

May 27, 1948

J. G. Watson, Principal Director
Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation
Youngstown, Ohio

Dear Mr. Watson:

Copy of a letter written to the Medical Department
of the Industrial Commission by Dr. H. H. Ruffner,
Safety Advisor in the Division of Safety and Hygiene,
is enclosed for your information.

If there is any way in which this Division can be of
further service to you, please do not hesitate to let
us know.

Very truly yours,

JAMES H. FLUXER
SUPERINTENDENT

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May 27, 1948

The Medical Department
Industrial Commission
Columbus, Ohio

In re: O D 4686-22
Peter Patterson

On May 21, 1948, a visit was made to the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio, to check conditions under which the above named claimant worked.

The company manufactures steel.

The claimant was a gas maker. His job consisted of poking fires, cleaning and burning out producers. He had worked in this capacity for this company for a period of 24 years.

must
Coal is conveyed to the top of the producers through chutes. An employee distributes several shovelful of coal in the bell of the producer, puts a cover on the bell and releases the coal so that it falls into the producer. During this period dense clouds of distilled coal escape through the bell of the producer. There are a number of holes at the top of, and near the edge of the producer through which an employee pokes the fire and removes clinkers from the edge of the producer. *(actual Tar)*

may 21, 1948
A dust count taken in the breathing zone of an employee doing this type of work contained 9.6 million particles of dust per cubic foot of air. This dust was very fine and it is believed that most of it would consist of smoke that came up through the bell of the producer when the coal was added. There is no source of free silica except that contained in the coal which could be considered almost negligible.

For about one hour a day employees remove ashes from around the bottom of the producer. The bottom of the producer is set in a water seal so that the ashes are withdrawn through this seal. They are soaking wet and therefore do not give rise to any dust.

may 24, 1948
A sample taken in this location contained 0.8 million particles of dust per cubic foot of air. The dust encountered would be that which drifted in from the Bessemer converters located over 100 feet from this spot.

another sample taken in the same location, Sept 12, 1944, contained 0.2 M
For two hours every third Saturday, employees are required to clean flue dust from the producers. This is done by directing a fan so that it blows the dust through the gas main and away from the producers. It is reported that this work is very dusty and employees protect themselves by face shields similar to a welding shield and cover their faces with handkerchiefs.

This dust would consist of flue dust from the producers and would contain very little, if any, free silica.

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Claim #OD 4684-22
Case of Peter Fatherson

A bulk sample of this dust was obtained from the floor near the producers
and, if the Commission so desires, this sample will be sent to The Bureau
Laboratory for x-ray diffraction analysis.

Very truly yours,

DEWITT HOFFMAN
SAFETY ADVISOR

DWH:Eni

Handwritten notes:
for dust
1946
470
submitted
9/10/46