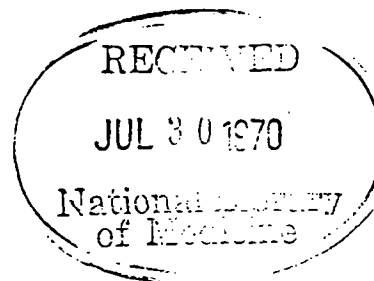


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INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION

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**1969
Annual
Report**

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE WEEK
October 12-18, 1969

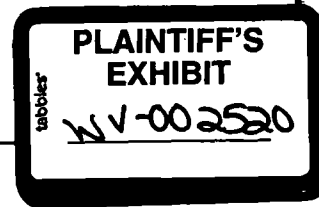


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NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE WEEK

OCTOBER 12 - 18, 1969

Joint Resolution

To authorize the President to designate the period beginning October 12, 1969, and ending October 18, 1969, as "National Industrial Hygiene Week".

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That, in recognition of the need to preserve the Nation's primary natural resource—its employed population—and in recognition of those individuals and organizations seeking to protect and improve the health of the Nation's work force through the coordinated scientific measures, technological and engineering controls which characterize industrial hygiene, the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the period beginning October 12, 1969, and ending October 18, 1969, as "National Industrial Hygiene Week," and calling upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Public Law 91-92
91st Congress, S. J. Res. 150
October 17, 1969

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Dr. Robert T. P. deTreville

Since the founding of our organization, industrial hygiene and occupational medicine i.e., occupational health have attempted to introduce the maximum possible degree of scientific logic and measurement into the evaluation and control of industrial plant environments to the betterment of working conditions and human relations.

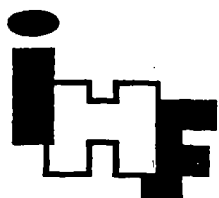
A most significant development during 1969 has been the NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE WEEK. This Presidential and Congressional act is most gratifying and represents an important step in reaching every citizen with the "good news" of positive accomplishments in environmental and occupational health.

The chief importance of this concerted action on the part of those responsible for our national administration and legislation has been to illustrate the ability of our system to support an idea—however technical and complex scientifically—which involves significant benefit to the great majority of our nation's adult citizens who work.

While industrial hygiene is gaining recognition, steps are also under way to insure that our concern with *protection* of employees from potential adverse effects of their working and living environment is accompanied by similar concern over the *conservation* of their health. Some of the scientific, medical and engineering approaches used in solving environmentally related health problems in industry may also be useful in studying nonoccupational illness, over ten times as common, which is often based on genotrophic or "host" factors, with little or no apparent relation to physical or chemical working environments.

The great majority of illness problems still cannot be dealt with by scientific means and must be handled expediently by those whose medical or technical training or experience provides them a basis for professional judgement; in recent years, however, this situation has been changed by the introduction of improved scientific methods into occupational health practice and research. Most important of these include epidemiology and biostatistics, but automated medical examination procedures are becoming useful in evaluating early alterations in biological functions or measurements which occur prior to onset of clinical disease symptoms in work populations in which internal "norms" have been defined. It is becoming possible to compare many potentially abnormal medical and laboratory findings with "baselines" established previously on workers, and thus to identify and protect individuals most likely to develop chronic diseases and disability of all types, regardless of employment. The effects of personal health and safety habits (such as smoking, unsupervised self-medication, improper nutrition) are now correctly considered important to employee health conservation. In addition, we recognize that the emotional climate at home and at work greatly affects patterns of illness which arise out of failure on the part of employed individuals to cope with their life situations (e.g., the so-called "giving-up/given-up" complex).

Through soundly conceived and managed preventive health measures, the benefits of industrial health are being extended to the maximum practicable advantage of all who work and live in our increasingly technological industrial society.



PROGRAMS



Dr. Paul Gross, Director of the Research Laboratory, reviews slides of lungs of rats that had inhaled fibrous glass dust.

