

NATIONAL PETROLEUM REFINERS ASSOCIATION

Founded 1902

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PAT R. WRIGLEY

DIRECTOR, INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS & SAFETY

TO: U.S. Refinery and Petrochemical Plant Safety Directors
Corporate Safety Directors
NPRA's Fire & Accident Prevention Committee

FROM: Pat R. Wrigley

We have enclosed several items of information dealing with OSHA, NIOSH, and other safety related matters.

You may recall that in our 10/31/75 safety memorandum, we asked for your cooperation in completing a questionnaire for our use in preparing a roster of each of the NPRA's Fire & Accident Prevention Groups.

We plan to begin work on the rosters soon and we shall see that copies are directed to those persons who returned the completed questionnaires. We sincerely appreciate your cooperation in providing this material.

#

1-12-76

MCD 000009269

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

January 5, 1976

FIELD INFORMATION MEMORANDUM #76-1

To: Regional Administrators - OSIA

Subject: Field Information Memoranda Index

Attached is an up-dated Index of all OSIA Field Information Memoranda (FIM's). Any missing numbers are FIM's that have been rescinded or superseded and should be removed from your files.

Questions regarding the attached Index or the FIM distribution system should be directed to Ms. Pat Adamik, (202) 523-7741.

Barry J. White
Barry J. White
Associate Assistant Secretary
for Regional Programs

Attachment

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OSHA FIELD INFORMATION MEMORANDA

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74-14	2/14/74	LSB Field Publication, "Analysis of Cargo Gear Certification Forms and Procedures."
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75-49	9/ 8/75	29 CFR 1910.213(h)(1) Radial Saw Guards
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75-54	12/22/75	Informal Conferences

to identify the comparative advantages of alternative program proposals.

GUY W. CHAMBERLIN, JR.,
Acting Assistant Secretary
for Administration.

[FR Doc 76-132 Filed 1-2-76; 8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Center for Disease Control

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Request for Information on Certain Chemical Agents

Section 20(a)(3) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 669(a)(3)) provides that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, on the basis of information available to him, shall develop criteria dealing with toxic materials which will describe exposure levels that are safe for various periods of employment. Section 22(c) of the Act authorizes the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to develop recommended occupational safety and health standards and to perform all functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under sections 20 and 21 of the Act. NIOSH is proposing to develop criteria documents containing recommended occupational health standards for the following substances:

Alkanes —
Antimony Compounds
Asphalt Fumes
Benzoyl Peroxide
Chloroprene —
Coal Tar Products (Including Coal Tar Pitch, Creosote, Indene)
Cresols (Including Cresylic Acid)
Ethylene Dibromide
Fluorocarbons (Including Dibromodifluoromethane) —
Hydrogen Sulfide —
Hydroquinone
Ketones
Methyl Silicate
Nitroglycerine/Ethylene Glycol Dinitrate
Oil Mists
o-Tolidine
Hydrazines
Polychlorinated Biphenyls
Polytetrafluoroethylene Decomposition Products
Portland Cement
Styrene
Thallium and Its Compounds
Tungsten and Its Compounds
Vanadium and Its Compounds
Vinyl Acetate; Vinylidene Chloride; Vinyl Bromide

Each criteria document will include among other items an evaluation of available information relative to the areas listed below.

Any person having information or data in any of the areas listed below, or in other areas considered relevant to the establishment of a safe and healthful occupational environment involving these substances is requested to submit such information, with accompanying documentation to the Acting Director, Division of Criteria Documentation and Standards Development, NIOSH, 5600 Fishers Lane, Park Building, Room

3-18, Rockville, MD 20852, on or before April 5, 1976.

1. Establishment of safe occupational environmental levels for such agents including levels for acute and chronic exposure to airborne concentrations of the chemical agents as well as safe practices concerning direct contact with such agents.

2. Establishment of biologic standards, i.e., the levels of such agents, metabolites, or other effects of exposure which may be present within man without his suffering ill effects taking into consideration (a) the correlation of airborne concentrations of, and extent of exposure to, such substances with effects on specific biologic systems of man such as the circulatory, respiratory, urinary, and nervous system, and (b) the analytical methods for determining the amount of the substance which may be present within man.

3. Engineering controls, including ventilation, environmental temperature, humidity, and housekeeping and sanitation procedures, with attention to the technological feasibility of such controls.

4. Specifications for the conditions under which personal protective devices should be required.

5. Methods, including instruments, for air sampling and sample analysis of the chemical agents and methods of measuring levels of exposure to the physical agents.

6. The need for medical examinations for workers exposed to such agents, the frequency of such examinations, and the specific diagnostic tests which should be used and the rationale of their selection.

7. Work practices or procedures which may be instituted for control of the workplace environment in normal operations and those which may be instituted when occupational environmental levels are temporarily exceeded or where peak concentrations of chemical agents in man are reached.

8. The types of records concerning occupational exposure to such agents that employers should be required to maintain.

9. Warning devices and labels which should be required for the prevention of occupational diseases and hazards caused by such agents.

All information received concerning these substances will be available for public inspection after the development of the respective criteria document.

Dated: December 24, 1975.

JOHN F. FINKLEA,
Director, National Institute
for Occupational Safety and
Health.

[FR Doc. 76-16 Filed 1-2-76; 8:45 am]

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Request for Information on Certain Chemical Agents

Section 20(a)(3) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 669(a)(3)) provides that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, on

the basis of information available to him, shall develop criteria dealing with toxic materials which will describe exposure levels that are safe for various periods of employment. Section 22(c) of the Act authorizes the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to develop recommended occupational safety and health standards and to perform all functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under sections 20 and 21 of the Act. NIOSH is proposing to develop criteria documents and recommended standards on the following substances for completion in 1978-79

p-Dichlorophenol
Ammonium Nitrate
Carbon Black
Dichloroacetylene
Cyclohexanols
Mercaptans
Furfuryl Alcohol
Magnesium and Its Compounds
Alkali Metal Hydroxides
Di-alkyl Ethers
Isobutyl Alcohol; Amyl Alcohol
Bromine Pentafluoride
Phenothiazine
Iron and Its Compounds (Includes Rouge)
Diazomethane
Dibutyl Phosphate
Indium and Its Compounds
Acetaldehyde
Boron Compounds
Glycidyl Ethers
Chromium and Its Compounds (Excluding Chromium (VI))

Prior to finalizing plans for the development of these documents, the public is invited to submit comments, including suggestions for additions or deletions, with accompanying documentation to Acting Director, Division of Criteria Documentation and Standards Development, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Park Building, Room 3-18, Rockville, MD 20852, on or before April 5, 1976.

NIOSH is anticipating making a final decision in May 1976 on the documents to be developed in 1978-79.

Dated: December 24, 1975.

JOHN F. FINKLEA,
Director, National Institute for
Occupational Safety and
Health.

[FR Doc. 76-17 Filed 1-2-76; 8:45 am]

Food and Drug Administration PANEL ON REVIEW OF TOPICAL ANALGESICS

Notice of Meeting Cancellation

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act of October 6, 1972 (Pub. L. 92-463, 86 Stat. 770-771 (5 U.S.C. App. I)), the Food and Drug Administration announced in a notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of December 17, 1975 (40 FR 68479), public advisory committee meetings and other required information in accordance with provisions set forth in section 19(a)(1) and (2) of the act.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210



DEC 22 1975

FIELD INFORMATION MEMORANDUM #75-54

To: Regional Administrators - OSHA

Subject: Informal Conferences

1. Purpose

To provide for informal conferences between OSHA field offices and employers or any other affected person.

2. Directives Affected

This memorandum clarifies the existing provisions of Chapter XXII, Sections E and F of the Field Operations Manual.

3. Background

29 CFR 2200.51 provides for a prehearing conference at any time on the motion of the Commission, or any party, to exchange information or to participate in a prehearing conference which will tend to simplify the issues or expedite proceedings. 29 CFR 1903.19 allows the Regional Administrator or his designee to hold informal conferences at the request of the employer, employees or representatives of employees to discuss any issues raised by an inspection, citation, notice of proposed penalty or notice of intention to contest. The settlement of any issue at such conference shall be subject to the rules of procedure as prescribed by the Review Commission. Apparently some field offices are refusing any communication with an employer if that employer has a contested case pending before the Commission or has indicated an intent to contest.

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4. Action

The Regional Administrator or his designee shall, as an OSHA policy, be available to discuss matters relating to safety and health, inspections, investigations, citations, notices of proposed penalties, or related subjects with the affected employer, employee or authorized representative of either as provided in 29 CFR 1903.19, 2200.51 and Chapter XXII, Sections E and F of the Field Operations Manual. There is nothing in the regulations that prevents consultation before or after the 15-working-day period for contest, provided proper legal advice is sought. In accordance with 29 CFR 2200.103 there will be no ex parte communication with the Commission with respect to the merit of any case not concluded. The judicial use of the informal conference may encourage compliance, expedite abatement, reduce contested case costs and clarify public and private misinformation and misunderstanding of OSHA.

5. Effective date

This directive is effective upon the date of issue and will remain in effect until superseded or canceled.



Larry J. White
Associate Assistant Secretary
for Regional Programs

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

TO : Persons Interested in the OSHS Program

FROM : Theodore J. Colonka ^{TJC}
Assistant Commissioner for
Occupational Safety and Health Statistics

SUBJECT : Program Bulletin Number 24 -- December 1975

It's Summary Time Again

On February 1 (in practice February 2 for most employers since the 1st is a Sunday) all employers except those with 10 or fewer employees must have a copy of the Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 102 form) for 1975 posted in a place where all employees are likely to see it. The summary must remain posted until March 1, 1976.

This posting period is the first time employers will use the revised summary form. The revised form is identified by a note in the upper-right corner which states "This edition is for summarizing your cases for 1975 and subsequent years." The previous edition of the summary cannot be used because the log form has been revised and information on it corresponds only to the revised summary.

Employers frequently ask whether it is necessary to post a copy of the summary for an establishment which had no recordable cases during 1975. The Department's position is that the summary must be posted. The purpose of the summary is to inform employees in the establishment about the number of cases recorded during the preceeding year: information that there was no injury or illness serious enough to record is meaningful.

The Department does not regard the decision in La Biche's, Inc., (Docket No. 4313, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission Decision, July 22, 1974) to be a precedent because it is concerned only with retention of the summary, not with posting. There are cases pending now before the Review Commission which will result in a ruling directly on the question whether an employer will have to retain for 5 years a copy of the summary for any year in which no recordable case occurred. In the meantime employers should prepare and post all summaries regardless of whether or not they contain any recordable injuries or illnesses. They may be cited if they do not.

Results from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 1974

A press release announcing results from the annual survey of occupational injuries and illnesses for 1974, as well as comparisons with estimates for 1973, was published November 19. Presented in this release are incidence rates at the 2-digit SIC industry levels, and estimates of the number of total and nonfatal job-related injuries and illnesses at the industry division level. Release of the results for 1974 was a full month ahead of release of 1973 estimates. Copies of the release are available from the Office of Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Room C4311, Washington, D.C. 20210 or the appropriate BLS Regional Office.

More complete data for occupational injuries and illnesses will be published early in 1976 in three ways: a report consisting of charts and selected National tables, an analytical bulletin containing National and State tables, and OSHA employer guides. The guides for employers in construction, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, and wholesale and retail trade are being revised with estimates for 1974. In addition, a new guide is being prepared for employers in the service industry.

Revised Recordkeeping Film

Film Group, Inc., of Washington, D.C., soon will begin shooting the revised training film. The revised film will replace the "Accident Bug" as an aid for personnel responsible for maintaining the OSHA records. Designed to be a supplement to the Recordkeeping Requirements Booklet, the film will explain the basics of the recordkeeping system through a step-by-step completion of the forms.

Although copies of the film will be supplied to the Regional Offices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Department of Labor will not distribute this film. While distribution plans have not yet been finalized, tentative plans include provisions for rentals, as well as sales. Information on availability (date), price, and how to order the film will be forthcoming.

Grants to States

So far in fiscal year 1976, the Office of Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, Division of Program Assistance, has obligated approximately \$3.1 million to 43 States, D.C. and two territories to fund this BLS statistical program. Of this amount, approximately \$770,000 was allocated to fund 24 States participating in the Bureau's Supplementary Data System which provides information by industry on how the injury occurred and part of body affected.

Seventeen of these States have furnished such data for the hazardous industries program. Additional funding was made available to identify injury characteristics by occupation in five selected industries. Also being supported is a detailed study of injury characteristics in State and local government.

State personnel in the grant program have attended BLS training conferences for estimation and analysis and the Quality Measurement Survey. Training seminars on survey management for the 1975 annual survey will be completed by mid-December.

Unique BLS Safety and Health Publications Now Available From NTIS

Studies of work-related injuries and illnesses in selected industries published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics between 1940 and 1970 are now available in microfiche or paper copy from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). The publications will be of interest to those engaged in research about injury or illness matters because they are a unique source of data about accident causes and of nationwide injury rates by occupation. The 56 studies include data from 30 selected industries.

The studies may be purchased either individually or as a set from NTIS, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22161. An index to the publications included in the set, as well as a price list of individual titles and an order form, may be obtained from either the Office of Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Room C4311, Washington, D.C. 20210; telephone (202) 523-9281, or any of the Bureau's Regional Offices.

Progress Report on Recordkeeping Manual

The final draft of the recordkeeping manual is now being prepared by the Bureau's Division of Training. Many valuable comments were received from the Regional Offices and States following our presentation of the first draft at the QMS and Recordkeeping Training Conferences last summer. After reviewing the comments, we considerably revised certain sections, particularly the cases used in the OSHA No. 100 exercise. The final draft should go to the printer about January 15.

Prenotification Booklet for Small Employers

Prenotification booklets for small employers selected to participate in the 1976 OSH Survey were printed in November, with a request for shipment by December 1. The national office received shipment during

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Thanksgiving week and most States reported receipt of booklets by December 10. Unfortunately, a few (about five) States were still waiting for delivery. We have been assured that all shipments are enroute and should be delivered soon.

