

ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING AN EFFECTIVE RESPIRATORY PROTECTION PROGRAM

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

FD-1083

WITHIN THE PAST TWO YEARS, three major pieces of legislation have been enacted to establish and enforce a broad range of standards and regulations for occupational safety:

1) *The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act*, as amended May 17, 1969, is applicable to all companies having government contracts in excess of \$10,000;

2) *The Federal Coal Mine*

Health and Safety Act of Dec. 30, 1969 covers all coal mining operations;

3) *The Occupational Safety and Health Act* of 1970, which was signed by the President on Dec. 29, 1970 and becomes effective April 28, 1971, is applicable to all employers involved in interstate commerce—with the exception of mining, railroad, and government employees who are covered by other acts or provisions.

The intent of each act, and the many satellite acts covering other specific industries, is unanimous and indisputable—"to provide a safe environment and safe working conditions for all workers in all jobs." A very important aspect of this intent is the requirement to control air contaminants (gases, vapors, and particulate matter) to recommended "safe" levels of exposure by means of effective engineering and administrative controls, or per-



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