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

ALUMINUM

Laboratory animals (rats, hamsters and guinea pigs) have been exposed to high concentrations of metallic aluminum dusts. In only one species did this exposure result in fibrosis. There is reason to believe that much of the fibrosis is related to the presence of endogenous lipids (cholesterol type) rather than to the dust per se. Follow-up of animals as long as 18 months shows substantial reduction in the amount of aluminum dust stored in the lungs. The rate of clearance, however, requires quantitation and will be investigated in continuing studies. (Sponsors: Aluminum Company of America, Reynolds Metals Company, Silberline Manufacturing Company, Inc., U. S. Bronze Powders, Inc. and Valley Metallurgical Processing Company, Inc.)

EMPHYSEMA

The chief purpose of the third and fourth years of the emphysema research was evaluation of the retention of dusts in the lungs of emphysematous versus nonemphysematous laboratory animals by biochemical analysis. This was to confirm an impression by light microscopy that lungs damaged by emphysema do, in fact, retain less dust than those of control animals. This impression, which resulted from the first two years of the study, was reported in an article "Emphysema and Pneumoconiosis: An Experimental Study on Their Interrelationship" (Arch. Environ. Health 18:340-349, March 1969). In addition, a paper, "Experimental Emphysema as a Tool in the Study of Pneumoconiosis" was presented at the Johannesburg, South Africa Pneumoconiosis Conference, April 23-May 2, 1969. Work to date has continued to support this hypothesis. (Sponsors: American Iron & Steel Institute and Bituminous Coal Research, Inc.)

FIBROUS DUSTS

Results to date of studies on the bioeffects of certain fibrous dusts (quartz, chrysotile asbestos, talc, ceramic aluminum, silicate, silicon carbide, glass and brucite on the lungs of experimental animals were reported in a paper, "The Pulmonary Response to Fibrous Dusts of Diverse Composition," presented at the American Industrial Hygiene Association Conference in May, 1969, and is scheduled for publication. This investigation concerns the comparative pathogenicity of fibrous dusts in general and the determination of the locus of pathogenicity in asbestos dusts including studies both of the inflammatory and the oncogenic components. (Sponsors: Johns-Manville Corporation, PPG Industries, Pittsburgh Corning Corporation, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., U. S. Public Health Service.)

FIBROUS GLASS

Inhalation studies in rats and hamsters of very heavy concentrations of fibrous glass dust (with or without binders) have shown the dust to be biologically "inert." Rats given intratracheal injections of fibrous glass dust develop a transient proliferative bronchiolitis. However, such transient bronchiolitis also occurs with fibrous ceramic aluminum silicate which has previously been proven to be biologically "inert." Another phase of this investigation involves the separation, identification and quantitation of dusts inclusive of fibrous particulates and ferruginous bodies recovered from human lungs by a special technique of dust isolation and analysis. The lungs from 20 long-term workers with fibrous glass and the lungs from 20 Pittsburghers (hospital deaths) will be so studied. These data will be correlated with any pulmonary lesion present and with any occupational dust exposure. Also to be studied are the effects of fibrous glass on an existing emphysema. Rats were made emphysematous and then exposed to dust concentrations; these animals are still under observation. Epidemiological studies on industrial workers with over 30 years exposure have shown that, aside from a predictable aging effect, there is no evidence of any adverse health effect of heavy versus moderate or light dust exposure in the random samples of employees studied. A comprehensive general health and cardiopulmonary examination has been performed on a subsample in the oldest age category (i.e., 50 plus years) having had the greatest and least exposure to dust from fibrous glass manufacturing and processing during their long-term employment. Results are being analyzed and will be reported. (Sponsors: Certain-teed Products Corporation, Johns-Manville Corporation, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, PPG Industries.)

ASBESTOS

Batches of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite were prepared as metal-free dust, hammer-milled dust, heat-treated dust and chemically-treated dust. A weighed amount of each dust was suspended in distilled water to make standard suspensions. Intratracheal and intrapleural injections were performed under light ether anesthesia on experimental rats and hamsters and these animals are now under observation. The purpose is to determine the locus of pathogenicity in asbestos dust in regard to both, its ability to produce fibrosis and cancer. (Sponsor: U.S. Public Health Service.)

