

July 6, 1959

Lt. Colonel Donald S. Myers, MC
Preventive Medicine Officer, (FACPM)
Headquarters
United States Army, Alaska
APO 949
Seattle, Washington

Dear Colonel Myers:

We have received copy of Dr. Kehoe's correspondence with you dated June 17, 1959 regarding some of the questions you raised on tank cleaning. In this connection, we are attaching copy of our tank cleaning brochure and also a copy of "Safety For You". This material gives you information that can be used for protection of personnel entering tanks for any reason and also discusses cleaning methods.

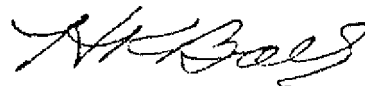
As Dr. Kehoe has indicated, of prime importance in tank entry is the necessity of providing adequate fresh air to workmen who are in the tank. If this precaution is followed, the operation will essentially be a safe one.

Regarding protective clothing, it is recommended that the men entering tanks be provided with special clothing from the skin out, including underwear, socks, coveralls and whatever clothing is needed for cold weather. A change in clothing should be made each day and laundering of clothing for the next day. If sludge is splattered on the clothing or if the man falls in the tank, the clothing should be removed immediately.

The Mine Safety Appliances Company and Davis Emergency Equipment Company both supply recommended combustible gas indicators which can be used for measuring gasoline vapors. There are also other approved suppliers. As Dr. Kehoe pointed out, these are for gasoline vapors only and not for tetraethyl lead. We are, at the present time, working with a manufacturer to make our Lead-in-air Analyzer available for off-shore use. As soon as information is available on procuring this equipment, it will be forwarded to you.

It is sincerely hoped that the attached pamphlets will be of help to you.

Yours very truly,



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H. K. Ball, Manager
Product Service and Safety