Status Report on BLS 412-2

We are happy to announce that the revision of "What Every Employer Needs to Know About OSHA Recordkeeping" has been printed. We have not received our stock but we understand that some shipments have been delivered. Hopefully, all shipments will be completed before the holidays. Quantities being shipped to regions and their States are in accordance with regional requests.

We've Moved

The Office of Occupational Safety and Health Statistics has a new location: The New Department of Labor Building (NDOL) at Second Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.

Our mailing address is as follows:

Office of Occupational Safety and Health Statistics
Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor
Room C4311 - NDOL
Washington, D.C. 20210

Room numbers for personnel at NDOL are as follows:

Theodore J. Golonka and staff - Room C4311
Herbert Schaffer and staff - Room C4311
William Mead and staff - Room C4307
Harvey Hilaski and staff - Room S4203
Lyle Schauer and staff - Room S4203

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proposed rules

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health
Administration

[29 CFR Part 1910]

[Docket No. H-033]

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO ASBESTOS

Extension of Time To File Comments on Proposed Revision; Corrections

1. *Extension of time.* On October 9, 1975, notice was published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (40 CFR 47652) of a proposed revision of the occupational safety and health standard for exposure to asbestos, pursuant to the authority in sections 6(b) and 8(c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1593, 1599; 29 U.S.C. 655, 657) and 29 CFR Part 1911. Interested persons were given until December 8, 1975, to submit written data, views, and arguments regarding the proposed revision and to file objections thereto. In response to the notice, interested parties have submitted requests for an extension of the period within which to file comments. The basis for the requests is that the issues raised by the proposal are complex, that additional time is needed to compile relevant data and information regarding the proposed revision and that affected parties are also submitting comments on other recently published OSHA proposals. The requesting parties state that additional time is necessary in order to submit appropriate comments on the proposed revision.

OSHA finds these requests and supporting rationale to have merit, and has decided to extend the period for the filing of comments and objections for approximately 60 additional days. Because of the need to prepare an inflationary impact statement, this extension of time will not unduly delay the standards-setting process. Therefore, notice is hereby given that the period for submitting written data, views and arguments, as well as for the filing of objections and requests for an informal hearing on the proposed revision of the standard on asbestos, is extended from December 8, 1975 to February 9, 1976. As originally directed, such material must be submitted in quadruplicate to the Docket Officer, Docket H-033 U.S. Department of Labor, Room N-3620, 3d and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20210 (Telephone 202/523-9076). The data, views, and arguments will be available for public inspection and copying at the above ad-

dress. All written submissions received will be made a part of the record. In all other respects, the terms of the original notice remain in effect.

2. *Corrections.* In FR Doc. 75-26561, appearing in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* of October 9, 1975, it is necessary to make the following corrections:

1. On page 47653, in the first column, lines 7-9 of the first full paragraph are corrected to read "industry (624,000 short tons), while 23 percent were used in nonconstruction. Approxi-"

2. On page 47653, in the first column, the second sentence of the fourth paragraph is corrected to read as follows: "The Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the standards issued by it do not apply to working conditions in mining and milling operations to the extent that such working conditions are covered by regulations affecting occupational safety or health prescribed or enforced by the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration of the Department of the Interior."

3. On page 47653, in the third column, in line 31, the quotation is corrected by adding the word "suffer" after the word "will".

4. On page 47654, in the first column, line 15 of the third full paragraph, the reference "Selikoff, 1965:" is corrected to read, "Selikoff, Hammond and Churg, 1965:".

5. In page 47654, in the third column, line 14 of the first complete paragraph, the year "1965" is corrected to read "1967".

6. On page 47654, in the third column, line 14 from the bottom of the first full paragraph, the word "asbestosis" is corrected to read "asbestos".

7. On page 47655, in the first column, line 11 of the fourth paragraph, the reference "Enterline, 1972" is corrected to read "Enterline, de Couffe and Henderson, 1972".

8. On page 47655, in the third column, line 5 of the second full paragraph, the date "1972" is corrected to read "1973".

9. On page 47656, in the first column, lines 2, 8 and 9 from the bottom of the second full paragraph, the references are corrected to read "Sheers and Templeton, 1968"; "Stumphius, 1971", and "Rawcliffe, 1971", respectively.

10. On page 47659, reference 8, the name of "Nureweather, E.R.A." is corrected to read "Mereweter, E.R.A."

11. On page 47659, reference 9, the name "Dressen, W.C." is corrected to read "Dreessen, W.C."

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PROPOSED RULES

12. On page 47660, reference 13, the name "Dozz, R." is corrected to read "Doll, R."

13. On page 47660, reference 15, the title of the paper is corrected by changing the word "Conjugal" to "Household Contact".

14. On page 47660, reference 19, the title of the paper is corrected by changing the word "Research" to "Recent".

15. On page 47660, reference 21, the name "P. Marehand" is corrected to read "P. Marchand".

16. On page 47660, reference 22, the name "Entickwap, J.B." is corrected to read "Enticknap, J.B."

17. On page 47660, reference 23, the entire reference is corrected to read: Borow, M., Conston, A., Livornese, L.I., and N. Schalet: Mesothelioma Following Exposure to Asbestos: a Review of 72 Cases. Chest 64: 641-646 (1973).

18. On page 47660, reference 25, the city "Bristol" is corrected to read "Brighton".

19. On page 47660, reference 27, the name "Still, P. M." is corrected to read "Stell, P.M."

20. On page 47660, reference 29, the publication year is corrected by changing "(1976)" to "(1970)".

21. On page 47660, reference 31, the date is corrected by changing "September 30, 1974" to "September 20, 1974".

22. On page 47660, reference 32, the name "Wester, I." is corrected to read "Webster, I."

23. On page 47660, reference 33, the name "L. Davies" is corrected to read "T. A. Lloyd Davies".

24. On page 47660, reference 34 is to be added as follows: "Lillingston, G.A., Jamppoe, R.W. and J.R. Differding: Conjugal Malignant Mesotheliomas. New Eng. J. Med. 291: 583-584 (1974)."

25. On page 47660, reference 38, in the title of the paper, the name "Wajlheren" is corrected to read "Welcheren".

26. On page 47660, reference 39, the name "Sherrs, G." is corrected to read "Sheers, G."

27. On page 47660, reference 40, in the title of the paper, the word "Plural" is corrected to read "Pleural".

28. On page 47660, reference 41, the name "Wagner, J. K." is corrected to read "Wagoner, J.K."

29. On page 47660, reference 42, the name "Eolge, J.R." is corrected to read "Edge, J.R.", and in the title of the paper, the name "Barrow-in-Furnances" is corrected to read "Barrow-in-Furness."

30. On page 47664, in the third column, the first sentence of paragraph "II C" is corrected to read "Employees involved in clean-up operations where air concentrations are unknown should wear respiratory equipment as specified in Table 1 of the asbestos standard, which protects for up to at least 1000 times the limits in paragraph (b) of the asbestos standard."

31. On page 47665, in the second column, line 11 of paragraph I(f) is corrected by changing "50" to "1,000".

(Secs. 6, 8, 84 Stat. 1593, 1599 (29 U.S.C. 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71, 36 FR 8754, and 29 CFR Part 1911).

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 10th day of December 1975.

MORTON CORN,
Assistant Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc.75-34014 Filed 12-16-75, 8:45 am]

[29 CFR Part 1910]

[Docket No. H-005]

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO BERYLLIUM

Extension of Time To File Comments on Proposed Rule; Corrections

1. *Extension of time.* On October 17, 1975, notice was published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (40 FR 48814) of a proposed occupational safety and health standard for exposure to beryllium, pursuant to the authority in sections 6(b) and 8(c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1593, 1599; 29 U.S.C. 655, 657) and 29 CFR Part 1911. Interested persons were given until December 16, 1975, to submit written data, views, and arguments regarding the proposed standard and to file objections thereto. In response to the notice, interested parties have submitted requests for an extension of the period within which to file comments. The basis for the requests is that the issues raised by the proposal are complex, that additional time is needed to compile relevant data and information regarding the proposed standard, and that affected parties are also submitting comments on other recently published OSHA proposals. The requesting parties state that additional time is necessary in order to submit appropriate comments on the proposed standard.

We find these requests and supporting rationale to have merit, and have decided to extend the period for the filing of comments and objections for approximately 45 additional days. Because of the need to prepare an inflationary impact statement, this extension of time will not unduly delay the standards-setting process. Therefore, notice is hereby given that the period for submitting written data, views and arguments, as well as for the filing of objections and requests for an informal hearing on the proposed standard on beryllium, is extended from December 16, 1975 to February 2, 1976. As originally directed, such material must be submitted in quadruplicate to the Docket Officer, Docket H-005, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N-3620, 3b and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20210 (Telephone 202/523-8076). The data, views, and arguments will be available for public inspection and copying at the above address. All written submissions received will be made a part of the record. In all other respects, the terms of the original notice remain in effect.

2. *Corrections.* In the proposed standard on beryllium (FR Doc. 75-27991) ap-

pearing at page 48814 in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* of Friday, October 17, 1975, the following corrections should be made:

1. On page 48819, in the third column, line 4 of the third full paragraph, is corrected to read: "the proposed standard are followed. The proposal also calls for periodic cleaning."

2. On page 48823, in the first column, line 6 of the seventh full paragraph, is corrected to read "ileum in excess of 1.0 microgram per cubic meter of".

(Secs. 6, 8, 84 Stat. 1593, 1599 (29 U.S.C. 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71, 36 FR 8754, and 29 CFR Part 1911).

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 10th day of December 1975.

MORTON CORN,
Assistant Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc. 75-34015 Filed 12-16-75, 8:45 am]

[29 CFR Part 1910]

[Docket No. H-048]

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO TRICHLOROETHYLENE

Extension of Time To File Comments on Proposed Rule; Corrections

1. *Extension of time.* On October 20, 1975, notice was published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (40 FR 49032) of a proposed occupational safety and health standard for exposure to trichloroethylene pursuant to the authority in sections 6(b) and 8(c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1593, 1599; 29 U.S.C. 655, 657) and 29 CFR Part 1911. Interested persons were invited to submit data, views and arguments regarding the proposed standard and to file objections thereto, on or before December 19, 1975. In response to the notice, submissions have been received from several interested parties requesting additional time in which to file comments. Generally, the reasons given for the requests are that the issues raised by the proposed standard on trichloroethylene are novel and complex and that affected parties are submitting comments on other recently published OSHA proposals as well. The requesting parties state that more time is essential in order to properly respond to the proposed standard on trichloroethylene.

We find these requests and supporting rationale to have merit, and have decided to extend the period for the filing of comments and objections for approximately 60 additional days. Because of the need to prepare an inflationary impact statement and have it available for public comment in advance of any hearing, this extension of time will not unduly delay the standards-setting process. Therefore, notice is hereby given that the period for submitting written data, views, and arguments, as well as for the filing of objections and requests for an informal hearing on the proposed standard on trichloroethylene is extended from December 19, 1975 to February 20, 1976. As

originally directed, such material must be submitted in quadruplicate to the Docket Officer, Docket H-048, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N-3620, 3rd and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20210 (Telephone 202/523-8076). The data, views, and arguments will be available for public inspection and copying at the above address. All written submissions received will be made a part of the record. In all other respects, the terms of the original notice remain in effect.

2. *Corrections.* In the proposed standard on trichloroethylene (FR Doc. 75-27990) appearing at page 49032 in the FEDERAL REGISTER of Monday, October 20, 1975, the following corrections should be made:

1. On page 49033, in the third column, line 19 of paragraph 1 is corrected to read "found at 20,000 ppm for 24 minutes".

2. On page 49033, in the third column, line 21 of paragraph 1 is corrected to read "84 minutes, and 3,000 ppm for seven hours".

3. On page 49035, in the first column, line 10, is corrected by adding the word "safety" before the words "and health".

4. On page 49037, in the third column, line 17 of the third full paragraph, the word "monitory" is corrected to read "monitoring".

5. On page 49038, in the first column, line 4 of the fourth full paragraph, the word "employers" is corrected to read "employees".

6. On page 49040, in the first column, in the References Section VII, line two of reference #26, the word "Trichloromethylene" is corrected to read "Trichloroethylene".

(Secs. 6, 8, 84 Stat. 1593, 1599 (29 U.S.C. 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71, 36 FR 8754, and 29 CFR Part 1911)

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 10th day of December 1975. •

MORTON CORN,
Assistant Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc. 75-34016 Filed 12-16-75; 8:45 am]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20340

DEC 17 1975

FILLED INFORMATION MEMORANDUM #75-52 B

TO: All Assistant Regional Directors

Subject: Certification: Review and Approval of State Standards

References: Program Directive #75-2, Transfer of Responsibility for Review
and Approval of State Standards

Field Information Memorandum #75-51, Sample Federal Register
Notice for Approval of State Standards

As many States' developmental periods are nearing an end and certification is approaching, it is important that all steps required for certification be accomplished by States and their approval be published in the Federal Register.

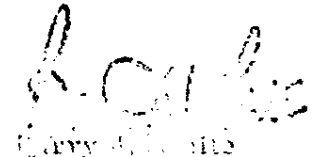
The National Office is attempting to expedite the review and approval of plan changes which do not involve the adoption of State standards. As set out in 29 CFR 1953.4 and Program Directive #75-2, Assistant Regional Directors are responsible for review of State standards and preparation of the appropriate Federal Register notices. Field Information Memorandum #75-51 contains the formats for these notices.

The regulations on State plan changes (29 CFR 1953) were amended on October 17, 1975, to include the requirement that States must adopt a standard at least as effective as a Federal standard within six months of the promulgation of the Federal standard.

Assistant Regional Directors should remind the States with approved plans in their regions that except in unusual circumstances, in order to be certified a State must have adopted standards comparable to all Federal standards which had been promulgated six months prior to the certification. If the lack of timely standards is the only element delaying a State's certification, the Assistant Regional Director should contact the National Office for further instructions.

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In addition, Assistant Regional Directors should ensure that these State standards are promptly reviewed by the Regional Office and that the appropriate Federal Register notices are prepared. Even if a State adopts standards identical to the Federal standards, the State standards must be reviewed and approved by the Assistant Regional Director.



