

February 19, 1940

Analysis of Tank Cleaning Work Done by J. S. Cole

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|---|----------|
| (1) Total number of tank cleanings of which he was advised | 30 |
| (2) Number supervised in entirety | 21 |
| (3) Number of tanks opened before visit | 0 |
| (4) Left before sludge was buried and covered | 6 |
| (5) Number in which bathing was supervised | 7 |
| (6) Number in which bathing was not supervised | 20 |
| (7) Number found to have been cleaned without notification | 24 |
| (8) Probable number cleaned but not notified (calculated on the base of 1039 tanks on a 4-year basis) | 200 |
| (9) Average duration of steaming (calculated on the basis of 1 day per 10,000 barrels) | 24 hours |
| (10) Average length of time - steaming to the burial and coverage of sludge | 2 days |
| (11) Total number of days required if all tank cleanings were supervised (estimated) | 500 |
| (12) New York office has been advised of failure of notification. All Texaco bulk plants have communicated with New York and were advised by Mr. Lewis that no notification was necessary (154 tanks). | |
| (13) In the case of three companies in which tank cleaning occurred (see item 7) and of which New York was advised, nothing was done. These reports of failure to notify were sent in Weekly Letters only and Cole received no acknowledgment or knowledge of what was done to correct the failure of notification. | |

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- (14) Safety Engineers can not write to each other.
- (15) Reports on lead discrepancies are sent to Division Offices about 1 week after the blend has been made, at which time they should be checked. They have not been in the past and are now reported to Mr. Lewis, who accumulates them and advises the Safety Men in a Circular Letter about 1 month or 6 weeks later for investigation, which is too late as the gasoline has already left the tank in most instances.

Find out why Mr. Lewis has not gotten after Safety Men to investigate these items when the reports are received and not let them go for 1 month or more until a number have accumulated for printing. Also differentiation should be made between lead lost, that is, blends which are too low and those which are too high, which may have an entirely different significance from a hygienic point of view.

