PETRON GAAS (KEROSENE)

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name GAAS (KEROSENE)

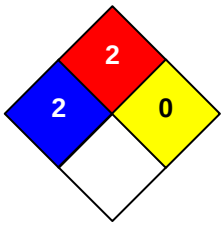
Manufacturer PETRON CORPORATION
JESUS ST., PANDACAN, MANILA

Chemical Family Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Product Type Petroleum Distillate

Emergency Phone No. (632) 563-31-21

NFPA Hazard Identification



Hazard	Degree of Hazard
Blue – Health	0 – Least
Red – Flammability	1 – Slight
Yellow – Reactivity	2 – Moderate
White - Special	3 – High
	4 - Extreme

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Ingredients The product predominantly consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons with naphthenic and aromatic derivatives. In general, the product is combustible and may contain carcinogenic components. However, as long as normal precautions in handling petroleum products are observed and good standards of industrial and personal hygiene are maintained, no significant safety and health hazard is expected.

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Primary Entry Routes Inhalation of vapors, eye contact, skin contact/absorption

Target Organs Respiratory system, eyes, skin

Eye Contact May cause eye irritation upon direct contact.

Skin Contact Low order of toxicity under normal use. However, avoid prolonged or repeated contact with the product to prevent defatting and dermatitis.

Ingestion Ingestion is an unlikely event. However, accidental ingestion can lead to vomiting and aspiration into the lungs. This can result in chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal.

Inhalation	Not expected to present an inhalation hazard under normal conditions. Exposure to high vapor concentrations greater that 700 ppm can lead to nausea, headache and dizziness. Prolonged and excessive exposure to mists may cause chronic inflammatory reaction of the lungs and a form of pulmonary fibrosis.
Workplace Exposure Limits	There is no known limit for the product. However, available information recommends an exposure limit of 100 ppm (8-hour Time Weighted Average) for aromatic and aliphatic compounds, which may be present as mixed hydrocarbons in air. Oil mists must not exceed 5 mg/m^3.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact	Rinse eyes immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes or until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, get prompt medical attention.
Skin Contact	Immediately clean contaminated skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, and launder before reuse.
Ingestion	If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting due to risk of aspiration into the lungs. Give plenty of water to drink. Keep at rest and seek medical attention immediately.
Inhalation	If overexposed to oil mist, remove affected person immediately to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration if breathing is irregular or has stopped. Call for prompt medical attention.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point, TCC, ^oC	47
Extinguishing Media	In case of fire use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical extinguishers.
Special Fire-fighting Procedures	Do not use water to extinguish fire unless in conjunction with foam compound or in cooling exposed surfaces or containers. Material is combustible and can accumulate static charges which can cause an incendiary electrical discharge. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback.
Decomposition Products under Fire Conditions	Oxides of carbon, nitrogen and other gases are products of combustion.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Land Spill	Taking normal safety precaution, shut off source of product. Prevent the liquid from entering sewers, water courses or low-lying areas. Advise the relevant authorities, taking measures to minimize the effects on ground water. Recover from surface by skimming or pumping using explosion-proof equipment, booms or other suitable absorbent and remove

mechanically into containers. If necessary, dispose material according to regulations of local authorities and environmental agencies.

Water Spill

Use booms to confine spills immediately. Remove from the water surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. If permitted by local authorities and environmental agencies, disperse the residue in unconfined waters. Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Procedures

Keep away from potential sources of ignition. Open container in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapors. Keep containers closed when not in use. Prevent small spills and leakages to avoid slip hazard. Wash thoroughly after handling. "Empty" containers and retain product residue (liquid or vapor) can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause death or injury. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of.

Storage Procedures

Store in cool, well ventilated areas, away from sources of ignition.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation Procedures

Use local exhaust ventilation to control mists or vapors. Additional ventilation or exhaust may be required to maintain air concentrations below exposure limits.

Gloves Protection

Use chemical resistant gloves.

Eye Protection

In case of splashing, wear safety glasses with side shields.

Respiratory Protection

Use NIOSH/MSHA approved full-face respirator with a combination organic vapor and high efficiency filter cartridge if the recommended exposure limit is exceeded. Use self-contained breathing apparatus for entry into confined space, for other poorly ventilated areas and for large spill clean-up sites.

Clothing Recommendation

Wear either a chemical protective suit or apron when potential for contact with material exists. Use neoprene or nitrile rubber boots when necessary to avoid contaminating shoes. Do not wear rings, watches or similar apparel that could entrap the material and cause a skin reaction.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Density at 15°C, kg/m3

789.6 (Typical)

Water Solubility

Insoluble.

Odor	Characteristic of petroleum products
Appearance	Clear
Boiling Point, °C	168 - 233

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	Material is normally stable at ambient temperature.
Incompatibility	Strong oxidizing agents
Polymerization	Will not occur
Hazardous Decomposition Products	In case of combustion or thermal decomposition, carbon monoxide and other toxic and irritant fumes may be formed.

SECTION 11: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Harmful to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment; biodegradable in aerobic conditions but non-biodegradable in anaerobic conditions with high potential to bioaccumulate.

SECTION 12: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal	Material, if discarded, is expected to be hazardous waste. The product may be burned under controlled conditions and should be in compliance with local and national waste management regulations.

SECTION 13: TRANSPORT REGULATIONS

UN

UN Number	1223
Packing Group	III
Hazard Class	3

ROAD / RAIL (ADR / RID)

ADR UN Number	1223
ADR Item Number	31(c)
Tremcard	30S1223
ADR Hazard Class	3

Sea (IMDG)

IMDG UN Number	1223
IMDG Page Number	3/III
IMDG Em8	3-07
IMDG Hazard Class	3
IMDG Pack Group	III

Air (ICAO / IATA)

ICAO UN Number	1223
ICAO Packing Group	III
ICAO Hazard Class	3

SECTION 14: APPROVALS

Approvals

Technical Department
Petron Corporation

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