AIMS, PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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As stated in our agenda for this meeting, the purpose of our being here is to discuss, formulate and adopt a method or procedure whereby there will be a complete exchange among Brake Shoe's plant engineers of the problems encountered and the solutions to such plant and operating conditions, as follows:

1. Exhaust and ventilation of buildings, rooms, processes, etc., resulting in a hygienically safe environment.

2. Illumination, the proper application of which reduces eyestrain among employees and affords greater accuracy of workmanship, resulting in improved quality of work and product with less spoilage.

3. Material handling and preparation in relation to the prevention of contaminated air being produced and/or dispersed in an area or areas.

4. New construction and construction changes as it relates to Industrial Hygiene Engineering. Obviously, the most efficient and successful way to have a hygienically safe operation or environment is to have proper control measures engineered into the building and/or machinery.

5. Plant layout - operating techniques. Proper arrangement, and use of toxic or nuisance dust producing operations so that their atmospheric pollution effect might be limited or eliminated.

6. The use of toxic and corrosive materials necessary to plant operation. Needless to say, the surest way to correct a toxic or corrosive material hazard is to find a non-toxic material to substitute for a toxic one. Of course this method is quite limited in its practical application. Therefore, it becomes necessary for each of us to apply individually or collectively our engineering know-how in controlling the hazard. It can be done by proper design of, or changes to plant, equipment, methods--installation of local exhaust ventilation--enclosure, etc.

To realize results in any one or all of the foregoing items necessary to good Industrial Hygiene is no small job. It does not necessarily result from one engineer doing the work, or one plant having the experience, or one solution being the only answer to a problem, or one department having the responsibility - rather it is the idea of making use of as many of these so-called tools as possible.

For example, Dr. Hamlin's comments on the Medical phases of our Industrial Hygiene Program indicates that best efficiency and economy result from a consideration of the medical and engineering phases or a given condition. Furthermore, Dr. Hamlin's presence here and his participation in this conference program is indicative of the fact that the control of Occupational Disease exposures is the responsibility of both the doctor and plant engineer.

To substantiate this, Dr. Hamlin explained the pathology of two diseases common to the foundry industry and which our company strives to control, namely, Silicosis and Siderosis. Silicosis, an occupational disease, is a lung involvement due to the inhalation of silica and is disabling. Siderosis, a pigmentation of the lungs, is due to the inhalation of iron dust and according