Gary A. Smith
Associate Assistant Secretary
for Regional Programs

of Health, Education, and Welfare, on the basis of information available to him, shall develop criteria dealing with toxic materials which will describe exposure levels that are safe for various periods of employment. Section 22(c) of the Act authorizes the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to develop recommended occupational safety and health standards and to perform all functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under sections 20 and 21 of the Act. NIOSH is proposing to develop criteria documents and recommended occupational health standards on the following substances:

1. Carbon Disulfide.
2. Octanes.
3. Butanes.
4. Hexanes.
5. Pentanes.
6. Kerosene.
7. Stoddard Solvent.
8. Petroleum Naphtha.
9. Mineral Spirits.
10. Nickel and Its Inorganic Compounds. (Including Nickel Carbonyl)

Each criteria document will include among other items an evaluation of available information relative to the areas listed below.

Any person having information or data in any of the areas listed below, or in other areas considered relevant to the establishment of a safe and healthful occupational environment involving these substances is requested to submit such information, with accompanying documentation to Director, Office of Research and Standards Development, NIOSH, 5690 Fishers Lane, Park Building, Room 3-18, F ckville, MD 20852 within 90 days.

1. Establishment of safe occupational environment levels for such agents including levels for acute and chronic exposure to airborne concentrations of the chemical agents as well as safe practices concerning direct contact with such agents.

2. Establishment of biologic standards, i.e., the levels of such agents, metabolites, or other effects of exposure which may be present within man without his suffering ill effects taking into consideration (a) the correlation of airborne concentrations of, and extent of exposure to such substances with effects on specific biological systems of man such as the circulatory, respiratory, urinary, and nervous system, and (b) the analytical methods for determining the amount of the substance which may be present within man.

3. Engineering controls, including ventilation, environmental temperature, humidity, and housekeeping and sanitation procedures, with attention to the technological feasibility of such controls.

4. Specifications for the condition under which personal protective devices should be required.

5. Methodology, including instrumentation, for air sampling and sample analysis of chemical agents and methodology for measuring levels of exposure to physical agents.

6. The need for medical examinations for workers exposed to such agents, the

frequency of such examinations, and the specific diagnostic tests which should be used and the rationale of their selection.

7. Work practices or procedures which may be instituted for control of the workplace environment in normal operations and those which may be instituted when environmental levels are temporarily exceeded or where peak concentrations of chemical agents in man are reached.

8. The types of records concerning occupational exposure to such agents that employers should be required to maintain.

9. Warning devices and labels which should be required for the prevention of occupational diseases and hazards caused by such agents.

All information received concerning these substances will be available for public inspection after the development of the respective criteria document.

JOHN P. FINELEY,
Director, National Institute for
Occupational Safety and Health.

NOVEMBER 24, 1975.

[FE Doc.75-32370 Filed 12-5-75; 8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Center for Disease Control

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Request for Information on Certain
Chemical Agents

Section 20(a)(3) of the Occupational
Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C.
669(a)(3)) provides that the Secretary

- MORE -
* * *

Notice of availability of the draft technical standards for the 22 substances appeared in the Federal Register Nov. 20.

Public comment concerning the drafts, or the program in general, should be submitted to the Docket Officer, Docket SCP-9 (Set I) or Docket SCP-10 (Set J) Standards Completion Project, OSHA, Room N3620, U.S. Department of Labor, 3rd St. and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20210. Additional opportunity to comment will be provided when the standards are proposed.

The draft technical standards, available for public review and purchase at OSHA's Technical Data Center and at any OSHA field office, reflect only the technical intent of NIOSH and OSHA and do not necessarily contain the specific language that will appear in the proposed standards.

The new standards will include requirements for monitoring employee exposure, medical surveillance, methods of compliance, handling and use of the substances, employee training, recordkeeping, and sanitation and housekeeping. Exposure limits for the substances to be covered by the new standards will not be changed in the proposals.

The three-year standards completion project, announced March 18, 1974, will result in more complete job health standards for most of the toxic substances for which OSHA now prescribes only threshold limit values; NIOSH contemplates continuing to develop separate criteria documents for other substances.

The 22 drafts, part of the joint OSHA/NIOSH Standards Completion Project, published as two sets, would regulate the following substances:

--Set I; acetylene tetrabromide, allyl chloride, chlorobenzene, chlorodiphenyl (54% chlorine), 1,1-dichloroethane, epichlorohydrin, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-1,2-difluoroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-2,2-difluoroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, and trifluoromonomobromomethane.

--Set J; arsine, carbon tetrachloride, diazomethane, o-dichlorobenzene, diethylamine, dimethylamine, ethylene dichloride, methyl chloroform, tetrachloroethylene, and 1,1,2-trichloroethane.

OSHA has announced the availability of the draft technical portion of job health standards for 22 toxic substances. The drafts, after review, may be published in the Federal Register as proposed job health standards.

OSHA ANNOUNCES THE AVAILABILITY OF 22 DRAFT HEALTH STANDARDS

#70 Friday, December 12, 1975

Note in the interest of brevity, the Williams Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 may be referred to as the OSHA Health Act or as the Act.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210



TECHNICAL NOTES

OCCUPATIONAL
SAFETY AND
HEALTH
ADMINISTRATION

OSHA ISSUES RULES FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF STATE JOB SAFETY, HEALTH PROGRAMS

OSHA has issued final rules spelling out policies and procedures for determining when and whether to end federal enforcement authority and standards application in states with operating job safety and health programs.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, states may submit to OSHA for approval their plans for a state program of job safety and health. OSHA procedures permit approval of such plans if they are "at least as effective as" the federal OSHA program; they also permit approval of "developmental" plans that set forth a schedule of actions, completion of which will produce a program that meets OSHA criteria for approval.

OSHA rules require that a state program not be granted final approval, thus ending federal presence in that state, until the state plan has been evaluated in operation for at least one year after all developmental steps are completed. Also final approval may not be granted sooner than three years after initial plan approval, even when state plans include no developmental steps.

If any issue of a state plan (an issue is defined as an industry, occupation or occupational hazard grouping) is evaluated as being less effective in operation than the federal program, OSHA may elect to retain final jurisdiction over that issue. If the issue is substantial, OSHA may elect to withdraw approval of the entire plan.

OSHA will in all cases retain jurisdiction over the administration of the anti-discrimination provisions of the 1970 law and over any issues not covered by a state program.

The new rules also set out requirements for certifying that a state has completed all developments steps, and the basis and procedures for issuing, reconsidering and revoking final plan approvals.

Appearing in the Nov. 26, 1975 Federal Register, the final rules reflect some changes recommended in public comments on rules proposed July 2, 1975.

* * *
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OSHA EXTENDS PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD ON PROPOSED JOB HEALTH STANDARDS

OSHA has announced it is extending the time for public comment on several job health standards proposed recently in the Federal Register. The standards, dates they were proposed, and dates by which comments now must be submitted are:

--Sets B and C of the Standards Completion Project, covering proposals for 11 substances were proposed Oct. 8, calling for comment by Dec. 1. Comments now are due by Jan. 15, 1976; Docket SCP-2.

--A proposed health standard on worker exposure to lead appeared in the Federal Register Oct. 3, calling for comment by Dec. 2. Comments now are due by Jan. 16, 1976; Docket H-004.

--A proposed rule on worker exposure to toluene was published in the Federal Register Oct. 6, calling for comment by Dec. 5. Comments now are due by Jan. 20, 1976; Docket H-026.

Comments and requests for public hearing on the proposals should be submitted by the dates indicated in four copies to the Docket Officer, (appropriate docket number), Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room N-3620, U.S. Department of Labor, 3rd St. and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20210.

Extensions of time were granted based on numerous requests for additional time to consider the issues involved and develop positions on the proposals.

Notices of the time extensions appeared in the Federal Register Dec. 2.

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proposed rules

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices to the public of the proposed issuance of rules and regulations. The purpose of these notices is to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making prior to the adoption of the final rules.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[14 CFR Part 71]

[Airspace Docket No. 75-GL-04]

ESTABLISHMENT OF VOR FEDERAL AIRWAY

Notice of Proposed Rule Making

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is considering an amendment to Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations that would establish V-493 from Menominee, Mich. to Rhinelander, Wis.

Interested persons may participate in the proposed rule making by submitting such written data, views or arguments as they may desire. Communications should identify the airspace docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the Director, Great Lakes Region, Attention: Chief, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, 2300 East Devon, Des Plaines, Ill. 60018. All communications received on or before January 2, 1976 will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

An official docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of the Chief Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket, AGC-24, 1800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D.C. 20591. An informal docket also will be available for examination at the office of the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief.

The proposed amendment would establish an airway from Menominee direct to Rhinelander. This route is presently being used by a scheduled air carrier and its designation as an airway appears to be justified.

This amendment is proposed under the authority of Sec. 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1348(a)) and Sec. 602 of the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1655(c)).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on November 25, 1975.

WILLIAM E. BROADWATER,
Chief, Airspace and Air
Traffic Rules Division.

[FR Doc. 75-33334 Filed 12-1-75; 8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[29 CFR Part 1910]

[Docket No. H-004]

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO LEAD

Extension of Time To File Comments on Proposed Rule; Corrections

1. *Extension of time.* On October 3, 1975, notice was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 45934) of a proposed occupational safety and health standard for exposure to lead pursuant to the authority in sections 6(b) and 8(c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1559, 1599; 29 U.S.C. 655, 657) and 29 CFR Part 1911. Interested persons were invited to submit data, views and arguments regarding the proposed standard and to file objections thereto, on or before December 2, 1975. In response to the notice, submissions have been received from several interested parties requesting additional time in which to file comments. Generally, the reasons given for the requests are that the issues raised by the proposed standard on lead are novel and complex and that affected parties are submitting comments on other recently published OSHA proposals as well. The requesting parties state that more time is essential in order to properly respond to the proposed standard on lead.

We find these requests and supporting rationale to have merit, and have decided to extend the period for the filing of comments and objections for approximately 45 additional days. Because of the need to prepare an inflationary impact statement and have it available for public comment in advance of any hearing, this extension of time will not unduly delay the standards-setting process. Therefore, notice is hereby given that the period for submitting written data, views, and arguments, as well as for the filing of objections and requests for an informal hearing on the proposed standard on lead, is extended from December 2, 1975 to January 16, 1976. As originally directed, such material must be submitted in quadruplicate to the Docket Officer, Docket H-004, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N-3620, 3rd and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20210 (Telephone 202/523-8076). The data, views, and arguments will be available for public inspection and copying at the above address. All written submissions received

will be made a part of the record. In all other respects, the terms of the original notice remain in effect.

2. *Corrections.* In the proposed standard on lead (FR Doc. 75-28462) appearing at page 45934 in the Federal Register of Friday, October 3, 1975, the following corrections should be made:

In the first column of page 45942, references seven and eight are corrected to read as follows:

"7. Blejer, H. P.: Inorganic Lead: Biological Indices of Absorption (Biological Threshold Limit Values), National Conference on Occupational Lead and Arsenic Exposure, Chicago, Ill., (Feb. 24-25, 1975)."

8. Culver, D.: Epidemiological Considerations of Occupational Lead Exposure, National Conference on Occupational Lead and Arsenic Exposure, Chicago, Ill., (February 24-25, 1975)."

(Secs. 6, 8, 84 Stat. 1593, 1599 (29 U.S.C. 655, 657) and 29 CFR Part 1911).

Signed in Washington, D.C., this 26th day of November, 1975.

JOHN T. DUNLOP,
Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc. 75-32413 Filed 12-1-75; 8:45 am]

[29 CFR Part 1910]

[Docket No. H-028]

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO TOLUENE

Extension of Time To File Comments on Proposed Rule; Corrections

1. *Extension of time.* On October 6, 1975, notice was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 46206) of a proposed occupational safety and health standard for exposure to toluene, pursuant to the authority in sections 6(b) and 8(c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1593, 1599; 29 U.S.C. 655, 657) and 29 CFR Part 1911. Interested persons were given until December 5, 1975, to submit written data, views, and arguments regarding the proposed standard and to file objections thereto. In response to the notice, interested parties have submitted requests for an extension of the period within which to file comments. The basis for the requests is that the issues raised by the proposal are complex, that additional time is needed to compile relevant data and information regarding the proposed standard, and that affected parties are also submitting comments on other recently

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published OSHA proposals. The requesting parties state that additional time is necessary in order to submit appropriate comments on the proposed standard.

We find these requests and supporting rationale to have merit, and have decided to extend the period for the filing of comments and objections for approximately 45 additional days. Because of the need to prepare an inflationary impact statement, this extension of time will not unduly delay the standards-setting process. Therefore, notice is hereby given that the period for submitting written data, views and arguments, as well as for the filing of objections and requests for an informal hearing on the proposed standard on toluene, is extended from December 5, 1975 to January 20, 1976. As originally directed, such material must be submitted in quadruplicate to the Docket Officer, Docket H-026, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N-3620, 3rd and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20210 (Telephone 202/523-8076). The data, views, and arguments will be available for public inspection and copying at the above address. All written submissions received will be made a part of the record. In all other respects, the terms of the original notice remain in effect.

2. Corrections: In FR Doc. 75-26463, appearing in the issue of October 6, 1975, it is necessary to make the following corrections:

1. On page 46206, in the first column, line 12 of the first paragraph, the proposed toluene standard is designated as 29 CFR § 1910.1043, instead of 29 CFR § 1910.1029.

2. On page 46209, in the third column, in the quoted material following paragraph 2, the first word is corrected from "Some" to "(s)ome," and the last word in the quotation should read "analysis" instead of "judgments."

3. On page 46210, in the first column, the first paragraph is corrected to read:

Where appropriate, the standards are required to include provisions for labels or other forms of warning to apprise employees of hazards, suitable protective equipment, control procedures, monitoring and measuring of employee exposure, employee access to the results of monitoring, and appropriate medical examinations or other tests. Where medical examinations and other tests are appropriate, they must be made available at no cost to the employee. [Section 6(b)(7)] Standards may also prescribe recordkeeping requirements where necessary for appropriate enforcement of the Act or for developing information regarding occupational accidents and illnesses [Section 8(c)].

