
within the meaning of the Espionage Act 50
U.S.C., 31 and 32. Its transmission or the
revelation of its contents in any manner to
an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

RECOMMENDATIONS

27. Emphasis on the educating of employees to report to First-aid all injuries, however slight, is recommended.

28. The ventilation arrangement provided for the welding booth of the sheet metal shop should be altered so as to operate effectively. (See "Ventilation" in the body of this report.)

29. A Bureau of Mines-Approved Type A respirator should be provided for use by the worker cutting amosite batts. A

study of means to control dust by exhaust ventilation should be undertaken if the operation is to be continuous and of long duration.

30. Workers cutting cable insulation in the old boat-house should follow measures for the prevention of chloroacne outlined in Health and Safety Bulletin No. 6.

31. Washing facilities for yard employees should be provided.

32. Prohibit men from riding running boards of trucks while in motion.

33. Caution workers of tripping and falling hazards caused by workers running through yard at checking out time

- 2 -

Ventilation

The ventilation system for ships under construction, as described in previous reports, is good. However, there are still a few metal fume cages, and observation revealed that there are still some welders who fail to use properly the flexible metal exhaust tubes in removing welding fumes during below deck welding operations. The sound-slide training film, "Welders - To Your Health," has been shown to supervisors on the night shift but has not yet been seen by day supervisors.

It was noted that the ventilation system provided for the welding booth in the sheet metal shop is not removing fumes effectively. The large hood attached to one exhaust line of the Sawyer blower has a low face velocity. A check of the blower and the use of the local exhaust tubing without the hood and with the opening of the exhaust line within 6 to 8 inches of the arc is recommended.

Amosite Cutting

One woman, a sub-contractor employee, is engaged in cutting batts of Amosite insulating material in a small shed.

REPORT

ON

SAFETY & INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

DACHEL-CARTER SHIPBUILDING CORP., DETROIT HARBOR, MICHIGAN

MR. J. P. SCHLESS, Executive Vice-Pres.

RAY HEART, Personnel & Safety Director

LT. CAPT. W. R. DOWD USN, Supship.

LT. A. W. FRICKY USNR, Asst. Supship.

MAY 10, - 11, - 12, - 1943

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the national defense of the United States
within the meaning of the Espionage Act 50
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revelation of its contents in any manner to
an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

RAYMOND F. CLOW

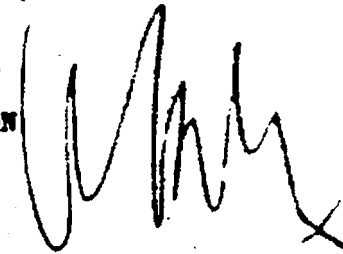
Regional Safety Consultant

LT. (j.g.) E. W. NELSON USNR

Regional Health Consultant

Regional Construction Office

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION
310 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois



The operation began a few months ago. The accumulation of dust on rafters and wires as well as conspicuous quantities of dust floating in the air of the room point to dangerous dust hazard.

Amosite contains a considerable percentage of asbestos. Studies have shown that dust from it, if breathed in sufficient quantity for a prolonged period, are capable of causing the disabling occupational disease, asbestosis, which is similar in its effects to silicosis.

Respiratory protection for the cutter, in the form of a Bureau of Mines-Approved Type A respirator, should be provided and used immediately. A study should be made of the practicability of controlling the dust by exhaust ventilation.

Cable Insulation Removal

Two men in the old boat-house feed electrical cable into a cutting machine which cuts through the insulation to the core of the cable. All types of cable are handled. The heat generated in cutting is sufficient to produce fumes from the cable and the odor is quite pronounced. Neither man is exposed directly to the rising fumes which quickly dissipate into the air of the spacious

California State Industrial Commission: Code Ship and Boat

Building - Safety Orders. Copies may be obtained through
Supervisor of Documents, Room 214, State Capitol, Sacramento,
California.

8. Put into effect the Minimum Requirements for Safety
and Industrial Health as they apply at once.

9. Require regular weekly inspections of cranes, hoists,
slings, ropes, etc., to be made, and written reports of same
sent to the safety director.

