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THE IRONWORKER

Official Publication of the
International Association of Bridge,
Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers
1750 New York Ave., N.W., Suite 400 Washington, D.C. 20006
Phone (202) 872-1566

Volume 75

Number 12

October, 1975

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ON OUR COVER—The front cover depicts the results of a tragic accident in placing a side-mount antenna on a television transmission tower, not involving members of our union. The back cover shows the rebuilding of the tower by members of Local 808, Orlando.

POSTMASTERS—ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Suite 400, 1750 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Published monthly by the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers at 1750 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Second Class mail entry authorized at Washington, D.C. Additional entry at Indianapolis, Indiana. Printed on union-made paper.

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Cover Story

Iron Workers on



Vice-President Robert E. P. Cooney (standing, second from right) and General Organizer James E. Cole (standing, left) serve on the Building and Construction Trades Department Safety Committee. Seated are graduates of the safety program: Chuck Adams, Apprentice Coordinator, Local 396, St. Louis; Paul Gregg, Apprentice Coordinator, Local 454, Casper, Wyoming; Buddy Bianchi, Apprentice Coordinator, Local 17,

Cleveland; Dave Morse, Apprentice Coordinator, Spokane, Washington. Standing are: James E. Cole, General Organizer; Robert A. Georgine, President of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO; John Stender, Assistant Secretary of Labor, OSHA; Robert E. P. Cooney, Vice-President; and Ed Pierson, instructor in the safety program.



General President John H. Lyons chats with four of the recent graduates from the Building and Construction Trades Department Safety Training Program. From left to right are: David J. Morse, Apprentice Coordinator, Spokane, Wash-

ington; Charles Adams, Apprentice Coordinator, Local 396, St. Louis; Paul Gregg, Apprentice Coordinator, Local 454, Casper, Wyoming; President Lyons; and Buddy Bianchi, Apprentice Coordinator, Local 17, Cleveland, Ohio.

The front cover of this month's *IRONWORKER* shows the disastrous consequences of an on-the-job accident that took the lives of three workers.

The television transmission tower was originally erected by members of Local 808, Orlando, Florida, in 1969 and proved structurally sound. However, two years ago the owners decided to place a side-mount antenna on the tower and contracted a small, non-union company to do the work.

For reasons that are not entirely clear today, the 1560-foot tower collapsed. Local 808's Business Agent at the time, Jim Thompson, an experienced tower man himself, and Bud Kitchens, then President of Local 808, heard the tragic news and rushed to the scene to help free the entrapped workers. Two other members of Local 808 arrived shortly thereafter and recovered the bodies of the men who were not affiliated with Local 808.

Jack Whitaker, an official of Local 808, later discovered that one of the workers had apparently removed some bolts, tension rods and horizontal members from a section 40 feet up the tower. The machinery used was an old-model hoisting engine which was not equipped with modern air dogs or torque equipment. Any one of these factors or another could have caused the collapse of the tower.

Iron Workers were soon called in to erect a restoration tower nearby, and today the erection of a 1674-foot replacement tower is being done under the strictest of safety conditions. Superintendent of the job is James King of Local 60, Syracuse, and foremen are Jack Whitaker, President of Local 808, and Julius Morris of Local 601, Charles

An Update

with Carolina. The steward is
itchens of Local 808 and the
the crew is mostly from Lo-
8, many of whom erected the
tower but none of whom were
ed in the side-mount construc-
nor the collapse. The back
of this issue shows the stub
new tower with temporary
et.

type of an accident under-
the importance of proper
g and safety. Dozens of struc-
iron workers, union and non-
have been injured or killed
ver construction in the past
ears, says General Organizer
Robertson who is currently de-
ng a slide presentation on
erection for the International
interest of better safety in an
ngly more dangerous field.

technologies and methods
e, new educational materials
ing developed by the Interna-
s Apprenticeship and Train-
vision. Available from the Fi-
al Secretary of any Local Un-
he Iron Worker *Safety Manual*
ins 470 pages of safety mate-
designed to reduce the major
s of job-related accidents.

oper training is also a necessity
e hazardous trade of the Iron
er, on the steel or in the shop.
his end, the International has
oped a thorough and extensive
enticeship and Training Pro-
which has gained the respect
orkers and employers alike.

With the advent of new equip-
and technology, a further need
s to re-train apprenticeship co-
nators and other training lead-
That is being done through a
ruct between the Department of
or and the AFL-CIO Building
Construction Trades Depart-
a. Pictured on these pages are
most recent Iron Worker gradu-



George Bainbridge (left) of Local 92, Birmingham with Robert A. Georgine, President of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department and

James E. Lapping, Director of Safety and Occupational Health of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

ates of this \$255,000 program fund-
ed by the Department of Labor.

Instrumental in securing the fund-
ing was an Iron Worker repre-
sentative to the Building and Con-
struction Trades Department Safety
Committee, Vice-President Robert
E. P. Cooney. The graduates
are now sharing their knowledge
and skills in safety with Iron Work-
ers throughout the country. Gradu-
ates not pictured are Charles Hard-
esty of Local 25, Detroit, and
Preston R. George, Jr., President of
Local 5, Washington.

Leo Kolsheen (right), Apprenticeship Co-
ordinator for Local 808, Orlando accepts
congratulations from Hunter P. Wharton,
President of the Operating Engineers
and Chairman of the safety program.



A Safe and Efficient Job

Iron Workers Take Their Skills Underwater



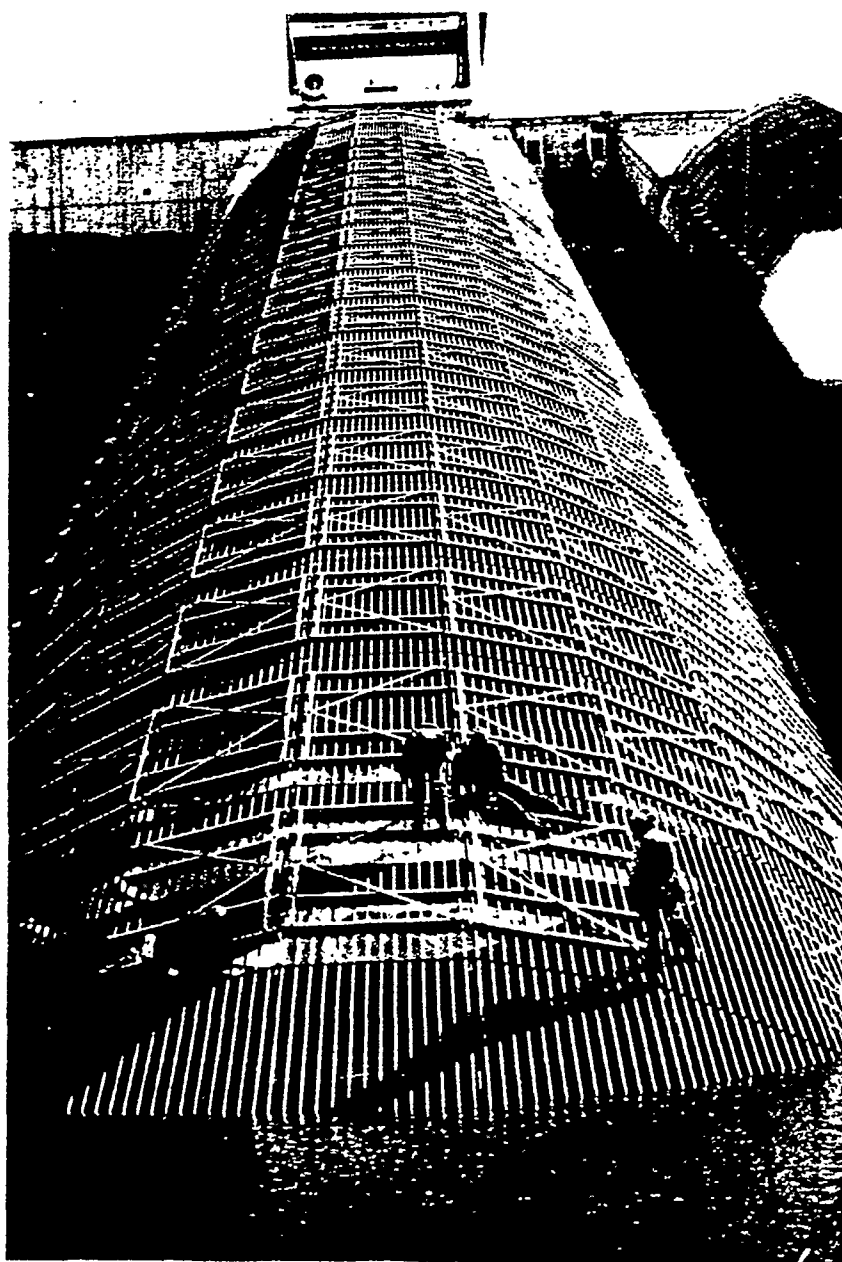
The 644-Mw pumped-storage plant is under the 770-ft.-high earth and rock-fill's abutment on the Feather River. Power was first produced in 1968 for the California Department of Water Resources.

California's Oroville Dam on the Feather River has recently undergone substantial modifications to its two main intake structures. The work was accomplished under three contracts issued by the California Department of Water Resources to PMI Corporation of Sacramento, California.

Iron Workers from Sacramento Local 118 performed the work required for the replacement of the trashracks and stabilizer assemblies on the intake structures. Field installation had to be accomplished when the dam's 3.5 million acre feet reservoir was at optimum levels and when the dam's power requirements were at the lowest load. The intake structures are designed to protect the dam's vital generating units. This meant that the old racks had to be removed and new ones installed, one at a time, in order to prevent debris from entering the generating units and causing damage.

The task was indeed formidable. Units were replaced above and below water level to depths of 210 feet by Iron Worker crews. The diving work was especially critical and was frequently monitored by video tape via a closed circuit system installed in the primary support vessel. Iron Worker peak crew size on the work numbered 21 men. In conjunction with the diving work, helicopters, barge-mounted cranes and a lot of Iron Worker "know-how" were required to get the job done.

Projects like this are clear evidence that the skills and knowledge of today's Iron Worker are an essential ingredient in providing California with the most modern, functional and economical water systems available.

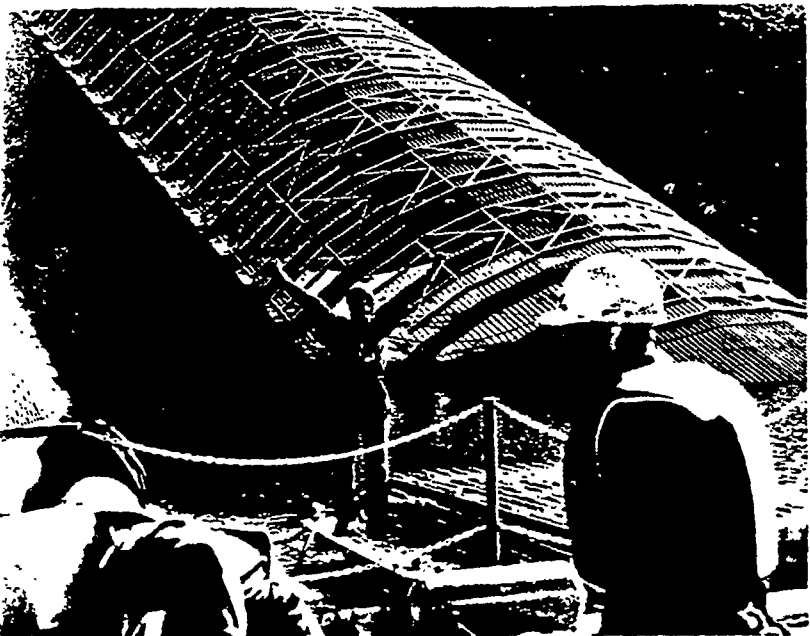


THE IRONWORKER



Helicopters were used to transport some of the assembled units for the Oroville Dam project.

Iron Worker Art Tarr gives the signals to the helicopter as the units neared the barge.



The racks were then placed on a barge for lowering to the divers. Steward and Safety Man Stu Shaver is pictured.



Before the diving operations are executed, Foreman Joe Fairbanks outlines safety procedures on board the barge in the Feather River.

Diver John Renquist prepares to descend with the assistance of Iron Workers Stu Shaver and Ken De Hay.



Circular Letter

International Association of

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers

JOHN H. LYONS
GENERAL PRESIDENT
JUEL D. DRAKE
GENERAL SECRETARY
JOHN McKEAN
GENERAL TREASURER



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International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers

September 17, 1975

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 756

TO: THE FINANCIAL SECRETARIES OF
AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS.

Circular Letter No. 756

- 2 -

September 17, 1975

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

It has been brought to the attention of members of the General Executive Board that there has been a large volume of requests for duplicate membership cards. It is evident that many members requesting the duplicate cards are not for the stated purpose, but are floating them to other individuals for the purpose of allowing other individuals to clear into another local union for working purposes. These repeated requests have caused a vast amount of additional time researching the records at Headquarters and is unfair to the membership as a whole and contrary to the intent of the Constitution.

After careful consideration and deliberation, the members of the General Executive Board at its meeting held September 17, 1975 unanimously decided to supplement Article XIX, Section 8 of the International Constitution by adding the following language:

Any member who loses the replacement membership card obtained above and seeks additional replacement card shall pay a fee of twenty dollars (\$20.00) for such second replacement card and thirty dollars (\$30.00) for each card requested thereafter. The General Executive Board will also develop rules and regulations applicable to the obtaining of such additional replacement cards which will assist in establishing whether or not requests for additional membership cards meet all requirements of proper record keeping.

Article XIX, Section 8 of the International Constitution will now read as follows:

Should a member lose his membership card he must make a personal application with a fee of one dollar (\$1.00) for another to the local Financial Secretary, who will procure the same through the General Secretary. The latter officer will notify all local unions of the loss.

Any member who loses the replacement membership card obtained above and seeks additional replacement card shall pay a fee of twenty dollars (\$20.00) for such second replacement card and thirty dollars (\$30.00) for each card requested thereafter. The General Executive Board will also develop rules and regulations applicable to the obtaining of such additional replacement cards which will assist in establishing whether or not requests for additional membership cards meet all requirements of proper record keeping.

