

FILE NAME: US STEEL (USS)

DATE: 1939-1960

DOC#: USS008

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: AIHA Membership List

FAX TRANSMISSION

date 7-3-96

To: Barry Castleman

FAX 410-462-1039

FROM___Jim Fite

FAX___410-243-5234

4 of pages with the cover

American Steel and Wire co was founding member,
besides Morse pres in 62 from US steel there was
Brandt, Allen D. medical director from Beth steel who was
president from 50-51.

The American Industrial Hygiene Association: Its History and Personalities 1939-1990

Coordinated by
The
Yuma Pacific-Southwest Local Section

Chapter 4

Table 4.1—Persons in Attendance at AIHA Organizational Meeting
(June 1939, Cleveland)

R. E. Kelly, M.D. Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO	William M. Pierce Employers Liability Ins. Co., Boston, MA	R.C. Stratton Travelers Ins. Co., Hartford, CT
E.O. Kurler American Steel & Wire Co., Cleveland, OH	Chas. L. Pool Rhode Island Dept. of Health Providence, RI	Dr. D.C. Straus Director Hygiene Division State of Illinois Dept. of Labor Chicago, IL
K.E. Markeson, M.D. State Health Dept., Lansing, MI	Edmond T. Roetman State Health Dept., Charleston, WV	H.A. Thiesman Hartford Mutual Ins. Co., Boston, MA
R.S. Mackie, Chem. Engr., Inc. Lamp Dept., General Electric Co. Nela Park, E. Cleveland, OH	H.H. Schrenk U.S. Bureau of Mines Pittsburgh, PA	Robert J. Vane Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. New York, NY
(Editor - Chemical Section News Letter National Safety Council)	W.H. Schulse Baltimore City Health Dept. Baltimore, MD	L.G. Von Lossberg, Chem. Engr. Maryland Casualty Co. Baltimore, MD
T.O. Meisner American Can Co. Chicago, IL	F.W. Sehl Aetna Life Insurance Co., Hartford, CT	H.T. Walworth Detroit Dept. of Health Detroit, MI
E.G. Meiter Employers Mutuals Milwaukee, WI	L. Silverman Harvard School of Public Health Boston, MA	C.R. Williams Liberty Mutual Ins. Co., Harvard School of Public Health Boston, MA
Arthur L. Nichols Kansas Board of Health Lawrence, KS	Clayton A. Smuoker Ohio Dept. of Health Columbus, OH	W.N. Witheridge Detroit Dept. of Health Detroit, MI
John L. Norris Eastman Kodak Co. Rochester, NY	Henry F. Smyth, Jr. Mellon Institute Pittsburgh, PA	C.B. Young Ohio Dept. of Health Columbus, OH
H.R. Ohlheiser Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York Chicago, IL	O.G. Stam Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York New York, NY	William P. Yant Mine Safety Appliance Co. Pittsburgh, PA
F.A. Patty Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York New York, NY	J.H. Sterner, M.D. Eastman Kodak Co. Rochester, NY	

place or part or all of the required period of industrial hygiene activity." It was further stated the Board of Directors defined industrial hygiene as the professional application of any specialty toward the maintenance of industrial health, the study of the nature and causes of occupational disease or other problems of industrial health. Atmospheric pollution involving potentially hazardous materials of industrial origin was regarded as a closely related problem, and accordingly was considered by the Board to be a phase of industrial hygiene.

In evaluating applicants for membership, a major portion of an applicant's time was required to be devoted to industrial hygiene. Strict qualification requirements limited the number of persons approved for membership, and ensured professionalism. The purpose of specific requirements was to eliminate peripheral activities.

The term associate membership, which was included in the description in the membership booklet, applied only to local sections, where the only requirement for membership was a professional interest

in industrial hygiene. This requirement for local section membership remains the same to this date.

Types of Membership

An amendment adopted June 25, 1955, broadened the membership to include industrial associates. It provided that any organization could apply for this status, but had to be approved by two-thirds vote of the AIHA Board. This type of membership underwent several name changes, including "sustaining" members to organizational members.