4. On page 46210, in the third column, paragraph 2, the first sentence is corrected to read: "OSHA has statistically determined that at any measurement exposure level below the permissible limit, some possibility exists that on unmeasured days the employee may be exposed over the permissible limit."

5. On page 46214, in column 3, the introduction and heading for proposed amendment 2 is corrected to read "§ 1910.1043" instead of "§ 1910.1029".

6. On page 46215, in column 3, proposed paragraphs (f)(1)(iv), (f)(1)(v), and (f)(1)(vi) are corrected so that they are designated as paragraphs (f)(1)(iv)(A), (f)(1)(iv)(B), and (f)(1)(v); respectively.

7. On page 46217, in the third column, line 2 of paragraph (c)(1)(ii) is corrected to read "One year" instead of "two years".

8. On page 46219, in paragraph II of Appendix C, the second sentence is corrected to read as follows: Eye contact or prolonged skin contact with liquid toluene can cause eye and skin irritation.

9. On page 46219, in paragraph VI of Appendix C, the last paragraph should be designated as "B. Periodic examinations", instead of "C. Periodic examinations"; and the second sentence of paragraph VI (B) should read as follows: These should include as a minimum a urinalysis, CBC, and a pulmonary function test.

(Secs. 6, 8, 84, Stat. 1593, 1599 (29 U.S.C. 655, 657) and 29 CFR Part 1911).

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 26th day of November, 1975.

JOHN T. DUNLOP,
Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc. 75-32412 Filed 12-1-75; 8:45 am]

[29 CFR Part 1910]

[Docket No. SCP-2]

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Extension of Time To File Comments; Period for Filing Objections and Corrections

In the matter of proposed standards for Alkyl Benzenes (p-tert-butyltoluene, cumene, ethyl benzene, alpha-methyl styrene, styrene, and vinyl toluene); cyclohexane; Ketones (camphor, mesityl oxide, and 5-methyl-3-heptanone); and Ozone.

On Wednesday, October 8, 1975 notice was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 47262) of proposed standards for eleven toxic substances (alkyl benzenes, cyclohexane, ketones, and ozone) pursuant to the authority in sections 6(b) and 8(c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1593, 1599; 29 U.S.C. 655, 657), and 29 CFR Part 1911. The proposed standards were developed as part of the Joint OSHA/NIOSH Standards Completion Project.

A. Interested persons were invited to submit data, views and arguments regarding the proposed standards on or before December 1, 1975. In response to the notice, submissions have been received from several interested parties requesting additional time in which to file comments. Generally, the reasons given for the requests are that the issues raised by the proposed standards are novel and complex and that affected parties are submitting comments on other recently published OSHA proposals as well. The requesting parties state that more time is necessary to properly respond to the proposed standards on toxic substances.

We find these requests and supporting rationale to have merit, and have

decided to extend the period for the filing of comments for approximately 45 additional days. Because of the need to prepare inflationary impact statements and have them available for public comment in advance of any hearing, this extension of time will not unduly delay the standard-setting process. Therefore, notice is hereby given that the period for submitting written data, views, and arguments, is extended from December 1, 1975 to January 15, 1976. As originally directed, such material must be submitted in quadruplicate to the Docket Officer, Docket SCP-2, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N-3620, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20210 (Telephone No. 202/423-8076). The data, views, and arguments will be available for public inspection and copying at the above address. All written submissions received will be made a part of the record. In all other respects, the terms of the original notice remain in effect.

B. Pursuant to 29 CFR 1911.11(b) and (c), interested persons may, in addition to filing written matter as provided above, file objections to these proposals, requesting an informal hearing with respect thereto in accordance with the following conditions:

(1) the objections must include the name and address of the objector;

(2) The objections must be postmarked on or before January 15, 1976;

(3) The objections must specify with particularity the provision of the proposed rules to which objection is taken, and must state the grounds therefor;

(4) Each objection must be separately stated and numbered; and

(5) The objections must be accompanied by a summary of the evidence proposed to be adduced at the requested hearing.

All objections should be submitted to the address given above for the submission of comments.

C. In the proposed standards on toxic substances (FR Doc. 75-26461) beginning at page 47262 in the Federal Register of October 8, 1975, the following corrections are made:

1. On page 47262, column 2, line 3 of the second paragraph from the bottom by correcting the CAS Registry Number for ethyl benzene from "100-42-5" to "100-41-4."

2. On page 47263, column 1, line 5 of the second full paragraph, is corrected by adding, after "CAS Registry Number 464-49-3," the following "(natural) 76-22-2 (synthetic)".

3. On page 47263, column 2, second line, the CAS Registry Number is corrected from "541-85-8" to "541-85-5".

4. On page 47263, column 2, first paragraph is corrected by changing "§ 1010-1000" to "§ 1910.1000".

5. On page 47265, column 1, line 2 of the third full paragraph, the term "NIOSH-MESA" is corrected to read "NIOSH or MESA".

6. On page 47266, column 2, line 7 of the second full paragraph from the bottom, the word "serve" is corrected to read "observe".

NEWS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR OFFICE OF INFORMATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20210

Occupational Safety and
Health Administration

USDL -- 75-652

Contact: James Foster
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FOR RELEASE: A.M. Editions
Tuesday, November 25, 1975

OSHA CITES STATE ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN JOB SAFETY AND HEALTH

The Department of Labor announced today that it has been receiving encouraging reports from around the country on the success of the various state-administered and operated occupational safety and health programs.

While the primary goal of the state-plan concept is protecting workers from possible job-related death, injury or illness, officials of the Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) said that there are other tangible benefits for employers as well as workers. One example they cited came to light this year. The Arizona Automobile Dealers Association, based in Phoenix, brought to the attention of its members the fact that state OSHA activity there is paying-off in actual cash savings in reduced workers' compensation premiums resulting from lower injury rates.

They listed 10 actual cases in which premium reductions ranged from 61% to 83%, with a total annual premium savings of \$96,641. OSHA officials found especially encouraging the attitude expressed by the Arizona Automobile Dealers Association which told its members: "Let's join OSHA and make it pay!" It's an attitude, officials said, that is becoming more widespread as the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 gains increased understanding in the business community.

Under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act, states are encouraged to develop their own plans for protecting their citizen-workers. For OSHA to approve a plan, the state must assure that its program will be "at least as effective as the federal program."

- MORE -

MCD 000009296

Releasing data for the period April 1 through June 30, 1975, the Department of Labor said that a total 45,349 workplace inspections were conducted by 22 approved plan states and one territory during that time. These inspections, enforcing the states' own job safety and health standards, found 154,657 alleged violations resulting in proposed penalties of \$1,577,809. Some 13,826 establishments were found to be in compliance. The inspections covered establishments with 1,950,200 employees in a wide range of occupations and activities.

The following data on state inspections covers the second quarter of calendar year 1975:

STATE INSPECTIONS					
APRIL - JUNE 1975					
STATE	INSPECTIONS	EMPLOYEES COVERED	ESTABS. IN COMPLIANCE	VIOLATIONS ALLEGED	PROPOSED PENALTIES
ALASKA	321	8,635	109	893	85,680
ARIZONA	509	22,159	142	1,931	9,335
CALIFORNIA	4,627	236,525	1,307	23,982	415,150
COLORADO	527	28,090	184	1,751	31,250
CONNECTICUT	748	32,527	166	6,164	45,767
HAWAII	579	17,030	107	2,205	30,090
ILLINOIS*	1,979	144,020	246	8,996	119,870
INDIANA	2,215	67,437	293	10,143	70,645
IOWA	1,012	65,225	404	2,647	56,578
KENTUCKY	839	55,827	73	3,498	46,483
MARYLAND	2,886	132,608	662	8,985	94,825
MICHIGAN	11,159	383,047	5,792	30,914	135,328
MINNESOTA	1,482	72,345	572	4,588	57,608
NEVADA	487	13,348	163	1,803	6,585
NORTH CAROLINA	1,089	101,179	188	3,333	16,170
OREGON	5,558	86,870	1,586	17,721	57,540
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,053	53,890	176	2,455	90,565
TENNESSEE	846	65,037	145	5,122	60,440
TEXAS	720	17,568	136	2,232	30,407
VERMONT	325	8,692	62	2,015	21,133
VIRGIN ISLANDS	82	1,157	5	318	5,255
WASHINGTON	6,139	333,476	1,260	12,509	78,440
WEST VIRGINIA	161	3,506	48	452	12,665
(23 States and Territory)	45,349	1,950,200	13,826	154,657	\$1,577,809

* Alaska withdrew its plan June 30, 1975.

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NEWS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF INFORMATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20210

Occupational Safety &
Health Administration

USDL 75-664

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FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE
Monday, November 24, 1975

TWO COMPANIES AGREE TO SETTLEMENT IN SAFETY DISCRIMINATION DISPUTES

The U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) today reached settlement with Hughes Tool Company, Houston, Tex., in a safety dispute involving an alleged threat against employees exercising their rights under federal law.

The complainant, William D. Dixon, alleged that during a safety meeting a company representative threatened adverse action against employees who might call OSHA regarding job safety protection.

In the settlement, Hughes Tool Company agreed to post a notice to employees for a period of at least 60 consecutive days affirming the company's prohibition of discrimination against workers for exercising rights under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

In addition, the company agreed to comply with all terms and provisions of the notice, including a requirement that OSHA be informed of steps it has taken to comply.

A second settlement was reached with Big Valley Plastics Company of Sumner, Wash., in a job discrimination issue involving a Tacoma worker.

The voluntary settlement resolved a discrimination complaint filed with OSHA by foreman Glenn Fitzpatrick. His complaint alleged that the employer had discriminatorily discharged him July 27, 1973, in a dispute over employee exposure to hazardous working conditions. At least two employees, including an associate of Fitzpatrick's, had suffered hand amputations due to on-the-job accidents. Fitzpatrick had taken issue with management about alleged malfunctioning machinery related to these industrial accidents.

- MORE -

MCD 000009298

As part of the settlement agreement with OSHA, the company has made full restitution for wages--a total of \$1,278.58--covering the period from termination until Fitzpatrick found other employment. The employer also has agreed to remove from company records any reference to Fitzpatrick's termination and to post a notice to employees on this matter for a period of 60 consecutive days.

The complaints and settlements are related to the provision in the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 that employees are protected against discrimination, discharge, or other adverse action by their employer for exercising their rights under the Act.

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NEWS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF INFORMATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20210

Occupational Safety &
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USDL -- 75-644

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FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE
Friday, November 14, 1975

OSHA PROPOSES AMENDED JOB HEALTH RULE ON EXPOSURE TO AMMONIA

The U.S. Department of Labor has proposed an amended job health standard that would revoke current time-weighted average limits and substitute ceiling limits for worker exposure to ammonia.

Officials of the Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) said that since ammonia is an irritant, it is more appropriate to set a maximum exposure limit for a 5-minute period than to average exposures over an eight-hour work day. The averaging method could permit exposures greater than the proposed ceiling limit of 50 parts of ammonia per million parts of air (ppm).

The proposal also prohibits employee exposure to any amount of liquid ammonia.

Ammonia is one of the most widely used industrial chemicals, with production in 1974 totaling about 15 million metric tons. The greatest use of ammonia is in the fertilizer industry. It also is used in producing other chemicals, as a food additive, in detergents, insecticides, and as a major commercial refrigerant.

Inhalation of ammonia vapor in high concentrations results in acute congestion, irritation of the respiratory system, and even death. Lower level exposures can produce skin, eye and respiratory irritation.

Under the proposal, wherever ammonia is present in workplaces, employers would be required to make an "initial determination" as to whether any employee is exposed to airborne concentrations of ammonia in excess of the 50 ppm ceiling limit.

- MORE -

MCD 000009300

Positive determinations of airborne concentrations above the ceiling limit would trigger the implementation of a compliance program, including measuring workplace concentrations. Exposure of employees to liquid ammonia by skin or eye contact would trigger a requirement to provide employees with appropriate protective clothing and devices.

The program would require employers to inform employees of exposure levels in excess of the ceiling limit and to employ all feasible engineering controls to reduce exposures. Where engineering controls are not feasible or are inadequate to reduce levels to the 50 ppm limit, work practice control measures would be required. Respirators could be used only where engineering controls and work practice measures do not reduce exposures to the 50 ppm limit.

The proposal also sets requirements for monitoring means and accuracy requirements, for a limited medical surveillance program, for employee information and training programs, and recordkeeping. Employees or their representatives would be allowed to observe workplace monitoring, and be allowed access to records of determinations, exposure measurements, and those medical examination records kept by the employer.

Notice of the proposed amendment will appear in the Federal Register shortly.

Written comments and requests for public hearing on the proposed standard should be submitted (in four copies) within 60 days of publication of the proposal to the OSHA Docket Office, Docket Number H-053, Room N3620, U.S. Department of Labor, 3rd St. and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20210.

(See attached fact sheet.)

- MORE -

MCD 000009301

FACT SHEET

AMMONIA

General

--Ammonia is one of the most widely used industrial chemicals. Ammonia ranks fourth in volume of production after sulfuric acid, lime, and oxygen. Production in the United States in 1974 was about 15 million metric tons.

--Principle uses for ammonia are:

Direct Application Fertilizer	26%
Conversion to Other Chemical	
Fertilizers	48%
Fibers and Plastics	8%
Explosives and Plastics	4%
Animal Feeds	3%
Other Uses	7%
Losses	4%

Source: Chemical and Engineering News, April 28, 1975

--No precise figure is available as to the extent of employee exposure to ammonia, however, NIOSH estimates that 500,000 workers have potential exposure to ammonia.

--Occupational exposure to ammonia may occur in a number of industries including:

Laboratories
Nitriding Furnaces
Fertilizer Manufacturing
Explosives Manufacturing
Coke Making
Diazo-type Reproducing Operations

Health Effects

--Exposure to ammonia in high concentrations results in acute congestion and edema of the respiratory tract, shortness of breath, chest pain, and bronchospasm. Bronchitis or pneumonia may follow such exposures. Some permanent reduction in pulmonary function may remain after the acute trauma have healed. Exposure to concentrations of ammonia of several thousand parts per million can be fatal.

