BPCL KOCHI REFINERY





BENZENE

NFPA 704 (Sec 16)

Section 1	 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND OF THE COMPANY /
	UNDERTAKING

Chemical Name	Benzene	CAS Number:	71-43-2	
Product name		UN No.	1114	
Chemical	C6 H6	Synonyms	Benzol	
Formula			Phenyl Hydride	
			Carbon Oil	
Hazchem No.		Hazardous waste		
		ID No.		
Product use	Solvent, Petrochemical feed	stock		
Manufacturer's	Bharat Petroleum Corporatio	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited		
name				
Address	4&6, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate			
	Mumbai- 400 001, INDIA			
Contact	Telephone No.: 091-22-24176354			
information	Fax No.: 091-22-24166512/24182511			
	Emergency Coordination Centre Contact : BPCL Kochi Refinery, Ambalamugal, Kochi,			
	Kerala			
	EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS:			
	BPCL – KOCHI REFINERY, Ambalamugal			
	Dist. Ernakulam, Kerala, India			
	091-484-2722061			
	24*7 Emergency contact No: +91 9495001031			

Section 2 – Composition / Information on ingredients

Composition:	Benzene – 99.9 %v, Toluene – 500 ppm
Hazardous Components:	Benzene, Toluene

Section 3 – Hazards Identification

Primary Entry Routes	Inhalation, skin, eyes and ingestion
Acute Health Effects	Inhalation causes headache, dullness, dizziness, unconsciousness, leukemia. Ingestion causes burning sensation in mouth and stomach. When absorbed by skin causes pain, redness. Repeated contacts lead to dermatitis. Eye contact causes pain & redness

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Chronic Effects		Inhalation is the primary route of Chronic Benzene poisoning			
Carcinogenicity		Listed as carcinogenic			
NFPA	hazard	Flammability	Health	Reactivity	Special
signals		3	2	0	
Other (Specify)				•	

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

Eyes:	If eye is affected, flush with plenty of water until irritation subsides. Get medical attention.
Skin:	If drenched with product, remove contaminated clothing promptly. Flush affected area with copies of water and then wash with soap and water
Inhalation:	If inhaled remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, call physician Remove to fresh air. Consult a physician if irritation persists.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

Section 5 – Fire fighting measures

Flash Point	< - 10 °C	Auto ignition	562 °C
		Temperature	
Flash Point Method	Abel	TDG Flammability	
		Classification	
LEL	562 °C	UEL	8.0 %
Combustible liquid		Explosive material	
Corrosive material		Flammable material	Flammable
Oxidiser		Pyrophoric material	
Organic peroxide		Explosion sensitivity to	
		impact	
Explosion sensitivity to		Hazardous polymerisation	
static electricity			
Extinguishing Media	Foam, Dry Chemical Powd	er, CO2	
Fire or Explosion	Heat produces vapours and	can cause violent rupture of o	containers. Vapours are
Hazards	Carcinogenic		
Hazardous combustion	Carbon di oxide, carbon mo	ono oxide	
Products			
Fire-Fighting Instructions	Fire fighters should wear self-breathing apparatus while fighting fire		
and procedures			

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Small Spills	Ensure the leaking area is below 10 ppm with the help of on line detectors or by Dragger tube tests. Shut off leaks standing upwind.
Containment & Clean-up	Provide earth/sand bund to contain the leaked / leaking product. Collect leaked/leaking product in closed container. Ensure good ventilation. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water sources. After spills wash area with soap and water preventing runoff from entering drains.

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Other (Specify)	

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions	Do not touch the product with bare hands. Use proper hand gloves. Do not wash/clean hands with the product. Use water and soap. Change oil soaked clothes immediately. Do not inhale the product. Stand upwind while gauging/sampling
Storage Requirements	Do not use/store near heat/open flame/water/acids. Earth storage vessel & all connecting equipment pipelines properly. Provide good ventilation at the work site. Do not store other materials near or in the vicinity. Use only flameproof type of electrical equipment. Do not smoke/have open flame.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls	Provide proper ventilation for environment to be below TWA.
	Provide detectors on site. Daily check of benzene concentration in the plant is recommended. Valve and pump leaks are attended immediately
Gloves (Specify)	PVC gloves,
Respiratory Protection (Specify)	Use respiratory protection if ventilation is improper. Use of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus recommended
Eye (Specify)	Use face shield,
Foot wear (Specify)	safety boots
Protective clothing/ Equipment (Specify)	
Other(Specify)	Contaminated clothing to be immediately removed

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Water white liquid
Odour	aromatic like sweet odour
Vapour Pressure	1 to 2 psi at 25 °C
Specific Gravity	0.883 gm / cc at 15 °C
(Specify at what temp)	
Water Solubility	Insoluble
(Specify at what temp)	
Evaporation rate	
Boiling Point	80.1 °C
Freezing Point	5.4 °C
Vapour Density	2.77 (Air = 1)
рН	

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Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability	Chemically stable.
(If no, under what	
conditions)	
Chemical	Incompatible with oxidizing agents & chlorine. Reacts vigorously with oxidising
Incompatibilities	materials. Vigorous or incandescent reaction with Hydrogen and Raney Nickel
(If yes, which ones)	catalyst above 210°C, Uranium Hexaflouride and Bromine Triflouride
Conditions to Avoid	Can undergo auto-oxidation in air & generate heat which can build up in a confined
	space to cause spontaneous combustion
Hazardous	Carbon di oxide, carbon mono oxide
Decomposition Products	

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

TLV – TWA as per	Benzene – 0.5 ppm, Toluene – 100 ppm
ACIGH/NIOSH	
STEL	2.5 ppm
LD 50 (Specify species	LD50 (Oral-Rat): 3400 mg/kg
and route)	
LC 50 (Specify species	
and route)	
Acute Inhalation Effects	Carcinogenic

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Prevent spillage from entering drains or water sources. After spills wash area with soap and water preventing runoff from entering drains. Can burn with lot of heat producing CO2 and CO.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Disposal	Seal all the waste in vapour tight plastic bags for eventual disposal or incineration.
	Don not handle with bare hands. Use PVC gloves

Section 14 – Transport Information

Shipping Name	Benzene, Benzol
Special shipping	
information/ instructions	

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Toxic/Flammable Substance

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EPA Consolidated List of Lists

Regulatory Name	CAS Number/ 313 Category Code	EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ	EPCRA 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	EPCRA 313 TRI	RCRA Code	CAA 112(r) RMP TQ
Benzene a	71-43-2			10 pounds	313	U019	

Indicates that benzene was already a CERCLA hazardous substance prior to the CAA Amendments of 1990 and received an adjusted 10-pound RQ based on potential carcinogenicity in an August 14, 1989, final rule (54 FR 33418). The CAA Amendments specify that "benzene (including benzene from gasoline)" is a hazardous air pollutant and, thus, a CERCLA hazardous substance.

Section 16 – Other Information

Depending on the duration of the exposure, periodic medical check-up is recommended. Prolonged exposure (even at low concentration) may cause leukemia. Use of alcoholic drink enhances the poisonous effect. Person with blood disorder should avoid contact with Benzene. High concentration can lead to unconsciousness and death. In industry, inhalation is the primary route of Chronic Benzene poisoning. There is a great individual variation in the signs and symptoms of Chronic Benzene poisoning.

Prepared by BPCL Kochi Refinery

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Notes:

- 1. CAS No. Chemical Abstract Service Number
- 2. UN No. United Nations Number
- TDG flammability Transport of Dangerous Goods Flammability classification by United Nations.