The same amendment recognized two other classes of membership, namely honorary and contributing. For the former, the Board of Directors could bestow such membership to persons particularly distinguished in the general field of industrial hygiene or in a closely related scientific field. For the second type, any full-member status could be designated as contributing with any additional contribution beyond the annual dues payment. Contributing membership was eliminated in

461

**U. S. Navy - U.S. Maritime Commission - War Shipping Administration
Safety and Health Program**

**INDUSTRIAL HEALTH SURVEY
of the
FURNACE SUPERVISORS AND STEEL CASTERS
BRIDGE, NEW JERSEY
August 20 and 21,
September 1 and 2, 1944**

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act 20 U.S.C., 21 and 22. The transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

**U. S. NAVY - U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION - WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION
SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM
INDUSTRIAL HEALTH SURVEY
BRIDGE, NEW JERSEY
August 20 and 21,
September 1 and 2, 1944**

Prepared by
Montgomery Campbell (Lt. J. G. Fletcher, US-Navy), U.S. Navy Health Service
Office of the National Director of Construction
U. S. Maritime Commission, New York

DEPT. JUST.

During this industrial health survey, the following were interviewed:

Mr. W.S. Emmons Vice-President and General Manager
 Lieut. E.V. Mc Wier Office of Supervisor of Shipbuilding
 Mr. Wm. J. Corbett Jr. Security Manager
 Mr. T.F. Collier Safety Engineer
 Mr. J.H. Love Manager of Industrial Relations
 Mr. C.J. Fister Asst. Manager of Industrial Relations
 Mr. J. Brodzinski Medical Director
 Mr. J.J. Wallingford Asst. to the Medical Director
 Mr. F. Jester Asst. Plant Engineer
 Mr. L. Hartigh Restaurant Manager
 Mr. F. Givani Chief Welding Instructor
 Mr. H. Kelling Ventilation Supervisor
 Mr. H. Taylor Asst. Safety Engineer
 Mr. F.H. Tabor Asst. Foreman of Paint Shop
 Mr. G. Brooks Bell Hospital and Canteen Inspector
 Mr. Lawrence Fay President, Local 26, IUMWA, CIO
 Mr. J. O'Connor Sec. Secy., Local 26, IUMWA, CIO

Reference: "Minimum Requirements for Safety and Industrial Health in
 Contract Shipyards." Approved by the U.S. Navy, U.S.
 Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration.

Consultative services on Safety and Industrial Health may be obtained
 through the National Director of Construction, 3026 Chestnut St., Phila. 9,
 Pa.

Description of Work

This shipyard is building cruisers and destroyers for the U.S. Navy and 24 combat cargo ships (formerly termed AKA) and 30,000 ton T transports (formerly termed APA and PA) for the U.S. Maritime Commission. There are 3 shifts of workers on the following schedule:

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Hours of Shift</u>	<u>Worker Population</u>
Day	8 AM - 4:30 PM	25,200
Evening	4:30 PM - 12:30 AM	5,400
Night	12:30 AM - 8 AM	1,200
	Total	31,800

In those departments where pressure of work necessitates it, some workers are assigned on a Sunday shift. While the number of such workers varies, it averages about 1% of the worker population.

The day shift is allowed 30 min. for lunch and the evening and night shifts 20 min.

A few weeks ago the yard began employing female workers and now there are 500 on the day, 100 on the evening and none on the night shift.

This shipyard, a subsidiary of U.S. Steel Corporation, has been in existence for many years, and during the past few years has expanded its worker population from several thousand to the present number. The physical facilities of the yard have likewise expanded tremendously.

There are 21 ways, 2 outfitting piers and 1 floating drydock. There are 9 assembly areas and the following shops:

Plate	Outfitting (Outside Trucking)
Assembly	Boiler Assembly
Carpenter	Electrical
Paint (2 shops)	Machine Assembly
Tire Machine	Sheet Metal
Pipe Fabrication (Outside contractor)	Temporary Ventilation
Structuring (4 corrugated space out-of-doors)	

US Steel
Subsidiary

The yard is large and there is ample storage space for plates and other materials. The company is self-insured. Local 26, IWWMA, CIO is the collective bargaining agency.

