

**ATTACHMENT "E"**

**LABOR UNIONS WITNESS LIST -- OSHA HEARINGS**

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<p><b>Organization:</b> Service Employees International Union  <b>Contact:</b> Bill Borwegan  <b>Address:</b> 1313 L Street, N.W.  Washington, DC 20005  <b>Telephone:</b> 202/894-3297</p>	<p><b>Date of Testimony:</b> 09/29/94  <b>Docket No:</b> 10-172</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> SEIU supports a comprehensive IAQ rule. Concerns regarding ETS should be dealt with between employers and employees, not regulations. Presented a variety of specific recommendations about recordkeeping, compliance and implementation of specific aspects of the rule. He seemed to imply that OSHA's proposed rule was moot because most workplaces already have smoking policies.</p>
<p><b>Organization:</b> American Mining Congress  <b>Contact:</b> Mark Ellis  <b>Address:</b> 1920 N Street, N.W.  Washington, DC 20036  <b>Telephone:</b> 202/861-7535</p>	<p><b>Date of Testimony:</b> 10/11/94  <b>Docket No:</b> 10-122</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> This witness, representing miners, stated that the American Mining Congress endorses voluntary solutions to the problems of workplace smoking.</p>
<p><b>Organization:</b> Bakery, Confectionary and Tobacco Workers International Union  <b>Contact:</b> Raymond Scannell  <b>Address:</b> Union AFL-CIO  10401 Connecticut Avenue  Kensington, MD 20895-3961  <b>Telephone:</b> 301/933-8600</p>	<p><b>Date of Testimony:</b> 10/11/94  <b>Docket No:</b> 10-213</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Representing 125,000 workers, 15,000 of which were tobacco workers, the witness criticized the isolation of ETS and compared this with OSHA's other regulations that had never applied a zero tolerance limit (not even asbestos). He also noted a ban was inconsistent with previous policy of using the least drastic solution to a problem. This "insidious rule" is a reflection of "policy makers' lifestyle choices and legal pressure from ASH." OSHA could modify its rigid approach without sacrificing the health of America workers.</p>

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<p><b>Organization:</b> United Auto Workers  <b>Contact:</b> Dr. Frank Mirer  Dr. Andrea K. Taylor  Steve Shepard  [International Union]  8000 E. Jefferson Avenue  Detroit, MI 48214  <b>Telephone:</b> 313/926-5563</p>	<p><b>Date of Testimony:</b> 11/22/94  <b>Docket No.:</b> 10-115</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Although this panel was generally in favor of the proposed regulation, it urged OSHA not be become the smoking police and divert their scarce resources to the enforcement of smoking regulations.</p>
<p><b>Organization:</b> Building and Construction Trades, AFL-CIO  <b>Contact:</b> Brad Sant  <b>Address:</b> Director, Safety and Health Building and  Construction Trade Department  815 16th Street, N.W.  Washington, DC 20006  <b>Telephone:</b> 202/775-1950  <b>Contact:</b> John Barry  Operating Engineers Union</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> Mike Andrews  Painters Unions</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> George Macalooos  Labors Health &amp; Safety Fund</p> <p><b>Telephone:</b></p>	<p><b>Date of Testimony:</b> 12/14/94  <b>Docket No:</b> 10-73</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Employees are entitled to assume that their workplace will not make them sick, this could be achieved by efficient operation of the building systems. Partial construction will pose problems for the enforcement of the regulation.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Expressed concern over the definition of the designated person in the proposed rule and urged that the regulation stipulate that this be an experienced HVAC engineer. He proposed that the agency consider having a central employer in a multi-employer building that would have the primary responsibility for compliance with the rule.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Concerned with the operation of the rule under conditions of renovation or remodeling. He was concerned about the types of materials and in particular with IAQ, not ETS.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> He addressed the subject of training and recommended that those responsible for safety under the rule know how to operate the building systems. He also did not mention ETS, but was more concerned with the health effects from poor IAQ.</p>

<p>Organization: American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO</p> <p>Contact: Carolyn Bland-Bowles</p> <p>Address: AFSCME International Research Department 1625 L Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20036</p> <p>Telephone: 202/429-1000</p>	<p>Date of Testimony: 12/16/94</p> <p>Docket No: 10-79</p> <p>Summary: An industrial hygienist concerned with IAQ problems. Imperative that the workplace constituent known as ETS be controlled like any other chemical constituent found in the workplace. Negatively pressurized separate smoking lounges vented to the outside are an appropriate means of dealing with ETS, are economically feasible and have been used for years to control IAQ problems.</p>
<p>Organization: Occupational Health and Safety Department, New York State Public Employees Federation, AFL-CIO</p> <p>Contact: Jonathan Rosen</p> <p>Address: 1168-70 Troy-Schnectady Road P.O. Box 12414 Albany, NY 12212-2414</p> <p>Telephone: 518/785-1900</p>	<p>Date of Testimony: 01/10/95</p> <p>Docket No: 10-166</p> <p>Summary: IAQ problems affect productivity, absenteeism, employee morale and health care costs. The issue of a smoke-free environment is not the key issue at this moment. Collective bargaining agreements and New York State regulations have already addressed this issue and OSHA should focus only on IAQ.</p>
<p>Organization: American Federation of Government Employees</p> <p>Contact: Howard Egerman David J. Schlein Kirby Biggs</p>	<p>Date of Testimony: 1/13/95</p>
<p>Organization: AFL-CIO</p> <p>Contact: Margaret Seminario Director</p> <p>Address: 815 16th Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20006</p> <p>Telephone: 202/637-5000</p>	<p>Date of Testimony: 01/20/95</p> <p>Docket No: 10-123</p> <p>Summary: Supported OSHA's efforts to regulate indoor air quality and that this was a major safety and health concern. Indoor air contaminants can pose a significant risk to workers and the proposed standard should result in a reduction of health risk. OSHA should not worry about ETS because this would divert OSHA's attention from other safety and health problems and would preempt state and local smoking ordinances. Enforcement of the rule is not feasible. Discussed the compliance program and suggested changes including a square-foot exemption.</p>

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