This action taken by the General Executive Board on September 17, 1975 shall become effective October 1, 1975. You should therefore be guided accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

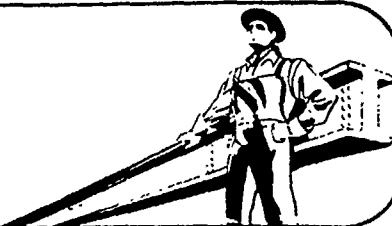
John H. Lyons
General President

Juel D. Drake
General Secretary

John McKean
General Treasurer



NORTH AMERICAN



Union Sponsored Bank Opens in Tacoma

The Union Bank, a Tacoma financial institution opened for business on Saturday, August 9. Employees of the bank are members of Office Employees Local No. 23. Seven members of the Board of Directors are Tacoma labor officials. The bank was created through the joint efforts of union members and business. The bank's opening ceremony was a chain-linking rather than a ribbon cutting, to emphasize the concept of bringing labor and business together, according to the bank's chief executive. Pierce County Central Labor Council Secretary-Treasurer L. H. Pedersen represented the labor movement at the opening ceremonies.

New Publications of Interest to Iron Workers

Two new publications have just rolled off the presses of interest to Iron Workers. The Union Security Fund of Locals 40, 361, and 417 of New York has published a 36-page magazine entitled "A Reason for Tears," a thorough study of drug abuse among young people. The Board of Trustees noted: "We have made this journal available to you out of our concern for the widespread abuse of drugs among young people from all walks of life." The publication was done in conjunction with H.E.L.P. Publishers of North Bergen, N.J. The initials stand for "Help Educate Loyal Parents."

A second publication, IWEA JOURNAL, is a monthly newsletter published by the Iron Workers Employers Association of Washington, D.C., to establish an open line of communication between all persons involved in erection and fabrication. The four-page newsletter is edited by John J. McMahon of Beltsville, Maryland. He says: "Our object is to offer a Forum for the distribution of technical information to further the best interests of the industry; and to promote the use of the highly skilled tradesmen we employ, in harmony with all other building tradesmen."

Williams and Javits Introduce Workers' Compensation Standards

A bill designed to strengthen state workers' compensation programs has been introduced in the U.S. Senate as the National Workers' Compensation Act of 1975. The bill number is S.2018. Purpose of the bill is to establish a comprehensive system of workers' compensation benefits nationwide and to meet the need for a uniform system of minimum benefits for workers and their families who suffer work-related illnesses or deaths. The bill was introduced by Democratic Senator Harrison Williams of New Jersey, Chairman of the

Workers' Compensation (Continued)

Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Republican Jacob Javits of New York, ranking minority member of the Committee, is a cosponsor.

Major standards which would be established by the Williams-Javits bill are:

Coverage: No exclusions based on number of employees or type of employment.

Benefits: No limitations on total benefits; minimum payments equal to 50 per cent of the state's average wage, but not more than the injured worker's wage; benefits of not less than two-thirds of the worker's wage subject to an ultimate maximum of 200 per cent of the state's average wage.

Services: Worker's choice of his own doctor; all necessary medical and rehabilitation services; addition of attorney's fees to an award where the claimant has been successful in an appeal.

Inflation Protection: Periodic adjustment of benefits for those already receiving benefits to reflect increases in average wages and benefit levels.

Senator Williams noted in introducing the bill that it is designed to implement the recommendations of the National Commission on State Workers' Compensation Laws. The Commission was authorized by the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1971. Commission members surveyed state laws and found most state programs totally inadequate to meet the needs of injured workers and the families of workers killed on the job. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Germany Pledges Aid to Construction Industry

Although West Germany has only one-tenth the number of unemployed construction workers as the U.S., the German government announced that \$2.3 billion would be pumped into the construction industry.

A government spokesman estimated that such a massive public works construction effort would have a multiplying effect in related industries two to three times greater than the \$2.3 billion. In addition, with more construction workers earning a wage, predictions are favorable that there will be significant reductions in unemployment benefits and an increase in badly-needed tax revenues.

NLRB Toughens Organizing Rules

Employers illegally blocking union organizing drives may find their unfair labor practices costlier under a new National Labor Relations Board ruling.

The NLRB in a 4-to-1 decision ruled that remedial orders against employers found guilty of refusing to recognize or bargain with a union take effect the date the unfair labor practices began.

Previously, the bargaining remedy order took effect on the date of the board's decision, allowing employers to profit by continuing their unfair labor practices during lengthy NLRB proceedings and court appeals.

ican Issues Forum Continues Emphasis on the Declaration



Iron Workers continue their fight for safer working conditions. It is one historical document that claims safety is a right, not merely a luxury. The Declaration of Independence, which the American Issues Forum takes up beginning October 28, mentions safety at the end of this key passage:

Hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government laying its foundation on these principles, and organizing its powers in such forms, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

These are rather strong words for us today, as two recent experiments have shown. In a test-run survey in Pennsylvania, where the Declaration was written and signed, about half the people surveyed found it "too radical" to sign them-

selves. The executive director of the Bicentennial Commission of Pennsylvania noted: "If you sit down and read it, you'll find it's a pretty revolutionary document."

In another experiment, the most extensive of its kind, the People's Bicentennial Commission found that 68 percent of the Washington government workers refused to endorse a typed copy of the key passage above. One bureaucrat said: "It's from the Communist Manifesto. I read it in a history book." Another person said he couldn't sign that or anything, because he was in military service. Most bureaucrats found it "too radical."

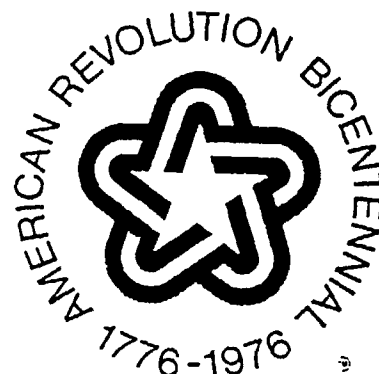
Of the 2,300 federal government workers surveyed, the largest percentage refusing to sign the document came from the Department of Defense (79.4%) and Agriculture (78.7%). The largest of those who did agree to sign came from Congress (45.5%) and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (45.5%).

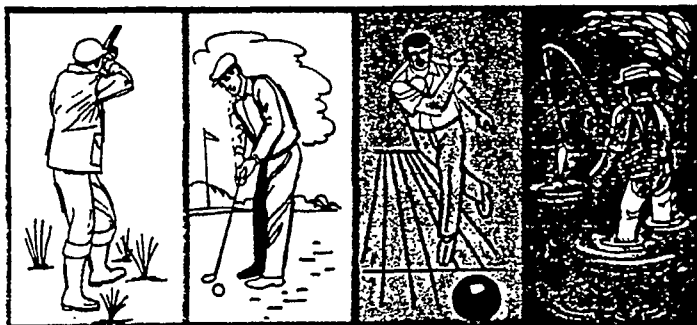
Nevertheless, the Declaration of Independence remains an inspiration of free men and women everywhere. Interestingly enough, the Declaration was adopted by 12 of the 13 colonies in 1776, and New York adopted it later. A brave de-

nunciation of slavery was deleted from the final version, due to pressure from Southern slaveowners and Northern shippers. And it was actually published on July 2, not July 4. John Adams wrote: "The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty."

From "The American Revolution Bicentennial"
by John Adams
New York: 1776

Now why did these people, in this land, seek independence to begin with? This month we shall be concerned with the freedoms that the new Republic guaranteed to its citizens and which affect our everyday lives as Americans. Or are *supposed* to! "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights. . . ." So read the Declaration of Independence. Yet all through our history, it has proved harder than it might seem to define and defend these rights. Some of our most fundamental freedoms were not initially written into the Constitution, and even today, the exercise of our basic freedoms is a matter of debate, regularly contested in our courts. Are some of us more equal than others? If liberty and duty, rights and responsibilities go hand in hand, how unfettered can freedom be?





INDOOR OUTDOOR RAMBLINGS

"The Only Safe Iron Worker Is A Tough One"



Sparring with Max Baer, world heavy-weight champion in 1934, Carmen Barth boxed six world champions in his career.



Carmen Barth today, member of Local 17, Cleveland, Ohio.

Round Eight. Carmen Barth suddenly freshened up from the pounding blows of Ray Actis who floored him in the second round of their "grudge" match. Actis had won a decision from Barth in an earlier match.

While Barth was seeing stars, he had a bunch of them in his corner, the likes of Clark Gable, George Raft, Mae West and Louie Prima. Barth recovered enough to floor Actis in the tenth round for a 7-count and went on to win the match in Hollywood, California. One paper reported: "Barth, the dead man, had won the decision."

That was 1937. Today, Carmen Barth is an Iron Worker from Local 17, Cleveland, proud of his past and proud of his trade. In more than 300 amateur and professional fights, he was never seriously hurt.

Having won the amateur welter-weight championship of Ohio, Carmen Barth went on to win the Golden Gloves Middleweight Championship and an Olympic Gold Medal in 1932 by knocking out a heavily-favored Argentine fighter.

For the next 12 years, Carmen Barth became a leading middle-weight champion contender and played roles in a number of movies, including Clark Gable's "San Francisco." As a favorite of many Hollywood stars, Barth worked with

James Dunn, the famous actor, in boxing roles in movies.

In order to "get away from boxing," he joined the Navy in 1941, and developed a winning boxing team for Alameda Naval Air Station in California. After discharge, he refereed Golden Gloves boxers in Cleveland and joined Local 17. Today, he and his wife, Madeline, have three children. His advice to young boxers can apply to Iron Worker apprentices as well: "The first thing is the desire. . . . Then you have to work, work, work and you learn, learn, learn."



Roy Eltere, a welder out of Local 40, New York City displays his collection of golf trophies. He has won three club championships in golf and lives in Mount Vernon, New York.

Special IRONWORKER Pull-Out Section

ABRASIVE GRINDING

1. Abrasive wheel bench and stand grinders shall be provided with safety guards which cover the spindle, nut and flange projections, and are strong enough to withstand the effects of a bursting wheel. An adjustable work rest of rigid construction shall be used on floor and bench-mounted grinders, fixed base, offhand grinding machines with the work rest kept adjusted to a maximum clearance of 1/8 inch between rest and wheel.

2. All abrasive wheels shall be closely inspected and ring-tested before mounting to ensure that they are free from defects.

ACCIDENT RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

1. Within 48 hours after its occurrence, an employment accident which is fatal to one or more employees or which results in the hospitalization of five or more employees shall be reported by the employer, either orally or in writing, to the nearest OSHA Area Director.

2. Records as prescribed in the Recordkeeping Requirements booklet shall be kept for all accidents that result in a fatality, hospitalization, lost workdays, medical treatment, job transfer or termination, or loss of consciousness.

AIR TOOLS

1. Pneumatic power tools shall be secured to the hose in a positive manner to prevent accidental disconnection.

2. Safety clips or retainers shall be securely installed and maintained on pneumatic impact tools to prevent them from being accidentally expelled.

3. The manufacturer's safe operating pressure for all ratings shall not be exceeded.

BELT SANDING MACHINES

1. Belt sanding machines shall be provided with guards at chip point where the sanding belt runs onto a chisel.

2. The unused run of the sanding belt shall be guarded against accidental contact.

BOILERS

Boilers provided by the employer shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this part when evidence of current and valid certification by an insurance company or regulatory authority attesting to the safe installation, inspection, and testing is presented.

CHAINS (See Wire Ropes, Chains, Hooks, etc., No. 63)

COMPRESSED AIR, USE OF

1. Compressed air used for cleaning purposes shall not exceed 30 psi when the nozzle end is obstructed or dead ended and then only with effective chip guarding and personal protective equipment.

2. This requirement does not apply to concrete form, mill scale, and similar cleaning operations.

COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS

1. Valve protection caps shall be in place when compressed gas cylinders are transported, moved, or stored.

2. Cylinder valves shall be closed when work is finished and when cylinders are empty or are moved.

3. Compressed gas cylinders shall be secured in an upright position at all times, except when cylinders are actually being hoisted or carried.

4. Cylinders shall be kept at safe distance or shielded from welding or cutting operations. Cylinders shall not be placed where they can contact an electrical circuit.

5. Oxygen and fuel gas regulators shall be in proper working order while in use.

CONCRETE, CONCRETE FORMS, AND SHORING

1. All equipment and material used shall comply with ANSI A10.9-1970, "Safety Requirements for Concrete Construction and Masonry Work."

2. Employees shall not be permitted to work above vertically protruding reinforcing steel, unless it has been protected to eliminate the hazard of impalement.

3. Powered and rotating-type concrete troweling machines that are manually guided shall be equipped with a dead-man-type operating control.

4. Formwork and shoring shall safely support all loads imposed during concrete placement. Drawings or plans

of formwork and shoring systems shall be available at the jobsite.

10. CONVEYORS

a. Conveyor systems shall be equipped with an audible warning signal which can be sounded immediately before starting up the conveyor.

b. Where conveyors pass over work areas or aisles, guards shall be provided to protect employees from falling material.

c. Conveyors shall be in compliance with ANSI B20.1-1957, "Safety Code for Conveyors, Cableways, and Related Equipment."

11. CRANES AND DERRICKS

a. The employer shall comply with the manufacturer's specifications and limitations.

b. Rated load capacities, recommended operating speeds, and special hazard warnings or instructions shall be posted on all equipment and be visible from the operator's station.

c. Equipment shall be inspected before each use and all deficiencies corrected before further use.

d. Accessible areas within the swing radius of the revolving superstructure shall be barricaded.

e. Except where electrical distribution and transmission lines have been deenergized and visibly grounded at point of work, or where insulating barriers not a part of or an attachment to the equipment or machinery have been erected to prevent physical contact with the lines, no part of a crane or its load shall be operated within 10 feet of a line rated 50 kV or below; 10 feet - 0.4 inches for each 1 kV over 50 kV for lines rated over 50 kV; or twice the length of the line insulator, but never less than 10 feet.

f. (For rules pertaining to Rigging Equipment, see item No. 63)

12. DISPOSAL CHUTES

a. Whenever materials are dropped more than 20 feet to any exterior point, an enclosed chute shall be used.

b. When debris is dropped through holes in the floor without the use of chutes, the area where the material is dropped shall be enclosed with barricades not less than 42 inches high and not less than 6 feet back from the projected opening.

