

ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION

CHRYSLER BUILDING
135 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK March 29, 1932.

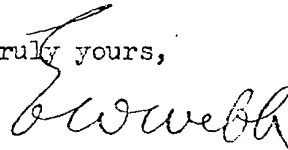
INTER-OFFICE
CORRESPONDENCE

Dr. Robert A. Kehoe,
College of Medicine,
Eden & Bethesda Aves.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Kehoe:

Enclosed is original letter
from Drs. Trigg and Trigg of Fort Worth, Texas,
dated the 26th instant, and copy of our reply
today.

Very truly yours,



A:H

COPY

Suites 500-1-2-3-4-5
First National Bank Building

Henry B. Trigg, M.D.
Ross Trigg, M.D., F.A.C.S.
P. M. Waltrip, Jr. B.A., M.D.
H. S. Renshaw, B.A., M.D.

DRS. TRIGG AND TRIGG
Industrial Surgery
First Nat'l Bank Building
Fort Worth, Texas

March 26, 1932.

Ethyl Corporation,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Will you please advise me if there is any danger in a workman entering a gasoline storage tank containing one inch of ordinary gasoline. If so, what is the danger? In case of death, what is the cause?

Please advise me also if there is any greater danger if the tank contains one inch of Ethyl gasoline instead of ordinary gasoline. If so, what is the danger? Under such circumstances, if one entered the tank and was affected but not fatally, would there be any permanent effects from the experience? If so, what would the complaints be?

The cases that brought about these questions are:

Mr. "O" entered a 10,000 barrel gasoline storage tank containing one inch of Ethyl gasoline. He wore a gas mask, through which he received fresh air pumped to him by a fellow employee. After being in the tank for fifteen or twenty minutes, he came out, removed his mask and dropped dead without speaking.

It has been contended that he died from the effects of the inhalation of poisonous gas fumes. It has also been alleged that he could not have inhaled any gas fumes since he received an ample supply of fresh air which was pumped to him from the outside and that this air escaped from the mask and dissipated any poisonous fumes that might otherwise have entered the mask; and that his death was due to heart failure, apoplexy or some other constitutional, independent cause.

His brother, who was working with him, now claims total and permanent disability because of the fact that he was in the tank for fifteen minutes before his brother entered it the last time. He worked for a week, at the end of which time he was laid off and then his claim for total disability was made. He also wore a gas mask when he entered the tank.

Is there any probability that this boy could have inhaled enough gas fumes while in the tank to totally and permanently disable him and, if so, what symptoms would he likely have?

If you can give me any information on the subject, I would appreciate it, as these cases will be litigated. However, the matter is to be treated confidential and, if it is impossible to treat it as such, then please disregard the inquiry and return the letter to me.

Yours very truly,
DRS. TRIGG AND TRIGG
By: R. M. Trigg (signed)

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CHRYSLER BUILDING
135 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK

March 29, 1932.

Drs. Trigg and Trigg,
First National Bank Building,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Gentlemen:

We have your letter of the 26th instant, but before submitting it to our medical adviser we thought it appropriate to ask if you represent the employer of the two men in question, and if so whether the employer is a customer of ours.

The reason we ask this question is that if these cases will be litigated we would be pleased to render such assistance to our customer as may be within our power, and would be pleased to have one of our physicians get in personal touch with you for the purpose of letting you have the benefit of any information he may have on the subject. There would, of course, be no charge for such service and the service would be treated as distinctly confidential between you and ourselves.

Very truly yours,

E. W. Webb

A:H

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