November 26, 1948

Mr. C. H. Van Hartesveldt,
Thompson Vita-Meter Corporation,
6402 Cedar Avenue,
Cleveland 3, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Van Hartesveldt:

I send you herewith a statement of the expenditures made on behalf of your company during the third quarter of 1948, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditures up to October 1, 1948. You will recognize that a considerable volume of work has been done since that date, and that the balance will have been somewhat depleted. However, it would seem that we are amply provided with funds well beyond that of January 1.

In reply to various matters raised in your letter of November 13, let me first express my appreciation for your action in relation to expense accounts for the purpose of traveling. Your generous attitude has enabled us to save a great deal of time and nuisance. Meanwhile, in accordance with your offer, the expense account of Doctor Kitzmiller had been returned to you for payment. If this is a source of difficulty in connection with your own accounting, we shall arrange differently in the future, but if you do not mind too much, it would be a convenience for us to handle accounts in the future in the same manner. If you will let me know your wishes, or more specifically the wishes of your accountants, we shall be guided accordingly.

We shall give very careful consideration to the problem of obtaining appropriate subjects for our examination in Columbus. It may be well to discuss this matter in some detail at the time of your visit for the purpose of meeting Mr. Paul Blazer. It is especially important that we do not lose out on persons who have already been examined. It may be that we shall have most of the information that we require, if we can re-examine everyone who has been examined to date. Obviously we could add a few who do not have an initial examination, but we need repeated observations on the same individuals in order to answer our questions properly. With reference to Mr. Blazer's visit, it would seem that a date could be set fairly promptly. Most of the analytical data are on the Columbus group, and therefore this meeting could come promptly. If it is convenient for you, this could be done almost any day next week. I shall be free on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 1, 2, and 3, or on Monday of the following week, December 6, or on Friday, December 10. If this is still too early, I suggest Tuesday, December 14, or Thursday or Friday, December 16 or 17. You can arrange for any one of these dates, but I would appreciate your doing so as soon as possible, since I find that things are beginning to crowd me a bit during December.

With reference to your letter of November 22, there are a number of problems which we can better discuss in person than through correspondence. Let me point out, however, that we cannot take the maximum allowable concentrations established for factory practice as as basis for our consideration of the hazards of handling your product. Such standards refer to supervised and carefully observed plant performance. If we were to assume that such hazards could occur in connection with the performance at filling stations and garages, we should be sticking out our necks to a very great length. Moreover it cannot be assumed that the hazards of alcohol and lead are in any way comparable. They are simply not pertinent in the present discussion. I should also point out one other thing. It is not realistic nor permissible to examine the hazards of the handling of "Vitol" in terms of the lead content of the residue after some degree of evaporation. That is, neither you nor I can afford to interpret the diminution in the lead residue as useful in relation to occupational hazard. It has been clearly demonstrated, in practical terms, over the period of more than twenty years, that the increase in the lead concentration in gasoline, with evaporation, is not a dangerous situation. I am convinced that this is the most important factor of safety in the commercial distribution of leaded gasoline, and therefore I am not prepared to take seriously any theoretical interpretation of the advantage of the opposite phenomenon. I view any increase in volatilization of lead from a fuel as being a serious obstacle to the use of such a fuel. I have no corresponding anxiety about the increasing concentration of methanol in vapors overlying such a fuel. Pure methanol has been handled commercially under a variety of conditions, and while I know that methanol vapors are dangerous, practical experience leads me to believe that the actual risk here is not very great, especially under the conditions of handling any small containers. On the other hand, this entire problem will have to be examined extremely carefully in relation to the handling of drums or larger quantities of the product.

With kindest regards,

Cordially yours,

Robert A. Kehoe, M. D.

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Enc.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
KETTERING LABORATORY OF APPLIED PHYSIOLOGY
ACCOUNT OF THE THOMPSON VITA-METER CORPORATION

For the Third Quarter of 1948

SALARIES (Based on Proportion of Time Actually Spent on Project)

Robert A. Kehoe	-	Supervision	51.92
Karl Kitzmiller	-	Pathological Assistance	69.20
Jacob Cholak	-	Chemical Assistance	12.88
Sylvan Witherup	-	Technical Assistance	99.63
Robert Daniels	-	" "	260.00
Howard Feigelson	-	" "	10.00
Karl Korpi	-	" "	63.36
			566.99

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE

Analyses of Samples of Urine and Blood -
Employees of Pure Oil Company
Sedamsville, Cincinnati, Ohio

6 analyses @ $5.00 each 30.00

Proportion of Secretarial, Library, Janitor Service, Wash Goys, Draftsman, Shipping Clerks, Animal Caretakers, Histopathological Preparation etc . 152.57

Proportion of Heat, Gas, Electricity, Telephone, Maintenance, Postage, Scientific Supplies, Pensions, Annuities, Animal Food etc 161.39

Total 910.95

Balance due Kettering Laboratory at End of 2nd Quarter of 1948	$669.65
Receipts - August 20, 1948	5000.00
Balance Remaining for Work in 1948	4330.35
Expenditures 3rd Quarter 1948	910.95
Balance Remaining for Work in 1948	$3419.40

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