AT 23

Dr. J. W. Barrett - London
Mr. P. G. Benignus-Roberts Building
Dr. J. A. Gardner - London
Mr. W. E. Hamer - Ruabon
Dr. E. E. Hardy - Anniston
Dr. W. A. Hayward-St. Louis
Dr. W. McG. Morgan-Fulmer, England

St. Louis, Missouri

Oct. 13, 1955

Dr. H. R. Newman

Newport

OCT 13 1955

Dear Harold:

In reading over the letter which you brought to the States regarding MCL products, and Dr. Kelly's reply, I note that we did not clear up completely the question of a maximum allowable concentration for Aroclors.

Joe Treon (of Kettering Labs) called me today to clear several statements he was going to include in a paper on his Aroclor inhalation studies. The paper will probably be presented at the April, 1956 Industrial Health Conference in Philadelphia and will be published subsequently.

Based on the animal results, Joe and I agreed that he should propose a suggested maximum allowable concentration for Aroclor 1242 of 2.0 milligrams per cubic meter of air. In the case of Aroclor 1254, the m.a.c. of 1.0 mg. per cubic meter will be proposed.

You will see by the carbon copy of my letter to Dr. Stokinger that I have forwarded to him a copy of Treon's reports. You will recall that I told Stokinger that I hoped that the Committee of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists which establishes, reviews, and revises maximum allowable concentrations would review Treon's reports. Perhaps then the Committee will accept the proposed m.a.c.'s for 1242 and 1254 and publish them in place of the present listing of "chlorinated diphenyl, m.a.c. of 1 milligram per cubic meter."

I hope that MCL will not interpret Treon's results in such a fashion that m.a.c. values lower than those indicated above are ever mentioned in public in Great Britain. In Dr. Hardy's memo to you dated September 6, 1955, he pointed out that perhaps the m.a.c. for Aroclor 1254 should be 0.15 milligrams per cubic meter. Although it is common to use a safety factor of 10 in transposing safe levels for animals to safe levels for humans, we do not feel that such a safety factor is necessary with the Aroclors. If the Aroclors were new products with limited use and handling experience, if there had been recent cases of illness in workers exposed to these materials, or if Treon's work had been less extensive, then we would agree that the exposure which caused no effects in animals might be too high for humans. This is not the case, however. Another

factor which relates to our conclusions are the results of the experiments where the animals were subjected to nearly saturated vapor concentrations for less than 150 days with relatively little pathology .

I hope your return trip was pleasant and uneventful. It seems mighty quiet here after the busy fortnight climaxed by your departure from St. Louis.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Elmer P. Wheeler

EPW:SMB