

(Fume or Dust)	gastrointestinal, blood, and central nervous system disorders	for eight-hour, time-weighted average air-borne concentration	millipore filter is dissolved in nitric acid, taking lead into solution, which is then introduced into an atomic absorption unit for analysis	ing of all lead dust Hygiene, and prohibiting food and drink in work area Also, use of approved respirators	Lead Industries Association, Inc 292 Madison Ave., New York, N Y 10017
SILICA (Dust)	Excessive exposure can produce silicosis, a disabling lung disease	For respirable quartz, 10 milligrams per cubic meter of air, divided by percent of free silica plus 2 For respirable cristobalite and tridymite, the limits are one-half the value of quartz	Personal sampling pumps collect dust samples, which are weighted for given volume of air Similar procedure to determine percentage of silica in the air	Substitution of material Also, enclosure, local exhaust, segregating operations, wetting, and good housekeeping	American Foundrymen's Society Golf & Wolf Roads Des Plaines, Ill 60018

Safety professionals and industrial hygienists must work together Because the safety professional carries on the day-to-day functions involving immediate decisions, he must know when and where to get help on industrial hygiene problems

After the industrial hygiene engineer surveys the plant, makes recommendations, and suggests certain control measures to be followed, it is the safety professional's responsibility to see that the control measures are being applied and followed

The variety of substances and processes that present occupational health hazards steadily increases Recently developed raw materials and methods of manufacture or new combinations of their older counterparts create new environmental stresses Improved techniques for the prevention and control of existing hazards and stresses are also being developed

The prevention and control of occupational health hazards are the responsibility of company management To assist those individuals charged with this responsibility, this chapter discusses the principles and practices of industrial hygiene It presents information on the recognition of hazards, their qualitative and quantitative evaluation, and engineering methods for eliminating or minimizing them

OSHA and NIOSH Interest

With the passage of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, activity by governmental groups in the field of industrial hygiene was accelerated For background, read Chapter 2, "The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970"

Initially the U S Department of Labor established a list of target health hazards Industries where exposures to the following materials existed were subjected to detailed study of the degree of exposure and the control measures in effect

Asbestos
Cotton Dust
Carbon Monoxide
Lead
Silica

A summary is provided in Table 37-A

As results of these studies are compiled, the