



PHENOL

UN 1671 (Solid)
UN 2312 (Molten)
UN 2821 (Solution)



Shipping Name: Phenol
Other Names: Benzenol Phenic acid
 Carbolic acid Phenyl alcohol
 Hydroxybenzene Phenylic acid
 Oxybenzene

WARNING! • BREATHING THE VAPORS OR SWALLOWING THE MATERIAL CAN KILL YOU!
SKIN AND EYE CONTACT CAUSES SEVERE BURNS AND BLINDNESS!
• Firefighting gear (including SCBA) does not provide adequate protection. If exposure occurs, remove and isolate gear immediately and thoroughly decontaminate personnel

Hazards:

- Odor is not a reliable indicator of the presence of toxic amounts of vapor
- Container may explode when exposed to fire
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas

Awareness and Operational Level Training

Response:

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- Stay upwind and uphill
- Determine the extent of the problem
- Isolate the area of release or fire and deny entry
- Remove all ignition sources
- For container exposed to fire evacuate the area in all directions because of the risk of explosion
- Evacuate or shelter in place the immediate area and downwind for a large release
- Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies
- If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated water

Description:

- Colorless solid or liquid that darkens pink to red on exposure to light
- Sweet medicinal odor
- Sinks in water and is moderately soluble in water
- Very flammable
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Solid material melts at 106° F

Operational Level Training Response:

RELEASE, NO FIRE:

- Cover solid material to protect from wind, rain or spray
- Prevent material and runoff from entering sewers and waterways if it can be done safely well ahead of the release
- Use large amounts of water to disperse vapors - contain runoff
- Consider the application of alcohol resistant (AFFF) foam to spilled liquid to control vapors
- Ventilate confined area if it can be done without placing personnel at risk

FIRE:

- Specially trained personnel operating from a safe distance can fight fires using alcohol resistant (AFFF) foam or dry chemical if available in sufficient amounts or use fog streams to extinguish burning liquid or dilute to a nonflammable mixture. Keep exposures cool to protect against re-ignition. Do not direct straight streams into the liquid.
- Cool exposed containers with large quantities of water from unattended equipment or remove intact containers if it can be done safely
- If cooling streams are ineffective (unvented container distorts, bulges or shows any other signs of expanding), withdraw immediately to a secure location

First Aid:

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- Provide Basic Life Support/CPR as needed
- Decontaminate the victim as follows:
 - ◆ Inhalation - remove the victim to fresh air and give oxygen if available
 - ◆ Skin - remove and isolate contaminated clothing (including shoes) and wash skin with soap and large volumes of water for 15 minutes
 - ◆ Eye - rinse eyes with large volumes of water or saline for 15 minutes
 - ◆ Swallowed - do not make the victim vomit
- Seek medical attention
- Toxic effects may be delayed
- For skin burns decontaminate with water and apply a clean dry dressing

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