81 Tetrachloroethane. Chemical Safety Data Sheet SD-34. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc. 246 Woodward Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. 14pp. (1949). 20 cents from the Association.

Tetrachloroethane is toxic by inhalation, by prolonged and repeated contact with the skin or mucous membrane or by oral intake. The generally recognized maximum allowable concentration is five parts per million by volume in air for an eight-hour working day. Tetrachloroethane may be handled safely if proper precautions are constantly observed. It is nonflammable and nonexplosive. Full directions for protection, warning labels, and first aid treatment are given.

82 Acute Toluene Poisoning. J.B. Lurie. South African Med. J. 23, p. 233 (Mar. 26, 1949).

The case is reported of a man who attempted to clean a tank, the sides and floor of which were coated with an emulsion of DDT containing 45 per cent pure toluene and 27 per cent DDT. The worker removed his mask and began sluicing the sides of the tank with water which had been placed on the floor of the tank for use in cleaning. After approximately 15 minutes, the worker collapsed. He was removed to fresh air, and regained consciousness after only a few minutes of artificial respiration. In the hospital he exhibited symptoms of disturbances related to the central nervous system as well as some marked respiratory symptoms. The diagnosis was one of acute toluene poisoning. Poisoning with DDT was excluded, because of the short period between the acute attack and the development of signs and symptoms. The treatment consisted of measures to counteract shock and penicillin therapy. Recovery was rapid. The wearing of masks under such circumstances in the use of benzene and toluene should be obligatory.

-- Condensed from Arch. Ind. Hyg. & Occ.Med.

83 Pyridine. Data Sheet D-Chem. 46. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill., Nat. Safety News 60, 40, 86 (Dec. 1949) Reprints obtainable from the Council.

Pyridine presents both fire and health hazards. It has a low flash point and should not be used near open flames or sparks. The customary regulations for inflammable fluids, should be used. Pyridine is a strong local irritant but has no great systemic toxicity. It causes dermatitis and eye irritation. Its warning odor cannot be relied on because sensitivity to the odor is reduced rapidly. In large doses it is narcotic. Directions for personal protective equipment, ventilation, and first aid are given.

84 Subacute Vapor Toxicity and Range-Finding Data for Ethyl Acrylate. W.C. Pozzani, C.S. Weil, and C.P. Carpenter. J. Ind. Hyg. & Toxicol. 31, 311-316 (Nov. 1949).

Ethyl acrylate, administered orally is more toxic than methyl and ethyl methacrylate, and ethyl crotonate, and less toxic than methylacrylate. The skin penetration test on rabbits showed it to be about as toxic as methyl acrylate. The irritating properties, as determined by capillary