

THIS INSTRUCTION IS VOID AFTER 1/11/68.....

NOTICE

The information contained herein is proprietary to the interest of the General Electric Company. No disclosure to unauthorized persons should be made.

General

771500

Liquid Pyranols, like mineral oils, are an essential part of capacitor manufacture. In order to protect personnel, certain common sense rules of handling must be observed. These precautions are outlined in detail in this instruction.

Liquid Pyranols are not acids or alkalies. They are not inflammable, nor will they support combustion.

Handling of Liquid Pyranols G-E A13B2A (#1436), A13B1C (#1499), (#1492) and A50PC8 (Pyranol II).

Continued exposure to liquid Pyranols may, as with mineral oils or solvents, produce skin irritations.

Cleanliness, for men and women handling Pyranols, constitutes an adequate safeguard against such effects. Personal comfort is improved, especially during summer months, by frequent washing of hands, arms, and face while working with Pyranols, if such work necessitates Pyranol liquid coming in contact with the skin. A wash in cool or lukewarm water is best. A mild soap (that supplied in the washrooms is very good), is preferred to a harsh soap which may scratch or irritate the skin.

Gloves are not recommended because they soak up Pyranol and are a constant source of distributing Pyranol to the hands and forearms. In cases where it becomes necessary to use them, such as for handling pieces of hot apparatus or heavy work, the gloves, whenever saturated with Pyranol, should be returned to tool crib and new gloves issued.

Both men and women working with Pyranols must wash their hands before using the toilets as Pyranols may be transferred to other parts of the body and cause irritation.

Persons who are working in direct contact with Pyranols must wash hands before eating or smoking.

Eating, drinking or smoking in working area where Pyranols are used or prepared, is not permitted.

As in the case with mineral oil, Pyranol-saturated clothes, including footwear, should not be worn. If aprons, or cloths serving as aprons, are used, care should be taken to see that they do not become saturated and thus convey the Pyranol to the clothing and skin beneath them.

If Pyranol does get in the eyes, do not rub them, as this only serves to increase the irritation. Never allow a fellow workman to attempt to clean out your eyes, but go to the dispensary immediately, where proper treatment will be given.

Avoid rubbing the hands through the hair and picking the face or neck with the fingers. This habit is apt to cause infection to the parts coming in contact with the hands even when the hands are clean.

Hot vapors of Pyranols should not be inhaled. An airline respirator should be worn by any man or woman who is working over a tank in which there is Pyranol at a temperature

CAPACITOR DEPARTMENT
Process... Instruction

SUBJECT

SAFETY RULES FOR HANDLING AND USE OF PYRANOLS

INSTR. NO. 003336

PAGE 2 OF 2

WRITTEN BY G.A. Smith

ISSUED BY E.E. Duncan

THIS INSTRUCTION IS VOID AFTER 1/11/63

higher than 85°C. Except in emergency cases, there should be no cause for this in capacitor manufacture. All tanks are loaded at approximately room temperature. Pyranol A13B2A (#1436) is never heated higher than 45°C as heating in an open container for any prolonged period may affect the composition. In the case of Pyranol A13B1C (1499), the treating tanks may be opened at temperatures higher than 85°C, but there is no occasion for working over the tanks. Process Laboratory and Engineering Instructions, covering treatment with these Pyranols, limit the sealing temperature of capacitors in the treating tanks to 70°C at which temperature very little evaporation takes place. G-E #1492 Pyranol is heated to 150° - 225°C in a closed melting pot, but there is no occasion for a workman to work directly over the vapors.

The maximum allowable limit of Pyranol vapor in the air is 10 mg. per cubic meter and equipment must be provided to keep the concentration below this amount.

As with most volatile materials, exposure to concentrated vapors in a closed room should be avoided. Air-line respirators, connected to a supply of fresh air, must be worn when workmen are to work inside a tank previously filled with Pyranol. A workman must remain outside and within call while men are working inside such a tank.

All tools, machinery and apparatus used for Pyranol must be kept clean, both as a protection to the workmen and to prevent contamination of Pyranol.

The floors must be kept clean and dry. Any Pyranol spilled must be cleaned up immediately.

Absolute cleanliness is essential. This applies not only when handling Pyranols, but under all circumstances. Cleanliness of the personnel and the plant must be maintained in order to secure the best working and manufacturing conditions.

771501

GENP 003336

SPILL CONTROL METHOD
HUDSON FALLS

General

Several spill clean up stations have been deployed throughout the plant. They consist of a metal drum labeled "PCB Contaminated Solid (Liquid) Waste-For Incineration", and a fiber drum labeled "Speedy Dry - Clean All Spills Immediately". There are also scoops in the fiber drums for handling dry "Speedy Dry" only. In the near future disposable rags will be provided at these stations. Also in conjunction with the spill control clean up stations specially designed leak containing pallets have been provided.

Purpose

Inevitably, spills will occur from leaking and/or damaged units or other sources. The above stations and pallets will provide the means for an immediate and convenient clean-up. No spills are to be left uncleaned or just covered with Speedy Dry. Area Supervisors should request additional clean-up stations from M. Rosati, if they are needed.

Procedure

A. For small leaks usually resulting from leaking capacitors and/or other small containers. Immediately upon detecting any pool of oil on the floor or other surface, cover this pool with Speedy Dry and then lift the saturated material into the metal drums. Repeat this procedure until the spill area is dry. Disposable rags should be used for final wipe up.

N.B. The Foreman shall be responsible for having any clean-up utensils and/or materials (other than Speedy Dry) immediately available to do the job.

In the event that the spill is a result of a leaking capacitor or other small container, put this capacitor or container into a leak containing pallet immediately. Then clean the spill thoroughly and arrange transportation for the leakers to the R.A. Area where they will be consolidated for repair, and replacement pallets are available. The Area Supervisor will be responsible to have the special pallets available. Under no circumstances shall any leaking containers be transported without the leak containing pallet.

