

OWENS-ILLINOIS

GENERAL OFFICES ① TOLEDO 1, OHIO

November 20, 1957

Industrial Commission
State of Ohio
Columbus, Ohio

Gentlemen:

Can you send us information on the following:

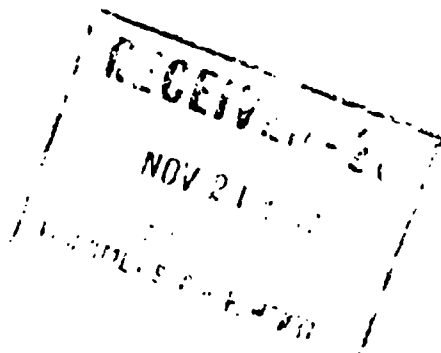
1. Latest Industrial Commission regulations regarding medical examinations, respirators, work clothes, and ventilating systems for the people who handle small quantities of red lead and litharge (but are not engaged in the manufacture of these compounds).
2. What is the maximum amount of radiation to which people can be exposed in connection with industrial operations? We have in mind particularly radiation from X-ray sources operating at about 25,000 volts.

If you have any printed materials covering the above, could you send us three copies of each?

Sincerely yours,

W. G. Hazard

W. G. Hazard - Industrial Relations Division
M



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100-6543

OWENS-ILLINOIS

GENERAL OFFICES ① TOLEDO 1, OHIO

January 2, 1958

Mr. L. M. Merritt
Division of Safety & Hygiene
Industrial Commission of Ohio
State Office Building
Columbus 15, Ohio

Dear Les:

The Glass and Ceramics Section of the National Safety Council plans to sponsor a data sheet on safety and dust control during fettling operations in potteries. I know of no one who has the background on this that you have. Would it be possible for you to write up a data sheet on this subject? In its published form you would be given due credit for the work.

You are probably already familiar with the NSC's data sheets. It seems to me they are of greatest value when they are specific, rather than general, in nature, and when they are short--a page or two--rather than a lengthy treatise.

Hope you can help us out.

Personal regards.

Bill

W. O. Hazard - Industrial Relations Division
M

MASONRY SAWS -
- CARE AND USE OF BRICK HAMMERS
GLASS CULLET
ELECTRO STATIC SPRAYING

January 7, 1958

Mr. W. G. Hazard
Industrial Relations Division
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
Toledo 1, Ohio

Dear Friend Bill:

Your letter of November 20 has been referred to me. Please pardon my delay in answering but, as you know, I did have the opportunity of talking on the telephone on this subject with your very pleasant secretary.

With respect to question #1, I am enclosing a copy of the Ohio Health Code relative to lead. In conference with the Department of Health, we are of the opinion that the handling of some quantities of red lead and litharge does not constitute the manufacture of lead compounds and does not come within the meaning of the code. Mr. Merritt has already discussed this problem with your Columbus plant.

In relation to question #2, the safe limit for ionizing radiation still is 0.3 roentgens per week. A number of proposals have been made to reduce this limit but to date nothing has been done. The proposed reduction would apply to exposure on a yearly basis and to persons under 18 years of age. From what I saw of your 25,000 volt X-ray machine, I do not think that you have anything to worry about.

Very truly yours,

DetWitt Huffman
Industrial Hygiene Engineer

DWH:es

OWENS-ILLINOIS

711 SOUTHWOOD AVE ① COLUMBUS 7, OHIO

January 29, 1958

Mr. James H. Fluker
State Office Building
Dept. of Safety & Hygiene
Columbus 15, Ohio

KIMBLE GLASS COMPANY
As ① Subsidiary
COLUMBUS PLANT

Dear Mr. Fluker:

Confirming our recent telephone conversation, we would like for you or one of your Industrial Hygienist to visit our factory and inspect the equipment we are using in our hydrofluoric acid operation.

While we are particularly interested in your opinion of our exhaust system, we would also like your comments on the entire operation, including personal protective equipment.

If at all possible, we would like to know in advance when a visit may be expected, so that proper arrangements can be made for the tour.

Sincerely yours,

R. J. Leddy
R. J. Leddy
Safety Director

RJL/hb

Hi 3-6551

79

January 31, 1958

Medical Department
Industrial Commission of Ohio
Columbus, Ohio

RE: O. D. 103824
Robert Collins

Gentlemen:

On January 9, 1958 the writer visited the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, 1700 So. Westwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio, to check conditions under which the above claimant had worked.

The operations at this address are in the form of a development laboratory.