The following numbers refer to the items in Minimum Requirements:

2-2 Medical Facilities

2.1 Personnel

There are eleven part-time physicians on duty whose time is so arranged that a doctor is present in the yard from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. and from 9 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. A physician is on call at all times when no doctor is on duty in the yard. The doctors are employed full time. It has been the company's experience that the professional caliber of doctors who wished to work part-time in the shipyard and conduct a private practice during their time away from the yard was considerably higher than that of doctors who wished to work full time in the yard. Therefore, for some time past, the company has employed only part-time doctors and feels that this policy works very satisfactorily. In view of the medical services during the greater portion of shipyard activity and of the fact that a doctor on call can be summoned in a few minutes when needed, it is felt that the yard has complied with Minimum Requirements.

2.2 The yard has complied with Minimum Requirements.

2.3 Nurses

There are 8 female and 20 male registered nurses and 25 first aid men. These personnel are distributed at the various yard hospitals as indicated under 2-4. One registered nurse is engaged full time in the inspection of the 4 hospitals and 25 containers. The yard has more than complied with Minimum Requirements and deserves commendation for the number of nurses and first aid personnel that it employs.

2.4 Clerks

There are 8 clerks employed in the medical department. This is below the

under stated in Financial Requirements. However, since the company is self-insured, all compensation, insurance and disability forms are processed and all such records kept by the Casualty Department. This relieves the Medical Department of a tremendous amount of clerical work. The Casualty Manager and Medical Director stated that 6 clerks had been found adequate to do the work of the Medical Department.

2.5 Two ambulances with drivers are available on all shifts.

2.6 Physical Facilities

There is one hospital and 3 sub-dispensaries in the shipyard, placed at strategic locations to minimize the time lost by the worker in transit to and from a dispensary. The hospital and dispensaries are designated by the letters A, B, C, D, E and F and a brief description of each follows:

A - Main Ship Hospital - This is located just outside the gate and is open only on the day shift. The facilities are: registration, and waiting room, large treatment room, ophthalmic eye treatment and minor surgery room, physiotherapy room, male and female examining rooms, X-ray and dent room, offices, toilets, lecture, storage room and 4 staff beds. A doctor is on duty from 7 A.M. - 6 P.M. Night nurses and first aid men are on duty during the day shift. Both part workmen and female office personnel are treated here. One doctor on duty here is an eye specialist for 3 hours a day.

B - Dispensary - This is located at the South East Basin and is open on all 3 shifts. Only male workers are treated here. Thirteen nurses and first aid men are distributed over the 3 shifts. A doctor is on duty from 9 A.M. - 11 A.M. and from 2.30 P.M. - 11 P.M. The facilities are: registration, waiting room, general and eye treatment room, portable X-ray and dent room, toilet, storeroom and 2 ward beds.

- 4 -

1st Dispensary - This is located near Bay #11 and is open on all 3 shifts. Only male workers are treated here. Five nurses and first aid men are distributed over the 3 shifts. A doctor is on duty from 10 A.M. - 12 noon and from 5 P.M. - 7 P.M. The facilities are: registration, waiting room, general examination and one bed ward, surgical and eye treatment, toilet, and shower.

2nd Dispensary - This is located between Bays #4 and #5 and is open on the day and evening shifts. Only eye cases, both male and female, from Bays #1 to #10, and from the Sheet Metal and Wire Shops are treated here. Three nurses and first aid men are divided between the two shifts. The facilities are: registration, waiting and treatment room, toilet, shower and one ward bed. A nurse is always on duty at this dispensary. Any foreign body, embedded deeply enough in the eye to require the use of a speculum is immediately referred to a doctor for removal.

3rd Dispensary - This is located near the Assembly Shop and is open on the day and evening shifts. Five nurses and first aid men are divided between the two shifts. Yaws only are treated here. The facilities are: registration, waiting room, general and eye treatment, examining room with one ward bed, toilet and shower.

