

Cases in this file not included in listing of
real and suspected cases.

Reasons not listed

1. Suspected exposure and not suspected intoxication.
2. Suspected intoxication too far-fetched to be included.
3. Outside North American Continent.

This is only an index of the material in this file although sparse notes will
be found in reference to the more significant cases.

Cases Listed by Date

Date of Correspondence
or Alleged Exposure

October 31, 1934	Suspected Pb Intoxication - Boston Psychopathic Hospital - Analytical results only.
April 18, 1936	Standard Oil Company of Kentucky - Reported 8 months after incident - Tank Cleaning - One of three men became ill and died - Pb suspected - Analytical results from another laboratory unreliable. Autopsy would not support diagnosis.
January 25, 1937	Brief letter of notation. One man ill after cleaning tank - Corner Garage at Lyndonville, Vermont.
November 3, 1937	Letter reporting illness after tank cleaning in 1931 or 1932. Two men cleaned tank for Socony Vacuum at Inwood, Long Island. Two men ill with very suggestive symptoms. Socony Vacuum paid extra compensation.
April 28, 1942	Letter reporting cleaning of a tank which had stored leaded gasoline about 9 years previous to cleaning. Fuel oil past nine years. No mask used. No illness reported. Wofford Oil Company bulk plant at Americus, Georgia.
December 1, 1943	General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut. Report of man who became unconscious while working in 535 barrel tank. He had taken off his mask. Appears to be clearly gasoline intoxication.
December 8, 1943	Taylor Refining Company, Corpus Christi, Texas. Employee unearthed previously buried damaged swing line. Removed parts and buffed. Experienced m.m. and skin irritation and "did not feel well." No further report.

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March 8, 1946	Socal Refining Company - California Construction Company. Man who worked replacing roof on leaded gasoline storage tank, October 2. Felt ill and visited doctor November 8. Saw a number of doctors and one diagnosed lead poisoning. Eventual diagnosis of gall bladder disease.
November 4, 1947	Wood River Refining Company (now Sinclair), Hartford, Illinois. Irrelevant symptoms in husky young man continuing 8 months after work in leaded gasoline storage tank. Urine - 0.03 mg. Pb/Liter.
June 9, 1948	Company operating tank? Employed by Acme Steam Cleaning Service. Optic atrophy and blindness allegedly associated with tank cleaning. No reply to request for information and urine samples.
September 1948	Sun Oil Company. Letter describing complaints of a tank cleaner. Dermatitis of face - "not feeling well" and anorexia. No further information.
July 1949	Pana Refinery, Pana, Illinois. Mild acute illness allegedly associated with welding job within large gasoline storage tank. Diagnosis of Lead Intoxication rejected.
November 1949	Eastern States Petroleum Company. Suit threatened by disgruntled ex-employee on basis of lead intoxication. No record of complainant having entered tank. No further information.
February 9, 1950	Letter from individual claiming he is in "bad condition" and relating it to tank work. Used Texas Company envelope and signed by writers name and Texas Company. Is not a Texas Company employee. No further information.
June 1950	California Refining Company. Two out of six employees who were involved in tank cleaning claimed illness. Enteric disturbance in both. Nothing to substantiate diagnosis of T.E.L. intoxication.
July 1950	Sinclair Refining Company, Jacksonville, Florida. Report of suspected exposure. No illness reported.
July 1950	Atlantic Refining Company, Wilmington, N.C. Man mildly ill after tank cleaning. All precautions followed. Symptoms not suggestive of T.E.L. intoxication.
August 1950	Phillips Petroleum Company, Lep, Oklahoma. Vague suspected exposure only. No illness.

