

borne hazards; controls implemented to reduce exposure; and the barriers to using respiratory protection. Participating contractors reported 2,368 employees that wore air purifying respirators, and 1,280 employees that wore supplied-air respirators. Barriers to respiratory protection were categorized as administrative, engineering, medical, and personal. Administrative barriers included getting workers to wear respirators, maintaining training and fit test records, maintenance and storage, and air monitoring on small jobs. Respirator engineering barriers included interference with eye protection, difficulty with peripheral vision with supplied-air hoods, weight of the supplied-air hoses, lack of interchangeability of supplied-air hoses, and lack of indicators for changing cartridges. Medical barriers included increased cost because of a perceived requirement to administer the OSHA medical questionnaire even if employees were given a physical exam. Personal barriers to respirator use included facial hair, smoking and chewing tobacco, difficulty wearing a respirator all day (especially in very hot conditions in southern states), and communication problems. The participants reported that respirators were primarily used for lead, paint vapors, carbon monoxide, oxygen deficiency, acid gas, arsenic, hydrogen sulfide, asbestos, silica, and welding fumes. One hundred percent of the participants reported that they conducted fit testing for tightfitting respirators. Ninety percent of the participants had a person overseeing respirator use. Similar focus groups are being held with road builders to identify additional barriers and potential solutions.

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Contaminant Control

Papers 414-420

414.

CONTROL OF DUST IN A TEXTILE DYEING OPERATION. A. Martinez, G. Burroughs, R. Kurimo, NIOSH, Cincinnati, OH

Dry powdered dyes of many chemical types are used extensively to color textiles. These dyes are typically provided in bulk drums holding up to several hundred pounds and are removed as needed in measured amounts. This "weigh-out" operation is the time of greatest potential exposure to employees. Worker exposure to dye dust through breathing or skin contact can result in adverse health effects such as occupational asthma, eczema, and severe allergic reactions.

NIOSH, in collaboration with the Ecological and Toxicological Association of Dye Manufacturers, conducted field evaluations to evaluate three dust control options. These were: 1) a down draft hood; 2) use of a "de-dusting agent;" and 3) drum size. An experimental protocol was designed to look at each of these variables. Personal dust samples were

collected with impingers to measure workers' exposure with the ventilation on and off, using dye with and without the de-dusting agent, and weighing from either a 55-gallon drum or a smaller drum (similar in diameter but shorter in height). All combinations of the three variables were evaluated yielding a total of 8 tests using a 2 X 2 X 2 factorial design. Multiple sets of the 8 test runs were conducted to give the statistical power required to make conclusions regarding the control techniques.

All comparisons were made against a "baseline" test consisting of no ventilation, and transferring de-dusted dye from a large drum. When comparing the results of each test, the use of a downdraft hood and working with de-dusted dye from small drums showed the greatest reductions in dye dust concentrations.

415.

AN EVALUATION OF AN EMISSION CONTROL DEVICE AND INTERLOCK TO PREVENT CARBON MONOXIDE POISONINGS OF INDIVIDUALS ON HOUSEBOATS. G. Earnest, K. Dunn, R. Hall, R. McCleery, NIOSH, Cincinnati, OH; J. McCammon, NIOSH, Denver, CO.

Researchers from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) evaluated several engineering controls that were retrofitted onto gasoline-powered generators on houseboats to reduce carbon monoxide (CO) exposure and poisonings from the exhaust. This evaluation was part of a series of collaborative studies conducted by NIOSH investigators to document hazardous CO concentrations on houseboats and evaluate and recommend effective engineering controls. The evaluated controls consisted of an emission control device (ECD) similar to a catalytic converter, and an electrical interlock. Results of the evaluation indicated that when compared to no engineering control, these systems performed well. Data gathered while the ECD was operating indicated that mean and peak CO concentrations were reduced by two to three orders of magnitude at numerous locations on the houseboat. Average CO concentrations near the rear swim deck of the houseboat, an area where occupants frequently congregate, were reduced from an average of 395 ppm to 0.6 ppm, a reduction greater than 99%. CO concentrations were also greatly reduced on the upper deck of the houseboat (average of 35.7 ppm to 1.9 ppm). Reductions in CO concentrations were statistically significant. The performance of the evaluated ECD was excellent; however, additional testing and evaluation of this device is warranted. The evaluated interlock was capable of quickly shutting down the generator when the swim ladder was placed into the water, and hazardous CO concentrations near the lower, rear deck dissipated within several minutes. The interlocking system performed as designed and could help to reduce some CO poisonings; but, this system has limitations that prevent it from being used as a primary control. NIOSH investigators rec-

ommend that all houseboats, using gasoline-powered generators, should be retrofitted with engineering controls to reduce the hazard of CO poisoning.

416.

WETTING AGENT/FUME SUPPRESSANT (WA/FS) DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN THREE HARD CHROME (CR+6) PLATING OPERATIONS. K.

Paulson, Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center, Port Hueneeme, CA; C. Matzdorf, Naval Air Surface Warfare Center, Patuxnet River, MD

This presentation shares data generated during a demonstration project on the effect of a wetting agent/fume suppressant employed to reduce air emissions without compromising substrate and coating performance characteristics.

