

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

430 LEXINGTON AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

October 14, 1955

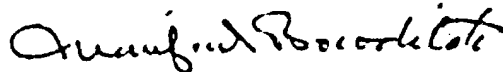
LEAD HYGIENE and
SAFETY BULLETIN
No. 116

To the Members of the Lead Industries Associations:

The enclosures herewith, relative to a proposed revision of New York State regulations for the control of dust, gases and fumes, were mailed last week to those of our members having operations in this state deemed likely to be affected.

It is difficult enough to keep abreast of legislative proposals in the forty-eight states of potential interest to our members; keeping track of such departmental regulatory moves as this is well nigh impossible, and this one came to our attention, belatedly, only through the writer's membership in a relevant committee of the American Standards Association.

The purpose of this bulletin is to call attention to the fact that such rule-making may at any time be undertaken in any of our industrial states, as well as by certain of the larger municipalities, and to suggest that our members advise us of any such governmental activities of which they may hear.



Manfred Bowditch
Director of Health and Safety



EX-105
D-11

State of New York, Department of Labor
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS
AND EMPLOYMENT
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND HEALTH
Effective January 1, 1917

THE OLD
RULE

12-11 LEAD DUSTS AND FUMES

12-11.1 Every operation or process in the manufacture or use of metallic lead, white lead, red lead, litharge, sugar of lead, arsenate of lead, lead chromate, lead sulphate, lead nitrate or flint lithate, or in the manufacture of pottery, tiles or porcelain enamel, involving any of the following operations, including the corroding or oxidizing of lead, the crushing, mixing, sifting, grinding and pecking of all lead salts or other compounds shall be so conducted, and such adequate devices provided and maintained by the employer as to protect the employee, as far as possible, from contact with lead dusts or lead fumes. Every kettle, barrel, receptacle or furnace in which lead in any form is melted, being melted or treated, and any place where the dusts or fumes are being melted or treated, and any place where the dusts or fumes are being melted or treated, shall be so constructed and located that the dusts or fumes shall be drawn into it, and connected to an exhaust system, and the containers in which dry lead in any chemical form or combination is stored shall be so constructed and located that the dusts or fumes shall be drawn into it, and connected to an exhaust system. Every factory shall be equipped at the places where the dusts or fumes are discharged with hoods connected to an exhaust system, and chutes, conveyors, elevators, separators, waste freezers, pulverizers, crushers, dry-pans, other apparatus for drying, and dry-pans dump, and all barrel pickers and cars or other receptacles into which corrosions are at the time being emptied, shall be connected to an exhaust system. Such system shall have the dusts properly filtered. If a cloth screen dust arrester is used it shall have not less than one-half square foot effective area for each cubic foot of dust laden air per minute passing through it. Every pipe filter shall be placed in a separate room which no employee shall be required or permitted to enter except for essential repairs while work is in operation.

12-11.2 The Commissioner shall advise the owner or his authorized agent of the amount of suction required, and the sizes of pipe necessary for exhaust systems.

12-11.3 The employer shall provide, and renew when necessary, at least two respirators of approved type for each employee who is engaged in any work or process which produces lead dusts.

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

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NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Public Hearing Draft
No. 1

EXCERPTS ONLY

INDUSTRIAL CODE
PROPOSED REVISION OF
INDUSTRIAL CODE RULE NO. 12
Relating to
CONTROL OF DUST, GASES AND FUMES

Proof Copy Only - Subject to Alterations

For Public Critical Review

Issued September 13, 1955

Latest Date for Receipt of Comments: October 27, 1955

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BOARD OF STANDARDS AND APPEALS
ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Board of Standards and Appeals will hold
Public Hearings as follows:

NEW YORK CITY

Monday, October 3, 1955, at 10:00 A. M.
Room 2512 - 270 Broadway

ALBANY

Wednesday, October 5, 1955, at 10:00 A. M.
Room 1802 - Home Savings Bank Building
11 North Pearl Street

ROCHESTER

Thursday, October 6, 1955, at 10:00 A. M.
Room 506 - 155 West Main Street

BUFFALO

Friday, October 7, 1955, at 10:00 A. M.
Room No. 1 - State Office Building
65 Court Street

THE BOARD OF STANDARDS AND APPEALS

William S. Maxwell, Chairman

H. Hyron Lewis

George S. Raymond



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12-11.4 Melting Apparatus:

Receptacles or apparatus used for melting toxic metals such as lead, antimony, cadmium, selenium, tellurium, beryllium or any alloy or compound of these metals shall be provided with an exhaust system that will remove the fumes at the point of generation.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Portable receptacles or apparatus which have no fixed location.
2. Linotype, monotype, or other type casting machines which are equipped with thermostatically controlled, electrically heated pots in which only clean metal is melted.