- Exposure to low levels (below 500 ppm) may result in irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat. Watering of the eyes and redness and pain in the eyes, nose, and throat are the usual symptoms.
- The distinctive odor gives ammonia excellent self-warning properties. Individuals will not voluntarily remain in areas of high ammonia concentration due to the disagreeable nature of the odor.
- No chronic effects of low-level ammonia exposure have been identified. One poorly documented study, found to be inadequate and inconclusive, implicated ammonia as a possible occupational carcinogen.

Present Standard

- 50 parts per million (50 ppm), time weighted average for eight hours (TWA).

NIOSH Recommendation

Criteria document recommended five minute ceiling limit of 50 ppm.

OSHA proposed standard would:

- Change present 50 ppm TWA to 50 ppm ceiling limit
- Establish additional requirements such as the determination of employee exposure, use of protective equipment, training, and a program for limited medical surveillance.

The major issues raised in this proposal include, among others the following:

1. The replacement of the present time weighted average with a ceiling concentration limit;
2. The proposed permissible exposure and whether it should be raised or lowered;
3. The margin of safety that should be provided to protect employees from overexposure to any substance, in this case ammonia;

- MORE -

4. The limited nature of the medical surveillance program and, if such surveillance should be expanded, what elements should be included;
5. The feasibility of complying with a 50 ppm ceiling limit and;
6. The application of this standard to the storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia covered by 29 CFR 1910.111.
7. The application of the recordkeeping and similar requirements to small businesses and those with highly transient workforces.

Inflationary Impact Assessment

- OSHA is currently conducting a study to assess the inflationary impact of the proposed standard on exposure to ammonia in accordance with Executive Order No. 11821 and OMB Circular A-107. The results of this assessment will be made available to the public at least 30 days prior to a public hearing on the proposal, if one is requested, and written comments and oral testimony on the anticipated economic impact will be welcome.

Effective Date

- The proposal does not contain an anticipated effective date at this time. OSHA will propose such a date only after review of the estimated environmental and inflationary impacts, and the record of the public hearing on the proposal, if one is held.

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Note: In the interest of brevity, the Williams Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 may be referred to as the "Job Safety and Health Act" or as "the Act". The Occupational Safety and Health Administration may be referred to as "OSHA".

#69 Thursday, November 20, 1975

OSHA ANNOUNCES THE AVAILABILITY OF 18 DRAFT HEALTH STANDARDS

OSHA has announced the availability of the draft technical portion of job health standards for 18 toxic substances. The drafts, after review, may be published in the Federal Register as proposed job health standards.

The 18 drafts, part of the joint OSHA/NIOSH Standards Completion Project, published as two sets, would regulate the following substances:

--Set G; butadiene, dioxane, heptane, methycyclohexane, naphtha (coaltar), octane, pentane, petroleum distillates (naphtha), propylene dichloride, and turpentine.

--Set H; benzyl chloride, bromoform, chlorobromomethane, 1,2-dichloroethylene, methyl iodide, ethyl bromide, difluorodibromomethane, and hexachloronaphthalene.

The three-year standards completion project, announced March 18, 1974, will result in more complete job health standards for most of the toxic substances for which OSHA now prescribes only threshold limit values; NIOSH contemplates continuing to develop separate criteria documents for other substances.

The new standards will include requirements for monitoring employee exposure, medical surveillance, methods of compliance, handling and use of the substances, employee training, recordkeeping, and sanitation and housekeeping. Exposure limits for the substances to be covered by the new standards will not be changed in the proposals.

The draft technical standards, available for public review and purchase at OSHA's Technical Data Center and at any OSHA field office, reflect only the technical intent of NIOSH and OSHA and do not necessarily contain the specific language that will appear in the proposed standards.

Public comment concerning the drafts, or the program in general, should be submitted to the Docket Officer, Docket SCP-7(Set G) or Docket SCP-8(Set H) Standards Completion Project, OSHA, Room N3620, U.S. Department of Labor, 3rd St. and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20210. Additional opportunity to comment will be provided when the standards are proposed.

Notice of availability of the draft technical standards for the 18 substances appeared in the Federal Register Nov. 4.

#

NEWS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF INFORMATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20210

Occupational Safety &
Health Administration

USDL -- 75-643

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FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE
Friday, November 14, 1975

OSHA PROPOSES LOWERED EXPOSURE LIMIT FOR SULFUR DIOXIDE

The U.S. Department of Labor has proposed a job health rule that would lower current limits for worker exposure to sulfur dioxide and add other requirements.

OSHA officials said the proposed standard would:

- reduce the permissible exposure limit to an eight-hour time weighted average of two parts of sulfur dioxide per million parts of air (ppm), based on a 40-hour work week;
- prohibit contact to any degree with liquid sulfur dioxide;
- establish a ceiling limit, measured over any 15-minute period, of 10 ppm;
- establish an "action level" of one-half the time weighted average limit which, when exceeded, would trigger such provisions as medical surveillance, and exposure monitoring;
- establish additional requirements such as the determination of employee exposure, use of protective equipment, training, and a program of medical surveillance;
- implement requirements for maintenance of records of employee exposure measurements, employee training, and medical surveillance.

The current OSHA standard sets an exposure limit of five ppm, time-weighted average, with no prescribed ceiling limit.

The proposed standard will appear in the Federal Register shortly.

Written comments and requests for public hearing on the proposal should be submitted (in four copies) within 60 days of publication of the proposal to the OSHA Docket Office, Docket Number H-039, Room N3620, U.S. Department of Labor, 3rd St. and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20210.

(See attached fact sheet.)

- MORE -

MCD 000009306

FACT SHEET
SULFUR DIOXIDE

General

--Sulfur dioxide is released as a gaseous by-product of processes such as smelting of sulfide ores, combustion of coal or fuel oils containing sulfur as an impurity, paper manufacturing, and petroleum refining.

--Industrially, sulfur dioxide is used in the manufacture of sodium sulfite, and as an intermediate in the manufacture of sulfuric acid. It is also used in refrigeration, bleaching, fumigating, and preserving operations, and as an antioxidant in the melting, pouring, and heat treatment of magnesium.

--NIOSH estimates that 500,000 workers have potential exposure to sulfur dioxide.

--Occupational exposure to sulfur dioxide may occur in many industries including:

Petroleum refining
Smelting
Preserving industries
Utility Companies
Paper Manufacturers

Health Effects

--In industry, inhalation of sulfur dioxide gas as an air contaminant is the major source of worker exposure resulting in acute effects such as irritation to the upper respiratory tract and the eyes.

--Inhaled sulfur dioxide is absorbed primarily in the upper respiratory tract, and only a small fraction proceeds to the lower respiratory areas.

--Observed effects of sulfur dioxide exposure include nasal and mucousal irritation, upper respiratory tract irritation, reduced pulmonary function and increased airway resistance.

- MORE -

Present OSHA standard

--5 parts per million parts of air (5 ppm), time-weighted average (TWA) for eight hours.

NIOSH Recommendations

--Criteria document recommended lowering of TWA to 2 ppm.

OSHA proposed standard would:

--Reduce the permissible exposure limit to a TWA of 2 ppm, based on a 40-hour work week, and include a ceiling limit of 10 ppm.

--Establish additional requirements such as the determination of employee exposure, use of protective equipment, training, and a program of medical surveillance.

--Establish an "action level" of one-half of the TWA which triggers such provisions as medical surveillance and exposure monitoring. Seeks to ensure effective employee protection without undue employer burden.

--Implement requirement for maintenance of records on exposure measurements, employee training, and medical surveillance.

major issues raised by this proposal and on which public comment is invited include:

--whether the proposed permissible exposure limit to sulfur dioxide in air should be 2 ppm, and whether this level incorporates an appropriate margin of safety;

--whether the effects of reduction of pulmonary function and increased airway resistance should be viewed as significant chronic effects due to sulfur dioxide exposure.

--the extent to which any hypersusceptible employees would affect a permanent standard.

--the extent to which sulfur dioxide may promote cancer.

--the concept of an "action level" of 1 ppm, requiring certain actions to be taken by the employer.

--requirements for medical surveillance and medical examinations.

--specifications and requirements for respirators and other protective equipment.

--primary reliance on engineering controls as a means of controlling employee exposure.

--requirements for maintaining records of exposure determinations, monitoring, and medical surveillance program.

--Application of the standard to employment in all industries covered by the Act. That is, the standard, when promulgated, would apply to the construction industry (Part 1926) and maritime industry (Parts 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918, as well as to "general industry" (Part 1910).

Inflationary Impact Assessment

--In accordance with Executive Order 11821 and OMB Circular A-107, OSHA intends to prepare a statement which will assess the inflationary impacts of the proposed standard. This statement will be made available to the public at least 30 days prior to a public hearing on the proposal. Written comments and oral testimony on the anticipated economic impact will be welcome.

Effective Date

--The proposal provides that the final standard would become effective 30 days after publication.

#

COMMENTS OF THE
AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

The American Petroleum Institute (API) is a voluntary, non-profit organization representative of the petroleum industry throughout the United States. Currently, API membership approximates 8,000 individuals and 350 companies. Its members are engaged in all facets of the petroleum industry, including production, transportation, refining, and marketing of petroleum and its products.

These comments are made in response to the request for comments concerning a standard for occupational exposure to lead that appeared in Friday, October 3, 1975 FEDERAL REGISTER, Vol. 40 No. 193 (45953-45948), which called for written submission before December 2, 1975. The Proposed Rulemaking has been reviewed by members of the Division of Medicine and Biological Science of the American Petroleum Institute, which includes corporate medical directors, occupational physicians, industrial hygienists, toxicologists, safety coordinators and other health professionals from member companies of the Institute. In most cases, the Division members have responsibility for the planning of their respective companies, including programs for the prevention, control, and management of occupational injuries and illnesses.

Since other groups and industries are submitting extensive comments, we will limit ours to the permissible levels and record keeping requirements.

There is no clear clinical evidence in support of reducing the allowable limit of airborne lead to 100 microgram per cubic meter.

Scientific data correlating lead in blood to air lead has been studied on a limited basis by Williams, et al and Sakurai, et al. While these studies indicate a direct relationship of air lead levels to lead in blood they do not precisely define the air lead level within the 50-150 microgram per cubic meter range which corresponds to a mean blood lead level of 40 microgram per 100 g and an upper blood lead level of 60 microgram per 100 g.

Williams' data suggest that air lead levels of 200 microgram per cubic meter corresponds to a range of 48-92 microgram per 100 ml of lead blood with a mean level of 70 microgram per 100 ml. Most reports on lead studies show that the probability of clinical symptoms of lead intoxication appearing is increased as blood lead levels rise above 80 microgram per 100 g. However, reports also indicate inconclusive evidence as to whether symptoms of lead intoxication occur in workers at blood lead levels below 80 microgram per 100 g of whole blood (a 1960 study by Kehoe, a study reported by Beritic, 1969).

There is no scientific basis for establishing an action level of one-half the permissible level or TLV which is based on laboratory studies and actual workplace experience.

In summary, OSHA should not consider lowering the present allowable limit of 200 micrograms per cubic meter until studies have shown that blood lead levels below 80 micrograms per 100 g cause lead intoxication. Also, additional studies as to the air lead levels corresponding to lead in blood levels should be considered.

Maintenance of health records for 40 years is unwarranted for exposure to a substance such as lead which has no prolonged latency period before symptoms of exposure appear. Retention for the period of employment plus five years seems more reasonable with longer retention at the employers option.

Neill K. Weaver, M.D.
Medical Director

NEWS



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FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE
Friday, November 14, 1975

OSHA PROPOSES LOWERED EXPOSURE LIMIT FOR SULFUR DIOXIDE

The U.S. Department of Labor has proposed a job health rule that would lower current limits for worker exposure to sulfur dioxide and add other requirements.

OSHA officials said the proposed standard would:

- reduce the permissible exposure limit to an eight-hour time weighted average of two parts of sulfur dioxide per million parts of air (ppm), based on a 40-hour work week;
- prohibit contact to any degree with liquid sulfur dioxide;
- establish a ceiling limit, measured over any 15-minute period, of 10 ppm;
- establish an "action level" of one-half the time weighted average limit which, when exceeded, would trigger such provisions as medical surveillance, and exposure monitoring;
- establish additional requirements such as the determination of employee exposure, use of protective equipment, training, and a program of medical surveillance;
- implement requirements for maintenance of records of employee exposure measurements, employee training, and medical surveillance.

The current OSHA standard sets an exposure limit of five ppm, time-weighted average, with no prescribed ceiling limit.

The proposed standard will appear in the Federal Register shortly.

Written comments and requests for public hearing on the proposal should be submitted (in four copies) within 60 days of publication of the proposal to the OSHA Docket Office, Docket Number H-039, Room N3620, U.S. Department of Labor, 3rd St. and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20210.

(See attached fact sheet.)

- MORE -

MCD 000009312

FACT SHEET
SULFUR DIOXIDE

General

--Sulfur dioxide is released as a gaseous by-product of processes such as smelting of sulfide ores, combustion of coal or fuel oils containing sulfur as an impurity, paper manufacturing, and petroleum refining.

--Industrially, sulfur dioxide is used in the manufacture of sodium sulfite, and as an intermediate in the manufacture of sulfuric acid. It is also used in refrigeration, bleaching, fumigating, and preserving operations, and as an antioxidant in the melting, pouring, and heat treatment of magnesium.

--NIOSH estimates that 500,000 workers have potential exposure to sulfur dioxide.

--Occupational exposure to sulfur dioxide may occur in many industries including:

Petroleum refining
Smelting
Preserving industries
Utility Companies
Paper Manufacturers

Health Effects

--In industry, inhalation of sulfur dioxide gas as an air contaminant is the major source of worker exposure resulting in acute effects such as irritation to the upper respiratory tract and the eyes.

--Inhaled sulfur dioxide is absorbed primarily in the upper respiratory tract, and only a small fraction proceeds to the lower respiratory areas.

