PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
BRK-218

July 21, 1942

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.
Youngstown, Ohio

Gentlemen:

Copies of the letters written to the Federal Department by Mr. L. E. Merritt are enclosed for your information.

If there is anything further this Division can do to assist you, kindly let us know.

Very truly yours,

Superintendent

LMM:MLH
Encl.

92.

July 22, 1941

Medical Department
The Industrial Commission of Ohio
Columbus, Ohio

In re: [illegible]
Andrew Brinsack

Gentlemen:

On July 17, the writer visited the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Youngstown, Ohio, to check conditions under which the above named claimant worked. This company manufactures various types of steel products.

The claimant was a bricklayer. On contacting Mr. J. J. Whetson, Assistant Superintendent of Compensation and Pensions, the writer was told that the company would turn in to the Commission a series of dust counts which they have taken in the past in regard to such operations. The company did the same thing in connection with Claim [illegible] in October, 1939. At that time the claimant was a bricklayer. The company is very much interested in checking these conditions again for their own benefit.

Very truly yours,

L. M. Merritt,
Safety Engineer

LMM:MLH

93

July 22, 1941

Medical Department
The Industrial Commission of Ohio
Columbus, Ohio

In re: D. D. 5137-22
John Calley

Gentlemen:

On July 17, the writer visited the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Youngstown, Ohio, to check conditions under which the above named claimant worked. This company manufactures various types of steel products.

The claimant had been ash man at the gas producers. The company has 60 gas producers in one line which furnish the producer gas for the open hearths. Coal is fed at the top of the gas producer by the gas man. The ash man works at the bottom. He rakes the ashes out of the water seal at the bottom of the producer.

The coal falls into the producer through a bell hopper. The gases evolved during the distillation process and during the breakdown of the carbon by the steam are taken away from the producer in ducts. The ashes or clinkers which form in the producer are pulled out of the bottom. The ashes must pass through a water seal in order to be taken out. They are piled back of the producer and taken away by a mechanical operation which moves them to a conveyor where they are loaded on to railroad cars.

One side of the ash pit is open to the atmosphere, there being no side walls in the building. The side where the ashes are dumped in closed. The gases that leak out the top of the producer are carried away to the atmosphere without getting to the lower level where the ash man works.

The gas man who handles the coal is about 15 feet above the ash man. The tool used for removing the ashes is a shovel; it is sometimes necessary to use a hook to remove some large pieces of clinkers.

As previously stated, the ashes must be soaking in water before they are removed from the producer as they must pass through a water seal. Mechanical equipment takes the ashes away. There would be no silica hazard in connection with such an operation.

Very truly yours,

L. M. Merritt
Safety Engineer

94.