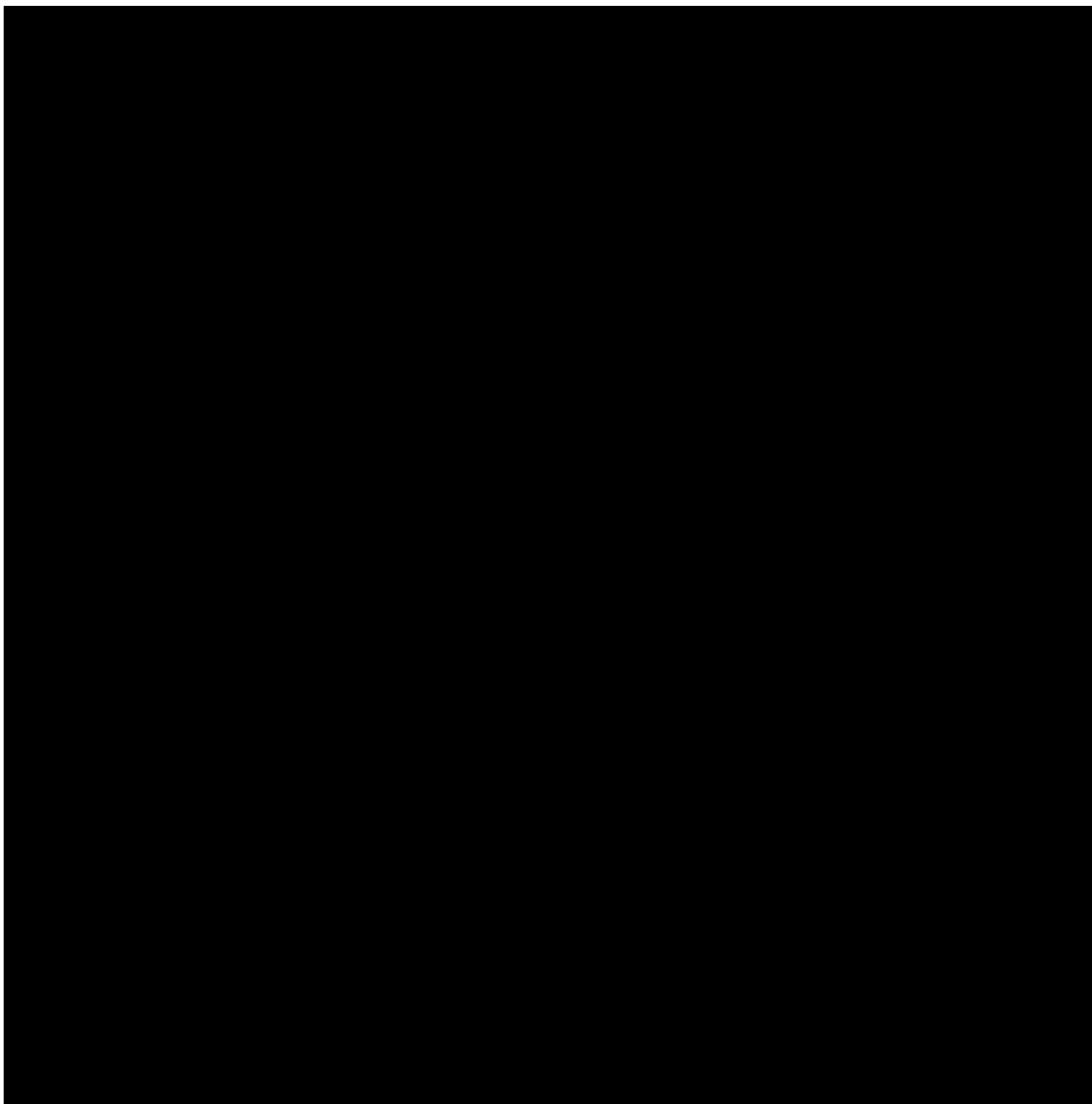




January 31, 1963

C. H. Baylor, M.D.
Medical Director
Employee & Public Relations Dept.
Health Division
Texaco Inc.
135 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Baylor:

I find that in my absence from the Laboratory for a few days, the analyses of the samples of the urine and blood of Mr. [REDACTED] were completed and the report went "through the mill" in the usual manner and was forwarded to you with a bill, in accordance with your instructions.

