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DEPOSITION EXHIBIT
McNerney # 33

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

For the past several years, labor unions and various agencies of Federal, State and local governments have shown an increasing interest in occupational health and safety. Industry's leadership in this area is being challenged.

Within Goodyear, increased attention is being given to problems involving industrial hygiene.

Industrial hygiene is concerned with the measurement evaluation, and control of work environment conditions which may impair the health or efficiency of employees.

Current Problems

A. Fumes

Basic instruments for measuring airborne concentrations

1. Davis Explosimeter Model D-6 ($175.00) or MSA Model 40

2. Detector tubes - Kitagawa - Unico Model 400 ($80.00)
   - Drager
   - MSA Universal Testing Kit

Threshold Limit Values

1. Published by American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1014 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (50¢ per copy)

2. Can be obtained from:

   a. National Safety News
   b. Mine Safety Appliances salesmen
   c. State Industrial Hygienist

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B. Dusts

1. Dusts require specialized sampling equipment for measuring.

2. Recommended limits are published in the TLV's.

3. Contact Industrial Hygiene - Akron or Aetna Safety Engineer regarding problems.

C. Heat Exposure

1. Governments attempt to define Discomfort Index was a failure.

2. Measure total heat with thermometer inserted in a black bulb.

3. Individuals react differently to heat loads.

D. Disposal of Hazardous Waste Material

1. Check plant procedures for all wastes.

2. Review liability of Company.

3. Maintain proper identification of waste containers.

E. Radiation Sources

1. Review present procedures and licensing.

2. Check for compliance with State Regulations.

3. Review emergency procedures.

F. Noise

1. Three-phase program

a. Conduct noise surveys and determine personnel exposure allowed: 8 hours at 90dBA
6 hours at 92dBA
4 hours at 95dBA
2 hours at 100dBA

b. Control by engineering modification or administrative procedure. Locate noise producing machines and causes of noise. Have Engineering study the feasibility of reducing noise levels by muffling, shielding, or enclosing. These studies should be documented. Administrative control is usually the limiting of exposure time by rotating personnel on noisy jobs.

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c. Establish a hearing conservation program. Audiometric testing of all new hires and gradually expand to include testing of all employees exposed to excessive noise.

2. Purchase specifications for new machines should include noise limitations.

3. Maintain a continuing noise reduction program.

The Industrial Hygiene Program

A. Establish a plant industrial hygiene program by:

1. Periodic air sampling of operations where solvents, flammable liquids, or toxic materials are used. Document all tests.

2. Review procedures for storage and use of hazardous materials.

3. Obtaining information on properties of toxic materials used in the plant and assure that departments using the materials are informed.

4. Conducting periodic checks on ventilation systems.

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