

# Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200), Health Canada HPR (SOR/2015-17), and Mexico NOM-018-STPS-2015



## SECTION 1: Identification

**Product Identifier:** **Kerosene**  
**Other means of identification:** 1K Kerosene; Dyed Kerosene; K1 Kerosene; K1 Kerosene LS; K1 Super Kerosene LS; K2 Kerosene; Kerosine; Ultra Low Sulfur Kerosene; Straight Run Kerosene; Kero 153; Kero LS 04; Kero LS 047; Kero ULS 001  
**Code:** **682950**  
**Issue date:** 13-Jun-2024  
**MARPOL Annex I Category :** Kerosenes  
**Relevant identified uses:** Fuel  
**Uses advised against:** All others  
**24 Hour Emergency Phone Number:** CHEMTREC Global +1 703 527 3887  
CHEMTREC United States 1-800-424-9300  
CHEMTREC Mexico 01-800-681-9531  
**Manufacturer/Supplier:** Phillips 66 Company  
P.O. Box 421959  
Houston, Texas 77242-1959  
**SDS Information:** URL: [www.phillips66.com/SDS](http://www.phillips66.com/SDS)  
Phone: 800-762-0942  
Email: [SDS@P66.com](mailto:SDS@P66.com)

## SECTION 2: Hazard identification

### Classified Hazards

H226 -- Flammable liquids -- Category 3  
H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1  
H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2  
H336 -- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) -- Category 3 (Central Nervous System (CNS))  
H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2

### Label Elements



### DANGER

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor  
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H315 - Causes skin irritation  
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Precautionary Statements

P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking; P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment; P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilation and lighting) equipment; P242 - Use only non-sparking tools; P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge; P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray; P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling; P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area; P273 - Avoid release to the environment; P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection; P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician; P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting; P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower; P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention; P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing; P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell; P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse; P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam to extinguish; P391 - Collect spillage; P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed; P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to

an approved waste disposal plant

### Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

PHNOC: Electrostatic charge may be generated during pumping and other operations

HHNOC: None known

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance	CASRN	Concentration <sup>1</sup>
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	0-100
Kerosine, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized	64742-81-0	0-100
Kerosine, petroleum	8008-20-6	0-100

### Hazardous Constituent(s) Contained Within Above Complex Substance(s)

Substance	CASRN	Concentration <sup>1</sup>
Naphthalene	91-20-3	<3
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	95-63-6	<2
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<1

<sup>1</sup> All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

**Eye Contact:** If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Inhalation:** First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion:** Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:** While significant vapor concentrations are not likely, high concentrations can cause minor respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### NFPA 704: National Fire Protection Association

Health: 1      Flammability: 2      Instability: 0



0 = minimal hazard  
1 = slight hazard  
2 = moderate hazard  
3 = severe hazard  
4 = extreme hazard

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Water may be

ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

#### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

**Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:** Flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters:** For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

**Environmental Precautions:** Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:** Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use non-sparking tools. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Flammable. May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapor is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapor and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low lying areas. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open

flames.

The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of incomplete combustion products (e.g. carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels.

**Static Accumulation Hazard:** Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding of tanks, transfer piping, and storage tank level floats are necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. Special care should be given to ensure that special slow load procedures for "switch loading" are followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as gasoline or naphtha). For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

**Occupational exposure limits**

Substance	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico	Phillips 66
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light	TWA-8hr: 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> total hydrocarbon vapor Skin	---	---	TWA-8hr: 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> total hydrocarbon vapor Skin
Kerosine, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized	TWA-8hr: 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> total Hydrocarbon vapor Kerosene/Jet fuels Skin A3	---	TWA-8hr: 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (VLE-PPT)	---
Kerosine, petroleum	TWA-8hr: 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> total Hydrocarbon vapor Kerosene/Jet fuels Skin A3	---	TWA-8hr: 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (VLE-PPT) Skin	TWA-8hr: 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA-8hr: 28 ppm Skin
Naphthalene	TWA-8hr: 10 ppm Skin A3	TWA-8hr: 10 ppm TWA-8hr: 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Carcinogen	TWA-8hr: 10 ppm (VLE-PPT) STEL: 15 ppm (VLE-CT)	TWA-8hr: 10 ppm Skin
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	TWA-8hr: 10 ppm Trimethylbenzene, isomers A4	---	---	---
Ethylbenzene	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm OTO A3	TWA-8hr: 100 ppm TWA-8hr: 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Carcinogen	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm (VLE-PPT)	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm Skin

State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information. --- = None.

