FILE NAME: Painters and Allied Trades (PAINT)

DATE: 1982 Nov

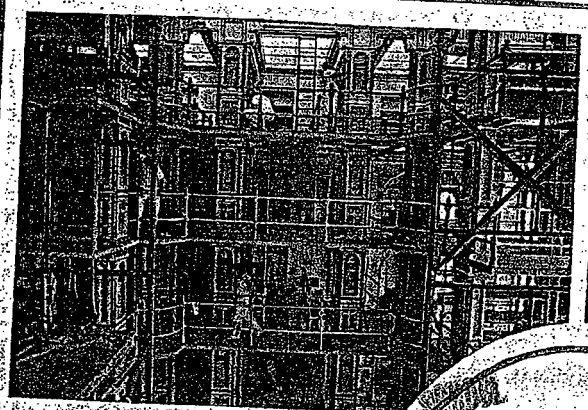
DOC#: PAINT073

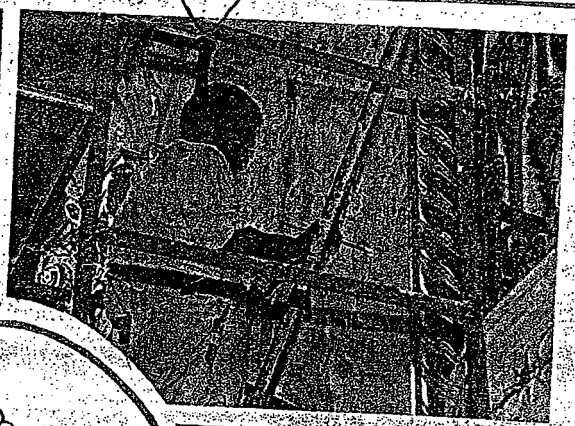
DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Article from Painters and Allied Trades Journal

NON-CIRCULATING
MATERIAL

Painters and Allied Trades
JOURNAL

NOVEMBER 1982









Washington Painters Complete Classic Restorations





1150 C
1485C
LIBRARY
NY STATE SCH IND LABR REL
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA NY

STATE LEGAL
DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT
100-Base Scale-
100 73

Painters and Allied Trades JOURNAL

On The Cover
IBPAT members complete restoration of Georgetown University's Riggs Library and the venerable Mayflower Hotel, both in Washington, D.C. Story, page 4.

NEWS AND FEATURES

7 IBPAT Invests in Union Jobs and Homes
8 IBPAT Looks at Davis-Bacon Violations
10 Election Day: Help Put America Back to Work
11 Mondale: "Get Mad and Vote for Your Country"

DEPARTMENTS

page

Inside Front Cover From the General President
15 Local and District Council News
26 Sports and Recreation
27 Financial Report
Inside Back Cover The General Secretary-Treasurer Reports

DEVOTED TO THE TRADE INTERESTS OF RESIDENTIAL • COMMERCIAL • INDUSTRIAL • SIGN • PICTORIAL • COACH • AUTOMOBILE • AIRCRAFT • MACHINERY • RAILWAY EQUIPMENT • SHIP AND SCENIC PAINTING • DECORATING • PAPERHANGING WALL COVERING • DECORATIVE AND ARCHITECTURAL GLASS WORK • GLAZING • CARPET • LINOLEUM • SOFT TILE • PAINT AND VARNISH MAKING BRUSH MAKERS AND TO THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN GENERAL

Any member or subordinate body publishing programs, souvenirs or other documents of any description must not designate them as "The Official Journal of International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades Journal," either upon the publication itself or their advertising contract forms or stationery.

Robert J. Petersdorf
Publisher
Sam Parker
Editor
1750 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades. Second Class mail entry authorized at Washington, D.C.

(ISSN 0030-9532)

POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE PAINTERS AND ALLIED TRADES JOURNAL, 1750 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Subscription Price $2.00 per year
Single copy 20 cents

PRINTED ON UNION-MADE PAPER
PRINTED WITH UNION-MADE INK

NOVEMBER 1982

VOLUME 96, NO. 11

The official journal of the International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, organized March 15, 1887, and the only publication issued under its auspices.

LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO/CLC

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

S. FRANK RAFTERY
General President
1750 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

ROBERT J. PETERSDORF
General Secretary-Treasurer
1750 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

General Vice Presidents

BERNARD SNIEGOWSKI
1st District
1443 Westchester Boulevard
Westchester, Ill. 60153

A. L. MONROE, 2nd District
7909 Bayberry Drive
Alexandria, Va. 22306

JAMES WOLFORD, 3rd District
100 Devon Lane
Williamsville, N.Y. 14221

JACK T. COX, 4th District
2212 DuPont Drive
Irvine, Calif. 92715

GUY LEBER, 5th District
1930 Bishop Lane
Louisville, Ky. 40218

JAMES B. COX, 6th District
8800 Blue Ridge Ext. No. 10
Kansas City, Mo. 64138

WILLIAM A. DUVAL, 7th District
1750 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

National Joint Safety and Health Committee Meets

Three topics dominated the recent National Joint Safety and Health Committee meeting at IBPAT Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Product Labeling

First up was OSHA's proposed "Hazard Communication" standard. As planned, the standard will not protect construction painters. In its testimony to OSHA, IBPAT argued for including construction painters in the standard. The National Paint and Coatings Association made no comment to OSHA concerning construction coverage. NPCA informed the committee that it sees no practical barrier to inclusion of construction—assuming the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America can support it. IBPAT and NPCA presented a joint statement to OSHA agreeing on seven minimal criteria for an adequate hazard communication standard in the painting industry (see box). The criteria are based in part on over 200 letters from IBPAT members stating what they want to see on paint product labels (see story in May 1980 *Journal*).

In addition to the joint criteria, IBPAT proposes replacing the current paint label warning "USE WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION" with a specified cubic foot ventilation requirement. To demonstrate that ventilation requirements can be specified, IBPAT reported its statistical evaluation of the IBPAT/OSH Solvent Hazard Index. The Index is a set of computerized formulas which can calculate the amount of fresh air required to dilute solvent vapors to the permissible level. The NPCA considers ventilation specifications workable. A pilot test of improved paint product labels including cubic foot ventilation requirements was suggested by a major paint manufacturer's representative.

Respiratory Protection

IBPAT told committee members that over 39 percent of painters now wear dust masks while spraying, according to the IBPAT/OSH Respirator Use and Preference Survey (see report in December 1981 *Journal*). Dust masks provide absolutely no protection for spray painters. The committee resolved that each organization represented will use its official journals and other publications to alert painters to the danger of using dust masks for spray painting.

Dangerous use of dust masks is only one problem of respiratory protection in the paint trades. When cartridge respirators are worn, they must be fit-tested to be effective. Most IBPAT members do not receive fit-tests. The NPCA has developed an instructional program on qualitative respirator fit-testing and announced its availability to the committee. Although IBPAT favors quantitative fit-testing — in which the solvent level inside an individual's mask is measured with an instrument, qualitative testing is easier to perform and may be a step in the right direction.

Johns Hopkins University Mortality Study

Johns Hopkins University made a progress report on its NIOSH-funded study of causes of death among painters. Begun in 1979, the study includes a health investigation of IBPAT members in New York, including review of the state's cancer registry. New York is one of few states with a cancer registry, whereas all the provinces of Canada have such registries for example. This lack of centralized record keeping in the U.S. makes investigation of occupational illness difficult. This is why IBPAT's records provide a good source of information for scientists.

NJS&HC Works for IBPAT Members

General President S. Frank Raftery founded the National Joint Safety and Health Committee in 1969, and it has met semi-annually since. The NJS&HC has tackled matters such as asbestos in drywall compounds, chromates as carcinogens, and the Mount Sinai School of Medicine's clincial examinations of 2,000 IBPAT members. The Committee's impact in the painting industry can be attributed to its balanced membership. Attending the Committee meeting were: IBPAT Seventh District General Vice President William A. Duval; Third District General Vice President James Wolford; PPG Paints Toxicologist Larry Keller; Metalweld President Jack Oschele; IBPAT Health and Safety Director Rod Wolfod; Painting and Decorating Contractors of America Director of Services Chuck Holes; Johns Hopkins University Epidemiologist Genevieve Matanoski, M.D.; IBPAT/OSH Project Director Marilyn Larson; William Halperin, Ph.D., of NIOSH; Harvard University Professor Edward Baker, M.D.; Edwin C. Holstein, M.D., of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine faculty; Johns Hopkins Professor Charles Billings, Ph.D.; IBPAT Research Director Frank Burkhardt; Ronald Cohen, Ph.D., of NIOSH; NIOSH Labor-Liaison Henry Wilson; NPCA Industrial Hygienist Patrick Hurd, and NPCA General Counsel Bruce Hamill.

Minimal Criteria for Hazard Communication In the Painting Industry

IBPAT and the National Paint and Coatings Association agree that the following minimal criteria should be included in a sound hazard communication program for the painting industry:

1. Detailed description of proper personal protective equipment.
2. Evaluation of routes of exposure.
3. Acute warning symptons of over-exposure.
4. Chronic effects of exposure.
5. Chemical listing of non-hazardous product constituents by chemical name or CAS number.
6. Overall hazard, using ratings based on a five-tiered approach.
7. Where a product is so hazardous or complicated to use that all necessary precautions cannot appear on the label, then the label should state clearly that only persons trained to use the product or possessing specified knowledge should be allowed to use it.