4th Dispensary - This is located at the north west end of the Wire Shop and is open on the day and evening shifts. Two nurses and first aid men are divided between the two shifts. Only females are treated here. The facilities are: registration, waiting and treatment room, toilet, shower and one bed ward. The windows of this dispensary are unobstructed allowing flies to enter. It is recommended that this dispensary be equipped with fly proof screens.

- 3 -

Survey of hospital and dispensaries:

All workers are requested to go to the hospital assigned to their shop or working area and the cases are distributed according to the arrangement described above. In case of emergency it is expected that the worker will go to or contact the dispensary nearest to the site of the accident. Nurses and first aid can may be redistributed during any time of the day to facilitate handling of unexpected increases in the number of workers awaiting treatment. Ambulance cases are taken to St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, N.J. Due to the heavy automobile traffic, the ambulance can take better time to Jersey City than to Newark. The objective is to be commended for having such a comprehensive and well-distributed system of medical facilities and medical personnel.

2-1 Equipment

The yard has complied with minimum requirements. There are two ambulances, two X-ray machines and adequate medical and surgical stores for minor surgery, eye injuries and physiotherapy.

2-2 Records and Forms

The yard has complied with items (a), (b), (d), (e) and (f). Regarding item (b), verbal appointments are made with patients instead of using an appointment form. Since the Federal Department stated that this arrangement works satisfactorily, no change is recommended.

2-3 Inspections

6.1 Pre-employment physical examinations are given to all new workers. Previously these examinations were conducted by a physician, but due to the induction of several yard physicians and the resultant general shortage of doctors, the shipyard has as yet been unable to secure doctors to conduct the pre-employment examinations. As a temporary expedient, a registered nurse, who attended medical school for 3 years, examines the prospective

- 6 -

- 4 -

The part has complied with minimum requirements.

BY AIR MAIL TRANSMISSION

every part is sent in a nearly perfect laboratory.

6.2 The part has complied with minimum requirements. All necessary lab-

oratory tests have been completed.

Complete physical examination with blood

tests to be done and requested every 6

months.

Complete physical examination with blood

tests to be done and requested every 6

months.

Complete physical examination with blood

tests to be done and requested every 6

months.

Complete physical examination with blood

tests to be done and requested every 6

months.

Complete physical examination with blood

tests to be done and requested every 6

months.

Complete physical examination with blood

tests to be done and requested every 6

months.

Complete physical examination with blood

tests to be done and requested every 6

months.

(1) Every patient

(2) Examination

(3) Laboratory examination
including
serum separation
and
blood separation

every 6 months

Further, it is recommended that the following schedule of examinations be

followed: that patients, in September 1944 such that examinations will be

and periodic examinations, (1) examinations and (2) every patient. It is re-

commended that every (1) examination, 1-examination, 1-examination and testing

examinations be made to determine or others. In this part the three groups

6.3 It is recommended that periodic examinations be done on an average of

one-examination periodic examinations.

It is recommended that the following schedule of examinations be

followed: that patients, in September 1944 such that examinations will be

and periodic examinations, (1) examinations and (2) every patient. It is re-

commended that every (1) examination, 1-examination, 1-examination and testing

examinations be made to determine or others. In this part the three groups

6.3 It is recommended that periodic examinations be done on an average of

one-examination periodic examinations.

2.2 Installation of the Fueling Service

The post has complied with minimum requirements.

2.2.1 Fueling Service

There are 12 engines for aircraft vehicles and one engine for the fuel office personnel run by the company under the direction of Mr. L. L. Lathrop, Postmaster Emeritus. There is also a small private flying team for personal and operations. Fuel for the engines is prepared in the Fuel Station, which is located in a separate building just outside the post gate. Fuel is conveyed to the engines by empty trucks with the exception of two cases which is placed in the engine room by the vehicle contractor.

However, Fuel Station and engine are located 3 or 4 times a week by a regulated route from the Fueling Department. Fueling and repair are provided daily from the engine. Fuel Station and engine. All fuel tanks in the post are required to have portable containers as required by the law of the State of New Jersey.

