(section tab) Safe Handling

Safe handling

There has been no reported case in over ten years of service to indicate any special health hazard with Pydraul AC. However, as with all specialized industrial fluids, certain precautions are advisable.

Repeated or continuous skin contact with Pydraul AC should be avoided. Pydraul AC acts as a solvent and repeated or prolonged skin contact can cause dry skin and chapping.

Although eye irritation studies using Pydraul AC at full strength indicate Pydraul AC to be an irritant, there is no evidence to show Pydraul causes permanent eye tissue damage. If Pydraul AC is splashed or sprayed into the eyes, moderately severe pain and irritation may result. Eyes should be thoroughly flushed with water and the workman referred to a physician. To relieve irritation, physicians have used 1% pontocaine solution, as well as the ophthalmic cortisone acetate solution.

At room temperatures, there is no vapor inhalation hazard from Pydraul AC. Although there has been no problem with high concentrations of vapors, inhalation of vapors at high temperatures should be prevented.

At the request of Monsanto, Liberty Mutual industrial hygienists took air samples from the compressor line at a Monsanto plant.

The equipment was a Joy Manufacturing Company compressor which had operated on Pydraul AC for three years. Filter paper and silica gel samples were collected and analyzed using a Beckman Spectrophotometer after iso-octane or iso-propanol extraction. No concentrations of the major proponents of Pydraul AC could be detected.

Although there is no serious hazard from vapors of Pydraul AC, if the compressed air is to be used for air line masks, respirators, and other inhalation equipment, it is always recommended that a commercial filter cartridge for air-supplied masks be incorporated in the compressor air line. This is simply good industrial practice for any compressor fluid or lubricant.