



August 26, 1971

TO: Earl Davis
FROM: James Presswood
SUBJ: Occupational Safety and Health Law of 1970

For Tyler Pipe Industries to be in a better position to comply with the standards promulgated under the Occupational Safety and Health Law of 1970 a committee was established to determine the hazards existing in each work area and to schedule and initiate necessary corrective action. This committee consist of:

W. J. Speas, Jr., Vice President of Operations
John Lasater, Chief Engineer
James Milstead, Plant Engineer
Whit Riley, Purchasing and Inventory Control Manager
J. P. Johnson, Superintendent of Foundries
Mike Flowers, Assistant to Vice President of Transportation
Bob Smith, Laboratory Manager
James Presswood, Safety Engineer

It was decided by this committee that the Chief Engineer and the Safety Engineer would serve as Co-Chairmen with the assigned responsibility of keeping the other members of the committee informed of developments concerning this law.

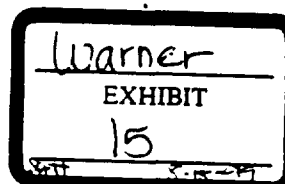
The procedure of determining job hazards was divided into two main categories - Environmental Hazards (consisting of noise level, illumination, dust count, and toxicity), and Physical Hazards (consisting of unguarded drives, floor openings, absence of guardrails, handrails, etc.). The job of determining the Physical Hazards was assigned to the Safety Engineer and the job of determining Environmental Hazards was assigned to the Chief Engineer.

At this time Physical Hazard surveys have been completed at the East Penn Foundry in Macungie, Penn., Jersey-Tyler Foundry in Bridgeton, New Jersey, and at Tyler Pipe Ind. in Tyler, Texas. Plans are also being made for a Physical Hazard survey to be conducted at Pheonix Fittings in Gardena, California. Master copies of the Physical Hazard surveys are being kept by the Safety Department and as these hazards are corrected the Safety Engineer is notified of the corrective action taken. Priority of correcting Physical Hazards is being scheduled by the Plant Engineer and the work performed by the Maintenance and Construction Departments.

In determining Environmental Hazards the Laboratory personnel have conducted noise level, illumination, and dust count surveys in all work areas at Tyler Pipe. Upon the completion of a toxicity study at Tyler Pipe similar surveys will be conducted at Jersey-Tyler and East Penn Foundries. Budgeting, determining of priority, and the setting of time tables, etc. for the correction of Environmental Hazards is being conducted by the Chief Engineer. Corrections of Environmental Hazards in most cases is much more expensive and time consuming than are the corrections of the Physical Hazards. For the purpose of maintaining an accurate record of the expense incurred in the corrections of both Environmental and Physical hazards sixteen additional cost centers have been established.

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In order that our supervision be well informed of the importance of this legislation and what effect it could have on our operations a meeting was held on June 18, 1971 and the attached information was presented. The Reference Guide, published by the Texas Safety Association, and the Special Report, supplied by the Research Institute of America, Inc., have also been presented to each of our supervisors.


James Presswood

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