

From **M. DUBANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY**

This Copy For cc

At Anniston, Alabama

Date Sept. 30, 1957

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

Reference REK/JEC 2/25/57

D. B. Mosmer
W. J. Dougherty
C. A. Sweats
W. B. Duplap
Jack Ciggora
J. W. Graves-WGK
A. M. Ellenburg-Main Office
T. W. Dalton - WGK
Dr. R. B. Kelly-Main Office

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, secondly, they could cause liver trouble by inhalation of the fumes liberated at elevated 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 due 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?

CME/rv

C. M. Edelblut

①. You can determine % organics in air with
best equipment available from W.B.K.
Bill Dunlap should be able to
perform the moisture & run the
tests. No real problem, but
help is needed. 11/11

TO BE RETAINED IN FILES:			
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