LIPID-COATED QUARTZ

Quartz dust coated with lipids extracted from the lungs of animals with "acute" silicosis has been injected intratracheally into rats and the pulmonary reaction so obtained will be compared with that observed following intratracheal injections with the same dose of uncoated dust. The specific aim of this research is to determine alterations in the biologic potential, qualitatively and quantitatively, of quartz particles of respirable size coated with endogenous lipids. (Sponsor: Department of Health, Education & Welfare, National Institutes of Health.)



Biochemist-Toxicologist, Dr. Jiri Tuma, prepares suspensions of naked fibers.

RANGE-FINDING TOXICITY STUDIES

The Research Laboratory staff performs toxicological research on a wide variety of chemical compounds from industry. These toxicity studies include acute oral administration, skin penetration, primary skin irritation, eye injury and concentrated vapor inhalation and are conducted upon request, at cost, for member companies only. Such additional studies as metabolism, behavioral changes and feeding studies may be performed, if required.



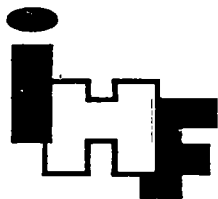
Charting information for current toxicological studies is Research Associate, Marianne Kaschak.

MENTAL HEALTH PROJECT

IHF is conducting a continuing education study on employee mental health and industrial nursing practices with the American Institutes for Research, supported by a five-year grant from the National Institute of Mental Health. The first two years of this study were concerned primarily with the collection and analysis of data on the practices and self evaluation of occupational health nurses who are encountering and dealing with emotional and psychological problems of employees by one means or another. The third year has been devoted primarily to 1) analysis and interpretation of occupational health nursing questionnaires; 2) "case study" data supplied through the cooperation of Foundation members; and 3) the selection and sequencing of content for a self-instructional training course. Activities during the fourth year, 1969-1970, are being devoted almost exclusively to the preparation and evaluation of course materials and this phase will continue into the fifth year.

SMALL PLANT HEALTH SERVICES

In a continuing effort to develop an effective employee health program for small plants, IHF President, Dr. Robert T. P. deTreville, chaired the American Academy of Occupational Medicine's (AAOM) ad hoc committee on small plants during 1969. A study is being made of small plant service needs to determine how environmental matters are handled in an attempt to identify a satisfactory model, or if one not be found, to develop such. IHF expects to expand small plant programs in 1970, in collaboration with the AAOM and all other health organizations concerned with this problem.



SERVICES

ENGINEERING



Industrial Hygiene Engineer, John A. Jurgiel

A U. S. Department of Labor release on "Questions and Answers on the Walsh-Healey Safety and Health Standards" states that the key test in attempting to meet the intent and purpose of the regulations will be "good faith" on the part of the employer. In addition, it states that if a company does not have a certified industrial hygienist on its payroll, it must show that it has access to, and utilizes the services of, such expertise or has persons specially trained to handle its hazard exposures. Membership in IHF and proper use of IHF's consultant engineering services should satisfy these requirements. Even members that have a full staff of industrial health personnel utilize the services of IHF to augment internal industrial hygiene staff capabilities. An IHF survey by JOHN A. JURGIEL provides management an up-to-date and objective review of the company's industrial hygiene program, its total plant and/or corporate facilities.

HEALTH FACILITIES SURVEYS

IHF conducts, for members only upon request, a survey of company employee health programs and advises if qualifications of personnel and facilities appear to meet minimum standards of good occupational health for the particular industry. Arrangements for scheduling such surveys may be made through either IHF Executive Vice President HARRY M. BOWMAN or DR. ROBERT T. P. DETREVILLE, President.