Fuel Station - The general engine condition of the Fuel Station was good with the exception of the engine also present. The engine was old and close to an engine type, and was still working smoothly and probably for a few more years. It is recommended that two more engines be purchased as soon as possible. The one replacement has to get to the engine to care for all of the fuel and still require, and change. There are engines of all sizes. Frequently about for several hours with no refrigeration and there have been complaints from workers that still add to the engine use now. It is an excellent fuel and in order that there may be fuel still daily it is considered that additional fuel is also good to necessary. This situation was discussed in some detail with the Assistant Postmaster and Postmaster Emeritus. It is suggested that another post problem has been

- 8 -

PDU

192

DEPT. JUST.

be installed adjacent to the present one on the site now occupied by the women's locker room in the Field Station. Toilet and wash facilities at the far end of this locker room could not be disturbed. These female workers would then use available locker facilities in the basement of the nearby Administration Building. Since these particular women already use this Administration Building to check in and check out, no extra travel is involved.

Canteen (basement of Administration Building) - The gallery of this canteen opened with Field. The opening of the service door would not allow the door completely, another service door was propped open and a window screen had been removed. It is recommended that these windows be corrected immediately because as Field are serious carriers of infectious paratyphoid, typhoid, dysentery, etc. Refrigeration space is also at a premium here. Unfortunately no solution for such additional space could be found that would not disturb the contour of the building. Free refrigeration's viewpoint it would be preferable to locate a new refrigeration bus here rather than in the Field Station. Prior to the war when the worker population was much lower, only a few canteens were in existence and these were served by the gallery of the canteen. Presumably a smaller addition will exist after the war and there will be no need for the Field Station to continue in operation. However, additional refrigeration space is urgently needed now, and since the canteen and Field Station are not far apart, this refrigeration space could be located in either one, for food and milk for other camp of persons can be stored readily at either site.

Kitchens - The kitchen is outside of the gate and service prepared bus located. The remainder of canteens are distributed throughout the 1 and serve hot dishes such as soup, stew, spaghetti, clam sauce, etc., sandwiches, pie, cake, ice cream, candy, ribs, coffee and soft drinks.

These canteens are wooden structures varying from about 20 to 30 feet in length and about 12 feet wide. When not in use they are completely enclosed by

folding shutters. The workers form in about 9 to 12 lines at small windows along the front to be served. The front of the canteens is covered with wire screens about 1/8 inch mesh, which is theft proof but definitely not fly proof. The two canteens inspected were literally alive with flies. Hot food is brought from the Field Kitchen to the canteens in large milk cans and transferred into paper receptacles in the canteens. During each transfer the food is exposed to these numerous flies and there have been complaints from workers that there were flies in the food they purchased. This situation presents a serious health hazard. It is therefore recommended that either the doors and windows of the canteens be covered with fly-proof screening or that the transfer of exposed food be done in a fly-proof space. These canteens should also be sprayed daily with an insecticide.

Due to inadequate ventilation of the coffee urns the canteens become exceedingly hot. It is recommended that some type of open cupola be installed in the roof over the coffee urns to remove the heat and steam generated by the urns. During the winter such a cupola could be easily closed off if necessary to keep the canteens warm.

5.3 Water supply, sewerage and waste disposal

The post has complied with minimum requirements. There are the following sanitary facilities:

Water closets	576
Latrines (mush sinks)	236
Urinals	230
Wash troughs	211
Handley wash fountains	66
Service sinks	90

5.4 Salt tablets

There are approximately 200 salt tablet dispensers located at various drinking fountains. The dispensers are kept supplied with salt tablets by the Supply Department. During the past year one and a half million salt tablets were dispensed.

B-10 Respiratory Protective Equipment for Shipyard

The yard has complied with minimum requirements and has the following respirators:

Wilson H, dust	450
Wilson VCO, dust	150
American Optical H200, dust	250
WMA metal fume	150
Wilson VCO, total fume	50
Wilson, air line	100 (25 were on order)

About one gross of charcoal respirators and 2,000 charcoal cartridges are used up each month. This respirator is used mostly by spray painters and when it becomes caked with paint it is discarded.

Approximately 1,000 paper air-supplied hoods are used up annually by the paint sprayers. There are available 60 metal paint sprayer hood supports with a connection for the air line. The aperture in the front of the paper hood is attached to open rings on the front of the support. These rings have perforations through which air flows protecting a curtain of air to keep the paint spray from the painter's face.

