BCC Richard Davis - GO
F. M. Luckett/F. T. Guignon-
Chicago

January 20, 1961

Mr. R. D. Stanton
Joy Manufacturing Company
Michigan City, Indiana

Dear Mr. Stanton:

I have been asked to forward toxicity data on our fluid Pydraul AC. The animal toxicity data and its interpretation are summarized below:

> "In animal toxicity studies with Pydraul AC, the oral lethal dose in rats is approximately 40 grams per kilogram and for rabbits, 3.5 to 4.5 grams per kilogram. The greater sensitivity of rabbits is typical of this type of fluid. This lethal dose is of such an order, however, that the fluid may be considered only "slightly toxic" to man from the standpoint of accidental ingestion of single oral doses. The fluid may be absorbed through the unbroken skin of rabbits in doses resulting in death, but again the minimum lethal dose is such that accidental massive skin exposures to man do not present a hazard. Skin and eye irritation studies with rabbits would classify the fluid as a mild irritant. Laboratory animals survived six-hour exposures to an atmosphere saturated with the vapors of the fluid. On the basis of this data, it is concluded that Pydraul AC requires no special handling precautions other than avoiding prolonged or repeated skin contact. Accidental splashing in the eyes will result in moderately severe pain and irritation but no permanent damage should result. To relieve the irritation, physicians have used 1% pontocaine solution as well as ophthalmic cortisone acetate solution."

I believe the above is complete as it relates to customary intended uses for this fluid. If there is experimental work underway which involves use and handling and exposures not contemplated in the sale of the product, it is a little difficult to be specific.

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In any instance, however, I would recommend, as we have above, that prolonged or repeated skin contact be avoided, not because the fluid is a significant skin sensitizer and thus might result in allergic response, but because of the solvent action. If skin contact is mandatory, workers should be provided with means to wipe the fluid from their hands and wash frequently with mild soap and water.

In the normal use of the fluid, there is little likelihood that vapors or mists will be introduced into the working environment. If in research or development activities vapors and/or mists are released to the ambient air, provisions should be made to either exhaust such vapors or mists, or by suitable piping or duct work, the emitted vapors and/or mists should be discharged out of doors.

If I can be of any further assistance, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

R. Emmet Kelly, M.D.
Medical Director

REK:dh

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