Claimant started with the company in June 22, 1950, working in the warehouse of the Television Tube Manufacturing Plant. In March 1955 he became janitor in the Technical Center. He last worked February 9, 1957. During the period while he worked in the Television Tube warehouse, he was in an area where the tubes were shipped. At the time when he came in contact with the tubes they had been packed in boxes and were ready to be put into the railroad car or truck. He was not in any area where there was free silica present in the atmosphere. Since March 1955 he has been a janitor in the Technical Center. He worked in the office and laboratories. The writer visited all of the 15 laboratories and found that there was some sand used in 3 of them. This sand is one of the ingredients of glass. The sand that the writer found was quite coarse, in that all of it would be held on a 50 mesh screen. The only time the janitor would handle any of the sand would be when there was some of the sand in a waste can. It would then be necessary for him to dump this material out. There would be practically no dust produced in this operation.

The writer found some cigarette extinguishing and spit units in the office section. As the janitor, it was necessary for him to clean the top of these. White sand of about 30 mesh minimum size was used on the top of the unit.

The writer also learned that the claimant had worked for the Baskette Clay Pipe Co. and the Laclede Christy Clay Products Company, a plant where glass tank blocks

O. D. 10304 - Robert Smith
Page 2

and glass making were made. He was a laborer and mill fireman at that plant. The composition of the bank blocks and pots was very high in finely ground free silica. It is entirely possible that he came in contact with a grinding operation at this plant where there was a high free silica content in the atmosphere.

There is no doubt in the writer's mind that the silicosis would have been subjected to exposure to free silica while working for this latter company.

Very truly yours,

Robert H. Smith
Industrial Hygiene Engineer

LH:ec

January 11, 1958

Mr. Ted Lents, Safety Director
Owens-Illinois Technical Center Div.
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
Toledo, Ohio

Dear Mr. Lents:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to the Medical Department
written by Mr. Lester H. Morris, Industrial Hygiene Engineer,
for your information.

Please feel free to call on this Division at any time that we
can be of service to you.

Very truly yours,

James H. Flister
Superintendent

JHF:es

Enc.

0000 0838

February 5, 1958

R.J. Luddy
Safety Director
Owens-Illinois
711 Southwood Ave.
Columbus, 7, Ohio

Dear Mr. Luddy:

I have your letter of January 29 confirming our telephone conversation, requesting that one of our Industrial Hygienists visit your factory and inspect equipment you are using in your hydrofluoric acid operation.

Your request is being referred to the attention of one of our Industrial Hygienists and he will advise you when he expects to call at your plant.

Very truly yours,

Superintendent

JAF:JP

February 25, 1958

Mr. Ray Laddy
Safety Director
Kimble Glass Co.
Division of Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
711 Southwood Avenue
Columbus 7, Ohio

Dear Mr. Laddy:

Enclosed is a copy of a report written by Mr. DeWitt Huffman, Industrial Hygiene Engineer, for your information.

If this Division can be of any service to you at any time, please let us know.

Very truly yours,

James H. Fluker
Superintendent

JHF:es

Enc.

cc: Mr. W. O. Hazard
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
Toledo 1, Ohio

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0000 0580

DIVISION OF SAFETY AND HYGIENE
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF OHIO

February 25, 1958

Re: Kimble Glass Co.
Division of Owens-Illinois
Glass Company
711 Southwood Avenue
Columbus 7, Ohio

James H. Fluker, Superintendent
Division of Safety and Hygiene
Columbus, Ohio

On February 13 a visit was made to the above named company to check for hydrogen fluoride at the request of the company.

Contact was made with Ray Laddy, Safety Director.

The company manufactures television picture tubes.

Preparatory to further processing, the faces of the picture tubes are immersed in a mixture of concentrated hydrofluoric and sulfuric acid. This is done in a hood, the air velocity of which is between 50 and 100 feet per minute.

The following tests were made at this plant:

TESTS FOR HF

<u>SAMPLE NO.</u>	<u>OPERATION</u>	<u>HF *</u>
		<u>PPM</u>
1	Face of Hood - Etching Glass First Five Minutes out of 12	0.4
2	Face of Hood - Blower off about 15 seconds	5.0
3	Face of Hood - Blower off about 3 minutes	30.0
4	Face of Hood - Not Etching	0.6
5	Face of Hood - Not Etching	0.8

* Parts per million of hydrogen fluoride calculated as HF.

MONOCHLOROETHYLENE

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>METER READINGS</u>	<u>*PROBABLE PARTS PER MILLION</u>
In plant - 12" from pan	.06 - 1.6	60 - 160
In laboratory	.02	20

*Based on curve for monochloroethylene

Maximum allowable concentration
Flash point
Lower explosive limit
Vapor density (air = 1)

75 ppm
81 °F
1.35% (13500 ppm)
3.9

It will be observed that when the exhaust is in operation the employee working with the acid is exposed to less than one part per million of HF. The threshold limit for HF is three parts per million. However, when the exhaust fan is turned off, and that could happen, because of a breakdown, the concentration immediately arises to over 30 parts per million.