B-11 Shipyard Respiratory Protective Equipment

The following work jobs exist in this yard:

B-1.1 Blast

Wilson from sand blast - one sandblaster. There also has been recently a small amount of sandblasting of hulls. This was not in operation during the survey.

Lead dust from mixer paint - a small amount of red lead paste is mixed into paint, but no red lead powder is used.

Asbestos (power line pipes) - This is by an outside contractor.

B-1.2 Total fumes and smoke

Lead and zinc oxide from welding and burning - Considerable melting and burning of galvanized metal is done. Since no ship is under construction outside a coat of red lead paint the hazard from lead fumes is negligible.

- 11 -

11.3 Exhaust system

Overheadable spray painter both indoors and outdoors is done.

11.4 Air ducts and pipes

11.5 Animal waste

There are several tanks of acid and alkali located outdoors for washing and cleaning. The workers wear work-coated shoes and have available rubber gloves and aprons, cap-lens and plastic shoe covers. These tanks were in operation at the time of the inspection but no action, shoe covers or rubber aprons were being worn. It is recommended that the workers be made to wear this equipment. Chemical burns of the eyes may result in blindness, and if the face is marked disfigurement.

11.6 Industrially atmosphere

None

11.7 Air supply for sleeping rooms of all kinds

The plant has supplied with Fresh Air Equipment.

11.8 Sanitation of workers and dormitories

Sanitation and temperature are studied in pump and water, stored food in ice chest, flamm, dry and placed in outdoor house or collection or paper bins.

11.9 A policy for prevention of Industrial Disease in Employees

11.10 Freshness and foreign bodies in the eye

The limitations of eye inspection for the past two months are as follows:

<u>Total inspection</u>		<u>Eye Diseases</u>	<u>Eye Foreign bodies</u>
Aug 2004	20,000	6,100	6,000
Aug 2005	17,700	5,000	6,700

There are approximately 20,000 pairs of workers checked out to workers and another 8,000 pairs available in the various tool rooms. Only a few workers were observed wearing safety goggles and no workers were found wearing safety goggles under their working heads. It is advised that this large number of workers and

foreign bodies is due to the workers not wearing the safety goggles which have been furnished to them by the company. It is realized that since workers are scarce, penalties inflicted for not wearing safety goggles do not accomplish the desired results. However it is recommended that every effort be made to make the workers wear safety goggles. It should be noted that the other safety laws will adequately protect the eyes of workers, occasionally exposed to welding arcs, from receiving a volcanic flash. The films "Time for Victory" and "This one - to your health" are shown to about 200 workers per month.

23.3 Tool polishing

There is no tool hazard in this part.

23.4 Painted surfaces

There is a considerable amount of paint sprayer done in this part. All paint sprayers observed at work were equipped with either a charcoal respirator or an air-supplied hood. The one paint spraying booth is well ventilated and equipped with a water curtain through which the paint fumes are exhausted. This exhausts paint only is sprayed in this booth.

23.5 Skin and lower limb illness or lesions

There is no hazard presented work in the castings nor under construction and on the cranes which are being started. There are adequate supplies of rest and respiratory and of ventilation equipment. Approximately 25 cases of "itch" for these are diagnosed each month by the Federal Hygienist. However as there is no laboratory test available to conclusively establish the diagnosis of what these cases and the doctor must largely rely on the history of the patient, the Federal and Kentucky Department feel that many of these cases are more allergic than real. It is realized also that some workers require constant supervision to make them use the available protective equipment, and it is recommended that such supervision by Inspectors and safety inspectors be carried out.

15.6 Fiberglass

Some of this is used for insulation. The Medical Department stated that cases of irritation were rare and that the precautions recommended by "Industry Requirements" were used.

