FILE NAME: Household Contact (HC)

DATE: 1934

DOC#: HC005

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Book Excerpt - Standard Code of Industrial Hygiene

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

STUDIES AND REPORTS
Series F (Industrial Hygiene) No. 14

STANDARD CODE

OF

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

GENEVA
1934

Published in the United Kingdom
For the INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE (LEAGUE OF NATIONS)
By P. S. KING & SON, Ltd.
Orchard House, 14 Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1

Irritant Toxic or Asphyxiating Smoke, Fumes and Gases

Escape of irritant toxic or asphyxiating smoke, fumes or gas in workrooms or adjoining premises should be prohibited. Production and diffusion of smoke, fumes and gas of this nature should be prohibited as far as possible and their removal should be ensured by exhaust ventilation installed as near as possible to the point of production. Such smoke, fumes and gas should be rendered harmless prior to being passed into the outside air.

XXXVII

In workrooms in which, in spite of all precautions taken, asphyxiating toxic or irritant fumes and gas may escape, the air renewal should be such that the workers' health does not suffer.

XXXVIII

No worker should be allowed to enter without protective apparatus places likely to contain toxic asphyxiating, or inflammable fumes or gas, until it has been ascertained that there is no risk.

During work in closed apparatus and enclosed or partially enclosed spaces, where there is reason to apprehend the presence of dangerous gas or fume or an irrespirable atmosphere, approved masks or oxygen breathing apparatus should be provided and worn by the workers. Safety belts with ropes attached should also be provided and used, and wherever possible at least one person should supervise from the outside the worker or workers exposed to danger.

XXXIX

Dust

Escape of dust in workrooms or adjacent premises should be avoided. During manipulation of dust-producing material, or manual or mechanical work causing dust liable to injure the health, requisite measures should be taken to prevent dispersion of such dust in the air of the workroom.

XL

Mechanical processes accompanied by liberation of dust should as far as possible be carried on in closed apparatus, provided with exhaust devices.

In default of such method, localised exhaust must be provided to capture the dust as close to its point of origin as possible. Dust collected should be rendered inoffensive or destroyed.

XLI

In dusty trades, cloakrooms, washing accommodation, and eventually douche-baths, separate from the workrooms, should be provided for the workers. Conditions in regard thereto should be laid down by the competent authority.

XLII

Large Furnaces

In industries or trades where the nature of the work necessitates the use of glowing furnaces, measures should be taken to prevent workers in other departments of the establishment from being exposed to their action.

XLIII

Fireproof screens for protection from heat and, where necessary, fireproof suits or articles of clothing, and also glasses affording protection against harmful radiation, should be placed at the disposal of the workers directly exposed.

XLIV

Air renewal in workrooms should be such that high temperature does not injure the workers' health.

XLV

Drying-Rooms, Stoves

At no season should workers be made to enter drying-rooms and stoves when the interior temperature of these exceeds 50° C. (122° F.). Remaining in them continuously should be prohibited when the temperature exceeds 35° C. (95·0° F.).

XLVI

Noise, Vibration, Shocks

In noisy trades and in those in which the running of machinery causes noise, shocks and marked vibration, every effort should be made to reduce as far as possible the disagreeable effects.