Aroclor 1242 has been used in Pydraul fluids for years. Animal testing indicates a very low order of acute and oral toxicity for Aroclor 5432 and Santicizer 711.

(NOTE: Current specific toxicity information is being obtained from the Medical Department on these materials and it is suggested these be included in the Appendix of this report.)

General Precautions include the following:

1. Goggles should be worn where splashing or spillage may occur.

2. Any material in contact with the skin should be removed by washing with soap and water.

3. Prolonged or repeated exposure to the skin may cause irritation due to removal of skin oils with resulting dryness and chapping.

4. Material may be irritating to sensitive skin areas and eyes. In case of contact with eye tissue, flush copiously with water and then get medical attention.

5. In case of internal ingestion, get immediate medical attention.

6. Avoid inhaling volation material or mists.

POLLUTION CONTROL

No waste by-products are generated by this process. Used filtering material, flushings from the system during cleaning, as well as any spoiled product should be disposed of as dictated by local regulations.

Every effort must be made to prevent Aroclor 1242 from being mixed with water and drained into the sewer. Non-aqueous solvents should be used to clean the blending tanks and equipment. A suggested fire resistant solvent would be trichloroethylene.

Waste liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyl may be sent to the Supervisor, Dept. 246, W. G. Krummrich Plant for disposal.

Vapor generation should be reduced by limiting the heating of PCB to the lowest required temperature for the process.

Solids containing PCB must be disposed of at the toxic landfill. Burning of these materials must be avoided.

TOXICITY AND HAZARDS

No unusual toxicity or hazards are expected with the raw materials or finished blend. The process is a simple blending procedure and no hazardous reactions should occur between the various components.