

THIRTEENTH OFFICIAL SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

OFFICIAL COMPILATION

OF

CODES, RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK

January 1, 1957 to December 31, 1958, Inclusive

CAROLINE K. SIMON

Secretary of State

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necessary, seats or benches in working places and there

adequate capacity and furnish use of employees when

ply of cool, pure drinking water of a common drinking type to be dipped, is prohibited. Number of water closets shall be set forth in Industrial Code

in a clean condition and

with running water or in toilet rooms. They shall be

provided in which employees of each employee shall be of two square feet per

where public or other employees furnish safe transportation for labor to travel to and from

both, without protruding and dry as the nature of platforms high enough for such platforms are not employees compelled

employees shall be adequately means. Adequate lighting 5.0 foot candles of general

interior spaces occupied by way or other openings, or by any combination of unobstructed and operated during air movement in all spaces be sufficient to maintain a reading 80° F.

if this rule or the application held invalid, such provisions of this rule which are or application, and to be severable.

Industrial Code Rule No. 12—Control of Air Contaminants in Factories

Formerly titled "Control of Air Contaminants" (page 713, twelfth supplement). Adopted as retitled and amended July 23, 1958; effective November 1, 1958; filed August 1, 1958. Statutory authority §§27-a, 28, 29, 200 and 290, Labor Law.)

12.1. Application. This rule applies in and to all factories in the State of New York except as otherwise provided by law and to all persons employed therein and to their employers in respect to all materials, processes and operations generating, releasing or disseminating air contaminants. In respect to contaminants resulting from such processes or operations the following rules, which contain references to the prevention and control of air contaminants, and other provisions of the Industrial Code in regard thereto which may be adopted after November 1, 1958, shall govern where inconsistent with this rule:

Industrial Code Rule No. 4—Relating to Bakeries and Confectioneries.

Industrial Code Rule No. 10—Relating to Equipment, Maintenance and Sanitation of Foundries and the Control of Dust, Gases and Fumes in Foundries.

Industrial Code Rule No. 11—Relating to Milling Industry and Malt Houses.

Industrial Code Rule No. 23—Relating to Protection of Persons Employed in the Erection, Repair and Demolition of Buildings or Structures.

Industrial Code Rule No. 27—Relating to Construction, Equipment, Maintenance and Operation of Laundries.

Industrial Code Rule No. 29—Relating to Dry Dyeing Plants and Dry Cleaning Plants.

Industrial Code Rule No. 33—Relating to Control of Silica Dust in Rock Drilling.

Industrial Code Rule No. 34—Relating to Control of Silica Dust in Stone Crushing Operations.

Industrial Code Rule No. 35—Relating to Control of Silica Dust in Stone Cutting and Stone Finishing Industry.

Industrial Code Rule No. 38—Relating to Radiation Protection.

The provisions of Industrial Code Rule No. 18 relating to exhaust systems shall apply for operations not specifically covered by the above rules.

12.2. Definitions. As used herein and in connection with this rule the following terms mean:

1. **Air contaminants.** Air-borne substances, such as dusts, fibres, fumes, mists, vapors and other impurities.

2. **Air mover.** Any device which produces forced air flow, such as a fan, motor, or natural draft stack.

3. **Approved.** In respect to a device or material: in compliance with a resolution of approval adopted by the board; in respect to action of the board: made the subject of a resolution of approval.

4. **Board.** The Board of Standards and Appeals of the state of New York.

5. **Commissioner.** The industrial commissioner of the state of New York.

