MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
FISHER BODY DIVISION
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
PIQUETTE AND ST. ANTOINE
DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

May 21, 1948

Robert A. Kehoe, M. D.
Kettering Laboratory
University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati 19, Ohio

Dear Dr. Kehoe:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 15th. I visited one of our plants which uses the Benzene Hexachloride for spraying its lockers and made the following observations:

A small electrically activated spray apparatus with a nozzle attached is used. Equal parts of Hexachloride and distilled water are introduced into the machine and the spray is ejected at the pressures which appear to be from 15 to 30 pounds. The stream of the spray at two inches from the nozzle is one inch in diameter. The nozzle is held by the employe for about two seconds at a hole measuring 5/8 of an inch in the locker door. The walls of the locker are otherwise solid.

One of the lockers was opened immediately after the operator had sprayed through the hole in the regular manner and the lower part of the locker was found to be filled momentarily with a cloud of the spray fume. It seemed that there was a certain amount of crystal deposit upon some of the clothing. When clothing was directly opposite the hole from which the spray entered, a wet spot appeared upon the clothing several inches in diameter and penetrating through the folds of the garment.

The operator had been doing this operation for several months, using a cloth tied around his nose and made no complaint.

If you would like to make any further comment as to the use of this product and the possible toxic effect when sprayed on clothing in the lockers, I would appreciate it very much.

A. F. Lecklider, M. D.
Medical Director

AFL:ep