

January 11, 1950

Dr. Ward C. Meyers,
Kimble Glass Company, Division of Owens-Illinois,
1510 N. Westwood Avenue,
Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Doctor Meyers:

The analytical report herewith requires but a few words of interpretation.

The average of the two results on the blood, when found to be 0.07 mg. or more of lead per 100 grams, indicates abnormal exposure to lead, whether confirmed by the urinary results or not. Results on the blood above 0.08 mg. per 100 grams are indicative of potentially hazardous exposure, and the higher they are above this level the more hazardous is the exposure.

The urinary values, for samples of small volume, vary normally between 0.01 and 0.12 mg. per liter, going even a little higher occasionally. Abnormally high values in the urine in association with low or borderline values in the blood are likely to be but not necessarily, associated with very recent and brief exposure, and therefore are to be regarded with some suspicion.

On the basis of these principles the following comments are justified in connection with this report:

1. [REDACTED] has been subjected to hazardous exposure to lead recently. His source of exposure should be identified and eliminated or reduced;
2. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have been exposed to an extent that may be hazardous, if continued, and these men should be watched. If they have been employed longer than the other men engaged in similar work, the difference may be merely a matter of time. Otherwise there is something in their work that gives them greater exposure than the others;
3. [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] may well have had some very recent but brief exposure of relatively severe type. It will be noticed that their blood values are a bit higher than most of the others. These men seem to have greater exposure than your comments would indicate, and if so, this may be a matter of house-keeping - that is, the conditions in their surroundings rather than to their own work;
4. It would appear that the conditions under which these men work are generally satisfactory, but one suspects that there are occas-

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sional lapses in housekeeping or personal performance, whereby unnecessary or incidental exposure to lead occurs.

Cordially yours,

Robert A. Kehoe, M. D.

RAK ef

Enc.

C.C.: Mr. William G. Hazard

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Source:

Employees of Kimble Glass, Division of Owens-Ill.
P.O. Box #1035, Toledo 1, Ohio

Material:

Urine and Blood

Submitted:

12-21-49 by Dr. Ward C. Meyers, Medical Service

Required:

Lead Analyses

Name	URINE			BLOOD		
	Analysis Number	Volume ml.	Mg. Pb/ Liter	Analysis Number	Spectrographic	
					Weight Grams	Mg. Pb/ 100 g.
[REDACTED]	49A-15626	55	0.12	49A-15627	10.5	0.06
[REDACTED]	49A-15628	100	0.16	49A-15629	10.7	0.06
[REDACTED]	49A-15630	100	0.11	49A-15631	10.6	0.06
[REDACTED]	49A-15632	110	0.08	49A-15633	13.0	0.06
[REDACTED]	49A-15634	90	0.21	49A-15635	11.2	0.06
[REDACTED]	49A-15636	80	0.055	49A-15637	9.7	0.06
[REDACTED]	49A-15638	100	0.10	49A-15639	12.6	0.06
[REDACTED]	49A-15640	100	0.26	49A-15641	17.5	0.06
[REDACTED]	49A-15644	83	0.10	49A-15645	9.9	0.10
[REDACTED]	49A-15642	100	0.02	49A-15643	13.6	0.06
[REDACTED]	49A-15646	75	0.10	49A-15647	12.0	0.06
[REDACTED]	49A-15648	100	0.12	49A-15649	14.4	0.07
[REDACTED]	49A-15650	100	0.06	49A-15651	12.6	0.06
[REDACTED]	49A-15652	58	0.085	49A-15653	11.2	0.06