



PAKISTAN STATE OIL COMPANY LIMITED

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Furnace Oil

MSDS No. 5

SECTION 5 – REACTIVITY INFORMATION

Stability	Stable
Conditions to avoid	Sources of ignition. Static discharges. High temperatures.
Incompatible substances	Oxidizers such as peroxides, nitric acid, and perchlorates.
Hazardous decomposition products	H ₂ S, SO ₂ , Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and numerous aromatic

SECTION 6 – HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Route of Entry	<input type="checkbox"/> Eye	Hazardous	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eye
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Skin absorption	Furnace oil itself, as well as benzene & naphthalene	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Skin
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ingestion		
Acute exposure	Coughing, headache, and giddiness following inhalation. Aspiration into the lungs can cause severe pneumonitis (serious lung irritation), with coughing, gagging, shortness of breath, chest pain, and/or pulmonary edema (swelling). Ingestion may produce nausea, vomiting, and cramping. Kidney effects and systemic edema have been reported after severe exposure. H ₂ S is very toxic. At concentrations as low as 1 to 5 ppm, nausea and severe eye irritation may occur. Sense of smell may be impaired at about 20 ppm, with headache and respiratory tract lung irritation. At 250 to 500 ppm, potentially fatal pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs) may occur. Dizziness, sudden (often fatal) collapse, unconsciousness, and death occur at higher concentrations. Note: Pulmonary edema may be delayed as long as 48 hours after exposure.		
Chronic exposure	Kidney, gastrointestinal, blood, and skin disorders. Headache, nausea, vomiting. Fatigue, and severe nervous and respiratory system symptoms may follow survival of H ₂ S poisoning.		
Carcinogenicity	Benzene and certain PAHs are known to be carcinogenic. Exposure to fuel oils during refining is considered "probably carcinogenic to humans". IARC and NTP classify untreated and mildly treated mineral oils as known human carcinogens. ACGIH, EPA, NIOSH, and OSHA have not classified them.	Mutagenicity	Not known to be mutagenic
		Sensitization	No
		Irritancy	Skin and respiratory tract
		Teratogenicity	NAV
		Reproductive toxicity	NAV
Toxicologically synergistic	Other CNS depressants can be expected to produce additive or synergistic effects.		

SECTION 7 – FIRST AID

Inhalation	Move victim to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped and if a qualified AR administrator is available. Apply CPR if both pulse and breathing have stopped. Obtain medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	Never give anything by mouth if the person is unconscious, rapidly losing consciousness, or convulsing. If the person is conscious, have them drink 8 to 10 ounces of water or milk to dilute the material in the stomach. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, have the person lean forward to avoid aspiration. Obtain medical attention immediately.
Eye	If irritation occurs, flush eye with lukewarm, gently flowing fresh water for at least 10 minutes.
Skin	Quickly and gently blot away excess chemical. Gently remove contaminated clothing and shoes under running water. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap. Obtain medical assistance.

SECTION 8 – PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Do not attempt rescue of an H₂S knockdown victim without the use of proper respiratory protective equipment.

Personal protective equipment	Gloves	Nitrile, Viton™, Polyvinylchloride, Tychem®BR/LV, or Tychem®TK preferred.
	Eye	Chemical safety goggles or face shield, as a good general safety practice.
	Respirator	NIOSH-approved SCBA or air line respirator with escape cylinder.
	Clothing & footwear	Coveralls to prevent skin contact with product. If clothing or footwear becomes contaminated with product, completely decontaminate it before re-use, or discard it.



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Engineering controls	Enclose processes. Use local exhaust ventilation to remove vapour at its site of generation. Handle laboratory samples in a fume hood. Use mechanical ventilation in confined spaces.
Handling	Avoid heating open containers of product so as to minimize vapour production and accumulation. Use non-sparking equipment, explosion-proof ventilation, and intrinsically safe electrical equipment. Ground handling equipment. Have clean emergency eyewash and shower readily available in the work area.
procedures & equipment	Keep unauthorized persons away Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Stop leak if it can be done safely. Prevent entry into sewers, waterways, or confined spaces. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and use clean, non-sparking tools to transfer to container.
Leak & spill Procedure	Consult local authorities for advice.
Waste	May be stored at ambient temperatures. Containers should be vented and equipped with a flame
Storage	Stable during transport. May be transported hot.
Shipping	

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