PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
BRK-206

May 8, 1951

R. W. Morse, Chairman
Industrial Commission of Ohio
Columbus, Ohio

In re: O D 5206-22
Peter Mikita

Dear Mr. Morse:

At your request I have reviewed the employer's statement and the report by Dr. Gibbs on the above numbered claim.

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists have set the following limits for exposure to dust containing free silica for an 8-hour day:

High (above 50% free Si O_2)	5	million particles per cubic foot of air
Medium (5% to 50% " ")	20	" " " " " "
Low (below 5% " ")	50	" " " " " "

The Ohio Department of Health has set the following limits for free silica for an 8-hour day:

Over 40%	5	million particles per cubic foot of air
20% to 40%	10	" " " " " "
10% to 20%	20	" " " " " "

Dr. Gibbs has obtained dust counts of 0.94 and 0.25 in connection with this claim. These counts correspond very closely with figures of 0.58 and 0.72 obtained by the writer in a similar location in another plant and of 3.4 obtained in still another plant, and would seem, therefore, to be about normal for plants of this type.

As Dr. Gibbs points out, the dust concentration was too low for an air-borne sample of dust to be obtained for X-ray diffraction analysis; also, that since the dust count is so low, such an analysis would have no significance.

It should be mentioned that a rafter sample taken in such a location would not be representative of the free silica in the air. The fact that the loam contains 58% free silica is, as Dr. Gibbs points out, of no significance.

The Commission has allowed another claim, OD 5040-22, in which the exposure of the claimant was almost identical, the counts being 0.58 and 0.72 M.

In the instant claim, it is of interest to note that there are no details as to claimant's occupation for the seventeen years prior to his employment with this company, i. e., from 1902 to 1919.

From the viewpoint of an industrial hygienist, the writer must concur with the conclusions reached by the instant employer, i. e., that the claimant has not had what is, at the present time considered, an injurious exposure to free silica since 1941.

Respectfully submitted,

54

DeWITT HUFFMAN
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE ENGINEER.

DH:fnl

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

THE TRUDEAU FOUNDATION
FOR
THE CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF PULMONARY DISEASE

AT SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.
THE SARANAC LABORATORY
THE TRUDEAU FOUNDATION
THE TRUDEAU SCHOOL

AT TRUDEAU, N.Y.
THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY
THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY
THE DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY
THE TRUDEAU LABORATORY

January 13, 1951

Industrial Commission of Ohio
Division of Safety and Hygiene
Columbus 15, Ohio

Attn: Mr. James H. Flnker
Superintendent

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is our Mr. Bailey's report on the sample of loam submitted to us under Mr. DeWitt Huffman's letter dated January 9, 1951.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Vorwald, M.D.
Director

AJV:lr
Encs.

JAN 17 1951

56.

January 22, 1952

J. G. Whetson, Supervisor
Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation
Compensation and Pensions
Youngstown, Ohio

Dear Mr. Whetson:

Enclosed is a copy of an x-ray diffraction analysis which is self-explanatory.

Very truly yours,

DeWITT HOFFMAN
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE ENGINEER.

DWH:fni

57.

COPY

THE DIVISION OF SAFETY AND HYGIENE
OF
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF OHIO
COLUMBUS

June 14, 1950

The Medical Department
Industrial Commission of Ohio
Columbus, Ohio

Re: O. D. 5206-22
Pete Mikita

Gentlemen:

On June 9, 1950 a visit was made to the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation of Youngstown, Ohio, to check conditions under which the above named claimant worked when he was loaming ladles. He had worked in this capacity from June 1941 to December 31, 1945 at which time he was retired by the company.

As a loamer of ladles, he shoveled loam which is kept wet into a cart or wheelbarrow, mixed it with water in a tank to form a slurry, carried this in buckets through the cast house to the spout of the trough from which he splashed it on the sides of a cast steel or cast iron ladle. This left a thin coat of loam or mud on the interior of the ladle which serves as a parting compound so that slag will separate easily from it. There is no particular dust in connection with this work as the loam is kept wet at all times, first to facilitate mixing and later in the form of a slurry to coat the ladles. However, he would spend about two hours per day in the blast furnace cast house where counts of 3.4; 0.6 and 0.7 were obtained in the same areas in two other plants.

