



FOUNDATION FACTS

Foundation Facts is a monthly news-letter devoted to industrial hygiene building membership in Industrial Hygiene Foundation. The Foundation is a nonprofit association of industries for the advancement of healthful working conditions.

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21ST ANNUAL MEETING OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION

Detailed program information for the 21st Annual Meeting of Industrial Hygiene Foundation, to be held at Mellon Institute on November 14 and 15, 1956, appears on subsequent pages of this issue of Industrial Hygiene Digest.

The Foundation is proud to present such a distinguished roster of speakers from industry and the professions to discuss the management, medical, legal, engineering, and chemical-toxicological aspects of industrial health problems. All of the groups will come together at the Management Conference and a Joint Technical Conference which is being held for the first time this year.

Member companies of the Foundation are invited to send representatives to the various sessions. Forms for designating those who will be attending the meeting will be mailed shortly, along with printed preliminary program. **NOVEMBER 14-15, 1956**

PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION

from the toxicology laboratory

A study of the action of a detergent containing a base results in white plaques on the corneal epithelium of rabbits has been made in Industrial Hygiene Foundation's Toxicology Laboratory. Findings are to be published in the next issue of *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*.

The use of detergent additives in lubricating oils raised the question as to whether the handling of these formulations constitute a significant hazard to the eye. Animal experiments were conducted in order to provide factual information on which to base an evaluation of the eye hazards that might be associated with the use of detergent additives in lubricating oil. A second purpose was to determine the nature and extent of corneal damage, if any, produced by instillation of the detergent additives into the eye.

The USP white oil was used alone as a control and a 5 per cent solution of soap flakes was included for comparison. The detergent additives apparently did not enhance the action of the USP white oil as indicated by the fact that the degree of response produced by the test substances compared favorably with the response produced by the base oil alone. The instillation of the soap solution caused an immediate irritation which was more severe than that produced by the other test materials. However, the effects were transitory and recovery was complete when dosing was terminated. In general, the corneal response produced by the detergent additives was relatively mild considering the intensity of the experimental procedure. It seems unlikely that any appreciable damage would be incurred by accidental contact provided that adequate first-aid measures are taken.