10. Protection against inhalation of silica dust as
herein outlined must be provided the operator of the sand
blast machine. It is, further, recommended that the blasting
work be done in a shed built for that purpose in a remote

section of the yard so as to eliminate the health hazard to
other workers and the hazard of damage to machinery in the
welding shop.

11. Pre-placement physical examinations of all applicants
is recommended, in spite of prohibitory clause in the present
labor agreement. It is believed that, if the reasons for

indicated that he would not consider relaxing the prohibitory clause due to the fact that the yard management had transferred safety duties to the personnel director, whereas a full-time safety director had been specified in the union contract.

A small amount of welding is done in the yard. Welding of galvanized iron is done in connection with installation of engines.

Spray-Painting

Two or three spray painters are employed. Dupon charcoal cartridge respirators are kept in the paint shop, one for each painter. The condition of the respirators was poor. Cartridges were clogged, face pieces were filthy.

It is recommended that the paint shop attendant be required to clean and maintain the respirators regularly.

Sand-Blasting

A small volume of sand-blasting, amounting to about 8-hours work per month, is done in the welding shop.

No attempts are made to control dust. The operator wears

a welding helmet for protection from particles, but no

respiratory protection.

Protection of the operator and others repeatedly

exposed to silica dust produced by sandblasting is essen-

tial to prevent inhalation of silica which, after long

exposure, may result in the occupational disease, silicosis.

Protection should be afforded the operator by abrasive-
blasting hoods or helmets approved by the U. S. Bureau of
Mines.

In lieu of a completely enclosed sand-blast chamber
the blasting can be done safely in the shop by protecting
the operator as outlined and by evacuating the few other
workers from that section of the shop.

Approved protective equipment is available from the
following sources:

Mine Safety Appliances Co.,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Willson Products, Inc.	Reading, Pa.
Pangborn Corporation,	Hagerstown, Md.
W. W. Sly Mfg. Company,	Cleveland, Ohio
Chicago Eye Shield Co.,	Chicago, Ill.

RG-178 Entry 90 Box 457 North Dwyer G

Mr. R. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE REPORT

ZENITH DREDGE COMPANY, DULUTH, MINNESOTA
Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Bergman, Shipyard USN
D. E. Wright, Personnel Director

March 19, 20, 1943

LT. (jg) K. W. NELSON USNR
Regional Health Consultant
Division of Shipyard Labor Relations
United States Maritime Commission

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Fiberglass

Dolomite cements used to attach fiberglass bolts to bulkheads are of the non-toxic, inflammable variety.

Asbestos Shop

An asbestos shop is operated for the manufacturing of insulating materials. Three men are employed, and all cutting of materials is done by hand. General appearances and examination of rafters and wiring where dust might have collected indicated no dust hazard to be present. Nevertheless, the workers should be encouraged to moisten asbestos materials by sprinkling them with water as is the usual practice. Dust is thereby kept at an absolute minimum.

Ventilation

Three men in the electrical maintenance department have charge of placing and servicing blowers used for ventilation. There are 40 blowers of about 700 cfm capacity on hand and 20 additional blowers on order. Lengths of stove

Pendleton Shipyard Company, Inc., New Orleans, La.Final Report - August 17, 1945A. Number of Employees:

June, 1943 2,175
June, 1944 2,746
June, 1945 1,464

B. Type of Program:

Construction of single screw sea-going tug of V4-M-41 type.
Repair for Maritime and Navy.

C. Facilities:

Two building ways and one outfitting dock. One floating drydock for Navy Repair Work.

D. Insurance Carrier:

Fidelity and Casualty Co.

E. Bargaining Agent:

Open shop.

F. Industrial Health Program:I. Records:

- (a) Industrial Health Survey by Ens. J. F. Ego, Jr. USNR, February 8, 9, and 10, 1943.
- (b) Industrial Health Resurvey by Lt. (j.g.) J. F. Ego, Jr., USNR, September 25, 1943.
- (c) Industrial Health Survey by C. M. McGill, March 1, 1944.

II. Achievements:

Considerable improvement was made in the health facilities in this yard, including a well-equipped ambulance. Preplacement examinations were made on all new employees.

III. Failures:

No periodics were done on crane operators. Basophilic aggregation tests were done on welders and painters and all were found negative.

