ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION

BOSTON DIVISION

PARK SQUARE BUILDING

BOSTON, MASS.

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

May 15th, 1942

Dr. R. A. Kehoe
College of Medicine
University of Cincinnati
Eden & Bethesda Avenues
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Doctor Kehoe:

We have had some correspondence in the past regarding the work being done by the Connecticut State Department of Health in conducting tests on gasoline containers for possible use in hauling drinking water.

In your letter of April 8th, 1942, you stated your desire to know more particularly the methods of analysis employed in determining the lead content of the water taken from the various containers.

On May 7th, I contacted Mr. Almquist, of the State Health Department, who is directing this work under the direct supervision of Mr. Warren Scott, Head of the Department of Sanitary Engineering. He advises me that the lead determination is made by the Dithiozone method, also known as the Colormetric method. According to him, this method was suggested as a tentative method of lead analysis in the latest edition of the publication, "Standard Method of Water Analysis", printed by the American Public Health Association. When these tests were first run, other methods of tests were used as a check, but this practise has been discarded since the results always appeared in substantial agreement.

Mr. Almquist also showed us the latest report on this work giving the results of tests run on a tank belonging to the Hygrade Oil Company, and which had hauled leaded gasolines exclusively. The tank had been cleaned, steamed, chlorinated and rinsed for various periods of time and the highest lead content developed at any time during the test indicated 0.05 parts per million.

Very truly yours,

M. A. TAYLOR

MAT/H
c.c. to Mr. Harry Haley
c.c. to Mr. O. B. Lewis

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