Deshler-Wallick Hotel Annex

31st ALL-OHIO SAFETY CONGRESS AND EXHIBIT

Columbus, Ohio, May 2,3,4, 1961

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT OSC-12

March 14, 1961

Mr. R. J. Preston, Safety Supervisor
The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company
Cincinnati 15, Ohio

Dear Mr. Preston:

Enclosed is report submitted to me by Mr. James L. Thompson, Industrial Hygienist.

Compliance with the recommendations made by Mr. Thompson will be appreciated.

If this Division can be of service to you at any time, please let us hear from you.

Very truly yours,

James H. Fluker,
Superintendent

JHF:mob

encl.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SECTION OF 1960
DIVISION OF SAFETY & HYGIENE

March 14, 1961

Mr. James H. Fluker
Division of Safety and Hygiene
Columbus 15, Ohio

Re: The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company
Cincinnati, Ohio

1. On February 28, 1961, and March 7, 1961, visits were made to the above mentioned company to check on possible industrial hygiene hazards existing in their

2. Contact was made with Mr. C. W. Wright, Superintendent of AC Asbestos Cement Plant, Mr. A. W. Smith, General Foreman, Mr. George Moeller, Foreman, Mr. Robert Valvano, Engineer, and Mr. R. J. Preston, Safety Supervisor.

3. This visit was made at the request of Mr. Preston.

4. This company manufactures asbestos siding and asphalt impregnated paper.

5. The first area visited was the paper mill. This area contains three paper machines and one asbestos machine. Located adjacent to the paper mill is beater room where the ingredients of the paper are mixed. The paper which will be coated with asphalt is made of old paper, rags, steamed wood, and lime. This mixture is then transferred to the paper machines. Kerosene is then added to the mixture before it is transferred to the dryer. The paper then passes over the drying rollers which are operating at 370°F. After drying the paper is wrapped into large rolls. The drying rollers have several 36-inch exhaust fans located above them. An employee had complained of fumes coming from the drying machines.

   A test taken for carbon monoxide between #3 and #4 dryers indicated that there was no trace of carbon monoxide in the area. It is felt that no health hazards exist in this area.

   It was noticed that when opening the doors to the paper mill the velocity of air entering through the door was quite high. It is recommended that additional tempered replacement air be furnished to this area.

6. The second area visited was the mezzanine area of building #44. In this area the ingredients for the asbestos siding are mixed. There are eight storage bins in the area, two cement and six asbestos. The fiber drops from these bins into weighing machines. After the exact amount of ingredients are weighed, they are then dropped into three mixing machines located below the mezzanine.

   A dust count taken on the last visit near the asbestos bins where employees were preparing the mixtures of asbestos cement indicated the air contained 6.9 million particles of dust per cubic foot of air.

   Also, located in this area is a scale where silica flour is weighed. It was found that a large amount of dust had settled on this scale. A sample of dust taken from the scale was sent to Kettering Laboratory for X-ray diffraction analysis. It was found that the dust contained more than 97% free silica. This indicated that a large amount of silica dust escapes to the atmosphere when weighing of silica flour is carried out.

7. The third area visited was the silica grinding area in building #44. A ball mill is used to grind the silica sand into silica flour. This operation is completely enclosed. However, it was noticed that several leaks existed in the ventilation system. A dust count taken in the immediate area of the silica grinding machine while it was operating contained 19.2 million particles of dust per cubic foot of air. Another dust count taken about 25 feet from the grinding machine contained 11.5 million particles of dust per cubic foot of air. This dust would contain almost 100% free silica.

7. Continued -
Located also in this area is an asbestos shredder machine. Asbestos is hand fed into the machine. A dust count taken in the breathing zone of an employee feeding amosite asbestos fibers to the shredder indicated that he was exposed to 10.9 million particles of dust per cubic foot of air. This dust would contain almost 100% asbestos.

8. Most of the employees were U.S. Bureau of Mines approved respirators.

9. According to bulletin 203, "Specific Requirements and General Safety Standards of the Industrial Commission of Ohio for Workshops and Factories," the recommended Maximum Allowable Concentration for dust containing over 50% free silica or asbestos dust is 5.0 million particles of dust per cubic foot of air.

10. Mr. Valvano showed where additional exhaust ventilation will be added to the mezzanine and grinding areas. Since improvements are to be made in the near future, no recommendations will be made at this time. However, it should be pointed out that a serious hazard is now existing in these areas and the improvements should be made at the earliest possible time.

11. The fourth area visited was the scrap grinding area in building 44. When making asbestos siding, the company can use a small percentage of waste asbestos siding. This waste siding must be ground before it can be used. A dust count taken in the breathing zone of an employee doing grinding work contains 15.2 million particles of dust per cubic foot of air. This dust will contain cement, free silica, and asbestos.

It was noticed that a large amount of dust was escaping from an opening in the grinding machine. An employee stated that this opening was required so that he could observe when the grinding machine became clogged. It is recommended that this opening be closed and another means be found to prevent the clogging of the grinding machine.

12. It was a pleasure to visit this company and their cooperation was greatly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

James L. Thompson
Industrial Hygienist

DeWitt Huffman
Industrial Hygiene Engineer