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St. Louis - General Offices

March 17, 1964

Pydraul A-200
Toxicity Statement for Shell

Dale Smith
DSMIT

Based on the model which you forwarded to me and which I am returning herewith, I believe the following statements would be appropriate for Shell to incorporate in their technical bulletin describing Pydraul A-200:

Physiological Properties
As stated previously Shell SFR Fluid 29 is a chlorinated hydrocarbon base fluid. There have been no reported cases of toxic effects from the use of this compound in industry. However, the following statements cover the three most probable means of exposure:

1. Orally - Accidental swallowing is the chief potential source of entry into the body. No eating should be permitted in working areas and personal cleanliness must be insisted upon. Since there is no specific antidote, vomiting should be induced and supportive treatment given.

2. By skin absorption - Repeated and prolonged contact with the skin (either as undiluted fluid or from wetted clothing) presents some degree of hazard. The practice of a reasonable degree of personal hygiene will prevent any possible ill health effects. The fluid should be washed from the skin with soap and water. Wet or impregnated clothing should be removed and laundered before re-use.

3. By breathing vapor - Under usual operating conditions or at ambient temperature, inhalation of vapor is almost impossible due to the extremely low volatility of the fluid. When the fluid is used at elevated temperatures, care should be taken to avoid spillage and leaks in order to prevent escape of vapors to the workroom atmosphere. A suggested threshold limit value is 1 mg per cubic meter of air."

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Elmer P. Wheeler

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