INFORMATION

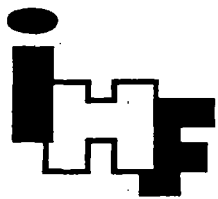
More than 45,000 environmental and occupational health abstracts, carefully filed and indexed, are available to provide rapid access to information needed by Foundation members. Reorganization of the IHF Library has included classification and cataloging of over 1,100 health-related volumes; and increasing the journal collection for abstracting in the monthly *Industrial Hygiene Digest* has contributed to the expansion of these services. An inter-library loan system is also in effect. MRS. MADELINE C. CAREY, IHF's Information Specialist and Managing Editor of the *Industrial Hygiene Digest* may be contacted by members desiring literature searches or either information services. These studies which are performed either without charge or at cost may also include an evaluation if requested.

CENTRAL DATA REPOSITORY

IHF has been designated industry's repository of anonymous occupational health data for assisting the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) in setting and validating threshold limit values. Toxicologic information on substances under evaluation by the ACGIH sent to IHF are evaluated by the Foundation's staff and advisors prior to forwarding to the ACGIH. The repository is a valuable aid to industry inasmuch as information received may be handled expeditiously by the Foundation without reference to any particular industry. DR. PAUL GROSS, Director of IHF's Research Laboratory, who is a member of the ACGIH Threshold Limits Committee, assists in transmitting such data.



Mrs. Madeline C. Carey, IHF's Information Specialist and Managing Editor of the *Industrial Hygiene Digest*.



ACTIVITIES

34th ANNUAL MEETING

Four hundred members and guests attended IHF's 34th Annual Meeting on October 14-15, 1969 at Chatham Center, Pittsburgh. In recognition of the combined efforts of thousands of occupational physicians, nurses and industrial hygienists, President Richard M. Nixon, with the full approval of Congress, devoted a special week to honor them and their contributions to our society—NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE WEEK, October 12-18, 1969—the week of the Foundation's 34th Annual Meeting.



The first-day *Management Conference* featured a luncheon and an address by Assistant Surgeon General, Dr. John J. Hanlon



The *Scientific Conference* provides opportunity to review progress in the technical areas of environmental and occupational health.



Dr. Robert T. P. deTreville, President, (right) and Mr. Harry M. Bowman, Executive Vice President, (center) discuss Foundation programs with a conferee.

5th ENGINEERING DISCUSSIONAL

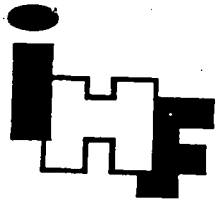
Sponsored by the Foundation's Engineering Committee, a discussional on "The Control of Environmental Health Hazards" was held January 14-16, 1969 in Pittsburgh. Topics on noise, air scrubbers, dust collectors, air pollution measurements and techniques of stack and community air sampling were covered by 45 representatives from IHF member companies. This type of workshop affords an excellent opportunity to review industrial hygiene engineering problems common to all industries in an effort to "learn from one another" and to develop solutions which will be beneficial to all.

MEMBERSHIP SERVICE MEETINGS

The Foundation's facilities provide an excellent meeting place for discussion of occupational health problems and several member companies held meetings at IHF headquarters during the year. The Foundation's full-time staff of occupational health specialists participate and supplement expertise of industry's own health service personnel. Members may contact Mr. Harry M. Bowman, Executive Vice President, or any member of the Foundation's staff to discuss or arrange for such meetings.



A meeting in session in the IHF Board Room



PUBLICATIONS

(Partial Listing)

Industrial Hygiene Digest

A journal, issued monthly, containing environmental and occupational health abstracts of articles appearing in current literature. A monthly index is included and an annual index is published separately. *Distribution is restricted to member companies and to a limited group of subscribers not eligible for regular membership, such as governmental agencies, educational institutions, and hospitals.*

Industrial Hygiene Highlights Vol. I

Definitive, full-length reference text in industrial hygiene technology. Exceptionally good investment in continuing education on the part of professionals in the field. (Price: \$20:00)

Transactions of Annual Meetings

Publications List

Membership Information Brochure

Engineering Information Exchange Capsule

Technical Bulletins

Chemical-Toxicological Series, 8-69: "Suggested Principles and Procedures for Developing Data for Threshold Limit Values for Air"