- 2 -

A contemplated chest x-ray survey by the Louisiana State Health Department was turned down due to the "fact that such x-rays might disclose conditions which might involve the company financially."

Lt. J. Singal

450

RG-178 Entry 90 Box 450 Canulette Shipbuilding Co. Inc.

UNITED STATES NAVY

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH SURVEY

OF THE

CANULETTE SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, INC.

MARCH 17, 1943

MAY 7, 1943

BY:

**LESLIE V. MILLER,
REGIONAL SAFETY CONSULTANT**

**CHARLES M. MCILL, (P.A. SURGEON)
ASST. CHIEF HEALTH CONSULTANT**

**JOHN P. FOG, JR., ENL. 2-V (3), USNR
REGIONAL HEALTH CONSULTANT**

DIVISION OF SHIPYARD LABOR RELATIONS

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

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BY LAW.**

MAY 13, 1943

half mile to the nearest city water line. Water from the artesian well passes into the twenty thousand gallon capacity reservoir. This water is also used in fire fighting, after being pumped into a tank. The water has been analyzed at intervals and was said to be of good quality.

Water Distribution

Water is then lead and distributed in open buckets. Such a method is potentially dangerous and should be discontinued.

Cafeteria

There are no cafeterias located on the yard. In the future, the yard contemplates installing one in a section of one of the warehouses. The installation, however, will not be completed for some time. Most of the men in the yard go home for lunch.

Rat Control

Rats were not said to be a problem here.

Sand-blasting

In passing through the yard on the first visit, it was noted that sand-blasting was being done in a very dangerous manner. Three men were sand-blasting on the hulls of the ships. They were wearing canvas bags over their heads.

These bags are not by any means protecting the health of the workers and the section in the "Minimum Requirements ..." was pointed out in which the proper protective devices are

described.

Mr. Canulette agreed to provide these men with abrasive blasting helmets immediately. Other sections of the "Minimum Requirements" were discussed.

On a visit two months later, May 7th, it was found that the above condition had not been improved, nor had any progress been made on the sanitation problem. The Louisiana State Division of Industrial Hygiene was called in to make a survey to determine the extent of the silicosis danger.

A closer control over sand-blasting is essential to protect the health of not only the sand-blasters, but all others who work in the vicinity and breath dusty air.

AL 100 10 50

CALIFORNIA

A. Number of Employees

February 1943:	11,000
April 1944:	15,000
May 1945:	10,000

B. Program

C. Facilities

D. Insurance Companies

Pacific Indemnity

E. Labor Affiliation

American Federation of Labor

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH REPORTS

- (a) Industrial Health Survey, February 6-13, 1943.
Robert S. Foss, Lt. Cmdr. (MC), USN
Merwick Ross, Ensign, H-V(S), USN
J. P. Morgan, Ensign, H-V(S), USN

- (b) Report of Inspection, December 1941.
Cmdr. H. ...
Franklyn T. Johnson
Lt. (jg) ...
Lt. (jg) ...

No further reports were received in this ...
the ...
Further ...

DAIRY, MILK & ICE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Industrial Health Accomplishments

This yard made outstanding improvements in industrial health during the period covered by our surveys. Specifically, the shop floor was expanded and rearranged in accordance with recommendations; the safety department assumed control over inventories of personal protective equipment and facilities for the sterilization of this equipment were provided; the wearing of respiratory equipment by painters was enforced; surfaces to be welded were kept free of paint; studies were made of illumination and noise levels, and dust concentrations in the atmosphere; sanitation in toilet areas was improved. The ventilation system serves particular commendation.

Standards not met.

Because of poor weather conditions, no such examinations were performed.

E. G. B. B.
Supt. (M.S.)

AL 100 06 2301

Industrial Health Consultants

Industrial Health Consultants

The ventilation department was checked and its activities were reviewed in accordance with our recommendations. Dispensary records were not complete comprehensive regarding treatment of minor injuries and nonoccupational conditions. Operating procedures of the safety equipment were not improved as recommended.

Standards not met.

The dispensary was not in compliance with the requirements of the Bureau of accidents causing minor injuries. The records were not complete and records. Garbage disposal and fly control were not improved to accord with our recommendations.

Due largely to labor agreements specifically prohibiting medical examinations, no such examinations were performed.