--Observed effects of sulfur dioxide exposure include nasal and mucousal irritation, upper respiratory tract irritation, reduced pulmonary function and increased airway resistance.

- MORE -

Present OSHA standard

--5 parts per million parts of air (5 ppm), time-weighted average (TWA) for eight hours.

NIOSH Recommendations

--Criteria document recommended lowering of TWA to 2 ppm.

OSHA proposed standard would:

--Reduce the permissible exposure limit to a TWA of 2 ppm, based on a 40-hour work week, and include a ceiling limit of 10 ppm.

--Establish additional requirements such as the determination of employee exposure, use of protective equipment, training, and a program of medical surveillance.

--Establish an "action level" of one-half of the TWA which triggers such provisions as medical surveillance and exposure monitoring. Seeks to ensure effective employee protection without undue employer burden.

--Implement requirement for maintenance of records on exposure measurements, employee training, and medical surveillance.

major issues raised by this proposal and on which public comment is invited include:

--whether the proposed permissible exposure limit to sulfur dioxide in air should be 2 ppm, and whether this level incorporates an appropriate margin of safety;

--whether the effects of reduction of pulmonary function and increased airway resistance should be viewed as significant chronic effects due to sulfur dioxide exposure.

--The extent to which any hypersusceptible employees would affect a permanent standard.

--The extent to which sulfur dioxide may promote cancer.

--The concept of an "action level" of 1 ppm, requiring certain actions to be taken by the employer.

- MORE -

MCD 000009314

--Requirements for medical surveillance and medical examinations.

--Specifications and requirements for respirators and other protective equipment.

--Primary reliance on engineering controls as a means of controlling employee exposure.

--Requirements for maintaining records of exposure determinations, monitoring, and medical surveillance program.

--Application of the standard to employment in all industries covered by the Act. That is, the standard, when promulgated, would apply to the construction industry (Part 1926) and maritime industry (Parts 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918, as well as to "general industry" (Part 1910).

Inflationary Impact Assessment

--In accordance with Executive Order 11821 and OMB Circular A-107, OSHA intends to prepare a statement which will assess the inflationary impacts of the proposed standard. This statement will be made available to the public at least 30 days prior to a public hearing on the proposal. Written comments and oral testimony on the anticipated economic impact will be welcome.

Effective Date

--The proposal provides that the final standard would become effective 30 days after publication.

sitates examination of these documents will be closed to prevent inadvertent disclosure of these exempt records.

Date: October 29, 1975.

By: R. L. Roudsbum,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 75-29568 Filed 11-3-75; 8:46 am]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics

BUSINESS RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WHOLESALE PRICES

Meeting

The BRAC Committee on Consumer and Wholesale Prices will meet at 9 a.m., December 3, 1975, at the General Accounting Office Building, 441 G Street, NW., Room 2108, Washington, D.C. The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

1. Review of Alternative Methods of Treating Owner-Occupied Housing in the CPI Revision.
2. Other Business.

This meeting is open to the public. It is suggested that persons planning to attend this meeting as observers contact Kenneth G. Van Aken, Executive Secretary, Business Research Advisory Council on (A.C. Code 202) 523-1499.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 30th day of October 1975.

JULIUS MISKIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

[FR Doc. 75-29575 Filed 11-3-75; 8:46 am]

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[Dockets SCP 7, 8]

STANDARDS COMPLETION PROJECT

Availability of Draft Technical Standards

On March 18, 1974, the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health announced the joint OSHA/NIOSH Standards Completion Project. The purpose of the project is to issue completed standards for all of the toxic materials listed in Tables Z-1, Z-2, and Z-3 of 29 CFR 1910.1000 (formerly Tables G-1, G-2, and G-3 of 29 CFR 1910.93), with the exception of some substances which are or will be the subjects of NIOSH Criteria Documents. These exceptions will be the subject of separate rulemaking proceedings, outside of the Standards Completion Project.

Section 1910.1000 lists exposure limits for certain hazardous or toxic substances. The new standards will establish requirements for monitoring employee exposure, medical surveillance, methods of compliance, handling and use of each substance, employee training, record-keeping, sanitation, and housekeeping, among other things. In addition, the proposals are also designed to enable employers to better understand and comply with existing OSHA standards. The exposure limits listed in § 1910.1000 are

not at issue in the proposals, and no changes to these limits will be proposed or made in the standards issued as part of the Standards Completion Project.

Drafts of the technical content of proposed standards for the following substances, designated Set G, Standards Completion Project, have been prepared:

butadiene
dioxane
heptane
methylcyclohexane
naphtha (coal tar)
octane
pentane
petroleum distillates (naphtha)
propylene dichloride
turpentine

Also prepared are drafts of the technical content of proposed standards for the group of substance designated Set H. These substances are:

Benzyl Chloride
Bromoform
Chlorobromomethane
1,2-Dichloroethylene
Methyl Iodide
Ethyl Bromide
Difluorodibromomethane
Hexachloronaphthalene

These draft technical standards reflect only the technical intent of NIOSH and OSHA and do not necessarily contain the specific language which will appear in the proposed standards. Copies of the draft technical standards on the above listed substances are available for inspection or for purchase, at the standard copying fee, at the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N3620, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20210. Copies are also available at any of the following OSHA Regional and Area Offices:

REGIONAL OFFICES

U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 1515 Broadway (1 Astor Plaza), Room 3445, New York, New York 10036.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Gateway Building—Suite 15220, 3536 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 1376 Peachtree Street, NE., Suite 557 Atlanta, Georgia 30309.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 230 South Dearborn Street, 32nd Floor, Room 3259, Chicago, Illinois 60604.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 555 Griffin Square Building, Room 602, Griffin at Young, Dallas, Texas 75202.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 911 Walnut Street, Room 3000, Kansas City, Missouri 64108.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Federal Building, Room 15010, 1901 Stout Street, Denver, Colorado 80202.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 9470 Federal Building, 460 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36017, San Francisco, California 94102.

U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Federal Office Building, Room 6048, 900 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98174.

AREA OFFICES

U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Custom House Building, Room 703, State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Federal Building, Room 426, 55 Pleasant Street, Concord, New Hampshire 03301.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Federal Building, Room 517B, 450 Main Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06103.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Building, 436 Dwight Street, Room 501, Springfield, Massachusetts 01103.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 90 Church Street, Room 1405, New York, New York 10007.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Bell Mead GSA Depot Building T3, Bella Mead, New Jersey 08502.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 519 Federal Street, Room 408, Camden, New Jersey 08101.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Picatinny Arsenal Building 171, Dover, New Jersey 07801.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Teterboro Airport Prof. Building, 377 Route 17, Room 206, Hasbrouck Bldg., New Jersey 07604.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Federal Office Building, 870 Broad Street, Room 1435C, Newark, New Jersey 07102.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Clinton Avenue and N. Pearl Street, Room 132, Albany, New York 12207.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 111 W. Huron Street, Room 1002, Buffalo, New York 14202.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room 203, Midtown Plaza, 700 East Water Street, Syracuse, New York 13210.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 370 Old Country Road, Garden City, Long Island, New York 11530.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Condominium San Alberto Building, 605 Conrado Avenue, Room 328, Santurce, Puerto Rico 00907.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, William J. Green, Jr. Federal Building, 600 Arch Street, Room 4456, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Federal Building, Room 1110-A, 31 Hopkins Plaza, Charles Center, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room LL2, 400 First Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20210.
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Charleston National Plaza, Suite 1726, 700 Virginia Street, Charleston, West Virginia 25301.

- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room 802, Jonnet Building, 4099 William Penn Highway, Monroeville, Pennsylvania 15146.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Federal Building, Room 8015, 400 N. 8th Street, P.O. Box 10188, Richmond, Virginia 23240.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Building 10, Suite 33, La Vista Perimeter Park, Tucker, Georgia 30084.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Federal Office Building, Room A13A, 310 New Bern Avenue, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room 204, Bridge Building, 3200 E. Oakland Park Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33308.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 1900 Hayes Street, Suite 302, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 2809 Art Museum Drive, Art Museum Plaza, Suite 4, Jacksonville, Florida 32207.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Todd Mall, 2047 Canyon Road, Birmingham, Alabama 35218.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Suite 554-E-800 Federal Place, Louisville, Kentucky 40202.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Enterprise Building—Suite 201, 6605 Abercorn Street, Savannah, Georgia 31406.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Commerce Building—Room 600, 118 North Royal Street, Mobile, Alabama 36602.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Riverside Plaza Shopping Center, 2720 Riverside Drive, Macon, Georgia 31204.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 1710 Gervais Street—Room 305, Columbia, South Carolina 29201.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 650 Cleveland Street, Room 24, Clearwater, Florida 33613.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 230 South Dearborn Street, 10th Floor, Chicago, Illinois 60601.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 847 Federal Office Building, 1240 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44199.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 360 S. Third Street, Room 109, Columbus, Ohio 43215.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Michigan Theatre Building, Room 626, 200 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48226.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 110 South Fourth Street, Room 437, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Clark Building, Room 400, 833 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, Room 423, 46 East Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room 4028, Federal Office Building, 550 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45208.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room 734, Federal Office Building, 234 N. Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio 43604.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room 2118, 2320 La Branch Street, Houston, Texas 77004.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Adolphus Tower, Suite 1820, 1412 Main Street, Dallas, Texas 75202.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room 421, Federal Building, 1206 Texas Avenue, Lubbock, Texas 79401.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 546 Carondelet Street, Room 202, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room 412 Petroleum Building, 420 South Boulder, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room 303, Donaghey Building, 103 East 7th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 1015 Jackson Keller Road, Room 215, San Antonio, Texas 78213.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room 3114, Federal Building, 500 Gold Avenue, S.W., P.O. Box 1128, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 1627 Main Street, Room 1100, Kansas City, Missouri 64108.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 210 North 12th Boulevard, Room 554, St. Louis, Missouri 63101.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Petroleum Building, 221 South Broadway Street, Suite 312, Wichita, Kansas 67202.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room 043, 210 Walnut Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, City National Bank Building, Farney and 16th Street, 803, Omaha, Nebraska 68102.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 113 West 6th Street, North Platte, Nebraska 69101.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 8527 W. Colfax Avenue, Lakewood, Colorado 80215.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Suite 525, Petroleum Building, 2812 1st Avenue, North Billings, Montana 59101.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Russell Building, Highway 83 North, Bismarck, North Dakota 58501.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Court House Plaza Building, Room 408, 300 North Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57102.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Executive Building, Suite 309, 455 East 4th Street, South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 100 McAllister Street, Room 1706, San Francisco, California 94102.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Suite 318, Amerco Towers, 2721 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85004.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 333 Queen Street, Suite 505, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 1100 E. William Street, Suite 222, Carson City, Nevada 89701.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Hartwell Building, Room 401, 19 Pine Avenue, Long Beach, California 90802.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 121—107th Street, NE., Bellevue, Washington 98004.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Federal Building, Room 227, 605 West 4th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room 528, Pittock Block, 921 SW, Washington Street, Portland, Oregon 97205.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 1319 W. Idaho Street, Boise, Idaho 83702.

The draft technical standards will also be available for inspection and copying at the national and regional offices of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, at the following addresses:

- U.S. Department of HEW, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Room 10-A22, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland.
- U.S. Department of HEW, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 1114 Commerce Street, Room 1612, Dallas, Texas 75202.
- U.S. Department of HEW, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, P.O. Box 13716, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19108.
- U.S. Department of HEW, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 2017 Federal Building, 19th and Stout Streets, Denver, Colorado 80202.
- U.S. Department of HEW, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 50 Seventh Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30323.
- U.S. Department of HEW, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Arcade Building, 1321 Second Street, Seattle, Washington 98101.
- U.S. Department of HEW, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, John F. Kennedy Federal Building, Government Center, Boston, Massachusetts 02203.
- U.S. Department of HEW, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York 10007.
- U.S. Department of HEW, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106.
- U.S. Department of HEW, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 223 Federal Office Building, 50 Fulton Street, San Francisco, California 94102.

U.S. Department of HEW, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 390 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60607.

It is anticipated that standards for the above listed substances will be proposed by OSHA in the near future. At that time, a formal comment period will be provided for the proposals. However, interested persons wishing to submit written data, views, and arguments on the draft technical standards at this time may submit them to the Docket Officer, Standards Completion Project, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N3620, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20210. Comments on Set G should be directed to Docket SCP-7. Those for Set H should be directed to Docket SCP-8. The communications will be available for public inspection and copying at the above location. Information submitted in response to the Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement, published in the Federal Register on September 20, 1974 (39 FR 33943), need not be resubmitted.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 30th day of October 1975.

JOHN T. DONLON
Secretary of Labor

Issued under section 103(a)(3)(A) of the Act.

Copies of the Federal Register issue containing proposed forms may be obtained by writing or calling Distribution Manager A. P. R. Room 1237, Internal Revenue Building, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20224. Telephone (202) 964-3122. For Public Information Office, Room N564, New Department of Labor Building, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20216. Telephone (202) 523-7408.

Three copies of any comments or recommendations should be sent to the Chairman, Tax Forms Coordinating Committee, Room 1515, Internal Revenue Building, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20224.

Issued in Washington, D.C. this 31st day of October 1975.

JAMES E. HUTCHINSON
Administrator for Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs

ALVIN D. LOHN
Assistant Commissioner (Exempt Organizations), Internal Revenue Service

(PR Doc. 75-2871) (1-1-75) (45 am)

Office of the Secretary

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision of the firm have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated.

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely, and

(3) That increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with articles produced by such workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof contributed importantly to such total or partial separation, or threat thereof, and to such decline in sales or production.

For purposes of paragraph (3), the term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

The average number of production workers declined 34.8 percent in the first half of 1975 compared to the like period in 1974. Employment of production workers ceased in June 1975.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Production at the Hastings-on-Hudson plant declined 38.5 percent in the first half of 1975 compared to the first half

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210



NOV 24 1975

FIELD INFORMATION MEMORANDUM #75-52

TO: ALL ASSISTANT REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Subject: Certification of Completion of Developmental Steps for Approved 18(b) Plan States

With the completion of the three year developmental periods approaching for several States we anticipate the need for providing clarification and direction on different aspects of the certification process. To avoid confusion, documents providing such information will be issued through the Field Information System. They will be issued using the number of this memorandum together with a consecutive letter designation (e.g., #75-52A, 75-52B etc.).

