

KE 0020823

No. D-1252 ½

Manufactured By

Browne-Morse Company

MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN

Cases of TEL poisoning
I. G. Farben Manufacturing Plant,
Froese-Harz Mountains, Germany

KE 0020824

STATUS OF LEAD INHALATION STUDY AS OF MAY 18, 1953

The first subject, Mr. [REDACTED], who spent approximately 7 hours per day, 5 days per week, for a period of approximately 2 years in the chamber at a lead in air concentration of .075 mg. per cubic meter has been out of the chamber since the end of 1952. To date the post exposure results on this subject indicate that he has returned to essentially the same lead equilibrium, as judged by urinary excretion rate and blood concentration as existed before exposure.

The second subject, Mr. [REDACTED] is now in the chamber on a schedule identical with the first subject. However, the chamber lead in air concentration is now .150 mg. per cubic meter. Mr. [REDACTED] first entered the chamber at the above concentration Feb. 16th, 1953. His exposure was discontinued from Feb. 25th until April 17th, while we investigated a sampling artifact with the electrostatic precipitator at low sampling rates. The present status of this investigation is given in memorandum attached. The month exposure since April 17th to date has resulted in raising the subjects' lead blood level to approximately .035 mg./100g. and his urinary concentration to approximately .07 mg./L. These values are substantially higher than his pre-exposure values, and are generally in line with values expected.

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KE 0020825

STATUS OF LEAD INHALATION STUDY AS OF MAY 18, 1953

The first subject, Mr. [REDACTED] who spent approximately 7 hours per day, 5 days per week, for a period of approximately 2 years in the chamber at a lead in air concentration of .075 mg. per cubic meter has been out of the chamber since the end of 1952. *The subsequent observations made*
~~To date the post-exposure results~~ *to date* on this subject indicate that he has returned to essentially the same lead equilibrium, as judged *by the rate of lead excretion and blood concentration of lead in his blood* by urinary excretion rate and ~~blood concentration as existed before exposure~~ *before exposure*.

The second subject, Mr. [REDACTED] is now in the chamber on a schedule identical with *that of* the first subject. However, the chamber lead in air concentration is now .150 mg. per cubic meter. Mr. Creech first entered the chamber at the above concentration Feb. 16th, 1953. His exposure was discontinued from Feb. 25th until April 17th, while we investigated a sampling artifact with the electrostatic precipitator at low sampling rates. The present status of this investigation is given in memorandum attached. The month *of* exposure since April 17th to date has resulted in raising the subject's lead blood level to approximately .035 mg./100g. and his urinary concentration to approximately .07 mg./L. These values are substantially higher than *those of the control period* ~~his pre-exposure values~~, and are generally in line with values expected.

STATUS OF LEAD INHALATION STUDY AS OF MAY 18, 1953

The first subject, Mr. [REDACTED] who spent approximately 7 hours per day, 5 days per week, for a period of approximately 2 years in the chamber at a lead in air concentration of .075 mg. per cubic meter has been out of the chamber since the end of 1952. To date the post exposure results on this subject indicate that he has returned to essentially the same lead equilibrium, as judged by urinary excretion rate and blood concentration as existed before exposure.

The second subject, Mr. [REDACTED] is now in the chamber on a schedule identical with the first subject. However, the chamber lead in air concentration is now .150 mg. per cubic meter. Mr. [REDACTED] first entered the chamber at the above concentration Feb. 16th, 1953. His exposure was discontinued from Feb. 25th until April 17th, while we investigated a sampling artifact with the electrostatic precipitator at low sampling rates. The present status of this investigation is given in memorandum attached. The month exposure since April 17th to date has resulted in raising the subject's lead blood level to approximately .035 mg./100g. and his urinary concentration to approximately .07 mg./L. These values are substantially higher than his pre-exposure values, and are generally in line with values expected.

STATUS OF LEAD INHALATION STUDY AS OF MAY 10, 1953

The first subject, Mr. [REDACTED], who spent approximately 7 hours per day, 5 days per week, for a period of approximately 2 years in the chamber at a lead in air concentration of .075 mg. per cubic meter has been out of the chamber since the end of 1952. To date the post exposure results on this subject indicate that he has returned to essentially the same lead equilibrium, as judged by urinary excretion rate and blood concentration as existed before exposure.

The second subject, Mr. [REDACTED] is now in the chamber on a schedule identical with the first subject. However, the chamber lead in air concentration is now .150 mg. per cubic meter. Mr. [REDACTED] first entered the chamber at the above concentration Feb. 16th, 1953. His exposure was discontinued from Feb. 25th until April 17th, while we investigated a sampling artifact with the electrostatic precipitator at low sampling rates. The present status of this investigation is given in memorandum attached. The month exposure since April 17th to date has resulted in raising the subject's lead blood level to approximately .035 mg./100g. and his urinary concentration to approximately .07 mg./L. These values are substantially higher than his pre-exposure values, and are generally in line with values expected.