13. DRINKING WATER

a. An adequate supply of potable water shall be provided in all places of employment.

b. Portable drinking water containers shall be capable of being tightly closed and be equipped with a tap.

c. The common drinking cup is prohibited.

d. Unused disposable cups shall be kept in a sanitary container, and a receptacle shall be provided for used cups.

14. ELECTRICAL

a. All electrical work shall be in compliance with the 1971 National Electrical Code, unless otherwise provided by OSHA regulations.

b. The noncurrent-carrying metal parts of fixed, portable and plug-connected equipment shall be grounded. Portable tools and appliances protected by an approved system of double insulation need not be grounded.

c. Extension cords shall be the 3-wire type, shall be protected from damage, and shall not be fastened with staples, hung from nails, or suspended from wires. Splices shall have soldered wire connections with insulation equal to the cable. Worn or frayed cords shall not be used.

d. Exposed bulbs on temporary lights shall be guarded to prevent accidental contact, except where bulbs are deeply recessed in the reflector. Temporary lights shall not be suspended by their electric cords unless designed for this use.

e. Receptacles for attachment plugs shall be of the approved, concealed contact type. Where different voltages, frequencies, or types of current are supplied, receptacles shall be of such design that attachment plugs are not interchangeable.

f. Each disconnecting means for motors and appliances and each service feeder or branch circuit at the point where it originates shall be legibly marked to indicate its purpose, unless located and arranged so the purpose is evident.

15. EXCAVATING AND TRENCHING

a. Before opening any excavation, efforts shall be made to determine if there are underground utilities in the

area, and they shall be located and protected during the excavation operations.

b. The walls and faces of all excavations, and trenches more than 5 feet deep, in which employees are exposed to danger from moving ground shall be guarded by a shoring system, sloping of the ground, or some other equivalent means.

c. In excavations which employees may be required to enter, excavated or other material shall be effectively stored and retained at least 2 feet or more from the edge of the excavation.

d. Daily inspections of excavations shall be made by a competent person. If evidence of possible cave-ins or slides is apparent, all work in the excavation shall cease until the necessary precautions have been taken to safeguard the employees.

e. Trenches more than 4 feet deep shall have ladders or steps located so as to require no more than 25 feet of lateral travel.

16. EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING

a. Only authorized and qualified persons shall be permitted to handle and use explosives.

b. Explosive material shall be stored in approved facilities as required by provisions of the Internal Revenue Service regulations published in 26 CFR 181, "Commerce in Explosives."

c. Smoking and open flames shall not be permitted within 50 feet of explosives storage magazines.

d. Procedures that permit safe and efficient loading shall be established before loading is started.

17. EYE AND FACE PROTECTION

a. Eye and face protection shall be provided when machines or operations present potential eye or face injury.

b. Eye and face protective equipment shall meet the requirements of ANSI Z87.1-1968, "Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection."

c. Employees involved in welding operations shall be furnished with filter lenses of the proper shade number.

d. Employees exposed to laser beams shall be furnished suitable laser safety goggles which will protect for the specific wavelength of the laser and be of optical density (O.D.) adequate for the energy involved.

18. FIRE PROTECTION

a. A fire fighting program is to be followed throughout all phases of the construction and demolition work involved. It shall provide for effective fire fighting equipment to be available without delay, and designed to effectively meet all fire hazards as they occur.

b. Fire fighting equipment shall be conspicuously located and readily accessible at all times, and be maintained in operating condition.

c. Carbon tetrachloride and other toxic vaporizing liquid fire extinguishers are prohibited.

d. If the building includes the installation of automatic sprinkler protection, the installation shall closely follow the construction and be placed in service, as soon as applicable laws permit, following completion of each story.

19. FLAGMEN

a. When signs, signals, or barricades do not provide necessary protection on or adjacent to a highway or street, flagmen or other appropriate traffic controls shall be provided.

b. Flagmen shall be provided with and shall wear a red or orange warning garment while flagging. Warning garments worn at night shall be of reflectorized material.

20. FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

a. Only approved containers and portable tanks shall be used for storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

b. No more than 25 gallons of flammable or combustible liquids shall be stored in a room outside of an approved storage cabinet. No more than 60 gallons of flammable or 120 gallons of combustible liquids shall be stored in any one storage cabinet. No more than three storage cabinets may be located in a single storage area.

c. Inside storage rooms for flammable and combustible liquids shall be of fire-resistant construction, have self-closing fire doors at all openings, 4-inch sills or depressed floors, a ventilation system that provides at least six air changes within the room per hour, and

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electrical wiring and equipment approved for Class I, Division 1 locations.

- d. Storage in containers outside buildings shall not exceed 1,100 gallons in any one pile or area. The storage area shall be graded to divert possible spills away from buildings or other exposures, or shall be surrounded by a curb or dike. Storage areas shall be located at least 20 feet from any building and shall be free from weeds, debris, and other combustible materials.
- e. Flammable liquids shall be kept in closed containers when not actually in use.
- f. Conspicuous and legible signs prohibiting smoking shall be posted in service and refueling areas.

21. FLOOR OPENINGS, OPEN SIDES, HATCHWAYS, ETC.

- a. Floor openings shall be guarded by a standard railing and toeboards or cover. In general, the railing shall be provided on all exposed sides, except at entrances to stairways. Temporary floor openings shall have standard railings.
- b. Every open-sided floor or platform, 6 feet or more above adjacent floor or ground level, shall be guarded by a standard railing, or the equivalent, on all open sides except where there is entrance to a ramp, stairway, or fixed ladder.
- c. Runways 4 feet or more high shall have standard railings on all open sides, except runways more than 18 inches wide used exclusively for special purposes may have the railing on one side omitted where operating conditions necessitate.

22. GASES, VAPORS, FUMES, DUSTS, AND MISTS

- a. Exposure to toxic gases, vapors, fumes, dusts, and mists at a concentration above those specified in the "Threshold Limit Values of Airborne Contaminants for 1970" of the ACGIH, shall be avoided.
- b. Administrative or engineering controls must be implemented whenever feasible to comply with TLVs.
- c. When engineering and administrative controls are not feasible to achieve full compliance, protective equipment or other protective measures shall be used to keep the exposure of employees to air contaminants within the limits prescribed. Any equipment and technical measures used for this purpose must first be approved for each particular use by a competent industrial hygienist or other technically qualified person.

23. GENERAL DUTY CLAUSE

Hazardous conditions or practices not covered in an OSHA standard may be covered under Section 5(a)(1) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 which states: "Each employer shall furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees."

24. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- a. The employer shall initiate and maintain such programs as may be necessary to provide for frequent and regular inspections of the job site, materials, and equipment.
- b. The employer shall instruct each employee in the recognition and avoidance of unsafe conditions and in the regulations applicable to his work environment to control or eliminate any hazards or other exposure to illness or injury.

25. HAND TOOLS

- a. Employers shall not issue or permit the use of unsafe hand tools.
- b. Wrenches shall not be used when jaws are sprung to the point that slippage occurs. Impact tools shall be kept free of mushroomed heads. The wooden handles of tools shall be kept free of splinters or cracks and shall be kept tight in the tool.
- c. Electric power operated tools shall either be approved double-insulated or be properly grounded.

26. HEAD PROTECTION

- a. Head protective equipment (helmets) shall be worn in areas where there is a possible danger of head injuries from impact, flying or falling objects, or electrical shock and burns.
- b. Helmets for protection against impact and penetration of falling and flying objects shall meet the requirements of ANSI Z89.1-1969.

- c. Helmets for protection against electrical shock and burns shall meet the requirements of ANSI Z89.2-1971.

27. HEARING PROTECTION

- a. Feasible engineering or administrative controls shall be utilized to protect employees against sound levels in excess of those shown in Table D-2.
- b. When engineering or administrative controls fail to reduce sound levels within the limits of Table D-2, ear protective devices shall be provided and used.
- c. Exposure to impulsive or impact noise should not exceed 140 dB peak sound pressure level.
- d. In all cases, where the sound levels exceed the values shown in Table D-2 of the Safety and Health Standards, a continuing, effective hearing conservation program shall be administered.
- e. Table D-2—Permissible Noise Exposures

Duration per day, hours:	Sound level dBA slow response
8	90
6	92
4	95
3	97
2	100
1 1/2	102
1	105
1/2	110
1/4 or less	115

- f. Plain cotton is not an acceptable protective device.

28. HEATING DEVICES, TEMPORARY

- a. Fresh air shall be supplied in sufficient quantities to maintain the health and safety of workers.
- b. Solid fuel salamanders are prohibited in buildings and on scaffolds.

29. HOISTS, MATERIAL AND PERSONAL

- a. The employer shall comply with the manufacturer's specifications and limitations.
- b. Rated load capacities, recommended operating speeds, and special hazard warnings or instructions shall be posted on cars and platforms.
- c. Hoisting entrances of material hoists shall be protected by substantial full width gates or bars.
- d. Hoisting doors or gates of personnel hoists shall be not less than 6 feet 6 inches high, and be protected with mechanical locks which cannot be operated from the landing side and are accessible only to persons on the car.

- e. Overhead protective coverings shall be provided on the top of the hoist cage or platform.

30. HOOKS (See Wire Ropes, Chains, Hooks, etc., No. 63)

31. HOUSEKEEPING

- a. Form and scrap lumber with protruding nails and all other debris, shall be kept clear from all work areas.
- b. Combustible scrap and debris shall be removed at regular intervals.
- c. Containers shall be provided for collection and separation of all refuse. Covers shall be provided on containers used for flammable or harmful substances.
- d. Wastes shall be disposed of at frequent intervals.

32. ILLUMINATION

- a. Construction areas, ramps, runways, corridors, offices, shops, and storage areas shall be lighted to not less than the minimum illumination intensities listed in Table D-3 while any work is in progress.

- b. Table D-3—Minimum Illumination Intensities in Foot-Candles

Foot-Candles	Area or Operation
5	General construction area lighting.
3	General construction areas, concrete placement, excavation and waste areas, accessways, active storage areas, loading platforms, refueling, and field maintenance areas.
5	Indoor: warehouses, corridors, hallways, and exitways.
5	Tunnels, shafts, and general underground work areas: (Exception: minimum of 10 foot-candles is required at tunnel and shaft heading during drilling, mucking, and scaling. Bureau of Mines approved cap lights shall be acceptable for use in the tunnel heading).
10	General construction plant and shops (e.g., batch plants, screening plants, mechan-

cal and electrical equipment, painter shops, rigging shops, storerooms, mess halls, and workrooms).

30..... First aid stations, kitchen offices.

33. JOINTERS

- a. Each hand-fed planer and jointer with a head shall be equipped with a cylindrical guard. The opening in the table shall be kept as small as possible.
- b. Each hand-fed jointer with a horizontal head shall have an automatic guard which will cover the head on the working side of the gauge.
- c. A jointer guard shall automatically adjust to cover the unused portion of the head, and shall be in contact with the material at all times.
- d. Each hand-fed jointer with horizontal head shall have a guard which will cover the head back of the gauge or fence.

34. LADDERS

- a. The use of ladders with broken or missing steps, broken or split side rails, or with other defective construction is prohibited. When such defects are discovered, they shall immediately be withdrawn from service.
- b. Portable ladders shall be placed on a substantial base at a 4-1 pitch, have clear access at top and bottom, and extend a minimum of 36 inches above the landing to be secured against movement while in use.
- c. Portable metal ladders shall not be used for climbing work or where they may contact electrical conductors.
- d. Job-made ladders shall be constructed of intended use. Cleats shall be inset into side rails, 1 inch, or filler blocks used. Cleats shall be uniformly spaced, 12 inches, top-to-top.

35. LASERS

- a. Only qualified and trained employees shall be allowed to install, adjust, and operate laser equipment.
- b. Employees shall wear proper eye protection when there is a potential exposure to laser light greater than 0.005 watts (5 milliwatts).
- c. Beam shutters or caps shall be utilized, or the laser turned off, when laser transmission is not actually required. When the laser is left unattended for a substantial period of time, such as during lunch hour, overnight, or at change of shifts, the laser shall be turned off.
- d. Employees shall not be exposed to light intensity above: direct staring—1 micro-watt per square centimeter; incidental observing—1 milliwatt per square centimeter; diffused reflected light—2 1/2 watts per square centimeter. Employees shall not be exposed to microwave power densities in excess of 10 milliwatts per square centimeter.

36. LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

- a. Each system shall have containers, valves, connecting manifold valve assemblies, and regulators of an approved type.
- b. All cylinders shall meet DOT specifications.
- c. Every container and vaporizer shall be provided with one or more approved safety relief valves or devices.
- d. Containers shall be placed on firm foundations and secured in an upright position.
- e. Portable heaters shall be equipped with an approved automatic device to shut off the flow of gas in the event of flame failure.
- f. Storage of LPG within buildings is prohibited.
- g. Storage locations shall have at least one 20-B.C. rated fire extinguisher.

37. MEDICAL SERVICES AND FIRST AID

- a. The employer shall ensure the availability of medical personnel for advice and consultation on matters of occupational health.
- b. When a medical facility is not reasonably accessible for the treatment of injured employees, a person trained to render first aid shall be available at the worksite.
- c. First aid supplies approved by the consulting physician shall be readily available.

38. MOTOR VEHICLES AND MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT

- a. All vehicles in use shall be checked at the beginning of each shift to assure that all parts, equipment, and accessories that affect safe operation are in proper condition.

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operation and free from defects. All defects shall be corrected before the vehicle is placed in service.

When using any motor vehicle, earthmoving, or other equipment having an obstructed view to the rear, the operator shall have a reverse signal alarm which is audible from the surrounding noise level.

The vehicle is backed up only when an observer determines that it is safe to do so.

Heavy machinery, equipment, or parts thereof shall be substantially blocked to prevent falling or shifting before employees are permitted to work under or between them.

NOISE See Hearing Protection, No. 27) PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Employers responsible for requiring the wearing of appropriate personal protective equipment in all situations where there is an exposure to hazardous conditions or where the need is indicated for using such equipment to reduce the hazard to the employees.

Headlights, safety belts, and lanyards shall be used only for employee safeguarding.

Employees working over or near water, where the danger of drowning exists, shall be provided with U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jackets or buoyant work vests.

POWER-ACTUATED TOOLS

Employees shall be allowed to operate power-actuated tools.

