be well to point out some of our general activities. The Bureau of Industrial Hygiene is charged with the evaulation and control of occupational disease hazards. These hazards consist of the various metallic and chemical substances encountered in industry, and which are of a toxic nature. In furthering the program of occupational disease control, the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene offers a number of services to the people of Pennsylvania. Included among these services is the advice to industry of physicians who are familiar with the problems of industrial medicine, the advice and aid of industrial nurses, the services of a dental consultant, the services of our portable X-ray unit, the Air Pollution Division, and last and I hope not least, the services of our staff of trained industrial hygienists.

It is the work of this last group that we are considering this morning. While it is true that the trained industrial hygienists might, in many instances, be able to decide concerning the seriousness of a health hazard by mere observation, usually an engineering study must be made in order to be certain. Making an engineering study involves the collection of samples of the work atmosphere and the analysis of these samples to determine the amount of the suspected toxic substance which may be present. These anaylses then must be interpreted and evaluated in order to determine the seriousness of the hazard.

Before any of these things can be done, however, the action must be initiated. There are many ways by which the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene is brought into contact with the various plant situations. Many of the studies made by this Bureau are requested. These requests may be grouped under five headings. These headings are: (1) plant management, which includes requests for our service from various plant departments and the plant physician; (2) requests from federal, state, and local government agencies; (3) requests from labor organizations; (4) requests from private physicians; and (5) those received from private individuals. A considerable percentage of all studies are self-initiated. That is, they were recommended by personnel of the Bureau. During the first six months of this year, 44% of the engineering studies made by this Bureau were self-initiated by Bureau personnel, 43% were requested by the plant management, and the remaining 13% were about equally divided among governmental agencies, union, and private citizens.

At this point it may be well to state that we receive many requests for action which do not fall within the province of the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene. At the district offices we receive daily requests to remove dead cats and dogs from alleys, prevent neighbors from making nuisances of themselves, and requests of a similar nature which we are not prepared to handle. Indeed, we receive so many peculiar requests by telephone that after a few years, I thought I had heard everything.

Several years ago, our district office received a telephone call and when I got on the 'phone, a feminine voice in some agitation immediately asked me if I had examined a Miss June Doe. This was not the name mentioned, but it will suffice. At first I thought that someone was kidding me, and I replied that I had not had the pleasure.

The excited feminine voice then seriously stated, "Well, this w running around with my husband and I feel that I have a know the results of the examination." At this point I realize was in something beyond the depth of the Bureau of Industrial I and I tried to explain to the lady that our work only concern lems of occupational disease. Unperturbed, the feminin replied, "If she has what I think she does, its occupational al After explaining that we had neither the equipment, traini permission to undertake the type of procedure which she re I referred the lady to the office of the District Medical Direc also to Dr. Everhart's division. As the lady would not divu own identity, and I neglected to record Miss June Doe's corre I could not determine the outcome of the situation. This i where no action was initiated. However, some of my colleagu criticized me for not handling this situation in what they would have been a more satisfactory manner. These have beer negative examples of getting the Bureau of Industrial Hygi action and we will now consider the positive ones.

A letter was received by the district office from one of the l leading producers of silica brick. This letter was signed Director of Employee Relations. The writer gave the locati number of the company's plants in Pennsylvania, and asked in reducing dust concentrations in these plants. The plan visited by personnel of the Bureau and a preliminary exan was made at each location to determine the type of survey nee engineering equipment to be used, and the time required to work. Arrangements were made with the local plant managen the studies could be made during periods of normal plant Surveys were made in these plants at the appropriate time, dust hazard was evaluated. In some of the plants, excessive trations of dust were encountered and recommendations we for means of controlling the dust. The company received a report covering this work, and has taken appropriate mea comply with the recommendations.

Another company engaged in the manufacture of tile an products requested an evaluation of the dust condition in the Accordingly, the plant was visited and the study was made i the same manner as the one just related. It is noteworthy t concentrations in excess of 5 billion particles per cubic foot of encountered. I believe this is the highest dust concentrati encountered by this Bureau. As the maximum allowable co tion for the type of dust found in this plant was 5 million part cubic foot of air, it can readily be seen that it was a good th this action was initiated. Since the time of the first survey in plant, a series of five resurveys have been made. By follow recommendations, together with some major changes for wl plant management was responsible, dust concentrations toda departments of the plant are less than the maximum allowab

A few years ago, the plant physician of a large foundry the Department of Health in Harrisburg requesting a study of dust conditions in his plant. A copy of his letter was sen