



LOUISIANA MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

610 ROUMAIN BUILDING • BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70801 • 344-6726
AREA CODE 504

FORD S. LACEY
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

BILLY M. SMITH
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

★ *Serving Louisiana industry* ★
since 1921

PRESIDENT

W. T. BROWN, New Orleans
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation

STATE VICE PRESIDENT

W. DON RODENMACHER, Alexandria
Central Louisiana Electric Company, Inc.

TREASURER

EDWARD J. SERWAN, Geismar
BASF Wyandotte Corporation

DISTRICT VICE PRESIDENTS

FLOYD C. BOSWELL, Shreveport
Western Electric Company, Inc.

JOSEPH S. BRENDLER, Lake Charles
Cities Service Oil Company

EVERETT JACOB, Plaquemine
The Dow Chemical Company

FRANK E. JOHNSON, Hodge
Continental Can Company, Inc.

C. H. PLOMTEAUX, Norco
Shell Oil Company

E. P. TERRELL, JR., Avery Island
International Salt Company, Inc.

JAMES A. WHELAN, Pineville
Pineville Kraft Corporation

DIRECTORS

WILLIE P. ARGENEAUX, Rayne
Stamm-Scheele, Inc.

E. R. BOUCHARD, Springhill
National Paper Company

S. BRASELMAN, New Orleans
American Creosote Works, Inc.

E. M. BRIGNAC, JR., New Orleans
Industrial Electric, Inc.

ALFRED W. BROWN, JR., New Orleans
Brown's Velvet Ice Cream, Inc.

JOHN L. DANIEL, Baton Rouge
Barnard & Burk, Inc.

T. M. DWYER, New Orleans
Inland Steel Container Company

LAWRENCE S. FREY, New Orleans
L. A. Frey & Sons, Inc.

DANNY C. HOUSE, Ruston
Laurens Glass, Inc.

RALPH F. HOWE, Baton Rouge
Humble Oil & Refining Company

WARREN A. JOSEPHSON, Alexandria
Walker Farms Dairy, Inc.

RAYMOND L. MATHENY, Bogalusa
Crown Zellerbach Corporation

DONALD J. NEWELL, Shreveport
AMF Beird, Inc.

GEORGE A. O'BRIEN, Westlake
Continental Oil Company

W. H. PATTERSON, DeRidder
Boise Southern Company, Inc.

GAYLE D. PETRICK, Jefferson Island
Diamond Crystal Salt Company

A. T. RAETZSCH, Lake Charles
PPG Industries Chemical Division

JESSE S. ROSENFELD, JR., New Orleans
Dransgate, Inc.

EVERETT SANDS, Monroe
Monroe Cooperative Company

D. F. SHANAHAN, Baton Rouge
Amcol Chemical Corporation

H. LEON WALKER, SR., Taylor
Woodard-Walker Lumber Company, Inc.

ARTHUR F. WOODS, Monroe
ITT Pneumatic

JACK F. WORTHY, Baton Rouge
Gulf States Utilities Company

March 15, 1972

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH NEWS

SEMINARS

BATON ROUGE

The Louisiana Safety Council has scheduled its Annual Conference March 20 and 21 at the Capitol House Motor Hotel in Baton Rouge.

The keynote speaker will be Dr. Preston T. Farish, Director, Program Operations, OSHA, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. Dr. Farish joined OSHA from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration where he had been Manager of Systems Safety and Manned Flight Awareness at the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama.

LMA is one of the sponsors of the Conference and representatives of several member firms will participate - Gulf States Utilities Company, Humble Oil & Refining Company, New Orleans Public Service, Inc. and Barnard and Burk, Inc. Victor J. Lefevre, Insurance Manager, Barnard and Burk, Inc., Baton Rouge, will speak on "The Future of Workmen's Compensation Under OSHA." Programs have been mailed to all members. Registration fee is \$5.00.

NEW ORLEANS

On March 22, the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce will conduct an OSHA Seminar at the Fontainebleau Hotel. Speakers will be representatives of the U. S. Department of Labor, the State Department of Labor and from business and industry. The group will then serve as a panel to answer questions from the audience.

The seminar is open to the public and the registration fee of \$7.50 includes luncheon and a kit of printed material. Additional information and registration forms may be obtained from the Chamber office, P. O. Box 30240, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON STATE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS

Established by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, the Commission is charged with the task of making an effective study and objective evaluation of the State Workmen's Compensation Laws. Its membership includes 15 Presidential appointees representing business, labor, state commissions, the insurance industry, educators, the medical profession, and the general public, together with three ex officio members from the President's Cabinet. The Commission is required to report its findings and conclusions to the President and the Congress by July 31, 1972.

BB 0016118

Public hearings have been held over the country with one such hearing held in Atlanta, Georgia on January 10 and 11.

Feeling that it was important to Louisiana's industrial community that its views on Workmen's Compensation be included in the Commission's findings, LMA, with several other organizations, retained the services of Baton Rouge attorney, John F. Ward, Jr., to prepare testimony and personally enter a statement in the record in Atlanta.

Mr. Ward's impressions of the recommendations likely to be made by the Commission, based upon the questions of the Commission during his testimony, as well as the testimony of others, includes:

1. The majority of State Workmen's Compensation Laws are not adequate either in benefits or procedure.
2. Benefits should be established at 66 2/3% of wages (either actual wages or some average wage either statewide or within a particular industry) and that the benefits should be payable for the entire period of disability without any limitation as to the number of weeks.
3. That a Workmen's Compensation Commission is the proper vehicle for providing adequate Workmen's Compensation to injured employees.