Power-actuated tools shall be tested daily and all parts corrected before use.

Tools shall not be loaded until immediately before use.

Loaded tools shall not be left unattended.

POWER TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

Working conditions shall be determined before starting work by an investigation or a test.

Electric equipment and lines shall be considered energized until determined otherwise by testing or ungrounding.

Operating voltage of equipment and lines shall be determined before working on or near energized parts.

Personal protective equipment shall comply with the provisions of the ANSI J6 series, and shall be visually inspected before use.

POWER TRANSMISSION, MECHANICAL

Belts, gears, shafts, pulleys, sprockets, spindles, trums, fly-wheels, chains, or other reciprocating, rotating, or moving parts of equipment shall be guarded if such parts are exposed to contact by employees or otherwise constitute a hazard.

Guarding shall meet the requirements of ANSI B15.1-1953 (R 1958), "Safety Code for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus."

RADIATION, IONIZING

Pertinent provisions of the Atomic Energy Commission's Standards for Protection Against Radiation (10 CFR Part 20), relating to protection against occupational radiation exposure, shall apply.

Persons handling radioactive materials or X-rays shall be specially trained, or licensed if required.

RAILINGS

A standard railing shall consist of top rail, intermediate rail and posts, and have a vertical height of approximately 42 inches from upper surface of top rail to the floor, platform, etc.

The top rail of a railing shall be smooth-surfaced, with a strength to withstand at least 200 pounds. The intermediate rail shall be approximately halfway between the top rail and floor.

A stair railing shall be of construction similar to a standard railing, but the vertical height shall be not more than 34 inches nor less than 30 inches from upper surface of top rail to surface of tread in line with face of riser at forward edge of tread.

(See Toeboards, No. 59)

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

In emergencies, or when feasible engineering or administrative controls are not effective in controlling toxic substances, appropriate respiratory protective equipment shall be provided by the employer and shall be used.

Respiratory protective devices shall be approved by the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration or acceptable to the U. S. Department of Labor for the specific contaminant to which the employee is exposed.

Respiratory protective devices shall be appropriate for the hazardous material involved and the extent and nature of the work performed.

Employees required to use respiratory protective devices shall be instructed in their use.

Respiratory protective equipment shall be inspected regularly and maintained in good condition.

47. ROLLOVER PROTECTIVE STRUCTURES (ROPS)

Rollover protective structures (ROPS) applies to the following types of materials handling equipment: To all rubber-tired, self-propelled scrapers, rubber-tired front-end loaders, rubber-tired dozers, wheel-type agricultural and industrial tractors, crawler-type loaders, and motor graders, with or without attachments, that are used in construction work. This requirement does not apply to sideboom pipelaying tractors.

Above equipment manufactured on or after 9/1/72 shall have ROPS.

Above equipment manufactured on or after 1/1/72 shall have ROPS by 4/1/73.

Above equipment manufactured between 7/1/71 and 12/31/71 shall have ROPS by 7/1/73.

Above equipment manufactured between 7/1/70 and 6/30/71 shall have ROPS by 1/1/74.

Above equipment manufactured between 7/1/69 and 6/30/70 shall have ROPS by 7/1/74.

Above equipment manufactured before 7/1/69 are not required to have ROPS as of this printing.

48. SAFETY NETS

Safety nets shall be provided when workplaces are more than 25 feet above the surface where the use of ladders, scaffolds, catch platforms, temporary floors, safety lines, or safety belts is impractical.

Where nets are required, operations shall not be undertaken until the net is in place and has been tested.

49. SAWS, BAND

All portions of band saw blades shall be enclosed or guarded, except for the working portion of the blade between the bottom of the guide rolls and the table.

Band saw wheels shall be fully encased.

50. SAWS, PORTABLE CIRCULAR

All portable, power-driven circular saws shall be equipped with guards above and below the base plate or shoe. The lower guard shall cover the saw to the depth of the teeth, except for the minimum are required to allow proper retraction and contact with the work, and shall automatically return to the covering position when the blade is removed from the work.

(See No. 25 of this digest)

51. SAWS, RADIAL

Radial saws shall have an upper guard which completely encloses the upper half of the saw blade. The sides of the lower exposed portion of the blade shall be guarded by a device that will automatically adjust to the thickness of and remain in contact with the material being cut.

Radial saws used for ripping shall have nonkickback fingers or dogs.

Radial saws shall be installed so that the cutting head will return to the starting position when released by the operator.

52. SAWS, SWING OR SLIDING CUT-OFF

All swing or sliding cut-off saws shall be provided with a hood that will completely enclose the upper half of the saw.

Limit stops shall be provided to prevent swing or sliding type cut-off saws from extending beyond the front or back edges of the table.

Each swing or sliding cut-off saw shall be provided with an effective device to return the saw automatically to the back of the table when released at any point of its travel.

Inverted sawing of sliding cut-off saws shall be provided with a hood that will cover the part of the saw that protrudes above the top of the table or material being cut.

53. SAWS, TABLE

Circular table saws shall have hood over the portion of the saw above the table, so mounted that the hood will automatically adjust itself to the thickness of and remain in contact with the material being cut.

Circular table saws shall have a spreader aligned with the blade, spaced no more than 1/2-inch behind the largest blade mounted in the saw. This provision does not apply when grooving, dadoing, or rabbeting.

Circular table saws used for ripping shall have nonkickback fingers or dogs.

Feed rolls and blades of self-feed circular saws shall be protected by a hood or guard to prevent the hands of the operator from coming in contact with the in-running rolls at any time.

54. SCAFFOLDS

Scaffolds shall be erected on sound, rigid footing, capable of carrying the maximum intended load.

Scaffolds and their components shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least 4 times the maximum intended load.

Guardrails and toeboards shall be installed on all open sides and ends of platforms more than 10 feet above the ground or floor, except needle beam scaffolds and floats. Scaffolds 4 feet to 10 feet in height, having a minimum dimension in either direction of less than 45 inches, shall have standard guardrails installed on all open sides and ends of the platform.

There shall be a screen with maximum 1/2-inch openings between the toeboard and the midrail, where persons are required to work or pass under the scaffold.

All planking shall be Scaffold Grade as recognized by grading rules for the species of wood used. The maximum permissible spans for 2 X 9 inches or wider planks are shown in the following table:

MATERIAL

	Full thickness undressed lumber		Nominal thickness lumber	
Working load (p.s.f.)	25	50	25	50
Permissible span (ft.)	10	8	8	6

The maximum permissible span for 11 X 9 inch or wider plank of full thickness is 4 feet, with medium loading of 50 p.s.f.

Scaffold planking shall be overlapped a minimum of 12 inches or secured from movement.

Scaffold planks shall extend over their end supports not less than 6 inches nor more than 12 inches.

All scaffolding and accessories shall have any defective parts immediately replaced or repaired.

55. STAIRS

Every flight of stairs having four or more risers shall be equipped with standard stair railings or standard handrails.

On all structures 20 feet or over in height, stairways, ladders, or ramps shall be provided.

Rise height and tread width shall be uniform throughout any flight of stairs.

Hollow pan-type stairs shall be filled to the level of the nosing with solid material.

56. STEEL ERECTION

Permanent floors shall be installed so there is not more than eight stories between the erection floor and the uppermost permanent floor, except when structural integrity is maintained by the design.

During skeleton steel erection, a tightly planked temporary floor shall be maintained within two stories or 30 feet, whichever is less—that portion of each tier of beams on which any work is being performed.

During skeleton steel erection, where the requirements of the preceding paragraph cannot be met, and where scaffolds are not used, safety nets shall be installed and maintained whenever the potential fall distance exceeds two stories or 25 feet.

A safety railing of 1/2-inch wire rope or equivalent shall be installed around the perimeter of all temporarily floored buildings, approximately 42 inches high, during structural steel assembly.

When placing structural members, the load line shall not be released until the member is secured by at least

Note: This digest, offered to IRONWORKER magazine by OSHA, covers approximately 90 percent of basic applicable standards expressed in plain language. The sources listed on this page refer to specific provisions of OSHA regulations.

two bolts, or the equivalent, at each connection, drawn up wrench tight.

57. STORAGE

- All materials stored in tiers shall be secured to prevent sliding, falling, or collapse.
- Aisles and passageways shall be kept clear and in good repair.
- Storage of materials shall not obstruct exits.
- Materials shall be stored with due regard to their fire characteristics.
- Weeds and grass in outside storage areas shall be kept under control.

58. TIRE CAGES

A safety tire rack, cage, or equivalent protection shall be provided and used when inflating, mounting, or dismounting tires installed on split rims, or rims equipped with locking rings or similar devices.

59. TOEBOARDS (Floor and Wall Openings and Stairways)

- Railings protecting floor openings, platforms, scaffolds, etc., shall be equipped with toeboards wherever, beneath the open side, persons can pass, there is moving machinery, or there is equipment with which falling material could cause a hazard.
- A standard toeboard shall be at least 4 inches in height, and may be of any substantial material either solid or open, with openings not to exceed 1 inch in greatest dimension.

c. (See Railings, No. 45 of this digest)

60. TOILETS

- Toilets shall be provided according to the following: 20 or fewer persons—one facility; 20 or more persons—one toilet seat and one urinal per 40 persons; 200 or more persons—one toilet seat and one urinal per 50 workers.
- This requirement does not apply to mobile crews having transportation readily available to nearby toilet facilities.

61. WASHING FACILITIES

- The employer shall provide adequate washing facilities for employees engaged in the application of harmful substances or in operations where harmful contaminants are used.
- Washing facilities shall be in close proximity to the worksite and shall be equipped to remove all harmful substances.

62. WELDING, CUTTING AND HEATING

- Employers shall instruct employees in the safe use of welding equipment.
- Proper precautions (isolating welding and cutting, removing fire hazards from the vicinity, providing a fire watch, etc.) for fire prevention shall be taken in areas where welding or other "hot work" is being done. No welding, cutting, or heating shall be done where the application of flammable paints, or the presence of other flammable compounds, or heavy dust concentrations creates a fire hazard.
- Are welding and cutting operations shall be shielded by noncombustible or flameproof shields to protect employees from direct arc rays.
- When electrode holders are to be left unattended, the electrodes shall be removed and the holders shall be placed or protected so that they cannot make electrical contact with employees or conducting objects.
- All arc welding and cutting cables shall be completely insulated. There shall be no repairs or splices within 10 feet of the electrode holder, except where splices are insulated equal to the cable. Defective cable shall be repaired or replaced.
- Fuel gas and oxygen hose shall be easily distinguishable and shall not be interchangeable. Hoses shall be inspected at the beginning of each shift and shall be repaired or replaced if defective.
- Mechanical ventilation or air line respirators shall be provided when welding, cutting, or heating:
 - zinc, lead, cadmium, mercury, or beryllium-bearing, based or coated materials in enclosed spaces.
 - stainless steel with inert-gas equipment.
 - in confined spaces.
 - where an unusual condition can cause an unsafe accumulation of contaminants.
- Proper eye protective equipment to prevent exposure of personnel shall be provided (See item No. 17c).

63. WIRE ROPES, CHAINS, ROPES

- Wire ropes, chains, ropes, and other rigging equipment shall be inspected prior to use and as necessary to assure their safety. Defective gear shall be removed from service.
- Job or shop hooks and links, or makeshift fasteners, formed from bolts, rods, etc., or other such attachments, shall not be used.
- When U-bolts are used for eye splices, the U-bolt shall be applied so that the "U" section is in contact with the dead end of the rope.
- When U-bolt wire rope clips are used to form eyes, the following table shall be used to determine the number and spacing of clips.

NUMBER AND SPACING OF U-BOLT WIRE ROPE CLIPS

Improved plow steel, rope diameter inches	Number of clips		Minimum spacing (inches)
	Drop forged	Other material	
1/2	3	4	3
3/4	3	4	3 1/2
1	4	5	4 1/2
1 1/4	4	5	5 1/2
1 1/2	5	6	6
1 3/4	6	6	6 1/2
2	7	7	7 1/2
2 1/4	7	7	8 1/4
2 1/2	7	8	9

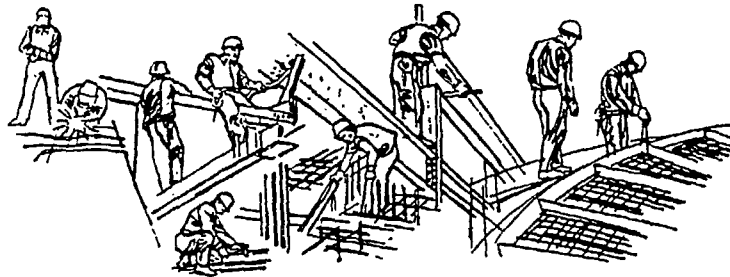
64. WOODWORKING MACHINERY

- All fixed power-driven woodworking tools shall be provided with a disconnect switch that can be either locked or tagged in the off position.
- All woodworking tools and machinery shall meet applicable requirements of ANSI O1.1-1961, "Safety Code for Woodworking Machinery."

