

Material: Urine and Blood

Submitted: 5-3-65 by Dr. deTreville, Industrial Hygiene Foundation, 4400 Fifth Avenue,
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Required: Lead Analyses

N19653

Name	URINE			BLOOD				
	Analysis Number	Volume ml.	Mg. Pb/Liter	Analysis Number	Spectrographic		Dithizone	
	65A-2085	159	0.12	65A-2086	22.6	0.15	22.2	0.15
	65A-2087	100	0.15	65A-2088	22.3	0.045	23.0	0.06
	65A-2089	120	0.17	65A-2090	19.0	0.04	22.5	0.06
	65A-2091	130	0.13	65A-2092	22.6	0.07	*	0.055
	65A-2093	110	0.07	65A-2094	16.5	0.05	22.6	0.06
	65A-2095	135	0.08	65A-2096	19.1	0.03	22.6	0.04

*One tube; both analyses run from same sample.

From the Kettering Laboratory in the Department of
Preventive Medicine and Industrial Health, College of
Medicine, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio

REF 0018432

with symptoms. The concentration in the urine (of moderately low specific gravity) is not inconsistent with the blood level. Further exposure to excessive lead levels should be avoided.

The concentrations of lead in the blood of [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are in the high normal range and that in the blood of [REDACTED] is only moderately above the mean concentration of the unexposed population.

The concentrations of lead in all of the urine samples are above the normal range excepting [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

If these men all work in the same plant (this was not stated) there can be no doubt of their exposure to excessive amounts of lead in somewhat varying degrees. Perhaps Raymond Summers personal habits are better than the others.

Signed: _____

Lester W. Sanders, Sr.
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