Legal Series, 8-69: "Current Federal Workmen's Compensation and Health and Safety Legislation"

Medical Series, 15-69: "Current Concepts of Biostatistical Services for Industry"

Medical Series, 16-70: "Proceedings of Fibrous Dust Seminar"

Nursing Series, 2-69: "Employee Mental Health and Industrial Nursing Practices: A Pilot Study of Current Practices"

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INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

MINUTES

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF MEMBERS

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
October 14, 1969

The Annual Business Meeting of IHF members was called to order at 3:45 pm by Board Chairman, Dr. G. Arthur Webb, who called for a quorum report. Mr. Harry M. Bowman announced that sufficient proxies had been received and were in order to constitute a quorum for conducting the business of the Foundation's Membership.

The minutes of the October 15, 1968, meeting were approved as printed on motion made and seconded.

The Treasurer's Report, presented by Mr. Bowman, was accepted and approved as presented.

Committee Reports were presented by the respective Chairmen: Miss Alda Sica, R. N. (Nursing); Dr. Daniel C. Braun (Medical); Dr. Lester V. Cralley (Engineering); Dr. Robert T. P. deTreville for Mr. Douglas Soutar (Membership); and Mr. Andrew Kalmykow (Legal).

Dr. deTreville commented on the importance of expanding our membership to more fully represent industry in IHF's efforts. Particularly significant is acceptance by both Houses of Congress of IHF's proposal for a National Industrial Hygiene Week, coincident with this IHF Annual Meeting. The change in IHF's name to Industrial Health Foundation and our proposal for National Industrial Health Week annually beginning in 1970 should help improve IHF's image, which cannot help but assist our membership drive. Entering the '70's, we will be calling on every Foundation member to assist the Foundation's Membership Committee in this essential task, success of which will have such far-reaching beneficial effects.

Dr. John A. Zapp, Jr., Co-Chairman of the Chem-Tox Committee, presented the following resolution, which was approved unanimously on motion by Mr. E. K. Davison, seconded by Dr. Miles O. Colwell:

WHEREAS Dr. Joseph F. Treon served the Industrial Hygiene Foundation diligently, faithfully, and with outstanding competence as a member of its Board of Trustees, and as Chairman of the IHF Chemical-Toxicological Committee from 1961 until his untimely death on March 31, 1969,

RESOLVED that the Membership of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation at this, its Annual Meeting on October 14, 1969, formally recognizes the many contributions made to the Foundation by Dr. Treon, and records herewith its thanks and appreciation for them.

RESOLVED FURTHER that the Membership of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation honors Dr. Treon not only for his many scientific and professional achievements, but recognizes also his unfailing patience and courtesy, his uncompromising loyalty to what he held to be the truth, and his devotion in the service of his religion, his family, his employers, and his fellow man.

The approval of the resolution was followed immediately by the Chairman's call for a standing silent prayer of all members present. Dr. Webb also directed that a copy of these memorial minutes be provided to Mrs. Treon.

Dr. Anna M. Baetjer, Committee Chairman, presented the report of the Nominating Committee, the slate of nominees for the Board of Trustees:

For a three-year term: Mr. Douglas Soutar; Dr. John A. Zapp, Jr.; Dr. Norton Nelson; Dr. John Duffy; and Dr. George M. Wheatley.

For a two-year term: Mr. Leo Teplow.

No nominations were presented from the floor.

A motion by Mr. Davison, seconded by Dr. Colwell, to close nominations and instruct the Secretary to cast a unanimous ballot for the entire slate was approved without dissent.

Mr. Bowman reported to the Membership on the action taken by the Board of Trustees, October 13, 1969, to proceed with legally changing the name of Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., to Industrial Health Foundation, Inc., to more truly represent the mission and program of the Foundation. A vote on the name change was deferred, pending comment from our legal counsel; however, those present responded favorably, without dissenting vote, to the Chairman's request for an indication of approval to proceed with details necessary to such a change.

The meeting adjourned on approved motion at 4:25 pm.

Respectfully submitted,
Wayne T. Brooks,
Secretary