

Monsanto

FROM
(NAME-LOCATION-PHONE) J. H. Craddock - G3WD (4-4764)

DATE : October 7, 1985

CC.

R. G. Kaley

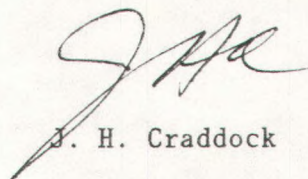
SUBJECT :

REFERENCE :

TO : Messrs.

T. M. Bistline - E2NG
J. R. Condray -
W. R. Gaffey - G2WE
J. H. Henshaw - G2WB
G. J. Levinskas - G2WF
W. J. McCarville
P. S. Park - G3WB
D. F. Snively - E2NF
J. H. Spraul - G2WF
M. W. Stevens - G2WF

Attached is the Final re-draft of the PCB MSDS. If you have any corrections please call Bob Kaley or me before noon, Wednesday, October 9.


J. H. Craddock

ve
Attachment

MONSANTO PRODUCT NAME

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

MONSANTO COMPANY
800 N. LINDBERGH BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MO 63167Emergency Phone No.
(Call Collect)
314-694-1000

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

The following materials contain 99.9% or greater PCBs. For information about other ingredients in formulations containing PCBs, contact the manufacturer of those ingredients.

Synonyms

PCB's
Chlorodiphenyl (___% Cl)
Chlorinated biphenyl
Polychlorinated biphenyl
Chlorinated biphenyls
(approx. ___% Cl)

Trade Names (Commonly used Monsanto products)

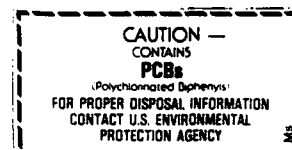
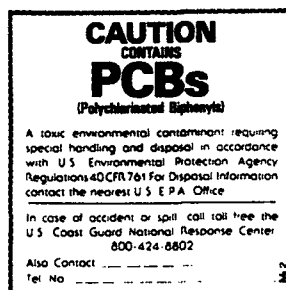
Askarel**
Aroclor®1 Series 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, 1260
Therminol®1 FR Series

CAS No. 001336363, 053469219, 021672296, 01109769, 011096825 and others

WARNING STATEMENTS

PCBs are identified as hazardous chemicals under criteria of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). As such, Monsanto is required to notify that PCBs have been listed in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs (1982)-Group 2B and in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Annual Report on Carcinogens (Third).

Federal regulations under the Toxic Substances Control Act require PCBs and PCB items to be marked. (Check regulations for details.)



Repeated or prolonged contact may cause chloracne in some people.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Care should be taken to prevent entry into the environment through spills, leakage, use, vaporization, or disposal of liquid or containers. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapors or mists. Avoid contact with eyes or prolonged contact with skin. If skin contact occurs, remove by washing with soap and water. Following eye contact, flush with water. In case of spillage onto clothing, the clothing should be removed as soon as practical, skin washed, and clothing laundered. Comply with all federal, state, and local regulations.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Ingestion—Consult a physician. Do not induce vomiting or give any oily laxatives.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN—If large amounts ingested, gastric lavage is suggested.

Skin—If liquid or solid PCB's are splashed or spilled on skin, contaminated clothing should be removed and the skin washed thoroughly with soap and water.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN—Hot PCB's may cause thermal burns.

Eyes—Eyes should be irrigated immediately with copious quantities of running water for at least 15 minutes if liquid or solid PCB's get into them. A petrolatum-based ophthalmic ointment may be applied to the eye to relieve the irritating effects of PCB's.

Inhalation—Remove to fresh air. If skin rash or respiratory irritation persists, consult a physician. **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN**—If electrical equipment arcs over, PCB's or other chlorinated hydrocarbon dielectric fluids may decompose to produce HCl, hydrochloric acid, a respiratory irritant.

Monsanto MATERIAL SAFETY DATA

OCCUPATIONAL CONTROL PROCEDURES

Page 2 of 4

Eye Protection: Wear chemical splash goggles and have eye baths available where there is significant potential for eye contact.