It is suggested that:

1. The area of the hood be reduced so as to increase the face velocity at the hood to well over 100 feet per minute.
2. That the acid tanks be covered when not in use for protection in event of a fan failure.

Tests were also made for monochlorobenzene using a Davis Vapo Tester. Inasmuch as no curve was provided with the equipment for monochlorobenzene, a curve for monochloroethylene was used. The figures reported above are therefore only approximate. It will be observed that the figures obtained were between 60 and 160 parts per million while the threshold limit for this material is only 75 parts per million. The odor of the chemical was distinctly detectable. It is suggested that the operation in the plant in which this chemical is used be placed in a booth and provided with exhaust ventilation.

Respectfully submitted,

DeWitt Haffman
Industrial Hygiene Engineer

DH:es

Copy

OWENS-ILLINOIS

711 SOUTHWOOD AVE. ① COLUMBUS 7, OHIO May 29, 1958

MR. J. P. MORRISON - COLUMBUS PLANT

KIMBLE GLASS COMPANY
An ① Subsidiary
COLUMBUS PLANT

cc: Mr. W. W. Wood - O-I Bldg.
Mr. W. G. Hazard - O-I Bldg.
Mr. F. W. Chapman - O-I Bldg.
Mr. H. V. Gardner - O-I Bldg.
Mr. M. M. Olander - O-I Bldg.
Mr. C. E. Reed - Columbus
Mr. Phil Anthony - Columbus
Mr. Ray Leddy - Columbus

ANALYSIS OF PUMICE

The following report has been received from Mr. R. B. Booher, of the General Research Division:

"X-Ray diffraction patterns were obtained on the samples of Hall pumice and Rhoades pumice, as received. From these patterns, there was no indication of the presence of SiO_2 as quartz.

"A portion of the Hall pumice was selected, and to this was added 0.1% of SiO_2 as quartz, by weight. There was an indication of quartz in this pattern. Another sample of Hall pumice was used and to this was added, by weight, 1% of SiO_2 as quartz. This pattern revealed a very definite presence of quartz.

"From this data the estimated percent contained within the pumice is less than 0.1% quartz."

s/ F. L. Bishop

June 17, 1958

Re: O.D. 104737
O.D. 105561
Leonard G. Eaton

Medical Department
Industrial Commission of Ohio
Columbus, Ohio

Gentlemen:

On April 4, 1958, Mr. Lester M. Merritt, of this Division visited the Kimball Glass Company, 711 Southwood Ave., Columbus, Ohio, to check conditions under which the above named claimant had worked.

Prior to his death, Mr. Merritt had no opportunity to write a letter on this visit. According to his notes and telephone communication with the company the claimant worked for them from January 29, 1953 to January 17, 1958 and is still on the payroll pending his return to work. His job was the buffing of television tube faces with a cork wheel, using pumice as a buffing agent. The operation was wet. An X-ray diffraction of the pumice made by the company indicated that the pumice contains less than 0.1% free silica. Excessive dust in this area would have interfered with production. It is believed that the claimant had no exposure to dust containing free silica of industrial hygiene significance.

Very truly yours,

DeWitt Huffman
Industrial Hygiene Engineer

DDH:ES:JP

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June 17, 1958

Medical Department
Industrial Commission of Ohio
Columbus, Ohio

Re: C. D. 104737
C. D. 105561
Leonard G. Eaton

Gentlemen:

On April 4, 1958, Mr. Lester M. Merritt, of this Division visited the Kable Glass Company, 711 Southwood, Columbus, Ohio, to check conditions under which the above named claimant had worked.

Prior to his death, Mr. Merritt had no opportunity to write a letter on this visit. According to his notes and telephone communication with the company, the claimant worked for this company from January 29, 1953 to January 17, 1958 and is still on the payroll of the company pending his return to work. His job was the buffing of television tube faces with a cork wheel using pumice as a buffing agent. The operation was wet. An X-ray diffraction of the pumice made by the company indicated that the pumice contains less than 0.1% free silica. Excessive dust in this area would have interfered with production. It is believed that the claimant had no exposure to dust containing free silica of industrial hygiene significance.

Very truly yours,

Dwitt Huffman
Industrial Hygiene Engineer

DH:s

Owens-Illinois Company

Columbus, Oh.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I certify that the microphotographics on this roll of film or microfiche are true and accurate productions of records generated by or received by the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation, an agency of the State of Ohio, as required by Ohio Revised Code Section 4123.52 and Section 9.01 which require optimum protection from hazards of accidental destruction of records.

It is further certified that the photographic processes used for microfilming the above records were accomplished in a manner and on microfilm which meets the requirements of the National Bureau of Standards for permanent photographic copy

William D. Kaye
Supervisor, Microfilming Unit

Date Filmed: 1-18-85

By: *John Frey*
(Camera Operator)

BWC-6226 (11/82)
RS-25

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