9. 10. 1964
Corder (11) 3. 1. 1964

AL 100 36 00 3

Industrial Health and Safety

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, the following measures were taken to improve the health and safety of the workers in the industry. The measures included the provision of personal protective equipment, the improvement of the ventilation system, and the improvement of the safety equipment used in the industry.

Records of the

Records of the

Records of the

examinations, no other measures were taken.

ALCO 00 2297

COMMERCIAL IRON WORKS, Portland, Oregon

a. Number of Employees

September 1943:	8000
March 1945:	8000

b. Program

Construction and outfitting of small boats, motor launchers and patrol vessels; conversion of old hulls to new; repair of damaged small vessels.

c. Facilities

Four building ways
Four outfitting berths for construction
Three outfitting berths for the conversion of old hulls
One marine railway, capacity 2000 tons; three platforms, space for four hulls

d. Insurance Carrier

Industrial Accident Fund, State of Oregon

Labor Affiliation

American Federation of Labor

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH REPORTS

- (a) Industrial Health and Safety Survey, September 1944, by
Franklyn W. Johnson
Morrick Ross, Lt. (jg) USN
- (b) Industrial Health and Safety Survey, December 1944, by
Comdr. Harry G. Beck, (MC), USN
Leo O. Hughes
Lt. Lowell G. Maynard, (S), USN

March 1967
Continued

Industrial Health Accomplishments

The ventilation program was improved to a limited extent. Ventilation arrangements aboard the conversion hulls were good.

Standards not met:

Because of labor agreements specifically prohibiting personal examinations, no such examinations were given. The services of a doctor were not available in the yard. Facilities, services and resources of the first aid stations were inadequate. At no time was any attention given toward the solution of industrial health problems, specifically the chloracne hazard from impregnated cattle; dust in asbestos; the protection of sandblasters and their assistants from silica dust; the use of pickling and spraying operations. There was no ambulance or solvent control program and no program for the instruction of trainees in safe practices or the use of personal protective equipment or use of local exhaust equipment. The ventilation program was not complete in all sections of the yard.

H. G. Rees,
Commander, (MC), USN.

AL150 06 20 10

AL 178 Entry 90 Box 453

Summary Final Rpts
Lake Coast Area

TODD PACIFIC SHIPBUILDING COMPANY

1. Number of Employees

September 1943:	12,200
September 1944:	10,000
July 1945:	10,500

2. Program

Construction and repair of ships and aircraft

3. Facilities

Five buildings
Outfitting

4. Insurance Carrier

On shore: Department of Labor and Industries, State of Washington
Off shore: Fireman's Fund Insurance Company

5. Labor Affiliation

American Federation of Labor

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH REPORTS

(a) Industrial Health Survey, September 1943, by
Phillip Brinker (Chief Health Administrator, Seattle)

(b) Industrial Health and Safety Survey, July 1945, by
F. W. Johnson
Robert A. Peck, Lt. Colonel, USA
James F. Martin, Lt. Colonel, USA

(c) Industrial Health and Safety Survey, July 1945, by
Harry G. Beck, Major, USA
John F. Ege, Jr., Lt. (jg) E-7(S), USN
Marwick Ross, Lt. (jg) E-7(S), USN

(d) Industrial Health and Safety Re-Survey, July 1945, by
Capt. Harry G. Beck, (LC), USN
Les G. Hughes
Lt. Donald G. Hays, E(S), USN

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

CHLORACNE

The control of chloracne among electricians was excellent. Precautions recommended by the N. I. O. were in full force for the prevention of chloracne among electricians. The company carefully followed the recommendations of dispensary fluorography and rendered unnecessary by the decision to stop the use of fluorography. The arrangements in the plant to test out the new method of

standards not met.

The company's program for the control of chloracne in the yard. No systematic program was in effect for the control of chloracne concerning ventilation or control of dust in the work area. There was no active program to insure the proper utilization of respirators. Lateral exhaust was used for the control of cyanide tanks in the plating area.

Largely due to labor agreements and the company's policy of no such examinations were conducted.

C
P
Y

South Portland, Maine
October 2, 1944

United States Maritime Commission
Regional Construction Office
East Coast
Jefferson Building
1015 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 7, Penna.