Skin Protection: Wear appropriate protective gloves and protective clothing that provide a barrier to prevent skin contact. Consult glove manufacturer to determine appropriate type glove for given application. Wear chemical safety goggles and a face shield and a protective apron that provides a barrier when splashing is likely. Wash immediately if skin is contaminated. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and launder before reuse. Clean protective equipment before reuse. Provide a safety shower at any location where skin contact can occur. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Respiratory Protection: Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved equipment when airborne exposure limits are exceeded. Full facepiece equipment is recommended and, if used, replaces need for face shield and/or chemical splash goggles. Consult respirator manufacturer to determine type equipment for given application. The respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH/MSHA or the manufacturer must be observed. High airborne concentrations may require use of self-contained breathing apparatus or supplied air respirator. Respiratory protection programs must be in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.134.

Ventilation: Provide ventilation to control exposure levels below airborne exposure limits. Use local mechanical exhaust ventilation at sources of air contamination such as open process equipment.

Airborne Exposure Limits:

Chlorinated biphenyl (approximately 42% chlorine)

OSHA PEL: 1 mg/m³ 8-hour time-weighted average - Skin*
ACGIH TLV®: 1 mg/m³ 8-hour time-weighted average - Skin*
2 mg/m³ short-term exposure limit - Skin*

Chlorinated biphenyl (approximately 52% chlorine)

OSHA PEL: 0.5 mg/m³ 8-hour time-weighted average - Skin*
ACGIH TLV®: 0.5 mg/m³ 8-hour time-weighted average - Skin*
1 mg/m³ short-term exposure limit - Skin*

*Skin notation means that skin absorption of this material may add to the overall exposure. Avoid skin contact.

FIRE PROTECTION INFORMATION

Fire and Explosion---Chlorodiphenyls are essentially non-combustible compounds. They may decompose to form CO, CO₂, HCl, phenolics, aldehydes and other toxic combustion products under severe conditions such as exposure to flame or hot surfaces.

At temperatures in the range of 600-650°C in the presence of excess oxygen PCBs may form polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs). Laboratory studies under similar conditions have demonstrated that PCBs do not produce polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs).

PCBs in electrical equipment have been reported to produce both chlorinated dioxins (PCDDs) and furans (PCDFs) during fire situations. These combustion product may result all or in part from non-PCB components of the dielectric fluids or other combusted materials. Consult the equipment manufacturer for information regarding composition of the dielectric fluids in electrical apparatus.

Standard fire fighting wearing apparel and self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn when fighting fires that involve possible exposure to chemical combustion products. Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly cleaned and decontaminated after use.

If a PCB transformer is involved in a fire-related incident, the owner of the transformer may be required to report the incident. Consult and follow appropriate federal, state, and local regulations.

REACTIVITY DATA

PCBs are very stable, fire-resistant compounds.

Monsanto MATERIAL SAFETY DATA

HEALTH EFFECTS SUMMARY

Page 3 of 4

Skin Contact—Can be absorbed through intact skin. Local action on skin is similar to that of common organic solvents where contact leads to removal of natural fats and oils with subsequent drying and cracking of the skin. A potential exists for the contracting of chloracne.

Eye Contact—The liquid products and their vapors are moderately irritating to eye tissues.

Ingestion—The acute oral toxicities of the undiluted compounds are: LD₅₀ rats—8.65 gm/kg for 42% chlorinated, and 11.9 gm/kg for 54% chlorinated—"slightly toxic."

Inhalation—Animal experiments of varying duration and at different air concentrations show that for similar exposure conditions, the 54% chlorinated material produces more liver injury than the 42% chlorinated material.

✓ **Other**—There are literature reports that PCBs can impair reproduction function in monkeys. A study reported in the literature with female rats using Aroclor® 1260 stated that Aroclor 1260 caused liver cancers. Monsanto sponsored animal feeding studies of Aroclor 1242, 1254 and 1260. These compounds, fed to both sexes of rats, did not produce cancers. The National Cancer Institute performed a study in 1977 using Aroclor 1254 with both sexes of rats. NCI stated that the PCB, Aroclor 1254 was not carcinogenic under the conditions of their bioassay.

