

PRELIMINARY SURVEY REPORT:
CONTROL TECHNOLOGY FOR MANUAL TRANSFER OF CHEMICAL POWDERS

AT

Harshaw Filtrol Partnership
Louisville, Kentucky

REPORT WRITTEN BY:
Frank W. Godbey

REPORT DATE:
August 1984

REPORT NO.:
149-22a

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
Division of Physical Sciences and Engineering
Engineering Control Technology Branch
4676 Columbia Parkway
Cincinnati, Ohio 45226

PLANT SURVEYED:

Harshaw Filtrol Partnership
3400 Bank Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40212

SIC CODE:

2815 and 2816

SURVEY DATE:

May 23, 1984

SURVEY CONDUCTED BY:

Frank W. Godbey

EMPLOYER REPRESENTATIVES CONTACTED:

Robert W. Moore, Manager, Industrial
Relations - 502/778-7331
Hersil L. Miller, Safety Supervisor
- 502/778-7331

EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES CONTACTED:

No Employee Representatives

information from these research activities builds the data base of publicly available information on hazard control techniques for use by health professionals who are responsible for preventing occupational illness and injury.

This plant was visited as part of a study of dust control during the manual handling of dry chemical powders and the manual transfer of those materials to some type of processing device, i.e., V-blender, Banbury mixer, etc. Ultimately, this project will result in a concise article describing dust control techniques during manual transfer of chemical powders.

I. INTRODUCTION

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is the primary Federal agency engaged in occupational safety and health research. Located in the Department of Health and Human Services (formerly DHEW), it was established by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. This legislation mandated NIOSH to conduct a number of research and education programs separate from the standard setting and enforcement functions carried out by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in the Department of Labor. An important area of NIOSH research deals with methods for controlling occupational exposure to potential chemical and physical hazards. The Engineering Control Technology Branch (ECTB) of the Division of Physical Sciences and Engineering has been given the lead within NIOSH to study the engineering aspects of health hazard prevention and control.

Since 1976, ECTB has conducted a number of assessments of health hazard control technology on the basis of industry, common industrial process, or specific control techniques. Examples of these completed studies include the foundry industry; various chemical manufacturing or processing operations; spray painting; and the recirculation of exhaust air. The objective of each of these studies has been to document and evaluate effective control techniques for potential health hazards in the industry or process of interest, and to create a more general awareness of the need for or availability of an effective system of hazard control measures.

These studies involve a number of steps or phases. Initially, a series of walk-through surveys is conducted to select plants or processes with effective and potentially transferable control concepts or techniques. Next, in-depth surveys are conducted to determine both the control parameters and the effectiveness of these controls. The reports from these in-depth surveys are then used as a basis for preparing technical reports and journal articles on effective hazard control measures. Ultimately, the

II. PLANT AND PROCESS DESCRIPTION

PLANT DESCRIPTION

This plant consists of many multi-storied brick, sheet metal, and concrete reinforced industrial buildings situated on 30 acres of land. The plant employs 180 workers and operates three shifts per day, five days a week, in the manufacture of inorganic and organic colors for the paint, printing, and coatings industry.

PROCESS DESCRIPTION

The various colors are made by mixing water and solid materials together in tanks where the finished product is precipitated out. The water is pumped into tanks and the solid materials are metered in from storage tanks. In some cases, the worker opens a bag of dry material and dumps the contents into the tank. The precipitated finished product is metered from the mixer into bags and other containers for distribution to the consumer.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

The major ingredients in the manufacture of colors are cadmium, selenium, lead, molybdenum, and chrome.

III. CONTROLS

PRINCIPLES OF CONTROL

Occupational exposures can be controlled by the application of a number of well-known principles, including engineering measures, work practices, personal protection, and monitoring. These principles may be applied at or near the hazard source, to the general workplace environment, or at the point of occupational exposure to individuals. Controls applied at the source of the hazard, including engineering measures (material substitution, process/equipment modification, isolation or automation, local ventilation) and work practices, are generally the preferred and most effective means of control both in terms of occupational and environmental concerns. Controls which may be applied to hazards that have escaped into the workplace environment include dilution ventilation, dust suppression, and housekeeping. Control measures may also be applied near individual workers, including the use of remote control rooms, isolation booths, supplied-air cabs, work practices, and personal protective equipment.

In general, a system comprised of the above control measures is required to provide worker protection under normal operating conditions as well as under conditions of process upset, failure and/or maintenance. Process and workplace monitoring devices, personal exposure monitoring, and medical monitoring are important mechanisms for providing feedback concerning effectiveness of the controls in use. Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of controls to insure proper use and operating conditions, and the education and commitment of both workers and management to occupational health are also important ingredients of a complete, effective, and durable control system.

These principles of control apply to all situations, but their optimum application varies from case-to-case. The application of these principles are discussed below.

This color manufacturing operation uses local and general exhaust ventilation to remove or dilute potential air contaminants generated during the processing of the dry materials. The ventilation systems design appears to be based on the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist's Ventilation Manual.

WORK PRACTICES

Workers are encouraged to use good work practices. They are provided instruction when they start the job and receive updates and reinforcement as needed. Health and safety posters and a union/company health and safety committee are provided to encourage a sustained good work practices effort.

MONITORING

Employees are given preemployment physicals and annual physicals for those working in the metals area using respirators. Quarterly biological monitoring of blood and urine is performed for those working in the metals area. A contract physician visits once per month to talk to employees in the metals area. The company's industrial hygiene and safety staff performs periodic environmental sampling.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Safety glasses and hard hats are required throughout the plant. Respirators, face shields, and other protective clothing are required in specified areas.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This plant represents a general type of automated chemical processing operation and does not have sufficiently unique manual batching controls to warrant performing an in-depth study. Therefore, an in-depth survey is not recommended.