per 10 cubic meters of air. (The M.A.C. is 1.5 milligrams per 10 cubic meters.)

At Amsco Denver, we found an explosive atmosphere in the gas booster room, and at Brake Shoe & Castings Baltimore, we found that spraying molds with Delta Gra-Kate Mold Wash, an apparently harmless operation, was a definite hazard as far as silicosis is concerned. We could mention many more instances.

We are equipped with field and laboratory instruments to evaluate hazards such as these, improve ventilating design, substitute materials, or convert from dry to wet processes. We have been called by plants for assistance in many varied things. We can help you too in your work.

During the war, when man power was scarce, it was necessary for an employee to get a release from the War Man Power Commission in order to quit his job. Some men sought a release on the grounds that the plant was too dusty. The Amsco and Wheel Divisions used our industrial hygiene reports to prove that the allegation was not so and the release was not granted. Hence, one of the reasons for periodic survey even in the case of known good plant environment. A good number of surveys giving the plant a clean bill of health is pretty good evidence for a lot of purposes.

The Brake Shoe & Castings Division called on us to make efficiency tests on the new wet dust collector at Meadow Lands. By weight, the collector was approximately 90 per cent efficient (and this is the way the manufacturer reports efficiencies), but by count it was only 52 per cent efficient. In other words, it was not getting the fines which were being discharged toward the adjacent high school. The school authorities were complaining about the dust.

At the new Meadville plant, we were also called on to determine the efficiency of the electrostatic precipitator used for the collection of phosphorus pentoxide fumes. We have equipment to perform similar service for other divisions.

The Amsco Division is presently confronted with the new smog or dinance in Los Angeles. The ordinance will not allow more than 0.4 grains of particulate matter per cubic foot of effluent. The division asked us for help and we were able to demonstrate that certain operations could be exhausted with our collectors and still be within the requirements of this limitation.

Brake Shoe & Castings asked us to make a study of the use of wetting agents in allaying dusts.

In the Minneapolis plant, we reduced dust concentrations from 52 million particles per cubic foot to 8.6 million. This is a 83.4 per cent reduction.

The improvement at Southern Wheel Portsmouth on the floors where wetting agents are used is very pronounced.

Kellogg and Ramapo called on us to make illumination studies.

In the Ramapo case, our study was quite extensive. Seventeen buildings were surveyed, and at the request of management the installation and maintenance costs were developed for each building.

We were recently called by National Bearing to make exhaust studies on the wheelabrators in use in their plants. With the testing equipment we have,