✓ The consistent finding in animal studies with PCBs is that they produce liver injury following prolonged and repeated exposure by any route, if the exposure is of sufficient degree and duration. Liver injury is produced first, and by exposures that are less than that alleged to cause cancer in rodents. Therefore, exposure by all routes should be kept sufficiently low to prevent liver injury.

Numerous epidemiological studies of humans, both occupationally exposed and non-worker environmentally exposed populations, have not demonstrated any statistically significant causal relationship between PCB exposures and chronic human illnesses such as cancer or neurological or cardiovascular effects. Nor was there any increase in overall cancer mortality as result of PCB exposure. PCBs can cause dermatological symptoms; however, these are reversible upon removal of exposure source.

PCBs are identified as hazardous chemicals under criteria of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). As such, Monsanto is required to notify that PCBs have been listed in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs (1982)-Group 2B and in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Annual Report on Carcinogens (Third).

PHYSICAL DATA

Properties of Selected Aroclors*

Property	1018	1221	1232	1242	1248	1254	1260
Color (APHA)	—	100	100	100	100	100	150
Physical state	mobile oil	mobile oil	mobile oil	mobile oil	mobile oil	viscous liquid	sticky resin
Stability	inert	inert	inert	inert	inert	inert	inert
Density (lb/gal 25°C)	11.40	9.85	10.55	11.50	12.04	12.82	13.50
Specific gravity x/15.5°C	1.36-1.37 x-25°	1.18-1.19 x-25°	1.27-1.28 x-25°	1.30-1.39 x-25°	1.40-1.41 x-65°	1.49-1.50 x-65°	1.55-1.56 x-90°
Distillation range (°C)	323-356	275-320	290-325	325-366	340-375	365-390	385-420
Acidity mg KOH/g, maximum	—	.014	.014	.015	.010	.010	.014
Fire point (°C)	none to boiling point	176	238	none to boiling point	none to boiling point	none to boiling point	none to boiling point
Flash point (°C)	170	141-150	152-154	176-180	193-196	none	none
Vapor pressure (mm Hg)	NA	NA	0.005	0.001	0.00037	0.00006	NA
Viscosity (100°F)	71-81	38-41	44-51	82-92	185-240	1400-2500	—

NA - Not Available

SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Disposal of liquid PCBs and other PCB items is strictly regulated by the federal government. The regulations are found at 40 CFR Part 761. Consult these regulations as well as applicable state and local regulations prior to any disposal of PCBs, PCB items, or PCB-contaminated items.

If PCBs leak or are spilled, the following steps should be taken immediately:

All non-essential personnel should leave the leak or spill area.

The area should be adequately ventilated to prevent the accumulation of vapors.

The spill/leak should be contained. Loss to sewer systems, navigable waterways and streams should be prevented. Spills/leaks should be removed promptly by means of absorptive material, such as sawdust, vermiculite, dry sand, clay, dirt or other similar materials, or trapped and removed by pumping or other suitable means (traps, drip-pans, trays, etc.).

Personnel entering the spill or leak area should be furnished with appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing as needed. See Occupational Control Procedures section of this MSDS.

Personnel trained in the emergency procedures and protected against the attendant hazards should shut off sources of PCBs, clean up spills, control and repair leaks and fight fires in PCB areas.

All wastes and residues containing PCBs (e.g., wiping cloths, absorbent material, used disposal protective gloves, clothing, etc.) should be collected, placed in proper containers, marked and disposed of in the manner prescribed by EPA regulations (40 CFR Part 761) and applicable state and local regulations.

Various federal, state, and local regulations may require reporting of PCB spills and may also define spill clean-up levels. Consult your attorney or appropriate regulatory officials for information relating to spill reporting and spill clean-up.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS

For regulatory purposes, under the Toxic Substances Control Act the term "PCBs" refers to a chemical substance limited to the biphenyl molecule that has been chlorinated to varying degrees or any combination of substances which contain such substance (40 CFR Part 761).

Chemically, commercial PCBs are defined as a series of technical mixtures, consisting of many isomers and compounds that vary from mobile oily liquids to white crystalline solids and hard non-crystalline resins. Technical products vary in composition, in the degree of chlorination and possibly according to batch.