DIGEST NUMBER SOURCE

1a. 1926.303(b) and (c)(i)	13a. 1926.51(a)(1)	20a. 1926.152(f)(1)	42c. 1926.950(b)(3)
1b. 1926.303(c)(2)	13b. 1926.51(a)(2)	20f. 1926.152(g)(9)	42d. 1926.950(a)(1)
1c. 1926.303(c)(7)	13c. 1926.51(a)(4)	21a. 1926.500(b)	43a. 1926.300(b)(3)
2a. 1904.8	13d. 1926.51(a)(5)	21b. 1926.500(d)(1)	43b. 1926.300(b)(2)
2b. 1904	14a. 1926.400(a)	21c. 1926.500(d)(2) and (3)	44a. 1926.53(a)
3a. 1926.302(b)(1)	14b. 1926.401(a)(1), (a)(2), and (b)	22a. 1926.55(a)	44b. 1926.53(b)
3b. 1926.302(b)(2)	14c. 1926.401(f) and 1910.402(a)(5)	22b. 1926.55(b)	45a. 1926.500(f)(1)
3c. 1926.302(b)(5)	14d. 1926.401(j)(1) and (2)	22c. 1926.55(b)	45b. 1926.500(f)(1)
4a. 1926.304(f)	14e. 1926.402(a)(1) and (2)	23. PL 91-596, Section 5(a)	46c. 1926.500(f)(2)
4b. 1926.304(f)	14f. 1926.402(c)(1)	24a. 1926.20(b)	45d. See item 59 of this digest
5. 1926.29(b)	15a. 1926.651(a)	24b. 1926.21(b)	46a. 1926.103(a)(1)
6. See item 63	15b. 1926.651(c) and 1910.652(b)	25a. 1926.301(a)	46b. 1926.103(a)(2)
7a. 1926.302(b)(4)	15c. 1926.651(f)(1)	25b. 1926.301(b), (c), and (d)	46c. 1926.103(b)(1) and (2)
7b. 1926.302(b)(4)	15d. 1926.650(f)	25c. 1926.302(a)	46d. 1926.103(c)(1)
8a. 1926.350(a)(1)	15e. 1926.652(h)	26a. 1926.100(a)	46e. 1926.103(c)(2)
8b. 1926.350(a)(8)	16a. 1926.900(a)	26b. 1926.100(b)	47a. 1926.1000(a)(1)
8c. 1926.350(a)(9)	16b. 1926.904(a)	26c. 1926.100(c)	47b. 1926.1000(b)
8d. 1926.350(b)(1) and (2)	16c. 1926.904(c)	27a. 1926.52(b)	47c. 1926.1000(c)(1)(i)
8e. 1926.350(h)	16d. 1926.905(a)	27b. 1926.52(b) and 1926.101	47d. 1926.1000(c)(1)(ii)
9a. 1926.700(a)	17a. 1926.102(a)(1)	27c. 1926.52(e)	47e. 1926.1000(c)(1)(iii)
9b. 1926.700(b)(2)	17b. 1926.102(a)(2)	27d. 1926.52(d)(1)	47f. 1926.1000(c)(1)(iv)
9c. 1926.700(d)(4)	17c. 1926.102(b)(1)	27e. 1926.52(d)(1)	47g. 1926.1000(c)(1)(v)
9d. 1926.701(a)(1) and (2)	17d. 1926.102(b)(2)	27f. 1926.101(c)	48a. 1926.105(a)
10a. 1926.555(a)(1)	18a. 1926.150(a)(1)	28a. 1926.154(a)(1)	48b. 1926.105(b)
10b. 1926.555(a)(5)	18b. 1926.150(a)(2), (3), and (4)	28b. 1926.154(d)	49a. 1926.304(f)
10c. 1926.555(a)(8)	18c. 1926.150(c)(1)(vii)	29a. 1926.552(a)(1)	49b. 1926.304(f)
11a. 1926.550(a)(1)	18d. 1926.150(d)(1)	29b. 1926.552(a)(2)	50a. 1926.304(d)
11b. 1926.550(a)(2)	19a. 1926.201(a)(1)	29c. 1926.552(b)(2)	50b. See item 24 of this digest
11c. 1926.550(a)(5)	19b. 1926.201(a)(4)	29d. 1926.552(c)(4)	51a. 1926.304(f)
11d. 1926.550(a)(9)	20a. 1926.152(a)(1)	29e. 1926.552(b)(3) and (c)	51b. 1926.304(f)
11e. 1926.550(a)(15)	20b. 1926.152(b)(1), (2), and (3)	30. See item 63	51c. 1926.304(f)
11f. See item 63	20c. 1926.152(b)(4)	31a. 1926.25(a)	52a. 1926.304(f)
12a. 1926.252(a)	20d. 1926.152(c)(1), (3), (4), and (5)	31b. 1926.25(b)	52b. 1926.304(f)
12b. 1926.252(b)		31c. 1926.25(c)	52c. 1926.304(f)
		31d. 1926.25(c)	52d. 1926.304(f)
		32a. 1926.56(a)	53a. 1926.304(f)
		32b. 1926.56(a)	53b. 1926.304(f)
		33a. 1926.304(f)	53c. 1926.304(f)
		33b. 1926.304(f)	53d. 1926.304(f)
		33c. 1926.304(f)	54a. 1926.451(a)(2)
		33d. 1926.304(f)	54b. 1926.451(a)(7)
		34a. 1926.450(a)(2)	54c. 1926.451(a)(4)
		34b. 1926.450(a)(6), (7), (9)	54d. 1926.451(a)(1)
		34c. 1926.450(a)(11)	54e. 1926.451(a)(10)
		34d. 1926.450(b)(1) and (12)	54f. 1926.451(a)(12)
		35a. 1926.54(a)	54g. 1926.451(a)(4)
		35b. 1926.54(c)	54h. 1926.451(a)(8)
		35c. 1926.54(e)	55a. 1926.500(a)(1)
		35d. 1926.54(j)(1), (2), (3)	55b. 1926.501(a)
		36a. 1926.153(a)(1)	55c. 1926.401(k)
		36b. 1926.153(a)(2)	55d. 1926.501(f)
		36c. 1926.153(d)(1)	56a. 1926.750(a)(1)
		36d. 1926.153(g) and (h)(11)	56b. 1926.750(b)(2)(i)
		36e. 1926.153(h)(8)	56c. 1926.750(b)(1)(ii)
		36f. 1926.153(j)	56d. 1926.750(b)(1)(iii)
		36g. 1926.153(i)	56e. 1926.751(a)
		37a. 1926.60(a)	57a. 1926.250(a)(1)
		37b. 1926.60(c)	57b. 1926.250(a)(3)
		37c. 1926.60(d)(1)	57c. 1926.151(d)(1)
		38a. 1926.601(b)(14)	57d. 1926.151(d)(2)
		38b. 1926.601(b)(14) and 192	57e. 1926.151(c)(3)
		38c. 1926.600(a)(3)(i)	58. 1926.600(a)(2)
		39. See item 27.	59a. 1926.500(b) and (d)
		40a. 1926.22(a)	59b. 1926.500(f)(3)
		40b. 1926.104(a)	59c. See item 45 of this digest
		40c. 1926.106(a)	60a. 1926.51(c)(1)
		41a. 1926.302(e)(1)	60b. 1926.51(c)(4)
		41b. 1926.302(e)(2) and (3)	61a. 1926.51(f)
		41c. 1926.302(e)(5) and (6)	61b. 1926.51(f)
		42a. 1926.950(b)(1)	62a. 1926.350(d) and 1926.351
		42b. 1926.950(b)(2)	62b. 1926.352(a), (b), (c), (d)
			63a. 1926.351(c)(5)(i)
			63b. 1926.351(c)(5)(ii)
			63c. 1926.351(c)(5)(iii)
			63d. 1926.351(c)(5)(iv)
			63e. 1926.351(c)(5)(v)
			63f. 1926.351(c)(5)(vi)
			63g. 1926.351(c)(5)(vii)
			63h. 1926.351(c)(5)(viii)
			63i. 1926.351(c)(5)(ix)
			63j. 1926.351(c)(5)(x)
			63k. 1926.351(c)(5)(xi)
			63l. 1926.351(c)(5)(xii)
			63m. 1926.351(c)(5)(xiii)
			63n. 1926.351(c)(5)(xiv)
			63o. 1926.351(c)(5)(xv)
			63p. 1926.351(c)(5)(xvi)
			63q. 1926.351(c)(5)(xvii)
			63r. 1926.351(c)(5)(xviii)
			63s. 1926.351(c)(5)(xix)
			63t. 1926.351(c)(5)(xx)
			63u. 1926.351(c)(5)(xxi)
			63v. 1926.351(c)(5)(xxii)
			63w. 1926.351(c)(5)(xxiii)
			63x. 1926.351(c)(5)(xxiv)
			63y. 1926.351(c)(5)(xxv)
			63z. 1926.351(c)(5)(xxvi)

LOCAL UNION ACTIVITIES



LOCAL 550 HONORS DOWNES, APPRENTICES AND VETERANS

Local 550 of Canton, Ohio, honored the memory of the late General Secretary James R. Downes at a dinner this spring. Four graduating apprentices were also honored. Seven members received 35-year pins, and 29 members received 25-year pins.

Speakers at the event included General Treasurer John McKean, Vice-President Robert E. P. Cooney, General Organizer Guy Morrison, Senator Robert Freeman of the Ohio General Assembly, and Mayor Stanley M. Cmich of Canton.

The plaque in memory of Mr. Downes was "for his many good deeds and acts of kindness while serving as Business Agent of Local 550 and General Secretary of the International Association."

Left to right: Harry Andrews, President of Local 550; John McKean, General Treasurer; Donald R. Goehring, Business Agent for Local 550; Arthur Downes, brother of Jim Downes, accepting the memorial plaque for Mrs. Anne Downes who is also deceased; and Mayor Stanley Cmich of Canton, seated.



LOCAL 402 HONORS VETERAN MEMBERS AND APPRENTICES

Local 402 of West Palm Beach, Florida, "is very proud of its old-timers," says Business Agent George O. Gordon. One member, Lemuel Eastlan, received a plaque for 65 years of Iron Worker membership. Alfred Manyor received a 35-year pin, and 16 other members received 25-year pins at the Local 402 event.

LOCAL 402 GRADUATING APPRENTICES

Front row, left to right: Zane Emerson, Marcus Mickey. Second row, left to right: Fernando Tarafa, Randy Wright, George Hubbard, Don White, John Brackney, George Little, Sam Manning. Third row, left to right: James Dagway, James Thilbault, Edwin Carroll, Jerald Varnadore, Tom Kelly, Dan Meeker, Lyle Smith. Back row, left to right: Russell Neff, Henry Pinchotti, Scott Mahaffey, Russell Corbett, Marc Klein, David Bryant, Bradley Mayer (Outstanding Apprentice 1975), Gordon Coady, J. R. Chastain, Chairman, JAC.

Testimonial Dinner For Stephen Takacs

A testimonial dinner for Iron Worker Stephen Takacs was held recently in Toledo, Ohio. General Secretary Juel D. Drake was the main speaker, with presentations from officials of the Ohio State Building Trades Council, Northwestern Ohio Council of Construction Employers, and Northwestern Ohio Building Trades Council.

Stephen Takacs has been a well-known labor and sports figure in the Midwest for the past 45 years. He was born August 17, 1910 in Cleveland, Ohio and began Iron Work in 1933, being initiated in the Iron Workers Union in 1936.

For the past many years he has set longevity records for delegations and as a union officer. His first union offices were terms of seven years each as Sergeant-at-Arms and on the Executive Board of Local 55.

He served as a business agent of Local 55 from 1953 to 1959, and 1963 to 1975, a total of 18 years service out of the past 22 years. He has been a member of Local 55 Pension Board for 12 years, and a trustee of the Welfare Plan for eight years.

He is the oldest officer and delegate of the Northwestern Ohio Building and Construction Trades Council, serving for the past 30 years, and holding the position of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Council for the past several years. He also served as a delegate to the old AFL-CIO Central Labor Union and to its successor, the Toledo Area AFL-CIO Council.

Steve Takacs also served eight years as Vice-President of the Michigan District Council. He has served 12 years as a member of the Iron Workers Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Steve also served as President and Vice-President of the Northwestern Ohio Building and Construction Trades Council for two years, and has been elected a dele-



LOCAL 6 IN BUFFALO GRADUATES TWO CLASSES OF APPRENTICES

Above, Front row: General Organizer James J. Willis; Apprentices Delzon Fisher, Gary Jones, Gary Starr, Ronald Kinn (Outstanding Apprentice), Joseph Salamone and John Sexton. Second Row: Co-ordinator John D. Hyslop, Ap-

prentices Donald Bray, Charles Barry (attendance award), Francis Gray, Thomas Cleary, Kam Holz, Walter Plekan and Edw. Gianelli, (Outstanding Apprentice). Third Row: Apprentice Ronald John, Instructors Ray Marzec, James Stuart, Robert Rathbun, Richard Ludlow and Robert Lannen.



General Organizer James J. Willis; JAC Member James Willis, Jr.; Outstanding

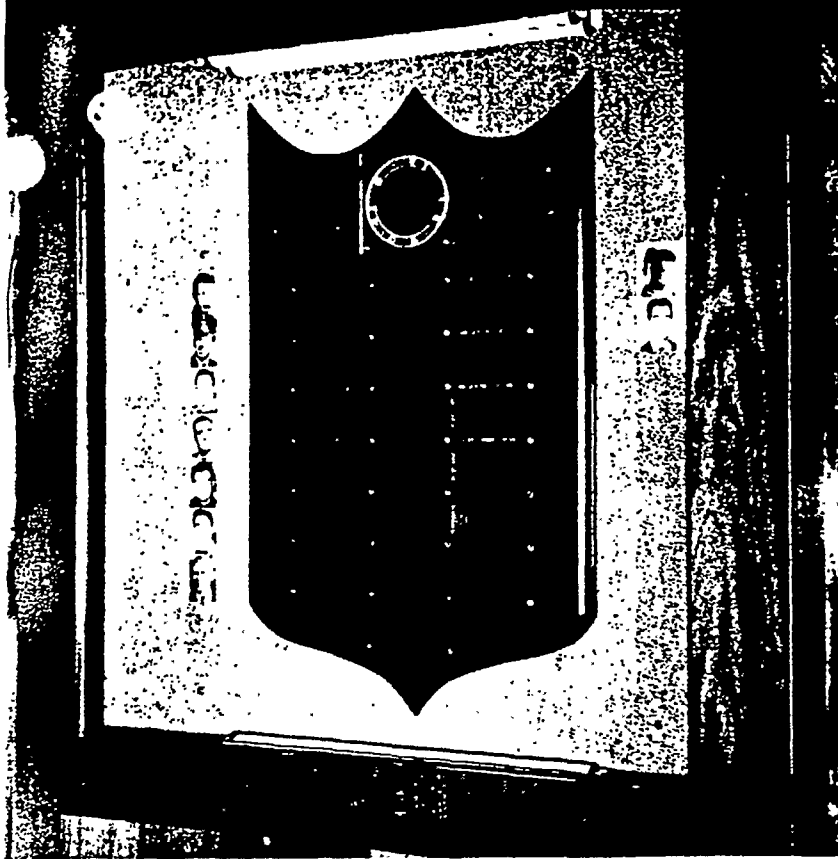
Apprentice Ronald Kinn; JAC Member J. Metzger.

gate to the International Union Convention five times. He comes from a family of Iron Workers, with two brothers and three sons, a grandson and several nephews, all members of Iron Workers, Local 55. His son, Harvey, is President and Business Agent of Local 55 at the current time.

