

SYMPOSIUM ON
ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD CONTAMINATION
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Reference
No.

1. Leo J. Gehrig, M.D., Deputy Surgeon General
p. 2, "sizable base of scientific knowledge of its physiologic and toxic effects"
2. Roy O. McCaldin, Ph.D., PHS
p. 10, "principal source of atmospheric lead is from combustion of leaded gasoline"
3. p. 14, Chart on lead consumption 1926 to 1963 no increase.
Keith H. Lewis, PHS
4. p. 18, "Diet is 90% of intake"
Herbert E. Stokinger, PHS
5. p. 31, "Urinary lead levels" used as basis for determining lead exposure"
Dr. Robert A. Kehoe's address to panel
6. P. 51-58
Dr. Robert A. Kehoe
7. p. 55, "80 mcg. is not level above which one may conclude that person is suffering from lead poisoning but below which there is definitely no lead poisoning"
Dr. Robert A. Kehoe
8. p. 57, gives fatal dose of lead for humans.
Lloyd B. Tepper, M.D.
9. Bottom p. 60, "absorption of inorganic lead by direct contact is nil". --"Oral ingestion of material which has been applied to skin". --middle of p. 61, "lead oleate seems to be absorbable through the skin of rats, but the evidence for absorption by humans is negligible".

Ralph G. Smith, Ph.D., Wayne State University

10. Top of p. 66, "lead.....about which more is perhaps known today than virtually any other toxic substance"
11. and p. 67, blood vs. urine.

Ralph G. Smith, Ph.D., Wayne State University

12. p. 68, "Our knowledge of normal values of lead in man is virtually unequalled for any other substance". "Safe levels-----adequate".

Harriet L. Hardy, M.D.

13. Bottom of p. 77, "Growing tissue is more vulnerable to lead than adult". This paper abounds with biological effects of lead.

Harriet L. Hardy, M.D.

14. p. 79, "cigarette smokers have slightly elevated blood levels" "also beer drinkers".

Harriet L. Hardy, M.D.

15. p. 81, quotes Dr. Hill of Royal Society, (Pres.), "We need very strong evidence before we made people stop smoking cigarettes and eating fats and sugar....."

Melvin W. First, Harvard University

16. p. 89, amount of lead lost to environment.

Melvin W. First, Harvard University

17. p. 92, "90-95% of ingested lead is eliminated promptly in feces".

Robert J. M. Horton, M.D., PHS

18. p. 138-139, Sources of lead pollution, Air - Food - Water

Robert J. M. Horton, M.D., PHS

19. p. 140, "Cigarettes represent a modest but common source of lead".

20. Top of p. 146, Dr. Kehoe says lead burden has actually gone down in recent years. Goldwater at WHO says amazing similarity of the levels for urine and blood over past two decades.

21. p. 146, Cholak - remarkable similarity in findings in both their urine and blood lead content (1943-1962)
22. Bottom p. 146, Dr. Lloyd Tepper's - "extremely unlikely of systemic poisoning from entry of inorganic lead compounds through the intact skin".
23. Top p. 147, He considers lead tetraethyl and tetramethyl as absorbable through skin.
Dr. Robert A. Kehoe
24. Top of p. 150, "not the slightest suggestion of a progressive increase in the quantity of lead in body", 3 yrs. to 97 yrs.
Dr. Robert A. Kehoe's Summary, p. 155
25. "ingestion 0.12-0.35 mg./day normally"
26. Mid p. 155, urine vs. blood
27. Bottom p. 155, "even with added lead in diet to 0.53 mg./day. -- "slight trend toward increase in urine and none in blood".
28. p. 156, Gives amounts of lead that must be ingested to cause poisoning. "soluble lead", note insoluble is excreted in feces.
Norton Nelson, N. Y. University Medical Center
29. p. 160, "agreement on critical features of lead poisoning and blood and urine levels and thresholds".
Norton Nelson, N. Y. University Medical Center
30. Bottom p. 172, "by means of atomic absorption the cost of time of lead in urine has been reduced --- a minute or two at a very low cost".

OTHER REFERENCES

31. Cutis - p. 171-176, Vol. 1. No. 4, May 1965, Alexander A. Fisher, M.D. Paraphenylene.....
32. Lead Industries Association, Inc., Facts about lead and Industrial Hygiene, p. 5.
33. Trace Metals Research Laboratory, November 1, 1966
Private communication.