The mixtures generally used contain an average of 3 atoms of chlorine per molecule (42% chlorine) to 5 atoms of chlorine per molecule (54% chlorine). They are used as components of dielectric fluids in transformers and capacitors. Prior to 1972, PCB applications included heat transfer media, hydraulic and other industrial fluids, plasticizers, carbonless paper, paints, inks and adhesives. Federal regulations specify that non-totally enclosed PCB activities are permitted only if specifically exempted or authorized. (40 CFR Part 761).

CAS No. 001336363: For general class of compounds

TRADE NAMES/COMMON NAMES

**ASKAREL- Generic name for a broad class of fire-resistant synthetic chlorinated hydrocarbons and mixtures used as dielectric fluids that commonly contained about 30-70% PCBs. Some ASKAREL fluids contained 99% or greater PCBs.

PYRANOL[®] and INERTEEN[®] are trademarks for commonly used dielectric fluids that may have contained varying ratios of PCBs as well as other components including chlorinated benzenes.

[®] Registered trademark of Monsanto Company

[®] Registered trademark of General Electric Company

[®] Registered trademark of Westinghouse Electric Corporation

This list of trade names is representative of several commonly used Monsanto products (or formulated with Monsanto products). Other trademarked PCB products were marketed by Monsanto and other manufacturers. PCBs were also manufactured and sold by several European and Japanese companies. Contact the manufacturer of the trademarked product directly, if not in this listing, to determine if the formulation contained PCBs and its composition.

DATE: 10/15/85

SUPERSEDES:

MSDS NO.:

All prior to 10/15/85

FOR ADDITIONAL NON-EMERGENCY INFORMATION, CONTACT:

John H. Craddock
Product & Environmental Safety Director

Robert G. Kaley, II
Product & Environmental Safety Manager

Environmental Policy Staff
Monsanto Company
800 North Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63167
(314) 694-4764

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA

Although the information and recommendations set forth herein (hereinafter "information") are presented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date hereof, Monsanto Company makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy thereof. Information is supplied upon the condition that the persons receiving same will make their own determination as to its suitability for their purposes prior to use. In no event will Monsanto Company be responsible for damages of any nature whatsoever resulting from the use of or reliance upon information. NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OF ANY OTHER NATURE ARE MADE HEREUNDER WITH RESPECT TO INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT TO WHICH INFORMATION REFERS.

Monsanto

FROM
(NAME-LOCATION-PHONE) J. H. Craddock - G3WD (4-4764)

DATE : September 24, 1985

cc. J. R. Condray
R. G. Kaley

SUBJECT :

REFERENCE :

TO : Messrs.

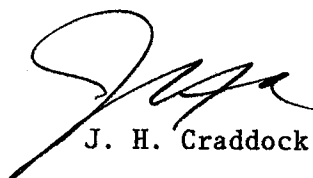
T. M. Bistline - E2NG
T. F. Evans - G2WG
W. R. Gaffey - G2WE
J. H. Henshaw - G2WB
G. J. Levinskas - G2WF
W. J. McCarville
P. S. Park - G3WB
J. H. Spraul - G2WG
M. W. Stevens - G2WF

Attached for your review is a "final" draft of our revised MSDS for PCBs. Individual discussions with many of you who have contributed to this magnum opus indicate we are about finalized.

Please indicate any revisions or suggestions on the copy and return to Bob Kaley or me, by Monday, September 30.

Our target to issue is October 15, prior to several large U.S. and international PCB conferences.

JHC:ve
Attachment



J. H. Craddock

NOTE:

NO REPRESENTATION IS MADE AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS HEREIN. SEE PAGE 4 FOR CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH DATA ARE FURNISHED.

