

ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION

25 BROADWAY

INTER-OFFICE
CORRESPONDENCE

NEW YORK October 13, 1926.

Dr. R. A. Kehoe,

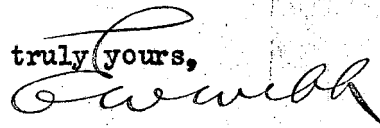
Dear Dr. Kehoe:

Thank you for your letter of the 7th regarding equipment at Neodesha. Inasmuch as I have an appointment with Mr. Beaumont Parks in Chicago for Saturday of this week, I will discuss the situation with him as tactfully as I can and at the same time in such a way as to try to accomplish what you and I so anxiously desire.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I am writing today to Mr. Parks relative to River Rouge installation.

It is inevitable that you and I will be treading on the toes of some of the executives of our customers from time to time by insisting upon things being done in a certain way and although, generally speaking, such matters should be handled in such fashion as to not create too strongly the feeling that we are unnecessarily butting into their business, nevertheless, there will be times when we will be obliged to be very frank and blunt about our wishes. Certainly if we find we are not getting the cooperation that we should after using courteous means, then we should resort to such methods as will produce the necessary results. We cannot, of course, afford to "pussyfoot" about the matter of proper care and precautions to be used in handling the concentrated fluid in any form, no matter who the customer may be.

Very truly yours,



EWV/CH

KE 0001348

October 13, 1926.

E. W. Webb.

Mr. Beaumont Parks, Vice-President,
Standard Oil Company (Indiana)
910 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Our Dr. Kehoe has called my attention to the mixing equipment at River Rouge. He says that there are trap doors either side of the building which may be fastened so as to completely enclose the pump. It is his opinion that we may be inviting trouble by having a condition which will enable the man operating the pump to partially or entirely enclose it and thereby protect himself against inclement weather. The presence of these trap doors might be such an allurements particularly where the workman is exposed to the cold winds, which he probably will be at River Rouge during the winter. It was for that reason that one of his general rules specified not only that the pump should not be enclosed, but should not be arranged in such a way that it may be enclosed by the workman. Dr. Kehoe says that such regulation was determined upon so as to prevent a workman from using "his own judgment as to whether he chooses to inhale a small quantity of Ethyl fluid in preference to being exposed to cold wintery blasts".

If you are planning a new type of installation at River Rouge in the immediate future, then there would probably be no occasion for you to take any measures toward the removal of these trap doors. If, on the other hand, the present system is to be continued, we would appreciate it if you would take such steps as may be necessary in order to prevent the possibility or likelihood of the pump being enclosed by reason of any construction which is immediately adjoining it.

My attention has also been called to the fact that there were no gas masks at River Rouge. This situation, of course, should be corrected, as the respirator is the only possible means for making it safe for a man who has to take care of an emergency such as a spill. These should at all times be available and in good condition. I assume that the absence of respirators at that point was an oversight and that you wish me to call your attention to such matters whenever they are reported to me.

Yours very truly,

KE 0001349