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ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

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April 18, 1935

Memorandum: Mr. A. E. Mittnacht

We are attaching a copy of the Regulations Governing the Transportation of Motor Fuel Anti-Knock Compound, which we have attempted to revise in accordance with your suggestions. We have tried to make the statements shorter and also use words and phrases which can easily be translated into a foreign language. We hope that we have not made the whole thing too mandatory in our attempt to make it more to the point.

We will await your further comments.

J. H. Schaefer

By:

B:E

ATTENTION - DR. KEHOE: We would appreciate your comments on this second revision in which we have tried to include your previous suggestions.

J. H. Schaefer

KE 0000829

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TRANSPORTATION
OF MOTOR FUEL ANTI-KNOCK COMPOUNDS
(ETHYL AND "Q" FLUIDS)

(Issued by the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York City - April 1935)

1 - Information of Direct Concern to Forwarding Agents and Responsible Personnel of Railroads, Docks, Vessels, and Trucking Concerns.

- (a) Motor Fuel Anti-Knock Compounds, ETHYL and "Q" Fluids, are poisonous liquids containing tetra ethyl lead. Fluid must not be allowed to come in contact with any part of the body or clothing. Should any of the Fluid accidentally get on the body or clothing stop work immediately, remove stained clothing and wash off all traces of Fluid from the skin with kerosene or gasoline, then wash off the kerosene with soap and water. Clothing that has been wetted with Fluid must be cleaned by repeated rinsing in gasoline or naphtha or in non-inflammable dry cleaning fluids. Shoes and other leather articles must be discarded as the Fluid cannot be removed from them.
- (b) ETHYL and "Q" Fluids are non-inflammable and have flash points above 120°C. or 250°F.
- (c) Drums must not be stowed with other materials at any time.

2 - Stowage of Drums at Terminal Points.

- (a) Drums of ETHYL and "Q" Fluid at terminal points should be handled under the supervision of a responsible and properly informed foreman. Men handling drums should be equipped with heavy rubber gloves, stout canvas gloves, or clean leather gloves.
- (b) Drums must be stowed on docks, or at transfer points, on the shell with the bungs up.

3 - Handling of Drums on Vessels.

- (a) Drums are to be handled on and off of vessels one at a time. Use rope bridles on the 55-gallon drums, and a rope bridle or rope net on the 10-gallon drums. (Note: one 55-gallon drum weighs about 900 pounds, and one 10-gallon drum weighs about 165 pounds). Barrel hooks or other equipment may puncture or crush drums, or fail to hold them securely and are absolutely prohibited.
- (b) Drums must be stowed on deck in space open to the air and near water supply for thorough washing in the event of a leak. Under deck stowage is not permitted at any time, unless satisfactory arrangements have been made with the shipper.

- (c) Drums should be stowed on vessels on the shell with bungs up. Standing drums on ends is permitted if it allows more secure lashing. Secure the drums so that they will not shift during voyage.

4 - Handling of Drums in Freight Cars.

Drums must be stowed in freight cars on the shell with bungs up. Place them side by side in units of four drums extending across the width of the car. Secure each unit by the use of wood or steel band strapping.

5 - Handling of Drums on Trucks.

- (a) Load drums in trucks on the shell with bungs up, when possible. Stowage of drums on ends is permitted, if necessary.
- (b) Use trucks with a body height at least equal to two-thirds of the height of the drums, and have chains or other suitable means of fastening the rear door or gate securely in closed position.
- (c) Trucks must have drum skids long enough to permit safe handling where the unloading platform is not of the same height as the truck flooring. In such cases two or more men must handle the discharge of each drum.

6 - In Case of a Leak.

- (a) Sturdy drums made of 12 gauge metal are used to safeguard the carriers handling this commodity. Drums are sealed with double plugs. However, the chance of leakage still remains.
- (b) Whenever you can smell Fluid you are breathing it. Do not stay in any place where you can smell it. Men assigned to clean up leaks must wear gas masks of an approved type, or air masks, through which fresh air is continuously pumped. These men should be equipped with rubber gloves, stout canvas gloves, or clean leather gloves. (Use canisters for gas masks which contain activated charcoal as the primary ingredient, and the usual compounds for removal of moisture and dust. Added materials for removal of acid fumes and conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide, etc., although not necessary are not objectionable. Canisters should be inspected periodically. Service records must be kept to insure replacement when effectiveness is spent).
- (c) Flush the area in which the spill has occurred with kerosene or some other suitable light oil solvent and then thoroughly wash with water. Follow with soap or

other alkaline cleansing material working as much of a lather as possible by means of a broom, and repeat thorough washing with water. Use this same procedure in cases where Fluid has been spilled on the outside of drums.

- (d) In the case of leaks on vessels follow procedure under (b) and (c).
- (e) In cases of leaks in freight cars, on truck flooring, or on any material which might absorb Fluid follow procedure under (b) and repeat procedure under (c) until all evidence of spill has been satisfactorily removed.
- (f) Foreman in charge must be present when a freight car containing drums of Fluid is opened. First inspect the car to see whether there are any leaking drums. If there are no leaks begin unloading. If there are leaks, proceed with the cleaning operation. Leave car doors open to permit as much ventilation as possible. After a period long enough to allow any enclosed vapors to escape, proceed with the unloading.
- (g) Inspection should follow the release of a freight car when all drums have been removed. Use the procedure under (b), (c) and (e) if there has been a spill of Fluid.
- (h) Whenever drums give indication of a leak set aside and immediately notify, charges collect, the

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The plant address or our Australian address will replace the above London address on regulations to be used in this country or Australia.