The interpretation of the analytical results was made in the usual manner and is entirely correct, but non-committal. For your purposes (and mine) in relation to the problem at issue, it requires some further elaboration.

As I suspected from the information which was supplied to me about Mr. [REDACTED] and as I believed to be very nearly certain, from the analytical results that had been obtained and reported to me, it is now quite clear that Mr. [REDACTED] has not absorbed any significant quantity of lead, in association with his work or with any other environmental condition, during recent times. It is not possible for a man who has absorbed enough lead to cause lead poisoning to so eliminate the absorbed lead as to arrive at the condition in which he was found to be by these analyses. These results are in the low zone of the normal range, as they might be expected to be if he had been at about the average level within the normal range at the time of the administration of EDTA. Such therapy as was given will remove normal lead from the soft tissues and lower the concentration of lead in the blood and urine; Such therapy will not, however, reduce a high level of lead in the body to the normal range. Several courses of chelate therapy are required to do this. The analytical results reported as having been found in the urine were inordinately high. It is most unusual, even in the most severe types of occupational exposure to lead, to find concentrations of lead in the urine of the order of 1 milligram or more per liter, while over 3 milligrams per liter is unheard of. It was likely, therefore, in view of Mr. [REDACTED] history, that these results were wholly erroneous (the fact that they ranged from nil to 3.6 mg. per 24 hours (or perhaps per liter) is still further suspicious,

*Starting the concentration
in the low zone.*

RE 0012541

C. H. Baylor, M.D.

- 2 -

January 31, 1963

for this type of variability does not occur). The present analytical results prove that they were irrelevant and valueless. We thus conclude, since Mr. Henderson did not absorb abnormal quantities of lead, that he did not have lead poisoning at any time.

With all due regard for Dr. Robert Wilson's knowledge, skill and judgment, he has been misled by the analytical findings which were reported to him. His patient did not have lead poisoning, and the therapy which he administered was pointless. This is not an unusual mistake in relation to lesions of the nervous system that are somewhat less than typical. The important aspect of this matter, however, relates to the patient. Since he did not have lead poisoning (from which recovery is likely to be complete) he had something else which may well be a much greater threat to his future well-being. This fact should be taken into account, so that this man will be kept (discreetly) under observation and given further medical help, if he should need it. I hope he recovers uneventfully and completely, but in view of the vague nature of his illness, this is by no means assured.

I shall not undertake to communicate directly with Doctor Wilson unless he initiates some discussion of this matter, but you are at liberty to pass my view on to him if you choose.

Cordially yours,

Robert A. Kehoe, M. D.

RAK:ss

KE 0012542

Name: [REDACTED]

Material: Urine and Blood

Submitted: 1-16-63 by Dr. C. H. Baylor, Texaco Company,
New York 17, New York

Required: Lead Analyses

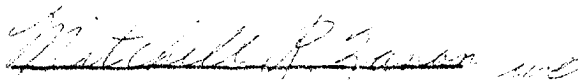
URINE

Analysis Number	-	63A- 242
Volume	-	141 ml.
Specific Gravity	-	1.018
Mg. Pb/Liter	-	0.03

BLOOD

Analysis Number	-	63A- 243	
		<u>Spectrographic</u>	<u>Dithizone</u>
Grams	-	11.7	17.5
Mg. Pb/100 Grams	-	0.02	0.02

The concentration of lead in the urine and the blood is within the normal limit.


Mitchell R. Zavon, M.D.

N13174.01

KE 0012543

Samples Collected: 1-12-63
Samples Received: 1-16-63
Samples Reported: 1-18-63

THE KETTERING LABORATORY
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
EDEN AND BETHELDA AVENUES
CINCINNATI 19, OHIO

January 21, 1963

To: Texaco Company
New York 17, New York

Attention: Dr. C. H. Baylor

For: Reimbursement of The Kettering Laboratory for the analysis of the
urine and blood of [REDACTED] for the determination of lead.

2 analyses at \$12.50 each.....\$25.00

N13174.02

KE 0012545