Sterling

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

GP-1453

December 22, 1969

Mr. J. I. Trolley
Georgia Pacific Corporation
Bestwall Gypsum Division
Commonwealth Building
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Jack:

Bill Lehnert has advised me of recent problems with RS-6219 binder, specifically nosebleeds among some of those plant personnel handling this material at Quannah.

We certainly regret the occurrence, but hope to assure you that RS-6219 is basically safe to handle and poses no threat to the health of those persons handling this material.

The attached copies of letters, one from the Monsanto medical department and the other from an independent laboratory, review the results of toxicity studies carried out with RS-6219. The conclusions are that if normal precautions are taken to clean up hands and face after handling RS-6219, problems should not arise.

If the face or nose are touched after handling RS-6219, nosebleed could occur due to the slight irritant affect on the mucous membrane.

I believe that you can be assured that if normal practices associated with handling of materials such as mica, asbestos, etc., are practiced i.e., approved U.S. Bureau of Mines respirator, gloves, possibly goggles, followed by normal wash up at the end of the work day, your plant people should not encounter further problems.

Monsanto, like Georgia Pacific, is concerned for the safety and well being of their people. I hope that the foregoing will set at ease any concerns that your plant people may have.

If there is any further way that you feel that we can be of help, please contact me.

Jack, I was delighted to learn from Bill Lehnert that Georgia Pacific is making good progress with RS-6219. I want you to know that we arecontinuing to work on improvements and in line with this have asked Bill to visit our Research Labs in Springfield and review some of our findings.

Best wishes for the 70's.

Sincerely,

/hms

E. F. Cartwright
Marketing Technical Service
Supervisor

cc: K. W. Brown
Quannah, Texas

W. Lehnert
Tigard, Oregon

UNCLASSIFIED

FROM (NAME & LOCATION) William H. Hunt - Medical Department

DATE April 23, 1969

SUBJECT RS 6219, Lot 53 - Acute Toxicity Screen

REFERENCE

TO E. Lavin

cc E. F. Cartwright, L. F. Hebert, J. C. Kenny, J. G. Martins, Ken Neeld, H. D. Weymouth, Dr. R. J. Schatz, A. C. Fiorelli, F. Kearney, R. C. Knipp, L. J. Monaghan, H. W. Nowick, W. J. Wilkinson

The sample, as a 10% aqueous solution, was classed as practically non-toxic when administered orally to mixed sex rats. The acute minimal lethal dose was greater than 5010 mg/kg. It was impossible to administer a larger dose due to the nature of the product. Toxic signs were reduced appetite and slight weakness. Macroscopic examination of the sacrificed animals revealed a normal viscera.

The sample, as a 10% aqueous solution was classed as practically non-toxic when applied to and retained for 24 hours on the clipped intact skin of mixed sex rabbits. The acute minimal lethal dose was greater than 5010 mg/kg. It was impossible to administer a larger dose due to the nature of the product. There were no toxic signs. Macroscopic examination of the sacrificed animals revealed a normal viscera.

The sample as a finely ground powder was classed as non-irritating when applied to and retained for 24 hours on the clipped intact skin of mixed sex rabbits. The score was 0/8. However, when a 40% aqueous solution-suspension was employed in like manner it was classed as a slight irritant. The maximum score (1.3/8) occurred at 24 hours of contact at which time the sample was removed from the skin and 48 hours later the score was 0/8 and the skin normal. The maximum irritation (1.3/8) produced moderate erythema with no edema.

The sample as a finely ground powder was classed as a slight irritant when instilled and retained for 24 hours in the conjunctival sac of the eye of mixed sex rabbits. There was slight discomfort immediately after instillation and the maximum irritation (6.6/110) occurred at one hour of contact which produced mild erythema with traces of edema. At 24 hours of contact the score was 6/110 and at this time the eye was irrigated. Twenty-four hours later the eyes were normal (0/110).

From these data it appears that no special handling is indicated.

However, it is advised that good hygiene procedures be followed for skin contact. Wash off with soap and water.

In case of accidental eye contact, flush out with water.

William H. Hunt, Ph.D.
Toxicologist

SGP 0021129

IN-10 REV 11-65

Food and Drug Research Laboratories, Inc.
Industrial Biology Division

Subject: Sample B, RS6219, Lot No. 53 **I.B.L. No: M-32**

Sponsor: Monsanto Company

Project No: SH-69-1

Assay: Repeated Insult Patch Test

Authorized: 27 March 1969

Description of Material: White Powder **Received:** 29 March 1969

Tested As: Supplied

Purpose: To determine if the test material is capable of irritating the skin of humans under controlled test conditions; and, if so, to classify the test material as a primary irritant, fatiguing agent, and/or sensitizer on the basis of the visible clinical responses.

Panel No: M-51 **No. Subjects:** 55 Human Volunteers (24 Males & 31 Females)

Size of Patch: 0.1 grams/9 sq. cm. (occluded)

Summary: Under completely occluded conditions, Monsanto Company - Sample B, RS6219, Lot No. 53, was not capable of eliciting visible skin changes consistent with the criteria deemed characteristic of a primary irritant or sensitizer. This material was, however, capable of eliciting visible skin changes consistent with the criteria deemed characteristic of a mild fatiguing agent.

In the opinion of the investigator, this material may be considered safe to use in contact with the skin insofar as primary irritation, fatiguing or sensitization are concerned if the conditions of contact do not exceed those of the test procedure.

INDUSTRIAL BIOLOGY DIVISION

MORRIS V. SHELANSKI, M.D., C.M.
Director

26 May 1969

MVS/ld

SGP 0021130