It is impossible to make a definite statement relative to the silica content of the dust in the cast house as the cast house is more or less open, being covered with a roof and no sides so that a representative settled dust sample could not be obtained. However, the majority of the dust would be graphite and might contain a very small amount of free silica.

A sample of the loam used has been obtained and will be sent to the Saranac Laboratory for x-ray diffraction analysis for free silica if the Commission so desires.

Part of the time the company used lime instead of loam for this work. Lime is a by-product of the manufacture of acetylene from calcium carbide.

Very truly yours,

DEWITT DEHUFFMAN
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE ENGINEER

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58.

April 18, 1950

Mr. J. C. Whelean,
Supervisor, Compensation and
Pensions,
Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp.
Youngstown, Ohio

Dear Mr. Whelean:

Copy of a letter to the Medical Division by Dr. W. Hoffman, Industrial Hygiene Engineer, concerning the claim of Peter Kilik, is enclosed for your information.

Very truly yours,

hs Superintendent

59.

April 16, 1930

Medical Division
Industrial Commission
Building.

Re: C. D. 5306-22
Peter Sibila

Gentlemen:

On March 30 a visit was made to the Carnegie Illinois Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio, to check conditions under which the above named claimant worked. This firm manufactures steel.

The claimant's employment record is as follows:

1919 to 1923		Mill laborer.
1923 to 1926	Second helper	in blast furnace cast house.
1926 to 1941		Cinder snapper.
Feb. 1941 to June 1941		Off work.
June 1941 to Dec. 31, 1945		Lessing ladles.

Claimant retired on December 31, 1945.

As a second helper in the blast furnace it was his job to prepare runners for molten slag and iron. As a cinder snapper his job was essentially the same as second helper.

Dust counts taken in two other plants in the cast house blast furnaces contained 3.4, 0.6 and 0.7 million particles per cubic foot of air.

In the lessing of ladles it was the claimant's job to patch holes in ladles which are used for holding molten slag. These ladles are steel shells. The loam used serves more or less as a parting compound. According to the company the loam is just a good grade of clay soil.

Very truly yours,

D. DeWitt Huffman
Industrial Hygiene Engineer

DH:ha

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0008 2397

June 14, 1950

J. G. Whetston, Supervisor
Compensation and Pensions
Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation
Youngstown, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Whetston:

Copy of a letter written to the Medical Department by DeWitt Huffman, Industrial Hygiene Engineer, is enclosed for your information and file.

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

Very truly yours,

JAMES H. FLUKER
SUPERINTENDENT

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61

0008 2398

June 14, 1950

The Medical Department
Industrial Commission of Ohio
Columbus, Ohio

In re: O D 5206-22
Pete Milita

Gentlemen:

On June 9, 1950 a visit was made to the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation of Youngstown, Ohio, to check conditions under which the above named claimant worked when he was loosing ladles. He had worked in this capacity from June 1941 to December 31, 1945 at which time he was retired by the company.

As a loosner of ladles, he shoveled loam which is kept wet into a cart or wheelbarrow, mixed it with water in a tank to form a slurry, carried this in buckets through the cast house to the spout of the trough from which he splashed it on the sides of a cast steel or cast iron ladle. This left a thin coat of loam or mud on the interior of the ladle which serves as a parting compound so that slag will separate easily from it. There is no particular dust in connection with this work as the [redacted] kept wet at all times, first to facilitate mixing and later in the form of a slurry to coat the ladles. However, he would spend about two hours per day in the blast furnace cast house where counts of 3.4; 0.6 and 0.7 were obtained in the same areas in two other plants.

It is impossible to make a definite statement relative to the silica content of the dust in the cast house as the cast house is more or less open, being covered with a roof and no sides so that a representative settled dust sample could not be obtained. However, the majority of the dust would be graphite and might contain a very small amount of free silica.

A sample of the loam used has been obtained and will be sent to the Saranac Laboratory for x-ray diffraction analysis for free silica if the Commission so desires.

Part of the time the company used lime instead of loam for this work. Lime is a by-product of the manufacture of acetylene from calcium carbide.

Very truly yours,

DeWITT HUFFMAN
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE ENGINEER

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62.

0008 2399