Barry J. White
Barry J. White

Associate Assistant Secretary
for Regional Programs

MCD 000009318

NIOSH Recommended Standard

for Occupational Exposure To Xylene

A complete criteria document for occupational exposure to xylene has been prepared by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). NIOSH recommends adherence to the present Federal Standard of 100 ppm as a time-weighted average for up to a 10-hour workday, 40-hour workweek. NIOSH also recommends a ceiling concentration of 200 ppm as determined by a sampling period of 10 minutes.

The recommended standard is part of a continuing series of criteria documents developed by NIOSH in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. The document was transmitted to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in the Department of Labor on May 23, 1975, for review and consideration in the standard setting process.

Xylene, also called dimethylbenzene or xylol, is produced commercially from both petroleum and coal tar. Total United States xylene production in 1971 was 612,325,000 gallons, and NIOSH estimates that 140,000 workers are potentially exposed. Xylene is an organic solvent for some gums, resins, and oils and is a constituent of paint, lacquers, varnishes, inks, dyes, adhesives, and cleaning fluids. It is also an additive in gasoline. The proposed standard would apply to the processing, manufacture, use, or other occupational exposure to xylene as applicable under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

Xylene has an irritant effect on the skin and mucous membranes and can have variable effects on the liver, kidneys, and gastrointestinal tract. Another major problem of xylene toxicity is its narcotic effect on workers, causing symptoms such as muscular weakness, lack of coordination, and mental confusion which may pose a risk to the worker and others. Current evidence indicates that xylene is not toxic to the blood and blood-forming organs.

NIOSH recommends comprehensive preplacement medical examinations, with subsequent examinations every 2 years, for workers subject to xylene exposure. It is also recommended that containers of xylene have labels warning of flammability and that personal protective equipment be provided to prevent skin or eye contact. The NIOSH document calls for engineering controls to be used wherever feasible to maintain xylene concentrations below the prescribed limits with respirators used only in certain nonroutine or emergency situations.

The criteria document was reviewed by five consultants, two professional societies, and by Government agencies having interest and responsibility for occupational safety and health. The proposed standard is considered appropriate and no additional information that would affect the recommended standard is now available.

The following is the first chapter of the criteria document. It contains the NIOSH recommendations for controlling worker exposure to xylene.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Center for Disease Control
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Single copies of complete criteria document are available from:
Office of Technical Publications
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
Post Office Building
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
Please include a self-addressed mailing label to assist in answering your request.

MCD 000009319

I. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A XYLENE STANDARD

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends that employee exposure to xylene in the workplace be controlled by adherence to the following sections. The standard is designed to protect the health and safety of workers over a working lifetime; compliance with all sections of the standard should therefore prevent adverse effects of xylene on the health and safety of workers. The standard is measurable by techniques that are valid, reproducible, and available to industry and government agencies. Sufficient technology exists to permit compliance with the recommended standard. The criteria and standard will be subject to review and revision as necessary.

Regardless of the source of raw materials from which produced, "xylene" (also known as "xylol" or "dimethylbenzene") refers to any one of or combination of the isomers of xylene: ortho-, meta-, or para-dimethylbenzene. The term "xylene" will be used throughout this document. "Exposure to xylene" is defined as exposure above half the recommended time-weighted average environmental limit. If "exposure" to other chemicals also occurs, for example from contamination of xylene with benzene, provisions of any applicable standard for the other chemicals shall also be followed.

Section 1 — Environmental (Workplace Air)**(a) Concentration**

Occupational exposure to xylene shall be controlled so that workers are not exposed to xylene at a concentration greater than 100 parts per million parts of air by volume (approximately 434 milligrams per cubic meter of air) determined as a time-weighted average (TWA) exposure for up to a 10-hour workday, 40-hour workweek, with a ceiling concentration of 200 parts per million parts of air by volume (approximately 868 milligrams per cubic meter of air) as determined by a sampling period of 10 minutes.

(b) Sampling, Collection, and Analysis

Procedures for collection and analysis of environmental samples shall be as provided in Appendices I and II or by any other method shown to be equivalent in accuracy, precision, and sensitivity to the method specified.

Section 2 — Medical

Comprehensive preplacement and biennial (every 2 years) medical examinations should be provided for all workers subject to "exposure to xylene." The history and examination should be directed toward, but not limited to, the incidence of headaches, nausea or other gastrointestinal disturbance, dizziness, and of alcohol consumption. Particular attention should be focused on complaints and evidence of eye, mucous membrane, or skin irritation. Laboratory tests recommended at the time of the biennial examination include a complete

blood count, a routine urinalysis, and appropriate liver function tests.

Section 3 — Labeling (Posting)**(a) Labeling**

Containers of xylene shall carry a label stating:

XYLENE
(XYLOL, DIMETHYLBENZENE)
WARNING! FLAMMABLE
HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED
IRRITATING TO SKIN OR EYES
Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame.
In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical, or CO₂.
Avoid breathing vapor.
Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.
Keep container closed.
Use with adequate ventilation.
Do not use for washing hands, floors, or equipment.

First Aid: In case of eye or skin contact with liquid xylene, wash with plenty of water. If eye contact, call a physician. If swallowed, call a physician. Do not attempt to induce vomiting.

(b) Posting

Areas where there is occupational exposure to xylene shall be posted with a sign reading:

XYLENE
WARNING! FLAMMABLE
HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED
IRRITATING TO SKIN OR EYES
Keep out heat, sparks, or open flames.
No smoking permitted.
In case of fire, use fire extinguishers. (Give location)
Avoid breathing vapor.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing.
Provide adequate ventilation.

This warning sign shall be printed both in English and in the predominant language of non-English-speaking workers, unless they are otherwise trained and informed of the hazardous areas. All illiterate workers shall receive such training.

Section 4 — Personal Protective Equipment**(a) Protective Clothing**

(1) Chemical safety goggles, face shields, or safety glasses with side shields shall be provided by the employer and shall be worn in any operation in which xylene may splash into the eyes.

(2) Appropriate protective clothing, including gloves, aprons, suits, boots, or face shields, shall be worn where needed to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact.

(b) Respiratory Protection

(1) Engineering controls shall be used wherever feasible to maintain xylene concentrations below the prescribed limits. Such control equipment shall be sparkproof. Compliance with the permissible exposure limit may not be achieved by the use of respirators except:

(A) During the time period necessary to install or test the required engineering controls.

(B) For nonroutine operations such as a brief exposure to concentrations in excess of the permissible exposure limit as a result of maintenance or repair activities.

(C) During emergencies when air concentrations of xylene may exceed the permissible limit.

(2) When a respirator is permitted by paragraph (b) (1) of this Section, it shall be selected and used pursuant to the following requirements:

(A) For the purpose of determining the type of respirator to be used, the employer shall measure, when possible, the atmospheric concentration of xylene in the workplace initially and thereafter whenever process, worksite, climate, or control changes occur which are likely to increase the xylene concentrations; this requirement shall not apply when only atmosphere-supplying positive pressure respirators will be used. The employer shall ensure that no worker is being exposed to xylene in excess of the standard because of improper respirator selection, fit, use, or maintenance.

(B) A respiratory protection program meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.134 as amended shall be established and enforced by the employer.

(C) The employer shall provide respirators in accordance with Table I-1 below and shall ensure that the employee uses the respirator provided.

(D) Respiratory protective devices described in Table I-1 shall be those approved under the provisions of 30 CFR 11 as amended.

(E) Respirators specified for use in higher concentrations of xylene may be used in atmospheres of lower concentrations.

(F) The employer shall ensure that respirators are adequately cleaned, and that employees are instructed on the use of respirators assigned to them, and on how to test for leakage.

(G) Where an emergency may develop which could result in employee injury from overexposure to xylene, the employer shall provide respiratory protection as listed in Table I-1.

Section 5 — Informing Employees of Hazards from Xylene

(a) Each employee exposed to xylene shall be informed at the beginning of his employment or assignment to a xylene area of the hazards, relevant symptoms, appropriate emergency procedures, and proper conditions and precautions for safe use or exposure. Each employee shall be instructed as to the availability of such information which shall be kept on file. Information kept on file shall include that prescribed in (b) below and shall be accessible to the

worker at each place of employment where xylene is involved in unit processes and operations.

(b) Information as specified in Appendix III shall be recorded on US Department of Labor Form OSHA-20, "Material Safety Data Sheet," or on a similar form approved by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor.

Section 6 — Work Practices**(a) Emergency Procedures**

For all work areas in which there is a reasonable potential for emergencies, procedures as specified below, as well as any other procedures appropriate for a specific operation or process, shall be formulated in advance and employees shall be instructed in their implementation.

(1) Procedures shall include prearranged plans for obtaining emergency medical care and for necessary transportation of injured workers.

(2) Firefighting procedures shall be established and implemented. These shall include procedures for emergencies involving release of xylene vapor. In case of fire, xylene sources shall be shut off or removed. Containers shall be removed or cooled with water spray. Chemical foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemicals should be used for fighting xylene fires, and proper respiratory protection and protective clothing shall be worn.

(3) Approved eye, skin, and respiratory protection as specified in Section 4 shall be used by personnel essential to emergency operations.

(4) Nonessential employees shall be evacuated from exposure areas during emergencies. Perimeters of areas of hazardous exposures shall be delineated, posted, and secured.

(5) Personnel properly trained in the procedures and adequately protected against the attendant hazards shall shut off sources of xylene, clean up spills, and immediately repair leaks.

(b) Engineering controls such as process enclosure or local exhaust ventilation shall be used to maintain xylene concentrations within the recommended environmental limits. All such control equipment shall be sparkproof. Ventilation systems shall be designed to prevent the accumulation or recirculation of xylene in the workplace and to effectively remove xylene from the breathing zones of exposed workmen. Exhaust ventilation systems discharging to outside air must conform with applicable local, state, and federal air pollution regulations. Ventilation systems shall be subject to regular preventive maintenance and cleaning to ensure maximum effectiveness, which shall be verified by periodic airflow measurements.

(c) Containers of xylene shall be kept tightly closed at all times when not in use. Containers shall be stored in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR 1910, and shall be protected from heat, corrosion, mechanical damage, and sources of ignition.

(d) Washing of hands, equipment, or structures with xylene shall be prohibited.

(e) Any spills of xylene shall be promptly cleaned up.

(f) Prior to maintenance work, sources of xylene

TABLE I—1
RESPIRATOR SELECTION GUIDE FOR PROTECTION AGAINST XYLENE

Multiples of TWA Limit	Respirator Type
Less than 10x	Chemical cartridge respirator with full facepiece and organic vapor cartridge(s).
Less than 50x	Gas mask (full facepiece) with a chin-style organic vapor canister.
Less than 100x	(1) Gas mask (full facepiece) with front or back mounted organic vapor canister. (2) Type C supplied air respirator with a full facepiece operated in the demand (negative pressure) mode. (3) Type C supplied air respirator with a full facepiece operated in the pressure-demand (positive pressure) or continuous flow mode. (4) Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the demand (negative pressure) mode. (5) Combination Type C supplied air respirator with full facepiece operated in the demand (negative pressure) or continuous flow mode and an auxiliary self-contained air supply operated in the demand (negative pressure) mode.
100x or more	(1) Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the pressure-demand (positive pressure) mode. (2) Combination Type C supplied air respirator with full facepiece operated in the pressure-demand (positive pressure) or continuous flow mode and an auxiliary self-contained air supply operated in the pressure-demand (positive pressure) mode.
CAUTION! The lower explosive limit is approximately 11,000 ppm	
Unknown concentration	Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the pressure-demand (positive pressure) mode.
Escape	(1) Gas mask (full facepiece) with chin style or front or back mounted organic vapor canister. (2) Self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operating either in the demand (negative pressure) or pressure demand (positive pressure) mode.

and xylene vapor shall be eliminated to the extent feasible. If concentrations below the workplace air limit cannot be assured, respiratory protective equipment shall be used during such maintenance work.

(g) All metal dispensing containers shall be properly grounded.

Section 7 — Sanitation

(a) Food Facilities

Food preparation, dispensing (including vending

machines), and eating should be prohibited in xylene work areas.

(b) Smoking

Smoking shall not be permitted in areas where xylene is used, transferred, stored, or manufactured.

Section 8 — Monitoring and Recordkeeping

Workroom areas shall not be considered to have xylene exposure if environmental levels, as determined on the basis of a professional industrial hygiene survey

NIOSH Recommended Standard

or by the judgment of the compliance officer, do not exceed half of the recommended time-weighted average limit. Records of these surveys, including the basis for concluding that air levels are at or below half of the time-weighted average limit, shall be maintained until a new survey is conducted. Surveys shall be repeated when any process change indicates a need for reevaluation or at the judgment of the compliance officer. Requirements set forth below apply to areas in which there is xylene exposure.

Employers shall maintain records of environmental exposures to xylene based upon the following sampling and recording schedules:

(a) In all monitoring, samples representative of the exposure in the breathing zone of employees shall be collected. An adequate number of samples shall be collected to permit construction of a time-weighted average (TWA) exposure for every operation or process. The minimum number of representative TWA determinations for an operation or process shall be based on the number of workers exposed as provided in Table 1—2.

(b) The first environmental samples shall be completed within 6 months of the promulgation of a standard incorporating these recommendations.

(c) Environmental samples shall be taken within 30 days after installation of a new process or process change.

(d) Samples shall be collected at least quarterly in accordance with Appendix I for the evaluation of the work environment with respect to the recommended standard.

(e) Environmental monitoring of an operation or process shall be repeated at 30-day intervals when the xylene concentration has been found to exceed the recommended environmental standard. In such cases, suitable controls shall be initiated and monitoring shall continue at 30-day intervals until two consecutive surveys indicate the adequacy of these controls.