Biological occupational exposure limits		
Substance	ACGIH	Mexican NOM-047-SSA1-2011
Naphthalene	1-Naphthol with hydrolysis plus 2-Naphthol with hydrolysis in : (end of shift)	---
Ethylbenzene	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine: 150 mg/g creatinine (end of shift)	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine: 0.7 g/g creatinine (end of shift at end of work week) Ethylbenzene in exhaled air: (not critical)

State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information. --- = None.

**Engineering controls:** If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

**Eye/Face Protection:** The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

**Skin/Hand Protection:** The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile rubber.

**Respiratory Protection:** Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

**Other Protective Equipment:** Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.**

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

**Note:** Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

<b>Color:</b>	Clear, light yellow or light green (may be dyed red)
<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid
<b>Odor:</b>	Kerosene
<b>Odor threshold:</b>	No data
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting / freezing point:</b>	< -40 °F / < -40 °C
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range:</b>	300 - 572 °F / 149 - 300 °C
<b>Flash point:</b>	100 - 150 °F / 38 - 66 °C
<b>Method:</b>	Tag Closed Cup (TCC), ASTM D56
<b>Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):</b>	<1
<b>Flammability (solid, gas):</b>	Not applicable
<b>Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):</b>	7.0
<b>Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):</b>	0.7
<b>Vapor pressure:</b>	0.40 mm HG
<b>Vapor density:</b>	> 4.5 (air = 1) >1
<b>Relative density:</b>	0.775-0.840 @ 68°F (20°C) (water = 1)
<b>Solubility:</b>	<0.1%
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol /water (log Kow):</b>	No data
<b>Autoignition temperature:</b>	410 °F / 210 °C
<b>Decomposition temperature:</b>	No data
<b>Viscosity:</b>	1-2.4 cSt @ 40°C

**Molecular weight:** No data

**Other information**

**Particle characteristics:** No data

**Pour point:** No data

**Percent volatile:** 98-100% @ 545°F (285°C)

**Bulk density:** 6.73 lbs/gal

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity:** Not chemically reactive.

**Chemical stability:** Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapor accumulation.

**Incompatible Materials:** Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Information on Toxicological Effects

#### Substance / Mixture

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Unlikely to be harmful		>5.2 mg/L (mist)
Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful		> 2 g/kg
Oral	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg

**Likely Routes of Exposure:** Inhalation, eye contact, skin contact

**Aspiration Hazard:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Causes mild eye irritation.

**Skin Sensitization:** Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

**Respiratory Sensitization:** No information available.

**Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure:** May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure:** Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure.

**Carcinogenicity:** Not expected to cause cancer. Petroleum middle distillates have been shown to cause skin tumors in mice following repeated and prolonged skin contact. Follow-up studies have shown that these tumors are produced through a non-genotoxic mechanism associated with frequent cell damage and repair, and that they are not likely to cause tumors in the absence of prolonged skin irritation.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity. Hydrodesulfurized kerosene applied to the skin of female rats at 494, 330, or 165 mg/kg daily for 7 consecutive weeks (pre-mating, mating, and gestation), or for 8 consecutive weeks in males did not result in systemic, reproductive, or developmental toxicity.

**Other Comments:** Naphthalene has been shown to cause cataracts in humans upon eye contact with vapors or dusts, and upon ingestion or inhalation in laboratory animals.

### Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

#### **Naphthalene**

Additional Information (Carcinogenicity): Naphthalene has been evaluated in two year inhalation studies in both rats and mice. The US National Toxicology Program (NTP) concluded that there is clear evidence of carcinogenicity in male and female rats based on increased incidences of respiratory epithelial adenomas and olfactory epithelial neuroblastomas of the nose. NTP found some evidence of carcinogenicity in female mice (alveolar adenomas) and no evidence of carcinogenicity in male mice. Naphthalene has been identified as a carcinogen by IARC and NTP.

#### **Ethylbenzene**

Additional Information (Carcinogenicity): Rats and mice exposed to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethyl benzene in a two year inhalation study demonstrated limited evidence of kidney, liver, and lung cancer. Ethyl benzene has been listed as a possible human carcinogen by IARC.

