

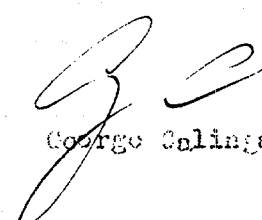
cc: Mr. C. Edgar
✓ Dr. R.A. Kehoe
Mr. Bartholomew
Dr. Seatty
Dr. Kurt
Mr. Cambrill

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1938

In connection with the distribution of leaded fuels containing our new lead compounds, Dr. Kehoe feels that the chief health hazard would come from the lead present in the vapor when the gasoline is exposed to the air in bulk, such, for instance, as when a man is filling a tank at the filling station. Dr. Kehoe is not so much concerned over the practically complete evaporation of a sample, such as when a spillage occurs, for instance, because the latter exposure is bound to be very intermittent while the former is constant as far as the filling station attendants are concerned.

In accordance with the above, calculations as well as determinations will be made of the amount of lead vaporized when 10% of a gasoline evaporates in 1% steps. The results are then to be expressed in terms of milligrams of lead per cubic meter of saturated vapor and also in terms of milligrams of lead per cubic meter of vapor-air mixture diluted down to 2% gasoline vapor in the air, as this is about the limit which can be breathed without causing poisoning from the gasoline.

Regarding the Dayton test, Dr. Kehoe feels as we do, that the test should be made on a material which is more volatile than what we contemplate using. Depending on the results of the above mentioned calculations and determinations, it may be better to run the Dayton test on unstripped EQ.


George Salingaert

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