From **MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY**

At Anniston, Alabama

Date Sept. 30, 1957

To Mr. R. S. Wobus
St. Louis
At Roberts Bldg.

Reference REK/JEC 2/25/57

cc
D. B. Hosmer
W. J. Dougherty
C. A. Sweets
W. B. Dunlap
Jack Clegorn
J.W.Graves-WGK
A.M.Ellenburg-Main Office
T.W.Dalton - WGK
Dr. R. E. Kelly-Main Office

Re—This Copy For

Subject: TOXICITY OF MONTARS

In the reference memo, Dr. Kelly advised that he had no laboratory toxicological data on the Montars but felt certain they could cause chloracne similar to the chlorinated naphthalenes and diphenyls, and, secoadly, they could cause liver trouble by inhalation of the fumes liberated at alavated temperatures. He recommended that the maximum allowable fume concentration be set at 0.5 milligrams per cubic meter of air for exposure data information to our customers.

At Anniston, we drain Montars at 380°C. from our stills an average of once per day when operating at maximum rate. The operation is performed under large hoods which I believe are effective in protecting our personnel. However, it is possible that some fumes may escape into the operating area dua to wind currents or inadequacies in our blower system. At any rate, I would like to get a few readings in the department to make sure we are safe.

Can you furnish me a detailed procedure for determining the concentration of Montars in air? Also, has any further information relative to toxicity been developed?

C. M. Edelblut

CME/fb

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