Additional Information (STOT RE): In rats and mice exposed to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethyl benzene in a two year inhalation study there was mild damage to the kidney (tubular hyperplasia), liver (eosinophilic foci, hypertrophy, necrosis), lung (alveolar epithelium metaplasia), thyroid (hyperplasia), thyroid (hyperplasia) and pituitary (hyperplasia). In animal models (particularly rats), ethyl benzene affects the auditory function mainly in the cochlear mid-frequency range and ototoxicity was observed after combined exposure to noise and ethyl benzene. There is no evidence of either ethyl benzene-induced hearing losses or ototoxicity with combined exposure to ethyl benzene and noise in workers.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information



#### **GHS Classification:**

**H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2**

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Toxicity:** Acute aquatic toxicity studies on samples of jet fuel and kerosene streams show acute toxicity values greater than 1 mg/L and mostly in the range 1-100 mg/L. These tests were carried out on water accommodated fractions, in closed systems to prevent evaporative loss. Results are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon composition. Kerosenes should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Persistence and Degradability:** The hydrocarbons in this material are not readily biodegradable but are regarded as inherently biodegradable since their hydrocarbon components can be degraded by microorganisms.

**Persistence per IOPC Fund definition:** Non-Persistent

**Bioaccumulative Potential:** Hydrocarbon constituents of kerosene show measured or predicted Log Kow values ranging from 3 to 6 and above and therefore would be regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In practice, metabolic processes may reduce bioconcentration.

**Mobility in Soil:** On release to water, hydrocarbons will float on the surface and since they are sparingly soluble, the only significant loss is volatilization to air. It is possible that some of the higher molecular weight hydrocarbons will be adsorbed on sediment. Biodegradation in water is a minor loss process. In air, these hydrocarbons are photodegraded by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half lives varying from 0.1 to 0.7 days.

**Other adverse effects:** None anticipated.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it would likely be identified as a federally regulated RCRA hazardous waste for the following characteristic(s) shown below. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Container contents should be completely used

and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container residues and rinseates could be considered to be hazardous wastes.

**EPA Waste Number(s)**

- D001 - Ignitability characteristic

**SECTION 14: Transport information**

**UN Number:** UN1223

**UN proper shipping name:** Kerosene,

**Transport hazard class(es):** 3; or ; Combustible liquid

**Packing Group:** III

**Environmental Hazard(s):** Marine pollutant - Environmentally Hazardous

**Special precautions for user:** Combustible liquid classification is dependent on a flash point of >60° C (140° F) and <93° C (200° F).

If transported in bulk by marine vessel in international waters, product is being carried under the scope of MARPOL Annex I.

Container(s) greater than 5 liters (liquids) or 5 kilograms (solids), shipped by water mode and ALL bulk shipments may require the shipping description to contain the "Marine Pollutant" notation [49 CFR 172.203(I)] and the container(s) to display the [Marine Pollutant Mark] [49 CFR 172.322].

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code:** Not applicable

**SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

**CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds)**

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

**CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)**

Should this product meet EPCRA 311/312 Tier reporting criteria at 40 CFR 370, refer to Section 2 of this SDS for appropriate classifications.

**CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372**

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372:


Substance	Concentration <sup>1</sup>	de minimis
Naphthalene	<3	0.1%
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	<2	1.0%
Ethylbenzene	<1	0.1%

<sup>1</sup> All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

**EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds)**

EPA's Petroleum Exclusion applies to this material - (CERCLA 101(14)).

**California Proposition 65**

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Benzene (CASRN 71-43-2), Cumene (CASRN 98-82-8), Isoprene (CASRN 78-79-5), Ethylbenzene (CASRN 100-41-4) and Naphthalene (CASRN 91-20-3) which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Benzene (CASRN 71-43-2) and Toluene (CASRN 108-88-3) which are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

**International Inventories**

TSCA (United States): All ingredients are on the inventory or exempt from listing.

All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

**SECTION 16: Other information**



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Issue date	Previous Issue Date:	SDS Number	Status:
13-Jun-2024	11-Nov-2021	682950	FINAL

**Reason for Revision:**

Periodic review and update  
Format change  
Composition/information on ingredients  
First Aid  
Handling and Storage  
Occupational Exposure Limits  
Toxicological Information

**Mexican NOM-018-STPS-2015:**

The information within is considered correct but is not exhaustive and will be used for guidance only, which is based on the current knowledge of the substance or mixture and is applicable to the appropriate safety precautions for the product.

**Precautionary Statements**

P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking  
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment  
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilation and lighting) equipment  
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools  
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge  
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray  
P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling  
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area  
P273 - Avoid release to the environment  
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection  
P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician  
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting  
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower  
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention  
P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing  
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell  
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse  
P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam to extinguish  
P391 - Collect spillage  
P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed  
P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant

**Guide to Abbreviations:**

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada); A1 - Known Human Carcinogen; A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen; A3 - Animal Carcinogen; A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

**Disclaimer of Expressed and implied Warranties:**

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