

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## PHOENIX KEROSENE



### 1. Product Name and Company Details

<b>Company Name:</b>	Phoenix Petroleum Philippines Incorporated
<b>Head Office:</b>	Phoenix Bulk Depot, Lanang, Davao City, 8000
<b>Product Name:</b>	KEROSENE
<b>Trade Name:</b>	KEROSENE
<b>Chemical Family:</b>	Petroleum Hydrocarbon
<b>Product Classification:</b>	Fuel, Solvent, Chemical Intermediate
<b>Emergency Number:</b>	+63 (82) 235 8888, +63 (82) 233 0168
<b>E-mail:</b>	info@phoenixfuels.ph

### 2. Composition / Information on Ingredients

<b>Substance:</b>	The product is consist of aliphatic, alicyclic, and aromatics hydrocarbons. It composed of distillate and residual fractions blended to achieve the prescribed viscosity ranges. In general this product is combustible, may contain carcinogenic components and most likely contain trace amount of hydrogen sulfide.
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### 3. Hazards Identification

According to Directive 67/548/EEC & Directive 1999/45/EC

**Label elements**

Hazard pictogram(s):



Harmful. Dangerous for the environment.

Hazard symbol:

R20: Harmful by inhalation.

R38: Irritating to skin.

Risk phrases:

R40: Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Safety phrases:

S2: Keep out of the reach of children.

S23: Do not breathe fumes/vapour.

S24: Avoid contact with skin.

S36/37: Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

S51: Use only in well-ventilated areas.

S53: Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

S61: Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety Data Sheets.

S62: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Other hazards:

Vapour may create explosive atmosphere. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. May cause irritation to eyes and air passages.



#### 4. First Aid Measures

##### Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:	Obtain medical attention. Remove patient from exposure, keep warm and at rest.
Skin contact:	Remove contaminated clothing immediately and drench affected skin with plenty of water, then wash with soap and water. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention. Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned.
Eye contact:	If substance has got into the eyes, immediately wash out with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention.
Ingestion:	Obtain immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Provided the patient is conscious, wash out mouth with water and give 200-300 ml (half a pint) of water to drink.

##### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Aspiration hazard. Irritating to skin. May cause irritation to eyes and air passages.

##### Indication of the immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

If breathing is labored, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

#### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

##### Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Foam, CO<sub>2</sub> or dry powder.  
For large fire use: Water.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet.

##### Special hazards arising from the substance

Vapour may create explosive atmosphere. The vapor is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces.

##### Advice for fire fighters

A self contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing should be worn in fire conditions. Keep fire exposed containers cool by spraying with water.

#### 6. Accidental Release Measures

##### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Eliminate sources of ignition. Vapour may create explosive atmosphere. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use nonsparking hand tools and explosion proof electrical equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Avoid inhalation of vapours. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. (See Section: 7). Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned.

##### Environmental precautions

Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

##### Methods and materials for containment and clean up

Adsorb spillages onto sand, earth or any suitable adsorbent material. Sweep up carefully with non-sparking tools. Transfer to a container for disposal. Wash spill area with soapy water. Contaminated adsorbent must be removed in sealed, plastic lined drums and disposed of via an authorized waste disposal contractor.

### 7. Handling and Storage

#### Precautions for safe handling

Eliminate sources of ignition. Vapour may create explosive atmosphere. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction, to ensure that the occupational exposure limit is not exceeded. Use non-sparking hand tools and explosion proof electrical equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Avoid inhalation of vapours. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Do not eat, drink or smoke at the work place. Wash hands and exposed skin after use. Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned.

Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. (See Section: 7).

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Keep from direct sunlight. Keep only in the original container in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep/store away from: Oxidizing agents.

Reports suggest that government-mandated ethanol, if present, may not be compatible with fiberglass gasoline tanks. Ethanol may dissolve fiberglass resin, causing engine damage and possibly allow leakage of explosive gasoline.

### 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

#### Control parameters

No occupational exposure limit assigned.

#### Exposure controls Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local Extraction, to ensure that the occupational exposure limit is not exceeded.

#### Personal protection

##### Eye/face protection



Goggles giving complete protection to eyes. (EN 166)

##### Skin protection



Protective gloves. (EN 374)

##### Respiratory protection



In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. (BS EN 14387:2004+A1)

##### Other:

Apron or other light protective clothing, boots and plastic or rubber gloves.

#### Environmental exposure controls

Avoid release to the environment.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## PHOENIX KEROSENE



### 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State at 20°C	Liquid
Water Solubility	Negligible
Density at 15°C, kg/L	0.775-0.840
Odor	Characteristic Petroleum product
Vapor Pressure at 37.8°C, kPa	No Data available
Viscosity at 40°C, mm <sup>2</sup> /s	1-2
Flash Point, °C	>38
Freeze Point, °C	< -47

### 10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No information available.
Conditions to avoid	Keep away from heat, sources of ignition and direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	Oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition byproduct(s)	May give off toxic fumes in a fire. Carbon monoxide, Carbon c and various hydrocarbons.

### 11. Toxicological Information

#### Information on toxicological effects

##### Acute Toxicity:

Ingestion	LD <sub>50</sub> (oral/rat): 2000 mg/kg (API, 1980a, b)
Inhalation	LC <sub>50</sub> (inhalation/rat):_ 5 mg/l/4 h (ARCO, 1988)
Skin contact	LD <sub>50</sub> (dermal/rabbit): 2000 mg/kg (API, 1980a, b)
Eye contact	No information available.
Serious eye damage:	May cause eye irritation.
Respiratory or skin Sensitization:	No evidence of carcinogenicity.
Mutagenicity:	There is no evidence of mutagenic potential.
Carcinogenicity:	No evidence of carcinogenicity.
Reproductive toxicity:	Negative
STOT-single exposure:	
STOT-repeated exposure:	Negative
Aspiration hazard	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Risk of aspiration. Aspiration of liquid may cause pulmonary oedema.

### 12. Ecological Information

Toxicity	LL/EL/IL50 1 – 10 mg/l (to aquatic organisms) WGK: Not established.
Persistence and degradability	Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable. The volatile components will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.
Bioaccumulative potential	The product has potential for bioaccumulation.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## PHOENIX KEROSENE



### 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste treatment methods

Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its container in a safe way. To be disposed of as hazardous waste. Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation.

### 14. Transport Information

UN number	1223
Proper shipping name	Kerosene
Transport hazard class(es)	3
Packing group	III

### 15. Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

### 16. Other Information

Not applicable.

However, no representation, warranty or guarantee is more as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for his own particular use.

**REV.1 effective February 2018**