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August 1951	Company? Report of three men involved in explosion and fire while cleaning tank. Urine indicates no lead absorption.
November 1951	Air Force, McCord Field, Washington. Man died while in manhole pit of underground tank while filling tank with jet fuel. Lead effect impossible.
September 1951	Texas Company, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Man became unconscious while working in tank. No reason to suspect lead as cause.
November 1952	Texas Company, Galveston, Texas. Correspondence relating to irregular cleaning, razing and reconstruction of tanks. No illness.
December 1952	Pan American Southern Corporation, Destrehan, Louisiana. Report on the urine of five men who had cleaned a tank. No indication of industrial absorption.
June 1953	Canadian Oil Company, Petrolia, Ontario, Canada. Reports excitement of inexperienced E.C. representative. Irregular procedures exposed but not as far as tank cleaning procedures were concerned. No illness.
September 1953	Tide Water Associated Oil Company, San Pedro, California. Report of suspected exposure. No illness.
November 1953	British American Oil Company, Edmonton, Alberta. Report of men exposed to gasoline containing high concentration of lead. Lead concentrations in the urine of four men within normal limits.
December 1953	General American Tank Storage Company. Suspected exposure. Analyses of urine of five men indicates no industrial exposure.
January 1954	Bay Petroleum Company, Denver, Colorado. Two men ill after cleaning tank. Symptoms of nausea and cyanosis. Prompt recovery.
May 1954	Sun Oil Company, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Mild gastric or psychosomatic complaints of four men out of ten who repaired tanks. Urine samples obtained from 8 of the 10 men, all results within normal limits.

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July 1954	Bard and Bard, Joplin, Missouri. Pump repairman with diagnosis of lead poisoning threatening suit. No further information.
July 1954	Texas Company, Port Arthur, Texas. Man submerged in sludge to waist line. Only symptoms skin irritation. Urine showed no evidence of significant exposure.
July 1955	Clark Oil Company. Report of man working full shift with leaded gasoline saturated trousers. Inquiry precautionary. Had burn from gasoline. Containers returned unused.
September 1955	Cities Service Oil Company, Toledo, Ohio. Man who worked in tank complained of symptoms (headache and general illness). Did not use mask. Blood and urine lead low.
April 1956	U.S. Air Force, MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida. Considerable correspondence initiated because three civilian base laboratory workers were taken off job because of suspected exposure to T.E.L. and report of excessive lead in blood. Our analysis showed normal levels in blood and urine.
July 1956	Cooperative Refinery Association, Phillipsburg, Kansas. Suspected exposure 4 men. No symptoms. Blood and urine lead concentrations low.
September 1956	U.S. Navy, San Pedro, California. Report of man who developed nausea and vomiting on about the 18th day of tank cleaning - was hospitalized and died shortly after admission. No report of illness in 6 other men on job. Clinical diagnosis of hydrocarbon intoxication. Inadequate information.
May 1957	Reply to inquiry about possibility of the handling of leaded gasoline having produced a peripheral neuritis.
July 1958	Hess Terminal, Houston, Texas? Two men who worked on tank and sprayed red lead paint vaguely ill. E.C. Houston physician believed lead poisoning probable and thought it confirmed by lead concentration in urine. Man returned to work promptly and lead diagnosis doubtful.
September 1958	Wescol, Nordheim, Texas and Howell, San Antonio, Texas. Two men reported ill. Illness related to tank work. Vague information. T.E.L. intoxication unlikely.

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June 1959	U.S. Navy, Midway. Report from H. K. Ball of rumored poisoning of 14 men as result of tank cleaning.
June 1959	U.S. Army, Koshiba Terminal, Japan. Men exposed in large Japanese underground tank taken over by U.S. Army. Thirty men reported hospitalized. Eight men reported dead. T.E.L. intoxication can hardly be questioned.
December 1959	Utah Oil Refining Company. Report of accidental spill of gasoline carrying high concentration of lead. Urine of these men show lead in normal concentration.
September 1960	Humble Oil Company, Houston, Texas. Two men ill associated with tank cleaning. Concentration of lead in urine samples within normal limits. Probable gasoline intoxication.
May 1960	United Refining Company, Warren, Pennsylvania. Inspector who entered tanks daily reported to have a peripheral neuritis and malaise. Blood and urine samples low in lead concentration.
No date	Texas Company, San Francisco, California. Letter concerning Texas Company employee who had diagnosis of lead intoxication. Symptoms and laboratory results given. No logical reason for diagnosis apparent.
September 1962	Caltex, Philippines. Reply to an inquiry as to a possible relation between T.E.L. exposure and thrombophlebitis.
August 31, 1963	Lester W. Sanders, Sr., M.D.

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