Active in the sport of professional boxing, he fought in the ring from

1930 to 1937, and defeated Jimmy Vaughn for the lightweight championship in 1934. He also fought Eddie Koppy, who was ranked 6th in the world lightweight division and Chuck Woods, who ranked 10th rated welterweight of the time.

Steve won 70 of his 92 professional fights and also served as boxing promoter and referee.



LOCAL 451 COMMEMORATES MEMBERS WHO DIED AT WORK

The plaque reads: "In memory of our brother members who lost their lives in the trade."

With the approval of members from Local 451, Wilmington, Delaware, Nick Martinez obtained pictures of all local union members who lost their lives on the job in the past 25 years and had the 2 x 3 foot plaque made.

The plaque now hangs in the Day Hall of Local 451 in an illuminated cabinet with a glass front to perpetuate the memories of workers who lost their lives in the day-to-day hazards of the trade.



LOCAL 207 GRADUATES AT BOARDMAN, OHIO

Left to right, standing: Andrew Bodazak, Jr., Instructor; William Bonwick, Instructor; Eric Zetterquist, David Stanton, James Mc Monagle, Nicholas J. Preqibon, Joseph Mortimer, Rodney Whitfield, Daniel Nichols, Michael Sudzina (Outstanding Apprentice, Class of 1975), Charles Lucas, Lanny Burton—President of Local 207; Mike Siegel—Bus. Rep. of Local 207; Guy Morrison—General Organizer; Kneeling are: Robert Grim, Lawrence Schrock, Gary Braun, Scott Palmer, Kirk Alberter, David Palmer.

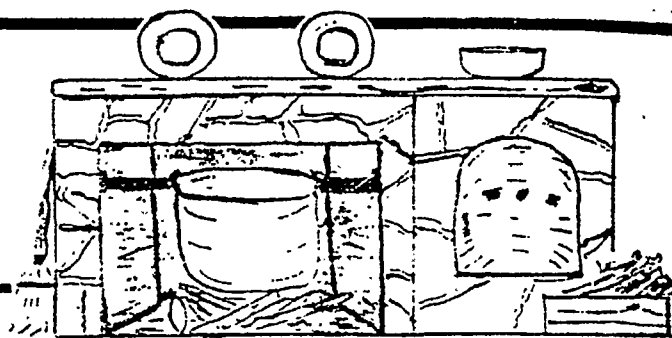


LOCAL 606 SPONSORS AWARD DINNER-DANCE

Local 606 of Wichita, Kansas, held their first pin award dinner-dance in honor of their veteran members. The guest of honor was Brother Guy Stewart who was presented a 50-year pin. There were 35 members who received 25-year pins, and six members who were awarded 35-year pins.

Members present with over 25 years and Union Officers are from left to right: Bill January, K. Kidwell, R. Tarman, LaVerne Wiske, M. Martin, Richard Williams, H. Johnson, L. Zang, A. W. Philippi, A. Smith, G. Morain, Guest of Honor Guy Stewart, G. Craig, C. E. Griffith, Jr., C. Severt, G. Smith, F. Hall, H. Pearce, M. Engberg and R. Kirkwood.

FAMILY FOCUS



A NEW PAPER ON COOKING WITH WHEY

Shirley Weeks, whose recipes on cooking with whey have appeared in *Family Focus*, tells *Ironworker* magazine that she has more information on whey. She writes:

"I feel some concern as many of your ladies may not understand what 'whey' is. With the exception of those who patronize health food stores, some may have trouble finding the dried whey in their area. For this reason I have put together a somewhat comprehensive paper which tells about whey—how to use it and why. I would like to send this to your ladies, the only charge being

to cover postage and handling—\$.25. In addition to telling about whey, it includes some recipes, many of which can be used by those ladies who make their own cheese and cottage cheese and thus have their own liquid whey. The paper is titled: 'Usage of Whey in Home Prepared Foods and Its Nutritional Implications.'

"You may be interested in this paper as it points out the gross wastage of whey not only nationally, but worldwide. At a time of food shortages it seems to me to be a travesty of human ignorance

dumped down the drain and pour into public sewage systems, in streams, or onto open ground. It is estimated that one cheese factory producing 250,000 litres of whey per day can pollute as much water as a city of 50,000 inhabitants.) The paper has just gone to press."

She also calls attention to an understandable typo in the *June Ironworker*. The Chocolate Mints call for 1/3 cup of whey, not 1/3 tablespoon. Shirley and her *Ironworker* husband, LeLand, can be contacted at P.O. Box 501, Pleasant Grove, Utah 84062.

Pumpkin Pie

- 1 1/2 cups cooked or canned pumpkin
- 2/3 cup brown sugar
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon ginger
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 eggs, slightly beaten
- 1 1/2 cups milk
- 1/2 cup cream or evaporated milk

Mix the above ingredients. Cook the filling in a double boiler until thick, cool slightly and pour into a 9-inch baked pie shell.

You may vary the filling by adding 1/4 teaspoon clove or nutmeg. This will make your filling spicier.

Pumpkin Pie with Whipped Cream: Spread pie with whipped cream, sweetened slightly and flavored with vanilla or brandy.

Pecan Pumpkin Pie: Flavor the filling with brandy. Decorate the top of the pie with pecan halves. Sprinkle with 1/2 cup caramel syrup to glaze the nuts.

Standard Pie Crust

- 2 cups pastry flour or
- 1 3/4 cups all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2/3 cup vegetable shortening or
- 1/3 cup butter
- 1/3 cup ice water

Sift the flour and salt into a mixing bowl. Add the shortening or butter. Mix with a pastry blender, a blending fork or two knives (one held in each hand) until the mixture is in even bits about the size of peas.

Sprinkle some of the ice water over the flour by tablespoonfuls, stirring it in with a fork until just enough has been added so that you can pat the dough lightly into a ball. Flours vary, so you may not need all the water. Handle the dough as little as possible and do not knead it. Wrap in wax paper or foil and chill. Roll out and line a pan with the pastry as for one crust pie. Set another pan inside to hold it in shape. Bake at 450 de-

grees until well browned (about 15 minutes).

Pumpkin Ice Cream Squares

- 1 cup fine ginger-snap crumbs
- 1/4 cup sugar
- 1/4 cup butter or margarine, melted
- 1 envelope (1 tablespoon) unflavored gelatin
- 1/4 cup cold water
- 1/2 cup cooked pumpkin
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/4 teaspoon ginger
- 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 quart vanilla ice cream

Combine crumbs, sugar, and butter; reserving 1/3 cup, press in bottom of 8 x 8 x 2-inch baking pan. Soften gelatin in cold water; combine in a saucepan with next ingredients. Stir over low heat until gelatin dissolves; cool. In chilled bowl, stir ice cream to soften; fold in pumpkin mixture, spoon over crust. Sprinkle crumbs over top. Freeze firm. Cut in 9 squares.

Consumer Safety

HOUSEHOLD FIRES: CHANCES ARE 1 IN 12

The average American household has a one in 12 chance of being hit by fire in a year's time.

A recently-released survey, sponsored jointly by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission and the National Bureau of Standards, indicates about 5.5 million household and personal property fires occurred in the U.S. during the year ending in April 1974.

Purpose of the survey, government spokesmen explain, was to develop for the first time a statistically accurate estimate of the extent of the fire problem in American households — which now number about 70 million. Of the 5,575,000 fires, 4,547,000 started in the home and the remainder occurred in vacation homes, automobiles, boats and other buildings on private property.

The survey also revealed that 326,000 persons were injured in fires during the year and, of that number, 141,000 were injured in residential fires. Property loss was estimated at \$1.5 billion.

The leading ignition source was found to be appliances in 3.5 million cases, including gas stoves (360,000), electric stoves (855,000), and television sets (196,000). Food and grease were involved in 1.8 million of the 3.5 million appliance fires.

The next most common ignition source was electrical wiring in 435,000 cases, of which 167,000 occurred in the home. Cigarettes started fires in 365,000 of the incidents, and matches, in 248,000 cases.

DANGEROUS
01

TIPS ON ELECTRICAL SAFETY AND ECONOMY

NEVER hang a cord over a nail; wrap it around a pipe or bedstead, fasten it to the woodwork. Damaged insulation can cause a fire.

NEVER use defective switches of any kind.

NEVER permit floor lamp cords to be hidden under rugs or to be stepped on—insulation is not made for this abuse.

NEVER use appliances when cords become worn and frayed.

NEVER use larger than 15 ampere plug fuses for lighting circuits unless you are certain your house has been wired with larger No. 12 wire throughout. Never use larger than 20 ampere fuses in any event.

NEVER use any substitute for a fuse such as a penny, tinfoil, etc.—remember fuses protect against overload.

NEVER have any electrical wiring or other repairs done except by Union electricians.

NEVER use any type of electrical appliances while in the bathtub—severe shock can result.

NEVER use small heaters, not intended for the purpose, to vaporize inhalants.

NEVER operate a switch while free hand is resting on a metal stand, pipe or other metal.

NEVER string extension cords through doorways or fasten them to woodwork—injured cords are dangerous.

NEVER disconnect appliances by tugging on the cord—grasp plug firmly and pull out gently.

NEVER buy unapproved appliances or wiring—check for the Underwriters Laboratories label, and also if added—look for the Union label.

PORTABLE POISONS IN MOM'S PURSE

Mothers and doting aunts could be responsible for giving small tots access to dangerous and potentially fatal poisons.

The National Safety Council reports a recent survey conducted in Brooklyn, New York revealed that nearly half of 300 women interviewed carried medications in their handbags which could be harmful to small children.

Most common medication found was aspirin. But others included nerve pills, vitamins, pain killers and diet pills. Eleven percent of the women carried more than one medication.

DIETING DRIVERS SHOULDN'T DRINK

The old advice, "If you drink, don't drive," can now be expanded to "If you diet and drink, especially don't drive."

Dr. J. McLaughlan of the Canadian Department of Health notes that most low-calories diets don't include cocktails. However, many dieters who cut down on food intake neglect to reduce their liquor consumption accordingly.

Dr. McLaughlan warns that it takes only one and half ounces of liquor to make a low-calorie dieter too drunk to drive.

LEAVING THE HOUSE FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME? Use this check list to save on utility bills.

—Turn off water heater. If you have an electric unit, you can disconnect by throwing circuit breaker to "off." If gas water heater, you can put it on "pilot" as this prevents the water from heating.

—Turn off the thermostat to be sure neither heat or central air conditioning will cut on.

—Unplug window airconditioners.

—Unplug television sets. "Instant on" models use energy 24 hours a day even when off.

—If an extended period, maybe you will want to clear out the refrigerator and turn it off.

SHANTY TALK



DID YOU KNOW?

The average lifespan of the Iron Worker in the 1890's was about ten years on the job. The trade was so hazardous that many of the so-called "Cowboys of the Skies" were permanently disabled, without benefits. Their motto: "We're killed, but we seldom ever die."

A QUIZ ON SAFETY

What's wrong with the artwork above? Merlin Dronick, an Iron Worker from Cressona, Pennsylvania informs IRONWORKER magazine that there are three safety violations above. 1. No hand rail. 2. Trailer is not properly blocked. 3. No outside trash receptical.

MAIL — This year, if you send any mail without postage, it will be returned to you. Eventually, says the Postal Service, you may also be charged a fee for its return (you can't beat the system by not putting your return address on the envelope —the mail will just be sent to the dead letter office for opening, examining and readdressing).

The Shanty Philosopher



Dear editor:

People are always talking about government meddling in business, which is different from business meddling in government, but I have discovered an altogether new side to this situation.

According to articles I've been reading in the papers, the U.S. Postal Service is planning on raising the price of mailing a letter from 10 cents to 13 cents.

Of course there's nothing new about that. The first class rate has been going up steadily for the past few years—

a classic example of inflation: while the quality of letters hasn't gone up, the cost of sending them has—but what is new about the rate increase is the timing. The report is that the rate will go up in December, just ahead of Christmas.

Remember what happened this past summer just ahead of the Fourth of July holidays when everybody and his kids had trips all planned? The oil companies raised the price of gasoline 3 cents.

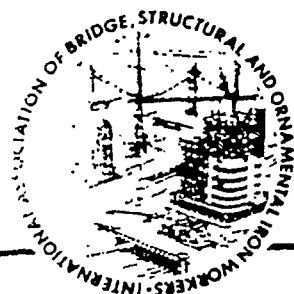
With shrewd timing, the Postal Service plans to raise the price of stamps 3 cents just ahead of the big Christmas card season.

I'll tell you, it's one thing for government to interfere with business, but when it starts imitating business—that's something else. Who does the govern-

ment think it is, anyway? Does it think it's as big as the oil companies?

Changing the subject I couldn't help but notice a comment by a TV newsmen the other night while he was reporting on a teachers' strike in Chicago. "Instead of being in the class room this first day of school, the kids are instead on the streets," he said.

You can blame the schools for a lot of things these days and in many cases be right about it, but if the half-million or so Chicago kids are either in school or on the streets, something could be remarked about the parents. That is, it could except for the fact the word "chore" has been abolished from the English language. Yours faithfully,



OFFICIAL MONTHLY RECORD

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers
Headquarters: Suite 400, 1750 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

DISTRICT COUNCILS

GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY

Office: 255 W. 14th St. Rm. 1308 10011. Tel. 212 329-7555. Meets second Thursday every other month. Business Agents meet second Thursday in alternate months. Thomas Clarkson, President. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 15, 40, 170, 197, 361, 417, 424, 455, 532, 555, 580.

CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Meets 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st. Business Agents meet 3rd Thursday and Friday of each quarter at 520 South Michigan St. Tel. 312 372-4378. President, Bernard S. Pucinski. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 1, 8, 53, 111, 112, 136, 380, 383, 386, 393, 395, 444, 465, 471, 473, 498, 514, 524, 558, 590, 611, 580, 811, 814, 817.

ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY

Meets second Monday of each quarter. March and September in St. Louis, Mo. June and December meetings between Springfield, Ill., Evansville, Ind. and Paducah, Ky. President, John L. McCarty. 1024 East Main, Collinsville, Ill. 62234. Tel. 518 345-4727. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 46, 103, 203, 392, 396, 518, 577, 633, 782.

PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY

Meets fourth Friday of each month at 8 p.m. at 260 South Ninth St. Board of Business Agents Meeting 2nd Tuesday of each month in Council Office, 4258 Castor Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19124. Tel. 215 922-1953-1954. Leonard P. Mahoney, President. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 36, 58, 161, 350, 399, 401, 404, 405, 420, 451, 489, 502, 519, 521, 544, 548, 565, 579, 594, 666, 681, 692, 755.

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY

Meets first Monday of each month at the Robert Treat Hotel, No. 50 Park Place, Newark, N.J. 07101. 201 373-4306. President, Robert Wallace. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 11, 45, 373, 480, 483, 545.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND VICINITY

Office: Room 1404, 995 Market St., San Francisco, 94103. Tel. 415 392-5850. Meets third Saturdays, January in Los Angeles, April in Phoenix, July in San Diego, and October in San Francisco. President, Dale Ray. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 5, 118, 155, 229, 377, 378, 416, 433, 509, 624, 625, 627, 740, 790, 792, 796, 801, 803.

THE MID-ATLANTIC STATES

Office: Suite 821, Railway Labor Building, 400 First Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. Tel. 202 783-5848. Meets: 3rd quarter of each year, on such dates, time, and location as directed by President of the Council. The meeting shall be of a four-day duration, one day of which shall be on a Saturday. Business Agents meet 2nd Tuesday of each quarter at 10:00 a.m. President: Robert E. P. Cooney. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 5, 16, 28, 79, 201, 413, 486, 568, 636, 657, 697, 781.

THE STATE OF MICHIGAN-GREAT LAKES AND VICINITY

Office: Suite 402, 20600 Eureka Rd., Taylor, Mich. 48180. Regular meetings shall be held semi-annually. President, Henry E. Cooper. Affiliated Local Union No's are 25, 55, 340, 426, 508, 575, 615, 688, 714, 754, 791, 802.

THE MIDWESTERN STATES

Meets in March, September, at the Continental Hotel, Kansas City, Mo. 64105. Business Agents meet quarterly at Continental Hotel. Office, 1000 East 10th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64106. Tel. 816 842-8917. President, Russell B. Elliott. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 10, 21, 67, 89, 184, 493, 520, 553, 582, 606, 660, 717.

THE NEW ENGLAND STATES

Office: Stone Ridge Building, 1296 Worcester Rd., Framingham, Mass. 01701. Tel. 617 872-8973. Meets quarterly—Jan., Apr., July & Oct. Matthew Taylor, President. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 7, 37, 57, 351, 357, 474, 496, 501, 523, 541, 586.

SOUTHERN OHIO AND VICINITY

Office: Liberty National Suburban Building, Rm. 203, 3415 Bardstown Road, Louisville, Ky. 40218. Tel. AC 502-456-1040. Meets third Wednesday of Jan., April, and Oct. Outside BA's meet 3rd Wed. of each month. Council in session sets next meeting place. James R. Buncin, President. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 22, 44, 70, 147, 172, 290, 292, 301, 372, 379, 439, 522, 529, 626, 682, 726, 730, 769, 778, 787, 799, 804, 819, 820.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Regular meetings of Council—First Saturday of each quarter to be held in Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore., Tacoma, Wash., and Spokane, Wash., and rotated in above order. Russell Fithen, President. Office: 854 - 106th N.E., Bellevue, Washington 98004. Tel. 206 455-2829. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 14, 29, 86, 114, 505, 506, 511, 516, 581, 598.

EASTERN OHIO, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHERN WEST VIRGINIA

Office: Banksville, Office Bldg., Rm. 206, 2945 Banksville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15216. Tel. 412 341-4064. Meets Jan., April, July & Oct. 3rd Thurs. & Fri. Guy Morrison, President. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 3, 17, 207, 348, 468, 499, 527, 549, 550, 587, 642, 662, 718, 723, 772, 818.

THE MID-NORTHERN STATES

Office: 2618 Territorial Road, St. Paul, Minnesota 55114. Tel. 612 646-2122. Meets semi-annually. Business Agents meet quarterly. President, Richard J. Thomas. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 512, 535, 563, 783, 793.

THE STATE OF TEXAS

Office: Commodore Perry Building, Suite 1010, Austin, Texas 78701. Tel. 512 476-7621. Hugh Williamson, President. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 66, 84, 125, 135, 263, 408, 481, 482, 510, 536, 592, 694, 775, 789.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN AREA

Office: 1544 Elmira Street, Aurora, Colorado 80010. Meets 3rd Friday and the following Saturday of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. O. C. Yancy, Jr., President. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 24, 27, 81, 454, 495, 507, 562, 708, 732, 750, 815.

EASTERN CANADA

Office: P.O. Box 156, 935 The Queen's Way, Postal Station U, Toronto 18, Ontario. Full Council meeting held 4th Tuesday of March, June, September and December, at 7:30 P.M. Outside local business agents and shop representatives meet monthly on 4th Tuesday at 2:00 P.M. and 8:00 P.M., respectively. President, Vice-President, Geo. Allen. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 700, 711, 721, 734, 736, 743, 757, 759, 765, 786, 823.

WESTERN NEW YORK AND VICINITY

Meets 3rd Saturday of each month at 12:00 at 617-619 Wolf St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13208. Geo. Bannister, President. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 6, 9, 12, 33, 60, 158, 436, 440, 464, 470, 534, 576, 593, 512, 621, 824.

EAST COAST NAVY YARD RIGGERS

Regular yearly meeting of this Council shall be held two days following the close of the Annual Conference of the East Coast and Metal Trades Council, President, Daniel S. Wambolt, Res. 245 Hingham St., Rockland, Mass. 02370. Tel. 617 878-4499. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 228, 607, 716, 745, 800.

THE MID-SOUTH

Office: Suite 119, Ramada Inn, P.O. Box 4788, Monroe, La. 71201. Tel. 318-387-8845. Meets semi-annually. Business Agents meet quarterly. President, Charles R. Anding. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 48, 58, 321, 469, 476, 500, 546, 584, 591, 619, 620, 623, 678, 696, 701, 702, 710, 760, 813.

THE SOUTHEASTERN STATES

Office: Room 312, Guaranty Life Bldg., 137 East Forsyth Street, Jacksonville, Florida 32202. Tel: 904 355-7534. Meets first Sunday of each quarter. President, John F. Walsh. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 92, 272, 387, 397, 402, 539, 597, 601, 616, 698, 706, 709, 741, 798, 808.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AND VICINITY

Office: Farragut Hotel Building, Suite 105, 530 S. Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn. 37902. 615 523-3251. Meets last Sat. in Apr., and Oct. at office. BA's meet monthly on call by Pres. J. W. Merritt. President. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 167, 384, 477, 492, 526, 637, 704, 715, 727, 733, 753.

WESTERN CANADA

Office: 967 Gilhurst Crescent, Richmond, B.C., Canada V7A 1P3. Meets semi-annually in Calgary. Council in session sets next meeting date. Send all communications to office. President, Donald O'Reilly. Affiliated Local Union No's are: 97, 643, 712, 720, 725, 728, 771, 776, 805.

APPROVED DEATH CLAIMS FOR JUNE 1975

Claim No.	Name	Memb. No.	L.U. No.	Amount Paid	Claim No.	Name	Memb. No.	L.U. No.	Amount Paid	Claim No.	Name	Memb. No.	L.U. No.
39064	Affannato, Harold S.	422601	7	750	39066	Hutchison, Glenn M.	167957	378	750	39073	Hall, James K. Sr.	394034	502
39065	Schramm, Lawrence J.	877973	75	900	39068	Carty, John B.	288426	58	750	39074	Wright, George C.	198387	544
					39069	Fox, Otis E.	466434	22	750	39076	Knight, Samuel Jr.	618528	800

DISAPPROVED DEATH CLAIMS FOR JUNE 1975

Claim No.	Name	Membership Number	L.U. No.	Reason for Disapproval	Classification	NAT-N On Job-A-J	ACC-A	Deceased
39062	Hazen, George H.	438082	721	Not 12 Mos. Cont.	0	N		2- 9-75
39063	Childs, Daniel L. Jr.	462881	387	In Arrears	0	N		3-21-75
39067	Brower, William E.	265641	10	In Arrears	0	N		3-11-75
39070	Bonaparte, Albert	598713	60	Not 12 Mos. Cont.	0	A-J		4-25-75
39071	Jardine, Arthur W.	622607	721	Not 12 Mos. Cont.	0	N		2-16-75
39072	Gerrard, Robert E.	465303	721	Not 12 Mos. Cont.	0	N		2-27-75
39075	Hitsman, David L.	931523	67	Not 12 Mos. Cont.	0	A		2- 9-75

APPROVED DEATH CLAIMS FOR AUGUST 1975

Pen. No.	Name	Memb. No.	L.U. No.	Code	Pen. No.	Name	Memb. No.	L.U. No.	Code	Pen. No.	Name	Memb. No.	L.U. No.
39393	Gordon, Willard	135789	512	750	39439	Mulhern, Roger F.	398764	1	750	39483	Thompson, Robert C.	648029	5
39394	Grunfield, Julius	562937	473	750	39441	Hystad, Glenn D.	607253	29	750		Moses, Harvey A. Sr.	907711	715
39395	Carter, James L.	239934	147	750	39442	Soumokil, Robbie J.	785230	516	750	39484	Wilde, Bruce C.	165072	509
39396	Pasket, Michael	189916	535	750	39443	Smith, George J.	357585	455	750	39486	Horrigan, Edward F.	394353	392
39397	Wade, Edward J.	614321	501	750	39444	Ferrara, William	178727	455	750	39487	Bramberger, Frank M.	504690	455
39398	Muha, Michael	482403	527	750	39445	Fortune, Walter P. Sr.	51007	451	750	39488	Frost, William B.	913012	781
39399	Sweigert, Hobart	291689	662	750	39446	Baker, Alfred	164961	22	750	39489	Sponausle, Carl D.	240573	549
39400	Brown, James W.	267442	636	750	39447	Cheatham, Cleo Sr.	345583	70	750	39490	Reynolds, Stanley W.	373267	509
39401	Burnham, Gerald V.	437156	736	750	39448	Wilson, Samuel T.	116111	380	750	39491	Brookman, William G.	113181	377
39402	McGuirk, Edward H.	519974	698	750	39449	Howard, Jerry F.	848561	393	1100	39492	Simmons, John B. Sr.	244761	591
39403	Corley, Henry J.	505909	568	750	39450	Morelli, Alfred A.	548144	399	750	39493	Elissenbach, Carl H.	136433	377
39404	Boll, William J.	696414	471	750	39451	Dayhoff, Murray R.	141613	657	750	39494	Nelson, James E.	369093	751
39405	Beshears, Troy L.	216165	155	350	39452	Keller, Ernst	165612	455	750	39495	Mullen, Thomas J.	86674	740
39406	Stanina, Charles	135045	473	750	39453	Anderson, Larry K.	832338	708	550	39497	Sutton, William M.	919456	509
39407	Acree, Harold E.	430998	24	750	39454	Stanley, Russell C.	450709	682	750	39498	Horvath, Alexander	774899	509
39408	Brucolier, Samuel T.	647002	399	750	39455	Terry, Homer M. Jr.	359326	510	750	39499	Casko, Daniel	633791	395
39409	Ginther, John M.	394367	396	750	39456	Gionchetta, Michael	118682	7	750	39500	Foco, Arthur G.	123265	25
39410	Henderson, Frederick L.	177847	399	750	39457	Barnes, Ralph A. Sr.	346952	55	750	39501	Abbott, Albert D.	310801	24
39411	Kegelman, William C.	53883	45	750	39458	Chapdelaine, Richard J.	762959	627	750	39502	Scully, John P.	531715	197
39412	Nerden, Dennis F.	823084	7	550	39459	Watson, Alex	528651	97	750	39503	Nicholaus P.	152912	657
39413	Herdtnier, Richard J.	233362	44	750	39460	Potts, Kenneth A.	620473	3	750	39504	McLane, Howard	327411	3
39414	Waller, Bailey	219103	92	750	39461	Denny, Harry C.	140878	70	750	39505	Brennan, Robert A.	428601	700
39415	Fereday, Charles C.	195376	3	750	39462	Becker, Edmund	50993	136	750	39506	Miner, Clarence E.	340922	89
39416	Donahue, Michael J.	165725	351	750	39463	Davis, Charles C.	92757	440	750	39507	Adams, Riley P.	132729	70
39417	Blanka, Barry A.	749224	396	750	39464	Emmons, Melbourne	703541	585	1500	39508	Mattes, Walter J.	144469	1
39418	Dugan, John R.	146501	1	750	39465	Pearson, Leo J.	209922	1	750	39509	McPhate, William	731570	712
39419	Roedel, Erich	730587	97	200	39466	Kross, Gustav J.	112364	63	750	39510	Cammett, James O.	626045	397
39420	Murphy, Patrick M.	537832	433	1500	39467	Freeze, James R.	610361	730	750	39511	Gompper, Harry J.	424172	579
39421	Pedersen, Hans H.	118993	580	750	39468	Hunter, William	101327	37	750	39512	Schmolk, Erich W.	584974	755
39422	Germany, William H.	350524	25	750	39469	Jones, William W.	677125	468	750	39513	McGuire, Thomas R.	864100	12
39423	Haumann, Frederick W.	294450	612	750	39470	Howard, Heston G.	607559	125	750	39514	Heiple, Andrew H.	824759	25
39424	Fullen, Marvin E.	404134	84	750	39471	Williams, Johnny E.	725360	397	750	39515	Sunde, William H.	250361	506
39425	Fields, Richard G.	240078	112	750	39472	Lanthier, Henry P.	176848	563	750	39516	Wright, Frederick T.	680672	802
39426	Panela, Frank	507881	68	750	39473	Schuyler, Rodger	581559	575	450	39517	Martin, Harry F.	326320	506
39427	Passieux, Charles	249621	21	750	39474	Whisenhunt, David C.	200259	75	750				
39428	Kern, William	142242	399	750	39475	Collins, William H.	776626	509	450				
39429	Krogman, Elmer P.	529288	471	350	39476	Berthelot, Larry J.	504979	58	750				
39430	Ruth, Glenn A.	698921	527	750	39477	Olejack, Joseph E.	364276	36	750				
39431	Rosenthal, Frank S.	548906	502	750	39478	Riley, Carson L.	551316	826	750				
39432	Foutz, Fred J.	295807	207	750	39479	Bennett, F. Webster Sr.	60938	40	750				
39433	Harrell, Jesse T.	734571	229	750									
39434	Colinski, John J.	148012	790	750									

