

Occupational Disease

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19-13-E5. [REPEALED]

(Repealed effective December 28, 1971.)

19-13-E5a. Standards

- (1) The following occupational health standards promulgated by the Secretary of Labor, United States Department of Labor, under the authority of the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1590-1620) and any changes, amendments, corrections, additions and deletions subsequently made, are herewith adopted as regulations as if fully set forth herein:

Code of Federal Regulations - Title 29, Chapter XVII

Part 1910 - Occupational Safety and Health Standards

Subpart G - Occupational Health and Environmental Control

Section 1910.93 Air contaminants.

Section 1910.94 Ventilation.

Section 1910.95 Occupational noise exposure.

Section 1910.97 Nonionizing radiation.

Subpart I - Personnel Protective Equipment

Section 1910.134 Respiratory protection

Subpart Q - Welding, Cutting and Brazing

Section 1910.251 Definitions

Section 1910.252 (c) (4) (i) Ventilation and flash guard.

Section 1910.252 (e) (2) Eye protection.

Section 1910.252 (e) (4) (i) General.

Section 1910.252 (e) (4) (ii) Ventilation.

Section 1910.252 (f) Health protection and ventilation.

- (2) These regulations shall become effective upon the same dates as the standards promulgated by the Secretary of Labor, United States Department of Labor, herein adopted.
- (3) These regulations shall apply to employments performed in a workplace within this state. (Effective December 28, 1971.)

19-13-E7. Use of mercurial carroting solutions and mercurial carroted fur

- (a) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, the following terms are defined:
- (1) Hatters' fur is any animal fiber or other substance used in the manufacture of hats, which is treated or otherwise prepared by the process of, or in a manner similar to that of, carroting.
- (2) Carroting is the process of treating hatters' fur with mercury nitrate or any other solution or material for the purpose of rendering the hatters' fur suitable in the manufacture of hats.
- (3) Mercurial carrot is any solution or material containing mercury or its compounds in combination with nitric acid or other materials and used in the carroting or preparation of hatters' fur.
- (b) The use of mercurial carrot in the preparation of hatters' fur, or the use of mercurial carroted hatters' fur in the manufacture of hats, is prohibited.

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Occupational Disease**19-13-E6. [REPEALED]**

(Repealed effective December 28, 1971.)

19-13-E7. Use of mercurial carroting solutions and mercurial carotated fur

- (a) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, the following terms are defined: (1) Hatters' fur is any animal fiber or other substance used in the manufacture of hats, which is treated or otherwise prepared by the process of, or in a manner similar to that of, carroting. (2) Carroting is the process of treating hatters' fur with mercury nitrate or any other solution or material for the purpose of rendering the hatters' fur suitable in the manufacture of hats. (3) Mercurial carrot is any solution or material containing mercury or its compounds in combination with nitric acid or other materials and used in the carroting or preparation of hatters' fur.
- (b) The use of mercurial carrot in the preparation of hatters' fur, or the use of mercurial carotated hatters' fur in the manufacture of hats, [FN1] is prohibited.

19-13-E8. Use of dyed piece fur in the fur felt hat manufacturing industry prohibited unless processed

- (a) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, dyed piece fur is defined as any fur produced from dyed pieces or dyed skins derived from the furriers' trade and prepared for use in the manufacture of fur felt hats. No dyed piece fur shall be used in the manufacture of fur felt hats, unless it has been processed in such manner that the extract resulting from the treatment of one gram of the processed fur with one hundred ml. of water for the duration of twenty minutes at a temperature of 200 degrees yields a color not greater in intensity than the following standards:
- (1) For black type of dyed piece fur: Weigh out 6.4 grams of C. P. (A. C. S. Standard) cobaltous nitrate (Co. (No.3) $2 \cdot 6H_2O$) and dissolve in 1000 ml. distilled water;
 - (2) for brown types of dyed piece fur: 750 ml. of the above standard are diluted to 1000 ml. with distilled water and 1.2 ml. of 1/2 normal potassium dichromate solution are added. The potassium dichromate solution may be prepared by dissolving 24.5 grams of C. P. (A. C. S. Standard) potassium dichromate in 1000 ml. distilled water;
 - (3) acidity. The acidity of the above extracts shall not be greater than that corresponding to pH of 3.0, as determined with an electric pH meter.
- (b) All manufacturers of fur felt hats using processed dyed piece fur shall notify the state department of health, in writing, within forty-eight hours of the receipt of each shipment of such fur, or the date such fur was processed on the premises, giving the name and address of the processor.
- (c) Each bag or container of processed dyed piece fur shall plainly bear the name and address of the processor and a statement that the contents have been processed in compliance with section 18-13-E8 of the Connecticut Public Health Code, as revised.

19-13-E9. [REPEALED]

(Repealed effective December 28, 1971.)

19-13-E10. Cleaning of wiping cloths

Rags sold or exchanged in commercial trade, to be used as wiping cloths, shall be washed with suitable detergents until they are free from gross soilage, provided during the process they shall

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be immersed in water at a temperature of not less than 160 degrees for thirty minutes, and all portions of the rags shall be subjected to these time and temperature conditions.
Radiation Sources and Radioactive Materials