15.7 Asbestos

This work is done by an outside contractor, P.J. Tharion and Co., Inc., who have a small shop where the pipe covering is cut to the desired length with a hand saw. In back of the saw is an exhaust fan built into the wall which carries the dust into a filter box outside of the building. The saw operator wears an American Optical 2530 dust respirator. During operation of the saw, considerable dust arises from the saw blade, both above and below the saw table. Very little of this dust is collected by the wall fan. It is recommended that a blower be installed in this shop with two 3" exhaust tubes placed near the saw blade, one above and below the saw table. Asbestos and "water repellent" material are also handled in this saw room. Pipe covers were observed in operation on board ship and there was considerably less dust than in the shop. It is believed that with the use of respirators and personal compartment ventilation the hazard on board ship can be controlled. It is also recommended that the outside contractor give all asbestos workers a chest X-ray every 6 months.

15.8 Silicosis

The sandblast area is in the open in the extreme south end of the yard and well segregated from all other workers. The operator wears an approved sandblasting helmet and the required type of clothing. An industrial above each operator should have a chest X-ray every 6 months.

If the practice of sandblasting hulls is continued, the same precautions should be observed for these operators.

- 24 -

A-513
Much dust
from hand
saw, loc.
exhaust
vent.
rec.
+
med mon
wkrs.

Considerable welding is done in the Pipe Shop and the Sheet Metal Shop on galvanized material. Both of these shops have an excellent fume installation ventilation system with numerous 8" exhaust outlets to which an exhaust tube may be connected. The great majority of this welding is done in booths covered off from the rest of the shop. All equipment is repaired in the Temporary Ventilation Shop.

crew

The ventilation crew consists of:

Day shifts: 1 foreman
 8 ventilation men (called handmen)
 1 technician
 1 " helper
 1 sheet metal worker
 1 " helper
 1 electrician
 1 " helper

Working shifts
2 ventilation men

There are no ventilation men on the night shift.

Standard ventilation plans are used for each type of ship so that the temporary ventilation may keep pace with the needs of workers during ship construction. Each ventilation man is responsible for an entire set of two ships.

When a worker requires ventilation, he notifies his supervisor, who in turn notifies the ventilation office and they contact the ventilation man for that area.

On the two ships inspected there was no standard amount of ventilation equipment and no worker in a confined compartment or welder reheated steel was found working without exhaust ventilation. The yard is recommended for the installation of its ventilation system.

Welding Booths

The welding booths have an exhaust outlet in the top of the booth, but there is no system of local exhaust ventilation. The yard feels that of use only when.

- 14 -

DEF 1487

200

who will work only on "hot" iron, are now being trained in welding, there is no necessity for installing exhaust ventilation in each booth. The Chief Welding Instructor is well acquainted with the health hazards of welding and is aware of the importance of local exhaust ventilation in confined compartments or on galvanized steel work. He stated that the trainees are shown how to use local exhaust ventilation and are given a chance to use it. If the use of ventilation by welders in the shops and on board ship is used as a criterion, the efforts of the Welding School in teaching ventilation have been very successful.

Survey of Ventilation

It is considered that the ventilation set-up in this shipyard amply complies with minimum requirements.

Tuberculosis Survey

Some time ago the New Jersey State Division of Industrial Hygiene proposed doing a chest X-ray survey of the yard workers. It was estimated that each worker would lose from one to two hours from his job for the X-ray. Management felt that the total time lost would be exorbitantly high and the project was abandoned.

Earlier this recent inspection, the president and executive secretary stated that they were eager to have this X-ray survey conducted and that the men would be willing to have the X-rays taken on their own time. This revised plan was submitted to Management and is now under consideration. If Management approves, in the near future a conference of interested parties will be held to arrange the details.

CORRECTION

The preceding document(s) has been refilmed
to assure legibility and its image appears
immediately hereafter.

DEF. JUST.

204

1. That the proposed installation should be carried out.
2. That the proposed installation should be carried out.
3. That the proposed installation should be carried out.
4. That the proposed installation should be carried out.
5. That the proposed installation should be carried out.
6. That the proposed installation should be carried out.
7. That the proposed installation should be carried out.
8. That the proposed installation should be carried out.
9. That the proposed installation should be carried out.
10. That the proposed installation should be carried out.
11. That the proposed installation should be carried out.
12. That the proposed installation should be carried out.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER