

concentrations of its vapors in air are kept below 0.05 mg. per liter of air by adequate forced ventilation at the site of the production of such vapors.

Greatest personal hygiene is of paramount importance. Contamination of the skin should be avoided by proper protective garments such as gloves, caps and coveralls. In case of accidents or with short exposure to higher concentrations, of and above 0.2 mg. per liter of air, respirators or open air masks should be worn. The skin should be kept immaculately clean and ointments such as lanolin or Aquafor should be applied to the skin after the washing of the hands.

In view of the possibility of a toxic action of this material on the liver, persons suffering from injuries of the liver (jaundic syphilis, and heart diseases should be excluded from operations in which Inerteen is handled.

Workers handling Inerteen or with frequent exposure to its vapors, should undergo periodic examinations; special attention should be paid to their nutritional condition, and the condition of the liver should be checked by determining the icteric index in the blood and the excretion of urobilin and urobilinogen in the urine.

Regards the treatment of toxic effects of Inerteen, the local irritation of the skin should be treated with bland ointments after the toxic material has been removed by intensive washing and scrubbing. In case there is evidence of injury of the liver, a diet rich in carbohydrates, administration of glucose and insulin, and duodenal lavage with magnesium sulfate may be beneficial. If Inerte