Total amount of death benefits paid (including Canadian claims) \$84,200.00

DECEASED PENSIONERS REMOVED FROM PENSION ROLL AUGUST 1, 1975

Pen. No.	Name	Memb. No.	L.U. No.	Code	Pen. No.	Name	Memb. No.	L.U. No.	Code	Pen. No.	Name	Memb. No.	L.U. No.
9792	Baker, Alfred	164961	22	0	3358	Engle, William S.	84400	44	0	10028	Notches, Frank	253593	373
14476	Barnes, Ralph A. Sr.	346952	55	3	6663	Greive, Joseph Albert	106877	207	0	5324	Pedersen, Hans H. N.	118993	580
2769	Becker, Edmund	50993	136	0	4445	Hoffman, Vernon W.	121588	361	0	5850	Perschke, Paul E.	230901	1
10287	Blissenbach, Carl	136433	377	3	3741	Johnson, Henry	36682	24	0	1663	Ryan, James J.	88379	158
14129	Briody, Union	434766	103	3	8262	Long, Richard	120924	361	3	14190	Sauve, Aurel	543237	765
6933	Carter, George	197584	9	0	8792	Mattes, Walter J.	144469	1	0	8360	Simmons, John B.	244761	591
14398	Cates, Clay T.	357289	103	3	5587	McGowan, Francis M.	175019	417	0	8629	Smith, Benjamin	195382	3
5939	Chislett, Harry F.	87412	17	0	5486	McGregor, James D.	180656	568	3	7977	Sponausle, Carl D.	240573	549
5125	Colombana, Fortunato	132348	377	0	8416	McLane, Howard F.	327411	3	0	11638	Szot, Adolph	361350	60
12135	Colyer, Marcus J.	150119	378	4	8932	Miner, Clarence E.	340922	89	0	6583	Travis, Clyde	189565	606
12240	Craine, James T.	356713	340	3	4668	Mitchell, Angus	122736	40	0	2764	White, Jesse James	108589	769
6168	Davis, Charles C.	92757	440	0	1839	Mixon, Wm. Joseph	12087	84	3	7291	Wilson, Samuel T.	116111	380
11390	Dixon, P. W.	196775	710	3	4865	Mullen, Thomas J.	86674	40	0	14379	Ziska, James J.	335144	17
4438	Elder, John J.	87723	6	0									

PENSION APPLICATIONS APPROVED AUGUST 1, 1975

Pen. No.	Name	Memb. No.	L.U. No.	Code	Pen. No.	Name	Memb. No.	L.U. No.	Code	Pen. No.	Name	Memb. No.	L.U. No.
14691	Aldridge, Richard F.	126319	10	3	14704	Carlotti Emilio D.	190199	424	3	14717	Fogal, Burton C.	413140	6
14692	Amundson, Gaylord S.	275655	8	3	14705	Clark, Elijah I.	334533	396	3	14718	Foster, Carl	409194	21
14693	Atwood, William K.	376517	401	3	14706	Coker, Samuel E.	267398	395	3	14719	Fowler, Roy J.	347657	25
14694	Barnes Earven	185982	492	3	14707	Connelly, Michael E.	464146	40	4	14720	Fry, George E.	361330	272
14695	Beers, Jack	139565	580	3	14708	Daum, Fred	391554	172	4	14721	Gardner, John J.	512286	75
14696	Befeld, Paul C.	371045	84	3	14709	Davis, Joseph B.	349309	401	3	14722	Grant, Thomas J.	384886	580
14697	Billings, Joseph V.	344203	426	3	14710	Davis, Robert E.	245950	118	3	14723	Grooms, William A.	320493	3
14698	Bolduc, Gerard H.	365336	496	3	14711	Deason, Philip R.	190443	710	4	14724	Gunderson, Lloyd V.	139589	118
14699	Box, Austin	413152	492	3	14712	Dewees, Percy E.	215670	70	4	14725	Harlow, William R.	256304	372
14700	Bray, Ossie J.	460446	48	4	14713	Dunfee, Ernest V.	129822	172	3	14726	Harris, Earl C.	220393	22
14701	Burns, John J.	438086	395	3	14714	Durham, Duell H.	397129	103	3	14727	Haskins, Duane H.	224482	9
14702	Campbell, William	172058	207	3	14715	Feller, Herbert W.	199032	372	3	14728	Hayes, Wilbert	218110	405
14703	Carey, Patrick M.	167821	451	3	14716	Fisher, John W.	237950	17	3	14729	Heflin, Walter	199452	549

PENSION APPLICATIONS APPROVED AUGUST 1, 1975

Name	Memb. No.	U.L. No.	Code	Pen. No.	Name	Memb. No.	U.L. No.	Code	Pen. No.	Name	Memb. No.	U.L. No.	Code
Herring, Allison J.	561462	84	4	14755	McCrory Roy R.	138062	377	3	14780	Rodgers, Harry C.	414745	404	3
Hinton, James S.	370911	395	3	14756	McGrath, Thomas P.	242387	401	3	14781	Rodgers, James	206153	136	3
Hite, Homer A.	340828	70	4	14757	McLachlan, Robert	441443	721	3	14782	Rusnak, John J.	224303	17	3
Hollerbach, Jake S.	357780	372	3	14758	McLamar, Thomas M.	213442	3	3	14783	Russell, Robert T.	425677	40	4
Hutchinson, Robert B.	165775	601	3	14759	McNeese, Willard H.	160090	86	3	14784	Russo, Santo	166083	580	3
Jackson, Denver D.	202806	75	3	14760	Miller, Reginald G.	250140	17	3	14785	Samko, John Jr.	174711	28	3
Jackson, Kenneth J.	400741	75	3	14761	Mooney, Robert S.	213918	112	4	14786	Saunders, Alfred D.	210724	5	4
Jackson, Raymond E.	142300	512	3	14762	Morris, James E.	194683	81	4	14787	Smith, George D.	444039	496	3
Jaross, Otis A.	339443	92	3	14763	Moser, Clarence A.	385297	377	3	14788	Smith, Lowell A.	417861	433	3
Jones, Sam R.	248958	207	3	14764	Noonan, George	442560	512	3	14789	Smith, Ralph L.	406947	584	4
Kemp, Robert H.	397917	377	3	14765	Nutt, Rex D.	368128	14	4	14790	Spangler, Robert R.	162676	404	3
Kidd, William	168715	40	3	14766	O'Bryan, George T.	195848	492	3	14791	Stark, Jay B.	359409	14	3
Kirk, Robert L.	185796	16	4	14767	Osman, Howard B.	202159	416	3	14792	Sternisa, Albert T.	169007	17	3
Kittred, John B.	365320	678	3	14768	Pastena, Dominick	166757	580	3	14793	Stipes, Arthur	344672	433	3
Knight, William B.	201278	27	3	14769	Pedersen, Arthur	450501	361	4	14794	Strok, Nick	443936	720	3
Lalonde, Eugene T.	168939	433	4	14770	Plessinger, Howard	188010	404	3	14795	Sweeney, Ray O.	253228	678	3
Lee, John W.	214010	111	3	14771	Pottow, Roy	142538	136	3	14796	Taylor, Edgar M.	444848	22	3
Lewis, William L. Jr.	539715	401	4	14772	Pruitt, Donald D.	517119	75	4	14797	Thomas, Amile	410052	395	3
Lindsey, Jesse R.	342850	22	4	14773	Pruitt, Robert E.	393794	75	4	14798	Thurman, Elder J.	256213	340	4
Littleton, Russell E.	325888	577	3	14774	Rastani, Guy C.	374286	440	3	14799	Tidwell, Moses E. Jr.	402333	433	4
Marcos, Thaddeus	370873	575	3	14775	Raulerson, Tom	160282	397	3	14800	Van Dyke, Ralph T.	321035	118	4
Marguerum, Edmond	238518	161	3	14776	Ray, Hugh R.	521818	103	4	14801	Warren, Lawrence F.	444849	22	3
Marner, Dolph T.	322918	340	3	14777	Reeve, Gerald A.	130018	416	3	14802	Welker, Arthur L.	265032	75	4
Martin, Franklin T.	442697	377	3	14778	Riggs, Donald S.	204632	22	4	14803	Zamarripa, Ernest E.	412020	416	4
Martinez, Andrew P.	258457	444	3	14779	Roark, Preston H.	496202	433	4					

DISAPPROVED DEATH CLAIMS FOR AUGUST 1975

Name	Membership Number	L.U. No.	Reason for Disapproval	Classification	NAT-N On Job A-J	ACC-A	Deceased	Age
Fournier, Albert	517204	433	Not 12 Mos. Cont.	0	N		6-29-75	59
LaFleur, Leo	444991	786	Not 12 Mos. Cont.	0	N		6-30-75	60
White, Henry C.	397231	6	In Arrears	0	N		6- 8-75	59
White, Arthur O.	798510	167	Not 12 Mos. Cont.	0	N		6-22-75	48
Pappas, Harry K.	904754	455	In Arrears	S	N		6-14-75	24
Vallelong, Joseph	483272	158	Not 12 Mos. Cont.	0	N		7-15-75	65
Ferwick, John A.	833354	716	In Arrears	0	A		7- 5-75	47
Nugant, Raymond P. Jr.	470245	68	Not 12 Mos. Cont.	0	N		7-23-75	52

DECEASED PENSIONER REMOVED FROM PENSION ROLL JULY 1, 1975

Hans E.. Membership No. 386707.
a. Code 4

ULD BE—
edersen, Hans H.. Membership No. 118993,
ocal 550. Code 3

MEMBER REINSTATED TO PENSION ROLL AUGUST 1, 1975

Pen. No.	Name	Memb. No.	L.U. No.	Code
14195	Stafford, Ishmael	249613	769	3

PENSIONER RETURNED TO WORK AS OF AUGUST 1, 1975

Pen. No.	Name	Memb. No.	L.U. No.	Code
12782	Lanningham, Ernest L.	530389	433	4

REVOCATIONS

Name	L.U.	Membership Number
John W. Wagner	393	928450
Michael Holmes	25	943154
Willie J. Green	550	893794
Michael G. Ritterbeck	550	931730

Safe Welding Practices for the Ironworker

Your welding activity can be made relatively safe for persons if safety precautions are followed. OSHA has published eight pages of regulations on the subject of welding and cutting for the construction industry alone. For industry, the regulations amount to 33 pages! The National Safety Council has the entire volume of their checklist devoted to welding and cutting. Some of all this material is included here, plus some quotes from the Chicago Chapter of the Certified Welding Bureau.

According to the Bureau, SUBMITTALS AND EMPLOYEES SHALL:

1. Be responsible for the safe handling and use of welding and cutting equipment.
2. Determine that fire protection equipment is properly located.
3. Wear goggles or other suitable eye protection during all gas welding or oxygen cutting operations. (Spectacles without side shields but with suitable filter lenses are permitted for use during light work, torch brazing or inspection.)
4. Wear flameproof gauntlet gloves and flameproof aprons.
5. Never use oxygen for ventilation.

Their published checklist for contractors includes:

1. Are weld procedures available?
2. Are procedures and specifications available for the welders and authorized inspector?
3. Have all welders and welding operators been qualified according to the procedures to be used?
4. Are the qualifications current?
5. Is there a listing to indicate a date of qualification and methods for which they are qualified?

Next month in the IRONWORKER: "Safe Operating Procedures for Gas and Oxygen Cylinders."

Yesteryear in the Ironworker



Safety Nets in 1915

Members of Local No. 1 served as deputies in 1915 to enforce Illinois' new construction safety law, dubbed "a new departure in the erection of steel structures, a device for the protection of and safety of ironworkers and other mechanics on high arched buildings where a slip or some other unforeseen accident is liable to cause a man to fall and be injured or killed. There have been many accidents of this nature in the past and there will be many more unless contractors are compelled by law to make such safety provisions."



JOHN H. LYONS
General President

Continued from inside front cover

Committee and to coordinate safety activities generally within our industry. Retired General Treasurer Cole was the first chairman of this National Iron Worker Safety Committee. This Committee, which in addition to the above on the National Committee includes General Organizers Clarkson and Puchalski, became increasingly active each succeeding year in developing and promoting methods, material and procedures for the improved safety of our trade.

Five years ago, it was decided not only to have our committee continue its previous activities but to serve as the representative of our organization with a similar committee of ironworker employers for the structural, ornamental, rigging and reinforced steel portions of our industry. One of the activities of the Committee is to assist in our ability to deal with the question of safety by studying the number and types of on-the-job accidents reported to us each month. In looking over the reports of on-the-job accidents of Iron Workers, I find that the majority of outside workers who lost their lives in the past twelve months died as a result of slips and falls. Other major causes of death included Iron Workers being killed by falling material and electrocution. In the shop division, it appears that most deaths are caused in the handling of materials, machine guarding and electrocution.

The disability claims over the past twelve months show much the same patterns. The majority of disabling injuries for outside Iron Workers resulted from slips and falls. Falling objects also resulted in a significant number of injuries.

These reports are distressing to anyone concerned about life and limb, especially in a trade

where danger is a constant enemy. Although we cannot eliminate the hazards of the workplace, each and every one of us can minimize these dangers through constant vigilance and thorough knowledge of safety procedures.

Those local unions which have set up separate safety training programs for the purpose of teaching safety to job stewards have found our apprenticeship safety training manuals invaluable. We have been urging all local unions to set up safety training committees, to design courses of safety instructions and to coordinate and implement those courses in whatever is deemed the most appropriate method. While these are effective ways for improving safe job conditions, the safety consciousness of each individual Iron Worker still remains the most effective way to avoid injuries or death. While the Occupational Safety and Health Administration can indeed protect the rights of individual workers through their job steward to demand safe working conditions without fear of discrimination or retaliation, it should in no way minimize the fact that safety consciousness of each individual Iron Worker remains the highest priority. Safety consciousness means not only to avoid risks to one's self but to continuously keep in mind that each Iron Worker has the potential of causing a serious disabling injury or death to other Iron Workers or other building tradesmen. ■

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