

ETHYL CORPORATION

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO Dr. R. A. Kehoe ADDRESS Cincinnati

FROM Mr. O. B. Lewis - Jones ADDRESS New York

SUBJECT Case History on [REDACTED] DATE April 8, 1943

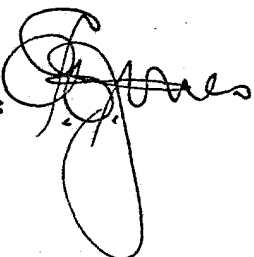
We are attaching for your general information, certain correspondence having to do with the case of one Roy Chaille, a Government employee who became ill while working as a welder on a Government project at Seymour Air Field, Seymour, Indiana.

Very early in the picture, there was a suggestion by one doctor that this man might be affected by lead poisoning. As you can see, this was immediately corrected, and the man was treated for and recovered from what was evidently an acute case of carbon tetrachloride intoxication,

We are merely passing along this exchange of correspondence to you with the feeling that it may be of interest as a case history having to do with this particular type of poisoning.

Very truly yours,

O. B. LEWIS

By: 

EOJ:DLB
Encl.

RE 0016255

ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION

Dayton Division

Mutual Home Building

Dayton, Ohio

January 26, 1943

Mr. O. B. Lewis

Dear Oscar:

During a contact with the U. S. Engineers Office in Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Slack was informed of a sick complaint which occurred at Seymour, Indiana.

Mr. Slack very wisely asked for a copy of the Doctor's report.

We are passing a copy of the report and a letter attached to the report along for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

s/ H. A. Mack

H. A. MACK

HAM;bp
Attachment

RE 0016256

N19246.01

WAR DEPARTMENT
United States Engineer Office
Louisville, Ky.

January 21, 1943

Mr. H. A. Mack
Ethyl Corporation
Mutual Home Building
Dayton, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

At the suggestion of your Safety Engineer, Mr. Slack, I am furnishing you herewith an unofficial copy of a medical officer's report in the case of a welder on one of our projects who was seriously affected by breathing carbon tetrachloride fumes.

In the absence of Colonel Lorch, I would suggest that no public use of this information be made without our first obtaining official permission for you to do so. I am assuming that you wish this data for your general information only.

Yours truly

Signed - Willard S. Boyle
Asst. District Safety Engineer

Inclosure:

Copy Medical Officer's report.

RE 0016257

N19246.02

COPY

January 7, 1943

Seymour Air Field
Seymour, Indiana.

Re: [REDACTED]

V

Seymour Air Field

Gentlemen:

I wish to advise you that the above named patient was brought to my office by Mr. Boyd for examination and treatment. He complained of severe weakness, nervousness, dizziness, nausea and swelling of the face, neck, abdomen and extremities. He stated that the present symptoms started while at work about one week ago and at this time he was repairing a large gas tank. He stated that in order to guard against fire or explosion he used a considerable quantity of carbon tetrachloride. This was spread over the tank and some put in the tank, and when the welding procedures were carried out, a considerable quantity of fumes and vapor was made and he stated that he was certain that he inhaled this for some time.

Shortly after this he became rather violently ill with the beginning of the above named symptoms except that the swelling did not manifest itself for a few days. He was cared for by local physicians and various diagnoses were made, chief of which was lead poisoning, acute nephritis, and carbon tetrachloride intoxication. His treatment has been rather varied to date.

His past history was generally of no significance in this case except that he repeatedly stated that he had had no previous kidney disturbance and no similar swelling. Examination showed him to be a moderately intelligent white male, apparently thirty-six years of age and he appears acutely ill. There is a rather sallow complexion, a marked oedema apparently over the entire body, most prominent in the face, abdomen and lower extremities. He appears to have a disturbed equilibrium and under observation one can see various muscle groups in clonic contractions.

Physical examination in my office was rather uninforming, the most prominent findings being that of a marked hypertension and the above mentioned oedema. I suggested immediate hospitalization for diagnosis and treatment. During this first twenty-four hours of hospitalization I feel that much progress has been made toward both diagnosis and treatment. In this data it has been learned that he has a blood non-protein nitrogen of 200 mgs. There was a marked albumin urea but the findings of an acute hemorrhagic nephritis were not present. To date our tests have shown no evidence of lead intoxication.

From the history and findings to date it seems rather certain that this man is suffering from an acute intoxication by carbon tetrachloride or some of its decomposition derivatives. In light of this, in my opinion, the disease would have to be considered of occupational origin but his progress has been very satisfactory and is improved to date more rapidly than was anticipated.

When I saw him last night he was mentally clear and there was a definite receding of the oedema. In light of this progress, it is reasonable to assume that his disability will be of only a few days and he should then return to work without permanent impairment. His case has been most serious and unusual and I will continue to follow him very closely and advise you.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Emmett B. Lamb, M.D.

Received Jan. 8, 1943 Area Engineer, Seymour, Ind.

RE 0016258

N19246.03