In addition, it appeared that the Commission would recommend to Congress either (1) that Congress adopt a Federal Workmen's Compensation Law, or (2) that Congress adopt minimum standards which the States would be required to meet within two years or become subject to the Federal Law. The chances are, according to Mr. Ward, that the Commission will probably recommend the latter.

One of the Commission members, representing employers, has stated that he feels the National Commission would not recommend a federal law but rather a comprehensive set of guidelines and standards.

Even so, he has warned, there is no guarantee that the Congress will accept or abide by the Commission's recommendations.

OSHA EFFECTIVE DATES

Various general occupational safety and health standards published in 1971 with a delayed effective date of February 15, 1972, have become effective.

Most standards became effective August 27, but the effective date for some standards was extended to February 15, 1972, to give employers sufficient time to adjust to new requirements.

The newly effective standards include those affecting air contaminants, cranes, migratory labor camps, hazardous materials, warehouse fire protection, machines for woodworking, cooperage and forging, mechanical power transmission apparatus, abrasive wheels, pulp, paper and paperboard mills, sawmills and pulpwood logging, and mechanical power presses.

NEW TARGET HEALTH HAZARDS PROGRAM

A "Target Health Hazards" program aimed at improving five major factors in workplace conditions has been announced by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Five toxic substances - asbestos, cotton dust, silica, lead and carbon monoxide - will be the focus of an accelerating thrust by OSHA and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health into the health aspects of the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

Announcing the stepped-up effort, George C. Guenther, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, described the campaign as the health parallel to OSHA's safety-oriented Target Industries Program that is seeking to reduce injury frequency rates in five high-rate industries.

Guenther said, "The Target Health Hazards program is in part a response to the finding that 60% of the employee complaints we have received since the Act became effective April 28, 1971, have involved health hazards."

OSHA ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

The Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration conducted 13,317 job safety and health inspections between July 1 and December 31, 1971, the first half of Fiscal Year 1972.

Some 12,176 establishments employing 2,325,501 workers were inspected. A total of 9,179 citations alleging 34,960 violations were issued. The total for proposed penalties is \$725,169. Of all the inspections, 1,169 were in response to complaints.

More than 500 of the OSHA enforcement actions have been contested before the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.

NEW OSHA POLICY

OSHA has issued a new part 1975 to Title 29 which contains a statement of policy regarding the coverage of employers. In simple terms the new Part 1975 indicates which persons are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Act as employers, and as such, are subject to the requirements of the Act. A copy of the new Part may be found in the January 21 issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER.

OSHA RECORDKEEPING CHANGES

1 BB 0016120 1

Amendments providing more flexibility in employers' recordkeeping and reporting of on-the-job injuries and illnesses have been announced by the Department of Labor.

The changes were issued by Geoffrey H. Moore, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and George C. Guenther, Assistant Secretary of Labor who heads the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Guenther said the amendments resulted from petitions by employers for exceptions from recordkeeping requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Rather than handle the many requests individually, BLS proposed

a general change which was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on November 12 for comment. BLS and OSHA reviewed the comments and modified the proposed changes.

The modified rules provide that:

Each employer must record occupational injuries and illnesses in a log (Form OSHA 100 or its equivalent) within six working days. The previous rule allowed only Form OSHA 100 and required completion within two days.

If the log is maintained in a computer or at a location other than the local establishment, which previous rules did not permit, an updated copy no more than 45 days old must be kept at the local establishment.

The supplementary record for each recordable injury or illness must be available in the establishment within six days of receipt of information that a recordable injury or illness has occurred. Form OSHA 101, or its equivalent, must be used. The previous requirement did not state a time limit.

NOISE CONTROL

By a record vote of 356 to 32 taken on February 29, the House passed H.R. 11021 (to control the emission of noise detrimental to the human environment). The bill which is the first to deal with noise pollution on a national basis: (1) gives the Federal government authority to exercise power in curbing noise pollution; (2) requires EPA to establish noise emission levels for new construction equipment, transportation equipment, motors, engines, electrical and electronic devices within 18 months; and (3) provides that States and localities can continue to set limits or noise levels through law or ordinances. The bill now goes to the Senate where S. 1016 (Senator Cooper(R-Ky.) - to control the generation and transmission of noise detrimental to the human environment) has been in the Public Works and Commerce Committees since early last year. H.R. 11021 was referred to the same Committees.

OSHA COMPLIANCE MANUAL

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has published a Compliance Operations Manual which goes into all phases of the Agency's duties, responsibilities and functions. It is designed as a guide to all OSHA personnel, but is especially directed to the activities of the Compliance Safety and Health Officer (CSHO), outlining general inspection procedures and detailing the use of reporting forms. There are special instructions for dealing with catastrophe and fatality investigations, and procedures for handling allegations of imminent danger. Other chapters deal with citations, penalties, industrial hygiene and occupational health, standards interpretations, research and related activities and disclosures and publicity of enforcement activities. The 250-page manual (OSHA No. 2006) is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$2.00.

Occupational Safety and Health News
March 15, 1972

-5-

FEDERAL REGISTER

Many times you receive a summary of items of interest to industry with a notation that details were announced in a certain issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER. The FEDERAL REGISTER is available by mail for \$2.50 per month or \$25 per year, payable in advance. The charges for individual copies is 20¢ for each issue, or 20¢ for each group of pages as actually bound. A subscription may be entered with the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Ford S. Lacey
Executive Vice President

| BB 0016122 |