A. Substances	Parts per Million	A. Substances	Parts per Million	B. Substances
Ethyl chloride	1000	Naptha* (coal tar)		
Ethyl ether	400	Naptha* (petroleum)		
Ethyl formate	100	Nickel carbonyl		
Ethyl mercaptan	250	p-Nitroaniline		
Ethyl silicate	100	Nitrobenzene		
Ethylene chlorohydrin	5	Nitroethane		
Ethylene diamine	10	Nitrogen dioxide		
Ethylene dibromide	25	Nitroglycerin		
Ethylene dichloride	100	Nitromethane		
Ethylene imine	5	2-Nitropropane		
Ethylene oxide	100	Nitrotoluene		
Fluorine	0.1	Octane		
Fluorotrichloromethane	1000	Ozone		
Formaldehyde	5	Pentane		
Furfural	5	Pentanone		
Furfuryl alcohol	200	Perchloromethyl mercaptan		
Gasoline	500	Perchloroethylene		
Heptane	500	Phenol		
Hexane	500	Phenylhydrazine		
Hexanone	100	Phosgene (carbonyl chloride)		
Hexone	100	Phosphine		
Hydrazine	1	Phosphorus trichloride		
Hydrogen bromide	5	Propyl acetate		
Hydrogen chloride	5	Propyl alcohol		
Hydrogen cyanide	10	(isopropyl alcohol)		
Hydrogen fluoride	3	Propyl ether		
Hydrogen peroxide	1	(isopropyl ether)		
Hydrogen selenide	0.05	Propylene dichloride		
Hydrogen sulfide	20	Propylene imine		
Iodine	1	Pyridine		
Isophorone	25	Quinone		
Isopropylamine	5	Stibine		
Mesityl oxide	50	Stoddard solvent		
Methyl acetate	200	Styrene monomer		
Methyl acetylene	1000	(phenyl ethylene)		
Methyl alcohol	200	Sulfur dioxide		
Methyl bromide	20	Sulfur hexafluoride		
Methyl cellosolve	25	Sulfur monochloride		
Methyl cellosolve acetate	25	Sulfur pentafluoride		
Methyl chloride	100	p-Tertiary butyl toluene		
Methyl isobutyl carbinol		1, 1, 2, 2 Tetrachloroethane		
(methyl amyl alcohol)	25	Tetrahydrofuran		
Methyl mercaptan	50	Tetranitromethane		
Methylal		Toluene		
(dimethoxymethane)	1000	o-Toluidine		
Methyl chloroform	500	Trichloroethylene		
Methylcyclohexane	500	Trifluoromonomobromomethane		
Methylcyclohexanol	100	Turpentine		
Methylcyclohexanone	100	Vinyl chloride (chloroethene)		
Methyl formate	100	Xylene		
Methylene chloride	500			

* No in original. Apparently should be "Naptha".

Toxic Dusts, Fumes and Mists

Substance	Milligrams per Cubic Meter	Substance	Milligrams per Cubic Meter
Anthracene (coal tar)		Malathion	15
Anthracene (petroleum)		Manganese	6
Acetaldehyde		Mercury	0.1
Acetone		Methoxychlor	15
Acrylonitrile		Molybdenum	
Benzene		(soluble compounds)	5
Bromobenzene		Molybdenum	
Bromine dioxide		(insoluble compounds)	15
Bromoglycerin		Organomercurials	
Bromomethane		(as mercury)	0.01
Bromopropane		Parathion	0.1
Bromotoluene		Pentachloronaphthalene	0.5
Butane		Pentachlorophenol	0.5
Butene		Phosphorus (yellow)	0.1
Butanone		Phosphorus pentachloride	1
Chloroacetylene		Phosphorus pentasulfide	1
Chloroethylenes		Picric acid	0.1
Chloroethanol		Selenium compounds (as Se)	0.1
Chloroethylenes		Sodium hydroxide	2
Chloroethylenes		Sulfuric acid	1
Chloroethylenes		TEDP (tetraethyl dithionophosphosphate)	0.2
Chloroethylenes		Tellurium	0.1
Chloroethylenes		TEPP (tetraethyl pyrophosphate)	0.05
Chloroethylenes		Tetryl (2, 4, 6-trinitrophenylmethyl nitramine)	1.5
Chloroethylenes		Titanium dioxide	15
Chloroethylenes		Trichloronaphthalene	5
Chloroethylenes		Trinitrotoluene	1.5
Chloroethylenes		Vanadium (V ₂ O ₅ dust)	0.5
Chloroethylenes		Vanadium (V ₂ O ₅ fume)	0.1
Chloroethylenes		Zinc oxide fume (as Zn)	15
Chloroethylenes		Zirconium	5

Mineral Dusts

C. Substance	Million Particles per Cubic Foot	Indust.
Asbestos	5	Adopted Jul 1918. Statute
Dust (nuisance, no free silica)	50	18.1. Applic:
Mica (below 5% free SiO ₂)	20	measurements at
Portland cement	50	face of exhaust
Silica: Class I (below 5% free SiO ₂)	50	Industrial C
Class II (5% to 50% free SiO ₂)	20	The following
Class III (above 50% free SiO ₂)	5	area where in
Slate (below 5% free SiO ₂)	50	Industrial
Soapstone (below 5% free SiO ₂)	20	Industrial
Talc	20	
Total dust (below 5% free SiO ₂)	50	

* Note: Using the light field low-power method of counting as described in U. S. Public Health Report 47 No. 12, March 18, 1932, pp. 669-672 or its equivalent, and a standard type impinger or other equivalent instrument for taking atmospheric dust samples.