B. For large spills usually resulting from toppled treat liners, broken pipes, ruptured drums, etc.

In the event of a large spill, find the source of the leak and stop it, if possible, using all available assistance. For example orient a drum to stop leakage, isolate a pipe leak by closing appropriate cut off valves, etc., then dike the spill completely, if possible, again using all available help. Notify Maintenance and J. Wright immediately and/or available Supervisor who will direct clean-up. In any circumstance quick, decisive action should be applied.

Supervisors shall witness sealing of drums to assure drums are full and compact before transporting to the Receiving Holding Area - Bldg. 1-2. Arrangements to obtain empty drums should be made through Store B Stockkeeper also Supervisors should keep fiber drums full of Speedy Dry.

SPILL CONTROL METHOD
HUDSON FALLS
Page 2

Note: No contaminated material is to be placed in any container other than those specifically designated for PCB contaminated material.
Do not use dumpsters or compactors for disposal of PCB contaminated materials.

No drums are to be transported unsealed.

G.P. Challenger
September 22, 1975

bjc

METHOD FOR HANDLING RETURNED APP. LEAKING UNITS
HUDSON FALLS

General

Leak containing pallets are provided at both Receiving Areas, namely 1-2 and 4A along with clean-up stations. In the near future dikes will be constructed at the 1-2 Receiving Area and in the Treat Milling Area to handle large P.A. bulk returns.

Purpose

Traditionally most RA lots contain leaking units, switches, etc. It is urgent that all such leakers be contained immediately upon receipt of the units and/or equipments.

Procedure

Initially all RA lots received at 1-2 Area shall be 100% unpacked and inspected for leaks. Leakers shall be handled per the "Spill Control Method". All spills, both on and off delivery trucks, shall be thoroughly cleaned.

All lots received in the 4A are to be 100% unpacked and inspected for leaks. If an equipment has leaking units, they are to be removed immediately and handled per the "Spill Control Method". Under no circumstances shall any leaking unit (or suspect unit) be placed outside. Again, the delivery truck should be inspected and cleaned along with any floor spills.

G.P. Challenger
September 22, 1975

bjc

METHOD FOR HANDLING BULK LIQUID PCB CONTAMINATED WASTE
HUDSON FALLS

General

Enclosed drums labeled "PCB Contaminated Liquid Waste" will be provided to handle large quantities of PCB contaminated liquids; such as drip pan drainings, sink drainings, etc. Also, special leak containing pallets are provided for the transportation of such drums.

Note: These drums must be accessed through a bung hole and care should be taken not to introduce solid waste into the drum.

Purpose

To provide a spill control method of handling liquid PCB contaminated material in bulk, i.e. 55 gallon drums.

Procedure

In the event that large quantities of PCB liquid waste can be handled by the bulk drum method, care must be taken to assure that spillage is prevented and that the drum is placed on a leak containing pallet both during and after filling. The drums should then be properly identified per the established practice. If the liquid is compatible, it will then be pumped into the main bulk scrap tank at the Refinery.

G.P. Challenger
September 22, 1975

bjc

GENERAL ELECTRIC

DIAL CODE

DATE September 10, 1975

DIAL CODE

DEPT CPD

ADDRESS Fort Edward

SUBJECT Control of Pyranol (PCB) Discharges from Wash and Laboratory Sinks

As a result of the recent publicity concerning PCB discharges in the outgoing water several additional commitments have been made to reduce these discharges by year end. One of these commitments was to control the discharges from sinks resulting from the washing of hands and other objects coated with pyranol. To contain and treat the discharges in all sinks in the plant would be an uneconomical and unmanageable proposition. Therefore, it was decided that the discharge of PCB's could be eliminated by the posting of signs, the instruction of personnel, and the containment of specific sink drains.

Basically the sinks were divided into three categories:

1. Contained Sinks - These are sinks in areas such as the CEB crimper area and the SI Recovery area where the sinks are used by a large number of people coming in contact with pyranol. Since the discharge from these sinks are contained and treated these sinks should be specifically used for removing pyranol from hands. Personnel should be instructed to use these sinks specifically for removing pyranol and to limit water usage by the use of the special hand cleaners provided. Attached sign #1 posted at these sinks.
2. Controlled sinks - These are sinks in areas such as laboratories where a limited number of people come in contact with pyranol. At these sinks paper towels and special cleaners have been provided in order that pyranol can be removed from hands before washing in the normal manner. In addition other objects such as test tubes that come in contact with pyranol should be washed with solvent in special containers before rinsing in the sink. Attached sign #2 posted at these sinks.
3. Other Area Sinks - Other sinks close to areas where pyranol is at use have been posted with signs requesting people not to wash hands wet with pyranol in these sinks. For the people that do come in contact with pyranol there should be either a contained or controlled sink closer to the area where they work. Personnel should continue to wash their hands in these sinks as they would normally unless they have a substantial amount of pyranol on their hands. Attached sign #3 posted at these sinks.

Page 2
9/10/75

Please inform your people that the purpose of these signs is mainly to instruct those people that frequently come in contact with pyranol. For people in such areas as Winding, Components and Pretreat Assembly that have insignificant contact with pyranol there will be no change in the method or place where they wash their hands.

R.C. Padawicz/vld

R. C. Padowicz
Mgr.-Proc. & Equip. Eng.

vld

Enc.

1

NOTICE

Wash Hands And

Objects Exposed To

Pyranol In This Sink

NOTICE

Remove All Pyranol

With Cleaner And

Towels Before

Using Sink

3

NOTICE

Do Not Wash Hands

Wet With Pyramol

In This Sink
