

June 14, 1948

Dr. Sidney S. Goldman,  
The Electric Storage Battery Company,  
Crescentville Division,  
Rising Sun and Adams Avenues,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Dr. Goldman:

[REDACTED]ewith the analytical results on your patient,  
together with a bill to cover the cost of the  
analyses.

You will note that the results obtained in March of this year differ very little. It is apparent, therefore, that the lead exposure associated with his present job has been sufficient to maintain the previous lead levels. This is an important practical point, in relation to the transfer of men from one job to another. The losses of lead from the body occur somewhat slowly, so that, in general, it takes about twice as long to eliminate the lead as it took to absorb it and retain it in the first instance. Accordingly the level of lead exposure which is required to balance the lead excretion is rather small. On this account a man may fail completely to eliminate any significant quantity of lead, in excess of that absorbed, if his lead exposure continues at a low level. It would seem that this was what happened in this case.

Cordially yours,

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Robert A. Kehoe, M. D.

IAK ef

C.C.: Dr. F. B. Lanahan

Enc.

KE 0004133

Name: [REDACTED]

Material: Urine and Blood

Submitted: 6-5-48 by Dr. Goldman, Electric Storage Battery Co.,  
Allegheny Ave. and 19th St., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

Required: Lead Analyses

URINE

Analysis Number	-	48A-4836
Volume	-	100 ml.
Specific Gravity	-	1.010
Mg. Pb/Liter	-	0.09

BLOOD

Analysis Number	-	48A-4837
		<u>Spectrographic</u> <u>Dithizone</u>
Grams	-	9.2                      13.1
Mg. Pb/100 Grams	-	0.10                      0.10

The lead concentrations in the urine and blood remain well above normal limits, being only a little lower than those reported in March of 1948.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Robert A. Kehoe, M. D.

Samples Collected: 5-28-48  
Samples Received: 6-5-48  
Samples Reported: 6-10-48

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