

GPS Safety Summary

Product Name: Phenol Oil

1. General Statement

Wash Oil is a complex combination of aromatic & heterocyclic hydrocarbons extracted during distillation of coal tar, having boiling point about 170 °C. Phenol oil is primarily composed of Toluene, Mixture of Xylene, naphthalene, Cyclopropyl Benzene, Phenol, benzofuran, 2,4-Dimethylstyrene.

2. Chemical Identity

Name: Phenol oil
 Brand names: Phenol oil
 Chemical name (IUPAC): Phenol oil or Creosote Oil
 CAS number(s): 801-58-9
 Molecular formula: NA

3. Use and applications

- ❖ Phenol oil is mainly used for fuel oil blend, distilled phenol oil is used for bisphenol-A, phenolic resins and also as a versatile precursor to a large collection of drugs.

4. Physical / Chemical properties

Property	Value
Appearance	Liquid (Distinct).
Color	Colorless to Slight turbid
Odor	Aromatic, somewhat sickening sweet and acid.
Odor threshold	0.048 ppm
Melting point/range	NA.
Boiling point/range	170°C (338°F).
Vapor pressure	0.4 Pa @ 20 °C (68°F).
Evaporation rate	< 0.01
Specific Gravity @ 15.56 °C	0.900 (Water = 1)
Solubility (in Water)	Slightly soluble in water
Viscosity at room temp	<8 cps
Decomposition temperature	When heated to decomposition it contains hydrocarbons above 170°C
Flammable and Explosive Properties	
Flashpoint	>95°C
Flammability Classification (as defined by OSHA 1910.1200)	not applicable

Spontaneous Ignition (Autoignition)	>336°C
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5. Health Effects

Below health effects are subjected to if prolonged exposure to substance negligence to suggested safety Precautions:

Effect Assessment	Result
Routes of Exposure	Inhalation, Eye, Skin, Ingestion. The major hazard of phenol is its ability to penetrate the skin rapidly.
Acute Inhalation	Very hazardous in case of inhalation (corrosive). Inhalation of dust will produce irritation to gastrointestinal or respiratory tract, characterized by burning, sneezing and coughing.
Acute Ingestion	Poisonous symptoms may include burning pain in mouth and throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, muscle weakness, central nervous system effects,
Acute eye	Eye contact can be irritant to eyes, prolonged contact can lead to corneal damage. Inflammation of eyes is characterized by redness, watering & itching of eyes.
Acute skin	Skin contact can lead to irritant & corrosive to skin. Prolonged contact to skin can lead to inflammation. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.
Sensitization	When working in strong sunlight, skin irritation may occur equivalent to sunburn (photo sensitivity).
Carcinogenicity	R45: May cause cancer

6. Environmental Effects

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

Effect Assessment	Result
warming impact	Distillation of tar rising the temp of surroundings.

Fate and behavior	Result
Biodegradation	-
Bioaccumulation potential	-
PBT/vPvB conclusion	Not relevant.

7. Exposure

Exposure guidelines:	For coal tar pitch volatiles, OSHA-PEL is 0.2 mg/m ³ averaged over an 8 hour work shift,
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	benzene soluble fraction of total particulate including dust, fumes and mists. OSHA: Action Level – 0.5 ppm 8 hour TWA
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8. Risk Management recommendations

Human health measures	
Organizational	A basic standard of occupational hygiene is recommended. Ensure operative are well informed of the hazards and trained to minimize exposures. Ensure regular inspection and maintenance of equipment's and machines. Handle and store according to the indications of the Safety Data Sheet.
Protection	Eye/Face protection: Tightly sealed safety glasses or chemical grade goggles
	Skin protection: Wear full-body, industrial-type work clothing. Do not use contaminated clothing
	Hand protection: Impermeable and chemical resistant gloves (heat resistant gloves if molten). Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation.
	Respiratory protection: In case of brief exposure or low pollution use breathing filter apparatus (filter ABEK). In case of intensive or longer exposure use (self-contained) breathing equipment.
Engineering controls	No special ventilation requirements. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure below any recommended or statutory limits.
Environment protective measures	
Product must not be released into water without pre-treatment. Neutralize wastewater before release.	




9. Regulatory Information / Classification and Labelling

9.1 Regulatory Information

EU	The product has been classified and marketed in accordance with EU Directives/Ordinance on Hazardous Materials (67/478/EEC and 1999/45/EC) and their implementations
HMIS	Health: 2 Flammability: 1 Physical Hazard: 1 0 = minimal, 1 = slight, 2 = moderate, 3 = serious, 4 = severe
NFPA	Health: 2 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 1 0 = minimal, 1 = slight, 2 = moderate, 3 = serious, 4 = severe

9.2 Classification and labelling

Under GHS substances are classified according to their physical, health, and environmental hazards.

Classification	
<p>The product has been classified and marketed in accordance with EU Directives/Ordinance on Hazardous Materials (67/478/EEC and 1999/45/EC) and their implementations.</p> <p>15.1. - Code letter and hazard designation of product</p> <p>T: Toxic</p> <p>N: Dangerous for the environment</p> <p>Acute Ingestion R45:</p> <p>Acute eye R36/37/38:</p> <p>Acute skin R36/37/38:</p> <p>Inhalation R45:</p> <p>Carcinogenicity R45</p> <p>Potential Environmental Effects R51/53</p>	
Signal Word	
Warning	
Pictogram	
GHS02: Flammable	
GHS07: Lower systemic health hazards	
GHS06: Skull and crossbones	
GHS09: Environment	