Attention: Mr. A. A. Kirby, Chief
Plant Engineering & Facilities Section

Subject: Industrial Health Resurvey
New England Shipbuilding Corp.
July 19, 20, 21, 26 and 27, 1944

Reference: Your letter under date of
August 28, 1944

Dear Mr. Kirby:

In accordance with instructions set forth in your letter referred to above, I wish to submit the following comments in connection with the Industrial Health Resurvey at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, conducted by Lieutenant Commander Walter F. Fleisher, MC-7 (G), USNR, Health Consultant on July 19, 20, 21, 26 and 27, 1944.

The following numbers corresponds to the numbers carried in the above referred to report.

B-2-MEDICAL FACILITIES

Minimum requirements have been met

B-3-PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Minimum requirements have been met

B-4-EQUIPMENT

Minimum requirements have been met

B-5-RECORDS AND FORMS

Minimum requirements have been met

B-6-EXAMINATIONS

B-6.1 This recommendation has been complied with

0006 2384 AL-1

FINDING REPORT

August 21, 1945

CALIFORNIA SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION, Los Angeles, California

A. Number of Employees

February 1943:	41,000
April 1944:	33,000
May 1945:	18,000

B. Program

Construction and outfitting of EC-2, AP-5 and VC-2 ships

C. Facilities

Fourteen building ways
Ten outfitting docks

D. Insurance Carrier

Pacific Indemnity

E. Labor Affiliation

American Federation of Labor

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH REPORTS

- (a) Industrial Health Survey, February 3-18, 1945, by
Robert S. Poon, Lt. Comdr. (MC), USN
Morwick Ross, Ens. E-V(S), USNR
J. P. Morgan, Ens. E-V(S), USNR
- (b) Report of Re-Inspection, December, 1945, by
Comdr. M. E. Beck (MC)-V(S), USNR
Franklyn W. Johnson
Lt. (jg) John F. Ege, Jr., E-V(S), USNR
Lt. (jg) Morwick Ross, E-V(S), USNR

No further surveys were conducted in this yard for the reason that the management requested that the Health and Safety Consultants be denied further admission to the yard.

3006 2302 AL-1

California Shipbuilding Corp.
Los Angeles, California

Page Two
August 21, 1944

Industrial Health Accomplishments

This yard made outstanding improvements in industrial health during the period covered by our surveys. Specifically, the dispensary was expanded and rearranged in accordance with recommendations; the safety department assumed control over inventories of personal protective equipment and facilities for the sterilization of this equipment were provided; the wearing of respiratory equipment by painters was enforced; surfaces to be welded were kept free of paint; studies were made of illumination and noise levels, and of dust concentrations in the asbestos shop; sanitation in toilet shacks was improved. The ventilation program deserves particular commendation.

Standards not met:

Because of labor agreements specifically prohibiting physical examinations, no such examinations were performed.

H. G. Beuk
Comdr. (MC), U.S.N.R.

0006 2303 AL-1

Industrial Health Accomplishments

The ventilation department was expanded and its methods were improved in accordance with our recommendations. Dispensary records were made more comprehensive regarding treatment of minor injuries and non-occupational conditions. Operating procedures of the safety equipment issuing room were improved as recommended.

Standards not met:

The dispensary maintained no records of cause or place of occurrence of accidents causing minor injuries, and no clerk was provided to keep records. Garbage disposal and fly control were not improved to accord with our recommendations.

Due largely to labor agreements specifically prohibiting physical examinations, no such examinations were performed.

H. G. Beck
Comdr. (MC) U.S.N.R.

Pathological-Alameda Shipyard Corp.
Alameda, California.

Page Two
September 17, 1945

Industrial Health Accomplishments

Pursuant to our recommendations, respirators and goggles were packed in individual bags after being sterilized and organization and efficiency of temporary ventilation was measurably improved. An attendant in the safety equipment issuing room was trained to fit goggles.

Standards Not Met:

Fly control at the cafeteria was not adequate.

Due largely to labor agreements specifically prohibiting physical examinations, no such examinations were accomplished.

H. G. Beck
Comdr. (MC) U.S.N.R.

0006 2299 AL-1

FINAL REPORT

August 24, 1945

COMMERCIAL IRON WORKS, Portland, Oregon

1. Number of Employees

September 1943:	8000
March 1945:	8000

2. Program

Construction and outfitting of small craft such as tugs, net tenders and patrol vessels; conversion of C-3 hulls to aircraft carriers; general repair of miscellaneous small vessels.

