

FIGURE 23.5 Time course, 0 to 24 hours, for in vivo alachlor removal with skin washing. Over time the ability to remove alachlor decreases due to ongoing skin absorption. Soap and water was more effective than water only. Alachlor is lipid-soluble.

Figure 23.7 shows 42% polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) applied in vivo in trichlorobenzene (TCB) or mineral oil (MO) to rhesus monkey skin and washed over a 24-hour period with soap and water. With time, the wash recovery of PCBs decreases due to the ongoing skin absorption. The PCBs can be removed from skin with soap and water if the decontamination is done soon enough after exposure (3).

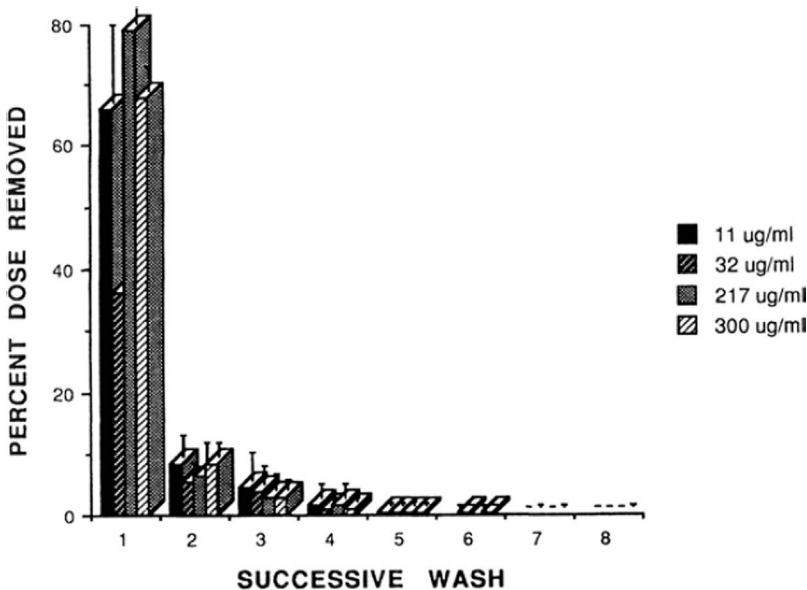


FIGURE 23.6 Alachlor soap-and-water skin decontamination with multiple successive washes. Three successive washes seem adequate for decontamination.