(f) Sampling records shall be maintained so that exposure information is available for individual employees and shall indicate the type of personal protective devices, if any, in use at the time of sampling. Each employee shall be able to obtain information on his own environmental exposure.

TABLE 1—2
SAMPLING SCHEDULE

Number of Employees Exposed	Number of TWA Determinations
1–20	50% of the total number of workers
21–100	10 plus 25% of the excess over 20 workers
over 100	30 plus 5% of the excess over 100 workers

NOTICES

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OREGON STATE STANDARDS

Notice of Approval

1. *Background.* Part 1953 of Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations prescribes procedures under section 18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 667) (hereinafter called the Act) by which the Assistant Regional Directors for Occupational Safety and Health (hereinafter called the Assistant Regional Director) under a delegation of authority from the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health (hereinafter called the Assistant Secretary) (29 CFR 1953.4) will review and approve standards promulgated pursuant to a State plan which has been approved in accordance with section 18 (c) of the Act and 29 CFR Part 1902. On December 28, 1972, notice was published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (37 FR 28628) of the approval of the Oregon plan and the adoption of Subpart D to Part 1952 containing the decision. The notice of Approval of Revised Developmental Schedule was further published on April 1, 1974, in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (39 FR 11881).

The Oregon plan provides for the adoption of Federal standards as State standards after comments and or public hearing. Section 1952.108 of Subpart D sets forth the State's schedule for the adoption of Federal standards. By letter dated December 31, 1974, from Keith Wilson, Chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board, to James W. Lake, Assistant Regional Director, and incorporated as part of the plan, the State submitted State standards comparable to 29 CFR Part 1910 Subpart B, 29 CFR Parts 1915, 1916, and 1917. These standards, which are contained in Oregon Safety Code for Places of Employment, were promulgated after public comment requested on November 1, 1974, and resolution adopted by Workmen's Compensation Board on November 20, 1974, pursuant to the Department of State's Administrative Rules Bulletin, Vol. 14, No. 9, dated November 1, 1974.

2. *Decision.* Having reviewed the State submission in comparison with the Federal standards, it has been determined that the State standards are identical to the Federal standards and they are hereby approved.

3. *Location of supplement for inspection and copying.* A copy of the standards supplement, along with the approved plan, may be inspected and copied during normal business hours at the following locations: Office of the Assistant Regional Director, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room 6048, 909 First Avenue, Federal Office Building, Seattle, Washington 98174; Workmen's Compensation Board, Labor and Industries Building, Room 204, Salem, Oregon 97310; and the Technical Data Center, Room N-3620, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20210.

4. *Public participation.* Under § 1953.2 (c) of this chapter, the Assistant Secretary

may prescribe alternative procedures to expedite the review process or for other good cause which may be consistent with applicable laws. The Assistant Secretary finds that good cause exists for not publishing the supplement to the Oregon State plan as a proposed change and making the Assistant Regional Director's approval effective upon publication for the following reasons:

1. The standards are identical to the Federal standards and are therefore deemed to be at least as effective.

2. The standards were adopted in accordance with the procedural requirements of State law and further participation would be unnecessary.

This decision is effective December 18, 1975.

(Sec. 18, Pub. L. 91-596, 84 Stat. 1606 (29 U.S.C. 667)).

Signed at Seattle, Washington, this 21st day of February 1975.

JAMES W. LAKE,

Assistant Regional Director.

(FR Doc. 75-34154 Filed 12-17-75; 8:45 am)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics

BUSINESS RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE ON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Meeting

The BRAC Committee on Occupational Safety and Health Statistics will meet at 10:00 a.m., January 15, 1976, at the New Department of Labor Building, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., Room N4437 A, B, and C. The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

1. Report on Bureau responsibilities for occupational safety and health statistics after 4 years
2. Annual survey (a) Report on the results of the 1974 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
(b) Status of the 1975 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
3. Recordability guidelines
4. Research activities (a) Insurance company of North America project results
(b) Proposed projects
(c) Supplementary Data Systems
5. State statistical program (a) Status of State statistical grants and State plans

This meeting is open to the public. It is suggested that persons planning to attend this meeting as observers contact Kenneth G. Van Auken, Executive Secretary, Business Research Advisory Council on (Area Code 202) 523-1559.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 11th day of December 1975.

JULIUS SHISKIN,
Commissioner of
Labor Statistics.

(FR Doc. 75-34156 Filed 12-17-75; 8:45 am)



NOV 3 1975

FIELD INFORMATION MEMORANDUM #75-49A

TO: ASSISTANT REGIONAL DIRECTORS/OSH

Subject: 29 CFR 1910.213(h)(1) Radial Saw Guards

1. Purpose

To provide specific clarification on the applicability of 29 CFR 1910.213(h)(1) radial saw guards to the saw mill industries.

2. Directive Affected

Supersedes Field Information Memorandum #75-49 dated September 8, 1975.

3. Clarification

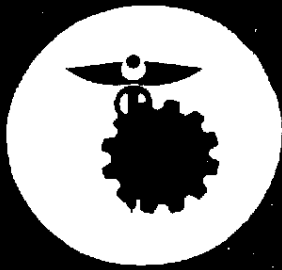
The Office of Standards Development is currently promulgating a proposed change in 29 CFR 1910.213(h)(1) that will limit its applicability to saw mill operations.

4. Action

Under existing regulations, 29 CFR 1910.213(h)(1) shall continue to apply to saw mill operations. However, pending final promulgation of the proposed change in 29 CFR 1910.213(h)(1), a failure to install a lower guard on the type of saws used in production-line operations in saw mills (these saws are specified in 29 CFR 1910.265) shall be cited as de minimis providing that there has been no sacrifice to employee safety. In most situations in the saw mill industry, employee safety would not be jeopardized even though a lower guard was not installed on one of the saws mentioned above as long as operators are isolated from exposure to the saw by the use of barrier guarding, location guarding, work-piece jigs, holddowns or other methods which provide equivalent protection, and other employees do not have access to the danger zone.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Barry J. White", is written over the typed name.

Barry J. White
Associate Assistant Secretary
for Regional Programs



NIOSH

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH 5600 Fishers Lane,
Rockville, Md. 208

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Health and Safety Guides - Similar to previous health and safety guides, the following guides assist small businesses in providing a healthy and safe work environment.

- _____ Wooden Furniture Manufacturers, HEW Publication No. (NIOSH) 75-167
- _____ Metal Stamping Operations, HEW Publication No. (NIOSH) 75-174
- _____ Paperboard Containers, HEW Publication No. (NIOSH) 76-102
- _____ Concrete Products, HEW Publication No. (NIOSH) 75-163
- _____ Paint and Allied Products, HEW Publication No. (NIOSH) 75-159

Survey of Hearing Conservation Programs in Industry - Results of a survey questionnaire and site visits to companies regarding the extent of industrial hearing conservation programs, as well as standard practices, problems encountered, and apparent effectiveness of industrial hearing conservation programs. HEW Publication No. (NIOSH) 75-178.

An Improved Method for Monitoring Heat Stress Levels in the Workplace - A report which documents the development and demonstrates the use of simple mathematical models for estimating the Wet Bulb Globe Temperature Index (WBGT) at hot industry worksites. HEW Publication No. (NIOSH) 75-161.

Certified Personal Protective Equipment - July 15, 1975 Supplement - This is the latest supplement to the July 1974 list of Certified Personal Protective Equipment.

A Theoretical & Laboratory Evaluation of a Portable Direct Reading Particulate Mass Concentration Instrument - This report documents a study of the design, construction, performance, and theory of operation of the RDM 101. HEW Publication No. (NIOSH) 76-114.

How to Get Along with Your Solvent - A non-technical booklet for employees who use industrial organic chemical cleaning agents. This booklet discusses the safe use and handling of organic solvents. HEW Publication No. (NIOSH) 76-108.

Occupational Safety and Health Training Grants - 1975 - A description of NIOSH programs supported by training grant funds. HEW Publication No. (NIOSH) 76-117.

List of Personal Hearing Protectors and Attenuation Data - Data on manufacturers and suppliers of hearing protectors are listed in this report. Also presented is a brief discussion of factors to be considered in choosing hearing protectors, a short description of NIOSH activities related to hearing protector research and methods for calculating noise reduction factors for hearing protectors. HEW Publication No. (NIOSH) 76-120.

MCD 000009326

NIOSH PUBLICATIONS STILL AVAILABLE

Single copies of the following publications are still available:

Radon Progeny Exposure Measurement Using Lead-210
Electronic Refinements for Improved Operation of Portable Industrial
Hygiene Air Sampling System
Development of Near-Field Electric Energy Density Meter Model EDM-2
NIOSH Contracts and Research Agreements

Single copies are available from:

Office of Technical Publications
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
Post Office Building
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Please include a self-addressed mailing label to assist in answering your request.

AVAILABLE FROM GPO

The following NIOSH publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Your order and check should be forwarded directly to GPO.

HEALTH & SAFETY GUIDES	Stock No.	Price	Available
Printing Industry	017-033-00081	\$1.70	November 1
Sporting Goods Stores	017-033-00055	1.85	"
Retail Lumber & Bldg. Materials	017-033-00065	1.55	"
Plastic Fabricators	017-033-00064	1.70	"
Bottle and Canned Soft Drink Facilities	017-033-00079	1.75	"
Electroplating Shops	017-033-00069	1.30	"
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	017-033-00080	1.70	"
Food Processors	017-033-00078	2.00	"
Industrial Noise Control Manual	017-033-00073	3.25	"
Occupational Safety Research Symposium: Personal Protection	017-033-00089	2.75	"
Suspected Carcinogens--Subfile of Toxic Substances List	017-033-00084	4.85	"
Survey of Hearing Conservation Programs in Industry	017-033-00085	2.00	"
Compendium of Materials for Noise Control	017-033-00088	4.20	"
Behavioral Analysis of Workers and Job Hazards in the Roofing Industry	017-033-00077	2.50	"
Machine Guarding-Assessment of Need Development & Evaluation of Methods for the Elimination of Waste	017-033-00066	2.80	"
Anesthetic Gases & Vapors	017-033-00071	2.15	

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH DIRECTORY

The following telephone number changes should be made in your Directory.

NIOSH Region I - Paul Alvarado's number should be 617/223-6668

NIOSH Region III - William Shoemaker's number should be 215/596-6716

MCD 000009327

JOURNAL ARTICLES

The following NIOSH-prepared articles have appeared in scientific journals. Document reprints are not available from the Office of Technical Publications and these articles are listed only for your information.

Blackman, A.C. What Really Causes Accidents. International Journal of Occupational Health and Safety, Vol. 44(3), May/June 1975.

McCammon, Jr., C.S.; P.M. Quinn, and R.E. Kupel. A Charcoal Sampling Method and a Gas Chromatographic Analytical Procedure for Carbon Disulphide. American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal, Vol. 36(8), August 1975.

Moffitt, Jr., A.E.; J.J. Clary, T.R. Lewis, et al. Absorption, Distribution and Excretion of Terephthalic Acid and Dimethyl Terephthalate. American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal, Vol. 36(8), August 1975.

NIOSH NOTES

Copies of the 1975 Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (formerly the Toxic Substances List) will not be available from NIOSH. Copies must be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The stock number is 1733-00096 and the cost is \$9.65.

When corresponding with the Government Printing Office please enclose your return address along with your check. Orders often contain only the NIOSH flyer that lists the stock number and price and consequently your publication is shipped to NIOSH.

NIOSH's Manual of Analytical Methods is currently out of print at the Government Printing Office. Copies of this publication will again be available at GPO in December. Likewise, The Industrial Environment--It's Evaluation and Control is also out of print and will again be available at GPO in January.

Previously NIOSH indicated that the Health and Safety Guide for Bulk Petroleum Plants was being reprinted by the Superintendent of Documents, GPO, and that copies would again be available from GPO in October. However, NIOSH has decided to revise this publication and, therefore, single copies should be available from NIOSH in January and multiple sale copies should be available from GPO in February. Please do not request copies in advance; you will be notified when copies are available.

When requesting more than three NIOSH publications, please provide NIOSH with an extra mailing label. This extra mailing label will assist NIOSH in packaging and expediting requested publications to you.

Please remember that NIOSH can supply only a single complimentary copy of each publication. Requestors of multiple copies will be sent only a single copy.

If you have not received a NIOSH form regarding your being on the NIOSH mailing list or if you have not completed this form, please contact the Office of Technical Publications. Non-completion of this form will result in your name being deleted from our mailing list shortly after January 1.

Compendium of Materials for Noise Control - The compendium provides information on available commercial noise-reduction materials and was developed for use by plant engineers, industrial hygienists, and acoustical consultants engaged in noise control. It can be used to determine the availability of noise control materials, characteristics and specifications of the materials, and supply sources. HEW Publication No. (NIOSH) 75-165.

The availability of the above publication was widely announced by various journals and newsletters and NIOSH's supply was quickly depleted. Copies can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The stock number is 017-033-00088 and the price is \$4.20

MCD 000009328

NEWS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
L. Schauer (202) 523-9281
K. Hoyle (202) 523-1913
Home: 333-1384

USDL 75-566
FOR RELEASE: A.M. Editions
Wednesday, November 19, 1975

UNIQUE BLS SAFETY AND HEALTH PUBLICATIONS NOW AVAILABLE FROM NTIS

Studies of work-related injuries and illnesses in selected industries published by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics between 1940 and 1970 are now available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). These publications, out of print for many years, contain valuable information for safety and health researchers. The 56 studies include data from 30 selected industries--a unique source of data about causes of accidents and of nationwide injury rates for occupations.

The studies, available individually or as a set in microfiche or paper copy, should be ordered from NTIS, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22161. Orders for sets should specify: PB-243 125/SET, Special Industry and Accident Cause Studies of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1940-1970. The microfiche price is \$45 (\$84 for orders outside the U.S.). Check or money order should be made payable to NTIS. Orders may also be charged to an American Express Card account number or an NTIS deposit account number.

An index to the publications included in the set, as well as a price list of individual titles and an order form, may be obtained from either the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212, phone (202) 523-9281 or any of the Bureau's Regional Offices.

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