3. Facilities

Four building ways
Four outfitting berths for new construction
Three outfitting berths for the conversion program
One marine railway, capacity 3000 tons; twelve platforms, space for four hulls

4. Insurance Carrier

Industrial Accident Fund, State of Oregon

5. Labor Affiliation

American Federation of Labor

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH REPORTS

- (a) Industrial Health and Safety Survey, September 1943, by
Franklyn W. Johnson
Murdick Ross, Lt. (jg) N-5(S), USNR
- (b) Industrial Health and Safety Re-Survey, March 16-19, 1945, by
Comdr. Harry G. Beck, (MC), USNR
Lee O. Hughes
Lt. Lowell G. Wryne, H(S), USNR

0000 2297 AL-1

Commercial Iron Works
Portland, Oregon

Page Two
August 24, 1945

Industrial Health Accomplishments

The ventilation program was improved to a limited extent. Ventilation arrangements aboard the conversion hulls were good.

Standards not met:

Because of labor agreements specifically prohibiting physical examinations, no such examinations were given. The services of a doctor were not available in the yard. Facilities, services and records of the first aid stations were inadequate. At no time was any attention directed toward the solution of industrial health problems, specifically: The chlorine hazard from impregnated cable; dust in asbestos fabrication; protection of sandblasters and their assistants from silica dust; control of pickling and spraying operations. There was no ambulance service, no solvent control program and no program for the instruction of welding trainees in safe practices, wearing of personal protective equipment or use of local exhaust equipment. The ventilation program was not uniform in all sections of the yard.

H. G. Beck,
Comdr., (MC), U.S.N.R.

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RG 178 Entry 40 Box 453 Summary Final Rpts.
Pacific Coast Area.

FINAL REPORT

September 24, 1945

TODD PACIFIC SHIPYARD, SEATTLE, DIVISION, Harbor Island, Seattle, Washington

A. Number of Employees

September 1943:	13,000
September 1944:	10,000
July 1945:	10,000

B. Program

Construction and repair of destroyers and destroyer tenders

C. Facilities

Five building ways
Outfitting pier, 1750 ft.

D. Insurance Carrier

On shore: Department of Labor and Industries, State of Washington
Off shore: Firemen's Fund Insurance Company

E. Labor Affiliation

American Federation of Labor.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH REPORTS

(a) Industrial Health Survey, September 4-5, 1942, by
Phillip Drinker (Chief Health Consultant) et al.

(b) Industrial Health and Safety Survey, July 2-7, 1943, by
F. W. Johnson
Robert S. Potts, Lt. Comdr. (MC), USN
James F. Morgan, Lt. (Jg) H-V(S), USNR

(c) Industrial Health and Safety Re-Survey, January 11-13, 1944, by
Harry G. Beck, Comdr. (MC), USNR
John F. Ege, Jr., Lt. (Jg) H-V(S), USNR
Marwick Ross, Lt. (Jg) H-V(S), USNR

(d) Industrial Health and Safety Re-Survey, July 12-20, 1945, by
Comdr. Harry G. Beck, (MC), USNR
Lee C. Hughes
Lt. Lowell G. Hughes, H(S), USNR

Todd Pacific Shipyards, Seattle Division
Harbor Island
Seattle, Washington

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Industrial Health Accomplishments

The eating facilities were improved as recommended and are now excellent. Precautions recommended by the U. S. Public Health Service for the prevention of chloroform among electricians have been carefully followed. Rearrangement of dispensary floor space was rendered unnecessary by the decrease in work load. Ventilation arrangements in the Pipe Shop were altered as suggested.

Standards not met:

The full-time service of a physician was never provided in the yard. No substantial progress was made on our detailed recommendations concerning ventilation or control of dust in the asbestos shop. There was no active program to insure the proper utilization of goggles and respirators. Lateral exhaust was not provided for acid tanks and cyanide tanks in the plating shop.

Largely due to labor agreements prohibiting physical examinations, no such examinations were accomplished.

H. G. Beck
Comdr., (MC) U.S.N.R.