

Mr. E. L. Shea

New York

R. K. Scales

Detroit

July 27, 1955

Dear Mr. Shea:

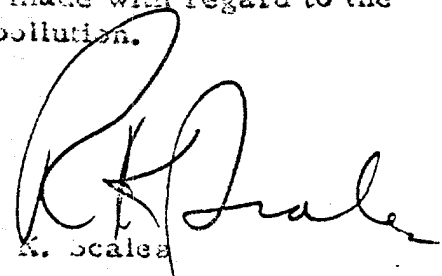
At the Operating Committee Meeting on July 14 you requested that Dr. Kehoe, Messrs. Boudreau, Murdock and I submit recommendations for the best method of utilizing the information obtained from Dr. Rifkin's study of exhaust products of leaded fuels. I have discussed this with our people here, and the following are our recommendations.

1. That the information be published in the American Journal of Hygiene but that we forego publication at this time through other technical societies such as the American Chemical Society, the Society of Automotive Engineers, or the American Petroleum Institute, Division of Refining. We feel that this would get the information properly on record for perusal in the proper technical circles, but by foregoing publication in other than the American Journal of Hygiene we could hold to a minimum the possibility of the lay press publishing partial facts which might result in unwarranted and unfavorable conclusions as to the contribution of TEL to air pollution.
2. If a definite commitment is made for publication in the American Journal of Hygiene, we recommend that we discuss the results of our program with our customers' technical people at joint technical conferences during the interval between now and the actual publication date. This is a technique we have used in the past on papers of interest to our customers with excellent results. Our customers feel that they are being allowed to preview information prior to its publication, and we have the advantage of obtaining their comments and opinions prior to public discussions.

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7. That Dr. Kehoe consider simultaneously publishing, in the same journal, a companion paper giving the results of the surveys of lead concentrations of particulate matter in the atmosphere that have been carried out under his direction. It appears to us that this might be a logical and desirable time to have both the level of lead compounds in the atmosphere and the nature of those compounds put authoritatively on the record. We feel that the two papers together could serve as a most useful reference to refute erroneous statements with regard to the contribution of antiknock compounds to air pollution.

There are indications that some work has been done at Stanford Research Institute along the lines of our own study. This, as well as the discussions which have taken place between our customers and DuPont on the subject of higher lead concentrations, would indicate the desirability of our establishing our position of pioneers in this field as soon as possible. With regard to the possibility that publication of the results of our research work might stir up some undesirable discussion in air pollution circles, it should be recalled that the general type of study we were carrying out and the techniques used have already been described at the conference on fuel combustion products sponsored by the Southern California Air Pollution Foundation in August of last year. Altogether, it is our feeling that agreement to publish in the American Journal of Hygiene and prior discussion of our work with customers through joint technical conferences would allow us to capitalize on this work with our customer companies. It could also pave the way for future liberalization of the present tetraethyllead limit--if such a step appears desirable--and establish a reference which could be used to refute any untrue statements which might be made with regard to the part TEL plays in the over-all problem of air pollution.


B. K. Scalea

RKS:mw

cc: Mr. J. E. Boudreau

✓ Dr. R. A. Kehoe

Mr. M. F. Murock

Mr. B. B. Turner

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