MONSANTO PRODUCT NAME

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS—PCBs*

*See page 4 for definition and notes

MONSANTO COMPANY
800 N. LINDBERGH BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MO. 63167
EMERGENCY PHONE No.
(CALL COLLECT)
(314) 694-1000

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Synonyms

PCBs
Chlorodiphenyl (—% Cl)
Chlorinated biphenyl
Polychlorinated biphenyl
Chlorinated biphenyls
(approx. —% Cl)

Trade Names (Commonly used PCB products)

Askarel**
Aroclor® Series 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, 1260

Therminol® FR Series

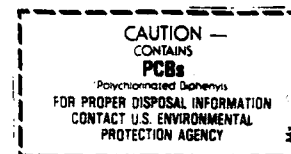
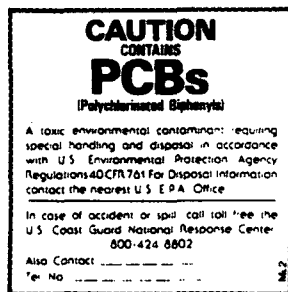
*See page 4 for notes

CAS No. 001336363, 053469219, 021672296, 01109769, 011096825 and others

WARNING STATEMENTS

PCBs are identified as hazardous chemicals under criteria of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR 1910.1200) and are listed carcinogens by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Federal regulations under the Toxic Substances Control Act require PCBs and PCB items to be marked. (Check regulations for details.)*



EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Ingestion—Consult a physician. Do not induce vomiting or give any oily laxatives.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN—If large amounts ingested, gastric lavage is suggested.

Skin—If liquid or solid PCBs are splashed or spilled on skin, contaminated clothing should be removed and the skin washed thoroughly with soap and water.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN—Hot PCBs may cause thermal burns.

Eyes—Eyes should be irrigated immediately with copious quantities of running water for at least 15 minutes if liquid or solid PCBs get into them. A petrolatum-based ophthalmic ointment may be applied to the eye to relieve the irritating effects of PCBs.

Inhalation—Remove to fresh air. If skin rash or respiratory irritation persists, consult a physician. **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN**—If electrical equipment arcs over, PCBs or other chlorinated hydrocarbon dielectric fluids may decompose to produce HCl, hydrochloric acid, a respiratory irritant.

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OF
9-24-85

Monsanto MATERIAL SAFETY DATA

OCCUPATIONAL CONTROL PROCEDURES

Eye Protection: Wear chemical splash goggles and have eye baths available where there is significant potential for eye contact.

Skin Protection: Wear appropriate protective gloves and protective clothing that provide a barrier to prevent skin contact. Consult glove manufacturer to determine appropriate type glove for given application. Wear chemical safety goggles and a face shield and a protective apron that provides a barrier when splashing is likely. Wash immediately if skin is contaminated. Removed contaminated clothing promptly and launder before reuse. Clean protective equipment before reuse. Provide a safety shower at any location where skin contact can occur. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Attention! Repeated or prolonged contact may cause chloracne in some people.

Respiratory Protection: Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved equipment when airborne exposure limits are exceeded. Full facepiece equipment is recommended and, if used, replaces need for face shield and/or chemical splash goggles. Consult respirator manufacturer to determine type equipment for given application. The respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH/MSHA or the manufacturer must be observed. High airborne concentrations may require use of self-contained breathing apparatus or supplied air respirator. Respiratory protection programs must be in compliance with 29CFR1910.134.

Ventilation: Provide ventilation to control exposure levels below airborne exposure limits. Use local mechanical exhaust ventilation at sources of air contamination such as open process equipment.

Airborne Exposure Limits:

Chlorinated biphenyl (approximately 42% chlorine)

OSHA PEL: 1 mg/m³ 8-hour time-weighted average - Skin*
ACGIH TLV®: 1 mg/m³ 8-hour time-weighted average - Skin*
2 mg/m³ short-term exposure limit - Skin*

Chlorinated biphenyl (approximately 52% chlorine)

OSHA PEL: 0.5 mg/m³ 8-hour time-weighted average - Skin*
ACGIH TLV®: 0.5 mg/m³ 8-hour time-weighted average - Skin*
1 mg/m³ short-term exposure limit - Skin*

*Skin notation means that skin absorption of this material may add to the overall exposure. Avoid skin contact.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS SUMMARY

Skin Contact—Can be absorbed through intact skin. Local action on skin is similar to that of common organic solvents where contact leads to removal of natural fats and oils with subsequent drying and cracking of the skin. A potential exists for the contracting of chloracne.

Eye Contact—The liquid products and their vapors are moderately irritating to eye tissues.

