Monsanto

F Aroclor Toxicity

FROM (NAME & LOCATION) H.A. Vodden (Ruabon)

DATE 9th January, 1970 cc D.S. Cameron, Brussels

SUBJECT AROCLOR 1254 - TOXICITY ENQUIRY

REFERENCE HAV/BWG

TO : M.J. PRICE, London

Thank you for your memo concerning the enquiry from Henry Wigan & Co. Ltd. of Hereford.

I would suggest that your reply should include the following statements:

"Aroclor 1254, as with many other chemicals in common use, presents a toxic hazard if not handled correctly. If handled correctly, however, the hazard is very slight. A strict standard of personal hygiene should be observed when handling Aroclor. Hands should be washed well with soap and water, particularly before eating, drinking or smoking, and accidental skin contamination should be washed off immediately. Oil resistant gloves should be used to protect the hands and goggles to protect the eyes if there is any danger of splashing. Inhalation of the vapour should be avoided; the maximum allowable concentration for continuing exposure on an 8 hour day basis, set by the *American Conference of Government Hygienists*, is 0.5 mg. per cubic metre of air. This concentration is unlikely to be attained in a well ventilated area unless the Aroclor source is hot. If the concentration is likely to exceed this level a respirator (e.g. Siebe-Gorman type CC) should be worn.

In disposing of Aroclor waste care should be taken to ensure that the material does not enter the public effluent drains, since it is a persistent chemical not readily degraded by chemical or biological processes. We recommend that solid waste products should, at present, be disposed by burying in relatively dry ground at a site approved by the local authority for waste disposal. Liquid waste should be mixed with an absorbent material, such as dry sand or ash and disposed of in a similar manner".

H.A. VODDEN

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