12-12 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE:

12-12.1 Operation Control equipment shall be operated in conformity with this rule.

12-12.2 Repair and cleaning.

Control equipment shall be maintained in good repair and in clean condition. Control equipment and cleaning devices shall be so located as to afford ready and safe access for servicing. The machinery, equipment, and working area shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition with all unnecessary dust, spillage and debris removed at frequent intervals so as to maintain good housekeeping.

12-12.3 Grounding.

Control equipment including hoods, ducts, fans, motors, and cleaning devices, which is used for exhausting any material that constitutes a fire or explosion hazard shall be effectively grounded electrically. Resistance to ground shall not exceed 25 ohms.

12-13 Isolation or Segregation of Operations.

All processes or operations releasing or disseminating air contaminants in such quantities as to be subject to the general control requirements of this rule shall be isolated, enclosed or otherwise segregated insofar as practicable.

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12-14 Separation of Different Processes Creating a Hazard.**12-14.1 Separate exhaust systems.**

Two or more processes shall not be connected to the same exhaust system when either one or a combination of the substances removed may constitute or create a fire hazard, an explosion hazard, or a condition otherwise dangerous.

12-14.2 Ignition.

Processes or operations using or generating any material which may constitute a fire or explosion hazard shall be protected from source of ignition.

12-15 Personal Respiratory Protective Equipment.**12-15.1 Use**

Personal respiratory protective equipment shall not be used in lieu of other control methods, except for protection of employees in emergencies and in the repair, maintenance, or adjustment of equipment or processes, or upon specific approval by the Board.

12-15.2 Approval

Personal respiratory protective equipment shall be of a type approved for the particular class of substance or substances constituting the air contaminant.

12-15.3 Maintenance

Personal respiratory protective equipment shall be kept clean, tested and repaired and shall be sterilized daily when in continuous use and after each issuance when used intermittently.

12-16 Goggles, Masks and Shields

All employees exposed to air contaminants tending to injure or irritate the eyes shall be provided with and shall wear either close-fitting chemical goggles or an effective face shield or mask. Where an employee requires prescription lenses in the normal performance of his work, the goggles supplied shall be so designed as to fit over his regular spectacles. Prescription goggles may be provided in lieu of the above.

12-17 Protective Clothing

All employees exposed to air contaminants which can cause local skin irritation or skin disease, or can be absorbed through the skin in amounts tending to injure the health, shall be provided with appropriate clean protective clothing, such as coveralls, coats, headgear, gloves, sleeves or aprons as needed.

12-18 Sanitary Facilities

12-18.1 Dressing Rooms

All employees exposed to toxic air contaminants which tend to injure health through contamination of their clothing, shall be provided with adequate dressing facilities. These shall include lockers or other storage facilities for work clothes. To prevent contamination of street clothing, separate lockers or equivalent storage facilities shall be provided.

12-18.2 Wash Rooms

All employees exposed to toxic air contaminants which tend to injure health shall be provided with adequate washing facilities on the basis of not less than one wash basin or its equivalent for every ten employees per shift, with running hot water, soap, and a daily supply of clean individual towels, which may be paper.

12-18.3 Emergency Showers and Eye Fountains

Emergency showers and double stream eye washing fountains shall be provided wherever the air contaminant is flammable or toxic.

12-27.1

Classes of Welding, Brazing, Flame Cutting and Metalizing Operations

These operations are divided into four classes, as follows:

Class I - Operations in confined spaces involving toxic metals including but not limited to lead, antimony, tellurium, selenium, cadmium, mercury or beryllium, or involving fluorine or any alloy, compound or flux containing any one or combination of these.

Class II - Operations in confined spaces involving metals, alloys or compounds other than those listed in Class I.

Class III - Operations in unconfined spaces involving metals, alloys or compounds other than those listed in Class I.

Class IV - Operations in unconfined spaces involving metals, alloys or compounds other than those listed in Class I.

12-27.2

Protection of Operators1. Class I Requirements

Every employee required to perform any class I operation shall be provided with and shall use an approved air line respirator or supplied air helmet, and the confined space shall be ventilated at a rate of not less than 600 cfm per operator inside the enclosure.