Ingestion—The acute oral toxicities of the undiluted compounds are: LD₅₀ rats—8.65 gm/kg for 42% chlorinated, and 11.9 gm/kg for 54% chlorinated—"slightly toxic."

Inhalation—Animal experiments of varying duration and at different air concentrations show that for similar exposure conditions, the 54% chlorinated material produces more liver injury than the 42% chlorinated material.

Other—There are literature reports that PCBs can impair reproduction function in monkeys. A study reported in the literature with female rats using Aroclor® 1260 stated that Aroclor 1260 caused liver cancers. Monsanto sponsored animal feeding studies of Aroclor 1242, 1254 and 1260. These compounds, fed to both sexes of rats, did not produce cancers. The National Cancer Institute performed a study in 1977 using Aroclor 1254 with both sexes of rats. NCI stated that the PCB, Aroclor 1254 was not carcinogenic under the conditions of their bioassay.

✓ The consistent finding in animal studies with PCBs is that they produce liver injury following prolonged and repeated exposure by any route, if the exposure is of sufficient degree and duration. Liver injury is produced first, and by exposures that are less than that alleged to cause cancer in rodents. Therefore, exposure by all routes should be kept sufficiently low to prevent liver injury.

Numerous epidemiological studies of humans, both occupationally exposed and non-worker environmentally exposed populations, have not demonstrated any statistically significant causal relationship between PCB exposures and chronic human illnesses such as cancer or neurological or cardiovascular effects. Nor was there any increase in overall cancer mortality as result of PCB exposure. PCBs can cause dermatological symptoms; however, these are reversible upon removal of exposure source.

OSHA has identified PCBs as hazardous chemicals. NTP and IARC have included PCBs as Listed Carcinogens.

FIRE PROTECTION INFORMATION

Fire and Explosion—Chlorodiphenyls are essentially non-combustible compounds. They may decompose to form CO, CO₂, HCl, phenolics and aldehydes under severe conditions such as exposure to flame or hot surfaces. No phosgene is formed.

MATERIAL

SAFETY DATA Monsanto

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7-24-85

At temperatures in the range of 600-650°C in the presence of excess oxygen PCBs may form polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs). Laboratory studies under similar conditions have demonstrated that PCBs do not produce polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs).

PCB containing electrical equipment has been reported to produce both chlorinated dioxins (PCDDs) and furans (PCDFs) during fire situations. These combustion products may result all or in part from non-PCB components of the dielectric fluids or other combusted materials. Consult the equipment manufacturer for information regarding composition of the dielectric fluids in electrical apparatus.

As in all fires where chemicals are present, standard fire fighting wearing apparel and self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn when fighting fires that involve possible exposure to chemical combustion products. Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly cleaned and decontaminated after use.

If a PCB transformer is involved in a fire-related incident, the owner of the transformer may be required to report the incident. Consult appropriate federal and state regulations.

PHYSICAL DATA

TABLE I—Properties of Selected Aroclors®

Property	1016	1221	1232	1242	1248	1254	1260
Color (APHA)	—	100	100	100	100	100	150
Physical state	mobile oil	mobile oil	mobile oil	mobile oil	mobile oil	viscous liquid	sticky resin
Stability	inert	inert	inert	inert	inert	inert	inert
Density (lb/gal 25°C)	11.40	9.85	10.55	11.50	12.04	12.82	13.50
Specific gravity x/15.5°C	1.36-1.37	1.18-1.19	1.27-1.28	1.30-1.39	1.40-1.41	1.49-1.50	1.55-1.56
x/25°	x-25°	x-25°	x-25°	x-25°	x-65°	x-65°	x-90°
Distillation range (°C)	323-356	275-320	290-325	325-366	340-375	365-390	385-420
Acidity mg KOH/g, maximum	—	.014	.014	.015	.010	.010	.014
Fire point (°C)	none to boiling point	176	238	none to boiling point	none to boiling point	none to boiling point	none to boiling point
Viscosity (100°F)	71-81	38-41	44-51	82-92	185-240	1400-2500	—

REACTIVITY DATA

PCBs are very stable, fire-resistant compounds.

