kerosene

Material safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

TYPES OF HAZARD /EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	FIRST AID MEASURMENT
FIRE	Flammable.	Use foam, CO2 or powder to extinguish fire. dry chemical
EXPLOSION		Keep drums, cool by spraying with water.
TYPES OF EXPOSURE	PREVENTION	FIRST AID MEASURMENT
Inhalation		Remove victim from exposure if safe to do so. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. Remove contaminated clothing.
Skin	Protective overalls	If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with water and follow by washing with soap if available.
Eyes	Wear safety glasses or goggles if risk of splashing	If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision, or swelling persist transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Ingestion		If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

Ensure waste disposal conforms to local waste disposal regulations.

PACKAGING & LABELLING

UN Number:	1300	Proper Shipping Name:	Turpentine Substitute
Class:	3	Subsidiary Risk:	None allocated
Packing Group:	III	Hazchem Code:	3[Y]

STORAGE

Classified as a Dangerous Good (Class 3) for transport purposes. store in a well-ventilated place away from ignition sources, oxidizing agents foodstuffs and clothing. Keep containers closed when not in use. Take precautions against static electricity discharges

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Ecotoxicity:
Aquatic Invertebrates : Harmful
Algae : Toxic
Microorganisms : Expected to be Harmful
Mobility : Floats on water
Persistance/degradability: Readily Biodegradable. Oxidises by photo-chemical reactions in air.
Bioaccumulation: Has the potential to bioaccumulate

Stability and Reactivity Data

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition is highly dependant on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

Toxicological Information

HEALTH EFFECTS
Acute:
Chronic: Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentration have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss. Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system.