12.28. Approved devices or materials. Any device or material the board has approved pursuant to section 27a of the Labor Law complying with this rule may be so used as if by this rule specifically authorized any other general or special provision of this rule notwithstanding.

12.29. Severability. If any provision of this rule or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this rule which can stand in effect without the invalid provisions or applications and to this end the provisions of this rule are declared to be severable.

Industrial Code Rule No. 14—Construction, Installation, Inspection and Maintenance of Steam Boilers

14.5. Qualification and commissioning of inspectors.

14.5.1. (As amended November 19, 1958; effective November 12, 1958, filed November 25, 1958. Statutory authority §§27-a, 28, 29 and 204 of the Labor Law). Upon recommendation of the examining board, a certificate of competency and commission as an inspector of steam boilers shall be issued by the industrial commissioner to persons at least 25 years of age who are in the employ of insurance companies, who successfully pass a written examination as to their knowledge of the construction, installation and maintenance of steam boilers and their appurtenances. Candidates taking such examinations must have had five years of practical satisfactory experience in boilermaking, boiler installation and inspection, or boiler shop work, or operation and maintenance of steam boilers. Technical education, in proportion to its value, be given credit as equivalent to experience, not to exceed two years. Such examinations shall be conducted by an examining board appointed by the industrial commissioner, which shall be composed of one representative of each of the following interests: boiler manufacturers, insurance companies, operating engineers, Bureau of Boiler Inspection of the Department of Labor and such others as the industrial commissioner may designate.

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relating to an ex
18.2. Definition
following terms n
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2. Air-cleaning
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3. Air mover.
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8. Junction with
9. Commissioner
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another dust collector. All tubular dust collectors shall be maintained in a proper state of repair so as to prevent leakage of dust into the room. A fan which discharges into any dust collector shall be kept in operation at all times while the machine or machines with which it is connected are in operation. There shall be no direct connection between dust collectors and boiler rooms or incinerators. This rule also applies to malt house elevators.

661. The piping of all exhaust systems and all ducts shall be kept tight. This rule also applies to malt house elevators.

662. Mills and all buildings, structures and elevators, used in connection therewith shall be kept thoroughly clean and free from dust. Dust shall be removed from floors and machinery daily, and all other parts of the mill including fixtures, bearings, ledges, projections, side walls and ceilings, and all buildings, structures and elevators shall be cleaned and dust removed at least once a week. In every mill where more than 10 persons are employed at least one person shall be employed whose sole duty it shall be to attend cleaning. In cleaning, such methods shall be used as will prevent the suspension of dust in the air. This rule also applies to malt house elevators.

663. No person in a mill shall carry or have upon his person matches, cigarette lighters or contrivances or devices for lighting. Every mill shall be provided at its entrance, with two covered fireproof receptacles, one for matches and the other for lighted cigars, cigarettes or pipe contents. Each of such receptacles shall be plainly labeled to show the purpose for which it is provided. No person shall enter such mill without first depositing in the receptacle provided any and all such matter. Notice to the effect that the carrying of matches is prohibited shall be posted in conjunction with the notices prescribed in section 83-c of the Labor Law, paragraph 3. This rule also applies to malt house elevators.

664. Approved two and one-half gallon chemical extinguishers shall be distributed throughout the building in the proportion of not less than one for each 2,500 square feet of floor area; extinguishers to be placed at readily accessible points and preferably near the usual working place of workmen. Three pails and a 50 gallon cask of water may be considered the equivalent of one two and one-half gallon extinguisher.

Near each electric motor or other large electric appliance, at least one one-quart chemical extinguisher of carbon tetrachloride type must be provided.

This rule also applies to malt house elevators, but shall not apply to buildings equipped with approved sprinkler system.

Industrial Code Bulletin No. 12—Removal of Dust, Gas and Fumes

RULES promulgated by the industrial board and the board of standards and appeals pursuant to sections 27-a, 28, 29, 200 and 299 of the Labor Law:

700. Definitions. "Exhaust system." The term "system" or "exhaust system" shall mean a complete suction device used for the removal of dust, gas, fumes or refuse, including all hoods, pipes, fans, separators and receptacles when required, and any other part necessary for the proper installation and operation thereof, but shall not include any part of the building structure.

"Hood" means that part of the system which is nearest to the point of origin of the dust, gases or fumes and into which the same first enters.

"Pipe" means any piping forming a part of an exhaust system and shall include the following:

1. "Branch" or "branch pipe" means a pipe beginning at the outlet orifice of the hood and extending to and joining the main or submain.

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