SPILL, LEAK & DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Disposal of liquid PCBs and other PCB items is strictly regulated by the federal government. The regulations are found at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 761. Consult these regulations prior to any disposal of PCBs, PCB items, or PCB-contaminated items.

If PCBs leak or are spilled, the following steps should be taken immediately:

All non-essential personnel should leave the leak or spill area.

The area should be adequately ventilated to prevent the accumulation of vapors.

The spill/leak should be contained. Loss to sewer systems, navigable waterways and streams should be prevented. Spills/leaks should be removed promptly by means of absorptive material, such as sawdust, vermiculite, dry sand, clay, dirt or other similar materials, or trapped and removed by pumping or other suitable means (traps, drip-pans, trays, etc.).

Personnel entering the spill or leak area should be furnished with appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing as needed.

Personnel trained in the emergency procedures and protected against the attendant hazards should shut off sources of PCBs, clean up spills, control and repair leaks and fight fires in PCB areas.

All wastes and residues containing PCBs (e.g., wiping cloths, absorbent material, used disposable protective gloves, clothing, etc.) should be collected, placed in proper containers, marked and disposed of in the manner prescribed by EPA regulations (40 CFR 761).

Various federal and state regulations may require reporting of PCB spills and may also define spill clean-up levels. Consult your attorney or appropriate regulatory officials for information relating to spill reporting and spill clean-up.

DRAFT OF 9-24-85

Monsanto MATERIAL SAFETY DATA

NOTE:

ALTHOUGH THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS SET FORTH IN THIS SHEET ARE BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT AS OF THE DATE HEREOF, MONSANTO COMPANY MAKES NO REPRESENTATION AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR ACCURACY OF SUCH INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS. MONSANTO COMPANY SHALL IN NO EVENT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DAMAGES OF WHATSOEVER NATURE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY RESULTING FROM THE PUBLICATION OR USE OF OR RELIANCE UPON SUCH INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

NO WARRANTY, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS OR OF ANY OTHER NATURE WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCT OR TO THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS HEREIN IS MADE HEREUNDER.

*POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS

For regulatory purposes, under the Toxic Substances Control Act the term "PCBs" refers to a chemical substance limited to the biphenyl molecule that has been chlorinated to varying degrees or any combination of substances which contain such substance (40 CFR 761).

Chemically, commercial PCBs are defined as a series of technical mixtures, consisting of many isomers and compounds that vary from mobile oily liquids to white crystalline solids and hard non-crystalline resins. Technical products vary in composition, in the degree of chlorination and possibly according to batch.

The mixtures generally used contain an average of 3 atoms of chlorine per molecule (42% chlorine) to 5 atoms of chlorine per molecule (54% chlorine). They are used as components of dielectric fluids in transformers and capacitors. Prior to 1972, PCB applications included heat transfer media, hydraulic and other industrial fluids, plasticizers, carbonless paper, paints, inks and adhesives. Federal regulations specify that non-totally enclosed PCB activities are permitted only if specifically exempted or authorized." (40 CFR 761)

CAS No. 001336363: For general class of compounds

TRADE NAMES/COMMON NAMES

****ASKAREL**-Generic name for a broad class of fire-resistant synthetic chlorinated hydrocarbons and mixtures used as dielectric fluids that commonly contained about 30-70% PCBs. Some ASKAREL fluids contained 99% or greater PCBs.

PYRANOL^② and **INERTEEN**^③ are trademarks for commonly used dielectric fluids that may have contained varying ratios of PCBs as well as other components including chlorinated benzenes.

^① Registered trademark of Monsanto Company

^② Registered trademark of General Electric Company

^③ Registered trademark of Westinghouse Electric Corporation

This list of trade names is representative of several commonly used Monsanto products (or formulated with Monsanto products). Other trademarked PCB products were marketed by Monsanto and other manufacturers. PCBs were also manufactured and sold by several European and Japanese companies. Contact the manufacturer of the trademarked product directly, if not in this listing, to determine if the formulation contained PCBs and its composition.

DATE October 15, 1985

REVISED

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SUPERCEDES All prior to 10/15/85

FOR ADDITIONAL NON-EMERGENCY INFORMATION, CONTACT:

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