

CONFIDENTIAL

CONTACT REPORT

Date: March 10, 1960

Place: California Research Corporation, San Francisco, California

People present -

Standard Oil Company (California):

Messrs. Curtiss, Gardner, Hauser, MacGregor, Spence
and Richardson

E. I. duPont:

Messrs. Keane, McIlheny, Sabina and Taft

Kettering Laboratory - Dr. Kehoe

Ethyl Corporation:

Messrs. Gibson, Hesselberg, and Koehnle

This meeting had been called by Mr. MacGregor for consideration of the details remaining before the commercialization of X-105A. The following items are in the order of their discussion.

Dr. Kehoe was asked first to comment on the status of pump marking signs and the amount of X-105 that will be permitted in gasolines. He said his understanding with the people of the Surgeon General's office was the maximum concentration of X-105 would be that giving a weight of lead equivalent to that contained in 4 milliliters of TEL. On the matter of pump markings he said that changes in the pump markings should not be considered of immediate importance, but could be done gradually on a maintenance basis. He said that since the Surgeon General's office had originally specified the wording on the pump signs as well as their size, he had, as a matter of courtesy, inquired by letter to Dr. Price his views on the signs. He had not as yet received an answer from Dr. Price, but assumed that such would be received within a few days. Dr. Kehoe suggested that the signs simply read "Contains Lead Antiknock Compounds." This was agreed as being suitable by duPont, Ethyl, and California representatives.

The California people next raised the question about the applicability of California's "Anti-substitution" Act. This Act is aimed at preventing adulteration of currently-marketed products. While it was agreed by those present that it seemed unlikely that the substitution of X-105 for all or part of the TEL currently in gasolines would fall under this Act, the California people felt that in order to keep their own skirts clean they must advise the Sealer of Weights and Measures of the state. It was agreed that this would be done only after Dr. Kehoe's discussion with Dr. Merrill, Head of California's Department of Public Health.

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California representatives said that they would be marketing in Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and Texas. They inquired as to Dr. Kehoe's interpretation of the Public Health letter suggesting that the states in which marketing would be undertaken be advised. He said he thought it would be inadvisable to go to the states on an individual basis since the Public Health people involved might not understand what was going on. He said, however, he would consult on this matter with Dr. Merrill who is very active in the Association of States Public Health people. Dr. Kehoe said he would prefer to advise these people informally during the course of a regular meeting which was coming up.

At this point there was some discussion of the effect of substitution of X-105 for TEL on the amount of organic lead that would be found in the blowby gases from engines. Mr. Hesselberg indicated that Ethyl had sketchy data in this area and that X-105 resulted in more organic lead in blowby gases than did TEL. He emphasized, however, that the total contribution from this source would be very small. No data were quoted, since we felt that we needed more results to be on firm ground and, likewise, were not anxious to reveal our data to competition.

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to the discussion of the data necessary to satisfy the requirements set forth in the letter received by Dr. Kehoe from the Surgeon General's office. It will be recalled that the letter indicated the Surgeon General's office would expect from the TEL industry at the end of a year a report on the effects of substitution of X-105 for TEL. Dr. Kehoe indicated that so far as the manufacturers were concerned, they would need to follow plant hazards in pretty much the same fashion that they do at present, and at the end of a year be prepared with enough data to compare X-105 and TEL. He anticipates no problem in obtaining the data, nor does he anticipate any particularly significant difference between X-105 and TEL.

Dr. Kehoe said that data would be needed based on the situation within refineries and where exposure is only by people under close supervision, and exposure to the public where there is a lack of supervision. Covering first the refinery operations, he said that he felt that tank cleanings might offer a potential hazard, but if present safety precautions used with TEL are followed exactly, there should be no problem. He said that all areas in the refinery in which X-105 is to be handled would need to be monitored for exposure data, and that the people involved in the handling would have to be checked for rejection of lead in urine and for lead content of blood on a more frequent basis than is normal practice. He said that he would like to have people in the blending plants and at loading racks examined periodically, and have blood and urine samples on a quarterly basis for a period of one year. He said that this should be done at two or three refinery locations which would cover the complete range of possible exposure. There was some discussion among the California people as to the best locations for this study

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but it appeared quite definitely that Richmond and Bakersfield would be involved, and that there might be a possibility that Standard of Texas at El Paso would be used for the study.

From the standpoint of the public, Dr. Kehoe indicated that he would need data based on the start of commercial use, and again at the end of the year. He said he would like data from service stations and garages and from any other location where gasoline would be handled under unfavorable conditions. He cited the desirability of a bad exposure situation such as in a sloppy drum-filling operation. He admitted that this would probably be hard to find within the California Company's operations. He said he would like to have a total of 200 or 300 people involved in this survey, and that he would like to have blood and urine samples taken at the start of the marketing operation and probably again nine to twelve months later. He said he would need, in addition, lead-in-air data obtained on a regularly-planned basis at the several locations. At this point there was considerable discussion between Dr. Kehoe and the California and duPont representatives as to whether or not this was necessary. Dr. Kehoe made the point very emphatically that not everyone agreed with him that man was a desirable integrating device. He said that some people in the Public Health Service would definitely want to see exposure data and they had specifically asked for it in their letter.

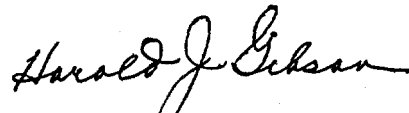
It was agreed that this phase of the activity should be the direct responsibility of the TEL industry, and the writer agreed that Ethyl would pick up its share of the cost of this program. Mr. Taft of duPont agreed that duPont would do their share. After a great deal of discussion it was agreed that Dr. Kehoe would prepare a memorandum outlining his requirements in this area, and then that he would like to inspect personally the locations proposed by California for this phase of the work. At this same time he would sit down with representatives of duPont and Ethyl to agree on the size of the program and the splitting of costs and work. It is expected that this may happen within the next month or six weeks.

The question of marketing X-105 in British Columbia was raised, and Dr. Kehoe was asked about the steps necessary for approval in British Columbia. It was pointed out by the writer that British Columbia was one of the Canadian provinces in which we had run into some difficulty in obtaining approval of the use of the 4th milliliter. Dr. Kehoe agreed that this was the case. Messrs. Koehnle and Kehoe agreed to see that the steps necessary for clearance in British Columbia were taken care of as promptly as possible.

Altogether, this was a most satisfactory meeting in that it appears that most of the questions that were in the mind of the California people were taken care

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of. It is evident that California expects the TEL industry to pick up the lion's share of this medical and exposure program, since they realize that the results obtained will be used by the TEL industry in supporting sale of X-105 to other customers.


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