PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
BRK-149

July 20, 1954

H. E. Stover, Safety Director
Fisher Body Corporation
East 146th St. and Coit Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Stover:

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

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

Very truly yours,

JAMES E. FLEMER,
SUPERINTENDENT.

JEF:mmm
Enc.

23

July 20, 1954

Re: O.D. 6139-22
Rudolph Patrick (Deceased)

Medical Department
Industrial Commission of Ohio
Columbus, Ohio

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

Gentlemen:

On July 15, 1954, a visit was made to the Fisher Body Corporation, East 146th St. and Coit Rd., Cleveland, Ohio, to check conditions under which the above named decedent had worked.

The company makes automobile bodies.

A Claims Investigator had reported that, among other things, the decedent used a jack hammer in the breaking up of cement as part of his job. On a previous visit to this plant, this portion of his job was not mentioned because he spent so little time on it. On this visit it was learned that in 1944 and before, the company moved its own machinery preparatory to a model change. This would take two or three months in a year. The actual breaking up of concrete would require approximately 10% of the time of the maintenance department. During this period twenty six men had three or four jack hammers. The decedent would operate one of the jack hammers while another operator would spray water on his work. The water was used to suppress the dust so it would not drift into operating departments. It can be seen that the decedent would therefore operate a jack hammer only 1/6th of 10% of the time, which would be less than 2% of his time during 2 or 3 months of the year.

Since 1944, outside contractors have moved machinery. They were just completing a job at the time of this visit. They were not actually breaking cement but an attempt was made to find concrete dust on ledges and other places where the dust would settle but no such dust could be observed or wiped off with the finger.

An employee working a press adjacent to a pit in the ground which was being prepared for new machinery volunteered the information that there is absolutely no dust from this work and it did not interfere with his work operating a press at all.

It is believed that there is little or no hygienic significance to the dust encountered by the decedent as a jack hammer operator.

Very truly yours,

DeWitt Huffman,
Industrial Hygiene Engineer.

DHHmmm

24

0000 0252