



THE IRONWORKER

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International Association of Bridge,
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Ironworkers Build Oil Shale Facility

Members of Local 24 in Denver build the world's first facility to separate oil from Colorado's rich shale rock near Grand Junction

New York Lathers Join Ironworkers

While other Lather locals join the Carpenters, Local 46 rodbusters in New York City choose to join the Ironworkers after more than 60 years' of invitation

Building Trades Take On Union-Busters

Meeting in San Diego, the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department convention ratified several moves to fight growing open shop and anti-union adversaries

PENSION LIST

An up-to-date listing of all members on the International's Old Age and Disability Pension Fund effective through the third quarter of 1979

Lyons Speech Stirs PLO Controversy

General President Lyons' speech in accepting the Labor Human Rights Award (reprinted last month) sparks condemnation of the Palestine Liberation Organization among civil rights leaders and columnists

L.A. Ironworkers Move Tall Tower

Members of Local 433 in Los Angeles gingerly move the 230-ft. scoreboard tower for the Anaheim Stadium in upright position

NLRB Slaps Daniel for Illegal Firings

The National Labor Relations Board has upheld a judge's decision finding the Daniel Construction Co. guilty of unfair labor practices against Ironworkers at projects in South Carolina

Checklist for Saving Household Energy

This winter you can use the Big Ten checklist to fight inflation by reducing energy waste in the home

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ON OUR COVER—Nestled in a Colorado valley surrounded by oil-rich shale mountains, the Paraho Semi-Works resort was built by Ironworkers and may soon solve the area's energy problems. The plant has proven that oil can be extracted from our plentiful oil shale Rockies.

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

ASA-1668

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IRONWORKER year in review

OSHA Moves on Lead Poisoning

Management policy that requires women workers of child-bearing age to be sterilized if they want to hold certain jobs violates the federal job safety law, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration declared in proposing a \$10,000 fine against American Cyanamid Company.

OSHA found that Cyanamid's actions at its chemical plant in Willow Island, W. Va., violated the general duty clause of the 1970 act which requires employers to provide workplaces free of hazards that could cause death and serious physical harm.

Five women of child-bearing age employed at the plant who underwent sterilization said they were told by company officials they were obliged to meet the policy requirement to hold their jobs and pay levels.

Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham, who heads the federal safety agency, pointed out that "the reproductive health of workers—both men and women—is a valid part of OSHA's regulatory concern" in its duty to protect workers.

"No worker must be forced to sacrifice his or her right to conceive children in order to hold a job," Dr. Bingham declared.

and Asbestosis

In another crackdown, OSHA has proposed fines of \$259,710 against the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics in Groton, Conn., which employs some 20,000 workers represented by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

During a one-month investigation of the large submarine facility this spring, OSHA compliance officers recorded 246 violations of the federal safety and health standards. The charges included 62 "serious" violations and four "willful" violations.

OSHA expressed particular concern over the Electric Boat Division's failure to record documented cases of asbestosis and mesothelioma resulting from excessive worker exposure to asbestos and its failure to monitor asbestos levels in work areas.

The company also was cited for exposing workers to dangerous levels of lead and copper; failure to provide respiratory protection for potential worker exposure to beryllium, lead, nickel, copper and chromium; not fitting workers properly with respirators, and failing to protect workers from hearing impairment due to high noise levels.



Badger Plants, Inc., a subsidiary of The Badger Company, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, has compiled a notable safety record during the construction of the nation's largest coal conversion pilot plant which is located in Catlettsburg, Kentucky, featured in the September issue. In 1978, employees on the project worked more than one million manhours without a lost time injury. Within the heavy construction industry, this is an unusual accomplishment. In recognition of this accomplishment, a plaque was presented to Ironworker Doug Blankenship, president of the Tri-State Building Trades Council. The Council represents the employees at the jobsite. Other participants at the event were Badger's labor relations manager, Claude Meares; Ray Nusink, safety supervisor; Armando Lucio, project construction manager; and business agents representing the employee unions on the jobsite. To mark this outstanding safety achievement, each employee was presented with a cap, designed for the occasion. Badger, a Raytheon company, is a member of the National Safety Council providing design, engineering and construction services to the chemical, petroleum and energy industries.

OSHA Issues Information and Instructions on its Lead Standard

The Department of Labor recently issued information on the health hazards of exposure to lead, and instructions on what can and should be done under its regulations about such exposure.

The Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration, in three appendices to its lead standard, published:

—A substance data sheet identifying the various metal compounds covered and their uses; permissible worker exposure limits; ways in which the metal enters the body, and the damage caused to reproductive, nervous and other body systems by overexposure;

—A summary for employees which spells out key provisions of the standard such as monitoring requirements, medical surveillance, medical removal protection, information and training, and employers' responsibilities as well as exposure limits;

—Medical surveillance guidelines recommending procedures for medical histories, physical examinations and laboratory tests and evaluation.

The appendices to the standard, which was promulgated last November 14 but became effective March 1 after admin-

istrative and judicial stays, provide information and are not intended by themselves to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed by the standard, nor to detract from any obligations of the standard.

The delayed publication of the appendices does not defer employers' obligations to complete training and medical surveillance programs by the dates required by the standard. However, employers are provided 60 days from publication before they must comply with requirements based on the appendices.

The lead standard lowers permissible worker exposure to 50 micrograms per cubic meter of air averaged over an eight-hour workday. Its main provisions have been in effect since March 1, but those governing engineering and work practice controls plus additional minor ones have been stayed pending a decision on the merits of the standard by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

The appendices to the lead standard were published in the Federal Register October 23.

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