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_2S. SO_2. Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and numerous aromatic

SECTION 6 – HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Route of Entry

- ☐ **Eye**
- ☒ **Skin absorption** Furnace oil itself, as well as benzene & naphthalene
- ☒ **Inhalation**
- ☒ **Ingestion**

Hazardous

- ☒ **Eye**
- ☒ **Skin**

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_2S 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_2S 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
Teratogenicit	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 H_2S 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 goggle 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.

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 procedures & equipment	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.
Leak & spill Procedure	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.
Waste	Consult local authorities for advice.
Storage	May be stored at ambient temperatures. Containers should be vented and equipped with a flame
Shipping	Stable during transport. May be transported hot.

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