

as an outgrowth of experimental work on lead absorption and lead poisoning which had been carried on in the Department of Physiology since 1925. The laboratory building and its fixed equipment were made possible by a gift of \$130,000.00 made to the University jointly by the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, and General Motors Corporation through its Frigidaire Corporation. The entire budget of the laboratory is made up annually by funds supplied to the University by industrial organizations whose problems in occupational or public hygiene are accepted as suitable for investigation in a university. Up to the present time, the major portion of the budget has come from the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation in support of an extensive investigation of the occurrence and the activities of lead compounds with relation to public and industrial health. Additional financial support was provided for a time by the Frigidaire Corporation to defray the expense of certain studies of the occupational and public health aspects of the manufacture and use of various materials as refrigerants. Still other funds have been derived, from time to time, from E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, and certain of its subsidiaries, to cover the cost of the investigation of the toxicological properties of materials variously employed as refrigerants and organic solvents.

The laboratory staff consists of ten workers with general or special training and experience in investigation, and eight technical assistants of various types.

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certain phases of the experimental program have reached a stage wherein the results of several years' work have come to fruition. By reason of this organic continuity of investigative work it is impossible to define sharply the accomplishments of a two-years' period. In order to be realistic therefore, and to avoid reckoning with futures, however promising, it seems best to deal only with work actually done without taking into account that which is planned or in progress.

The investigation of lead and its activities has resulted in establishing certain facts which have a profound bearing upon methods and points of view in industrial medicine and hygiene. The magnitude of human lead absorption and lead excretion under certain primitive (natural) conditions, under the conditions which prevail generally among the population of the United States, and under occupational conditions in certain lead trades has been put upon a sound quantitative basis. The effects of this basic information are three-fold; it furnishes a practical and useful estimate of the gross influence of present day methods in handling, processing and distributing food materials upon the level of human lead absorption and excretion outside the lead trades, and thereby provides a basis for the recognition of future alterations in the American environment with respect to lead exposure; it sets up accurate and reproducible standards for the differentiation of "normal" persons from abnormal, with respect to lead intake, absorption and excretion thereby giving material aid in the diagnosis of lead intoxication; it establishes a tentative but immediate

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a motor fuel, has been under investigation. In fact, the necessity of setting up standards for the interpretation of this problem in public and occupational health has been an important factor in determining the scope of the entire study. At present, this laboratory is the only source of new information on this subject, and its conclusions have a wide influence in this country and abroad in shaping the point of view and the activities, with respect to this question, of those who are responsible for industrial and public hygiene. During the past two years the occupations chiefly concerned in this matter have been re-investigated by new methods and with a precision and care commensurate with the responsibility of the laboratory. The data are being assembled and analyzed now, and will be published at an early date.

Other work of the laboratory has been concerned with the study of the toxicological activity of various organic and inorganic fluorine compounds. Within the past two years this has led to the investigation of the effects of certain irritating acid gases of which hydrofluoric acid is the only one completely studied at this time. That portion of this work which has been published portrays the effects of exposure to relatively high concentrations of this gas. The material yet to be published is a significant contribution to a knowledge of the behavior of fluorine in the animal organism. A method has been developed for the determination of fluorine in organic material, which has been accepted as a distinct improvement over previous methods.