Hexavalent chromium and total chromium emissions were evaluated using both environmental (EPA Method 306) and occupational health and safety (OSHA Method 215) laboratory methods. A primary goal was to determine if the WA/FS would reduce workplace hexavalent chromium emissions below the anticipated hexavalent chromium Permissible Exposure Limit that is expected to mandate a 20-fold to 200-fold reduction. Both the environmental and the occupational health area samples indicate significant Cr(VI) reduction.

A third effort within the project also demonstrates that the WA/FS has no negative effect on electroplating quality or the substrate. Material quality was evaluated using MIL-SPEC QQ-320B. The project seeks to demonstrate the use of WA/FS during normal plating operations.

WA/FS agents work because bubbles generated during plating are smaller, more fragile and less buoyant, thus reducing the amount of heavy hexavalent chromium-containing mist.

Electroplaters are sensitive to implementing the new generation of fume suppressants due, in part, to poor plating quality obtained using earlier generations. Successful implementation requires equivalent or better chromium plating performance using the plating solutions treated with the new WA/FS.

The study expands initial work conducted by the EPA's National Risk Management Research Laboratory under the Common Sense Initiative. The Environmental Security Technology Certification Program funded the demonstration.

In the middle of the 2-year project, EPA announces a significant new use rule (SNUR) for Perfluorooctyl Sulfonates (PFOS). We determined the product evaluated did contain PFOS compounds and it qualitatively appear in the exhausted air stream and the scrubber wash-down water. The talk closes with a short discussion on the dilemma of using a potential bioaccumulator to control a known carcinogen.

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ABSTRACTS



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PF 101 Agricultural Health and Safety

Papers 1-6

1. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN WORK EXPOSURE AND RESPIRATORY OUTCOMES IN POULTRY WORKERS.

S. Kirychuk, J. Dosman, P. Willson, L. Dwernychuk, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada; J. Feddes, A. Senthilselvan, C. Ouellette, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada

A pilot study was conducted on 74 poultry barn workers in Western Canada during the winters of 1998-2000. General respiratory health, current, chronic and work related respiratory symptoms; general work duties, and work-site factors were ascertained, pre-exposure, by questionnaire. Personal airborne exposure levels and changes in symptoms and lung function were measured across the work-shift for all workers. Workers were classified according to the type of poultry operation (floor based, n=53; cage based, n=13) in which they worked. There was no significant difference in daily hours spent in the barn between those who worked with caged poultry (5.41±2.35 hours) and those who worked with floor-based poultry (4.42±2.48 hours). Age of birds was 47.10±58.36 days for floor based versus 155.91±63.01 days for cage based facilities.

There were no significant differences in personal environmental measurements between cage-based and floor-based facilities (ammonia 13.22±13.70 ppm, 17.34±16.35 ppm; total dust 5.74±4.85mg/m³, 10.01 ±8.84 mg/m³; endotoxin 6046±6089 EU/m³, 5457±5934 EU/m³ respectively). There were no significant differences in across work-shift change in pulmonary function indices between workers from cage and floor-based operations. For the entire sample total dust dose (work hours/day x total dust) significantly correlated with across-shift change in FEV₁, whereas endotoxin dose and ammonia dose did not. Stocking density was significantly correlated with average ammonia (ppm, p=0.002) and ammonia dose (ppm x work hours/day; p=0.004) in floor based operations and with total dust (particles/ml, p=0.002) in cage based populations. Stocking density was also significantly correlated with chronic cough (p=0.003) and across work-shift cough (p=0.05) and chest tightness (p=0.06) for workers from floor based operations; and with phlegm when working (p=0.018) and chest tightness across the work-shift (p=0.004) for workers from cage based operations. Type of poultry production operation and therefore type of work exposures appear to significantly impact symptoms experienced by workers exposed to these atmospheres.

2. DUST GENERATION SYSTEM FOR AGRICULTURAL SOIL DUST. K. Lee, R. Domingo-Neumann, R. Southard, UC Davis, Davis, CA

Agricultural workers are prone to exposure to mixed dust of inorganic and organic compounds. Diverse working conditions and operations in agriculture make direct measurements of the mixed dust exposure difficult. This study was conducted to develop a new dust generation system to determine possible exposure potency indicators of soil samples. The dust generator consists of a blower, a rotating chamber and a settling chamber. The rotating chamber has inner baffles to provide sufficient agitation of the samples while the chamber is rotating. A blower provides air into the rotating chamber, and the suspended dust is moved to the settling chamber through a perforated pipe. A small fan inside the settling chamber helps maintain suspension of the dust. Various size fractions of dust are sampled on filters suspended in the chamber via outlet ports and attached pumps. Air pressure is released through a filter plate mounted on the wall of the settling chamber. Various operating conditions were evaluated: air intake from blower, speed of rotation, soil mass and sampling time. To evaluate the characteristics of dust from the system, we collected dust samples from agricultural fields while the soil was prepared for