

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

**Product Name:** Kerosene

**Synonyms** Kerosene K-1; Undyed Kerosene (K-1); Rochester Kerosene (K-1); Dyed Kerosene (K-1); Dyed Rochester Kerosene (K-1)

### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

**Use of the Substance/Mixture:** Fuel.

### 1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party Company

United Refining Company  
15 Bradley Street, P.O.Box 780  
Warren, PA 16365  
Phone: (814) 723-1500  
[www.urb.com](http://www.urb.com)

### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

**Emergency Number** : CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

#### GHS-US Classification

Flam. Liq. 3 H226

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Carc. 2 H351

STOT SE 3 H336

Asp. Tox. 1 H304

Aquatic Acute 2 H401

Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

### 2.2. Label Elements

#### GHS-US Labelling

##### Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



##### Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

##### Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor.  
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.  
H401 - Toxic to aquatic life.  
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

##### Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P210 - Keep away from extremely high or low temperatures, ignition sources, and incompatible materials. - No smoking.  
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.  
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.  
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
P261 - Avoid breathing gas, vapors, mist, or spray.  
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas 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 protection.

# Kerosene

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor.  
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
P312 - Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.  
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).  
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate media (see section 5) to extinguish.  
P391 - Collect spillage.  
P405 - Store locked up.  
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.  
P403+P233+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.

### 2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. If stored under heat for extended periods or significantly agitated, this material might evolve or release hydrogen sulfide, a flammable gas, which can raise and widen this material's actual flammability limits and significantly lower its auto-ignition temperature. Hydrogen sulfide is a toxic gas that can be fatal. It also has a rotten egg smell that causes odor fatigue very quickly and shouldn't be used as an indicator for the presence of gas.

### 2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Kerosine, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized	(CAS No) 64742-81-0	0 - 100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light	(CAS No) 64742-47-8	0 - 100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Kerosine, petroleum	(CAS No) 8008-20-6	0 - 100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Naphthalene	(CAS No) 91-20-3	< 3	Flam. Sol. 2, H228 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Carc. 2, H351 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
Sulfur	(CAS No) 7704-34-9	< 0.04	Comb. Dust Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Aquatic Acute 3, H402

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

# Kerosene

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

### SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

**First-aid Measures General:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

**First-aid Measures Inhalation:** When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

**First-aid Measures After Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

**First-aid Measures After Eye Contact:** Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention.

**First-aid Measures After Ingestion:** Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

#### 4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

**Symptoms/Injuries:** Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Suspected of causing cancer. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms. WARNING: irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be present. Greater than 15-20 ppm continuous exposure can cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation. 50-500 ppm can cause headache, nausea, and dizziness. Continued exposure at these levels can lead to loss of reasoning and balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. Greater than 500 ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** May cause slight irritation to eyes.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

**Chronic Symptoms:** Suspected of causing cancer.

#### 4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

### SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1. Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Water may be ineffective but water should be used to keep fire-exposed container cool.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** Do not use a heavy water stream. A heavy water stream may spread burning liquid.

#### 5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

**Fire Hazard:** Flammable liquid and vapor.

**Explosion Hazard:** May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.

**Reactivity:** Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.

#### 5.3. Advice for Firefighters

**Precautionary Measures Fire:** Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Under fire conditions closed containers may rupture or explode.

**Firefighting Instructions:** Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

**Protection During Firefighting:** Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

**Other Information:** Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

### SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### 6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

**General Measures:** Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. Do not breathe gas, vapor, mist or spray.

##### 6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

##### 6.1.2. For Emergency Responders

**Protective Equipment:** Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

**Emergency Procedures:** Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area. Eliminate ignition sources.

# Kerosene

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

### 6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

### 6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

**For Containment:** Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions.

**Methods for Cleaning Up:** Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. Use only non-sparking tools.

### 6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

**Additional Hazards When Processed:** Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

**Other information:** Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe gas/mist/vapors/spray.

**Hygiene Measures:** Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

### 7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

**Technical Measures:** Comply with applicable regulations. Take action to prevent static discharges. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

**Storage Conditions:** Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in fireproof place.

**Incompatible Products:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

### 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Fuel.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Kerosine, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized (64742-81-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures-total hydrocarbon vapor)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route, Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
Kerosine, petroleum (8008-20-6)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures-total hydrocarbon vapor)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route, Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Naphthalene (91-20-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route, Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	(Time: end of shift - Parameter: 1-Naphthol with hydrolysis plus 2-Naphthol with hydrolysis (nonquantitative, nonspecific))
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	75 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	15 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	250 ppm

# Kerosene

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm

### \*May be formed during processing.

<b>*Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	1 ppm
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	5 ppm
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (ppm)	10 ppm
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (ppm)	100 ppm
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (ppm)	20 ppm

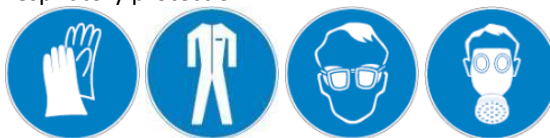
## 8.2. Exposure Controls

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Gas detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released.

### Personal Protective Equipment

: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



### Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

### Hand Protection

: Wear protective gloves.

### Eye Protection

: Chemical safety goggles.

### Skin and Body Protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

### Respiratory Protection

: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

### Other Information

: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Liquid
Appearance	: Colorless, Light Yellow, or Light Green, Red if dyed
Odor	: Kerosene – Mild Petroleum
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Evaporation Rate	: No data available
Melting Point	: No data available
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: 149 °C (300.2 °F)
Flash Point	: 38 - 66 °C (100.4 - 150.8 °F) (Tag Closed Cup)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor Pressure	: No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: No data available
Relative Density	: No data available
Specific Gravity	: 0.775 – 0.840 @ 20° C (68°)
Solubility	: Water: < 0.1 %
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available

# Kerosene

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

### Viscosity

: 1 - 2.4 cSt @ 40°C (104 °F)

### 9.2. Other Information

No additional information available

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**10.1. Reactivity:** Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.

**10.2. Chemical Stability:** Flammable liquid and vapor. May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.

**10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

**10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources.

**10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

**10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal decomposition generates: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke), hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

**Acute Toxicity:** Not classified

Kerosene, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized (64742-81-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.2 mg/l/4h
Sulfur (7704-34-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 3000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 9.23 mg/l/4h
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light (64742-47-8)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.2 mg/l/4h
Kerosene, petroleum (8008-20-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.28 mg/l/4h
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	533 - 710 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 340 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Exposure time: 1 h)

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes skin irritation.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Not classified

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:** Not classified

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not classified

**Carcinogenicity:** Suspected of causing cancer.

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
IARC group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Evidence of Carcinogenicity, Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not classified

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Not classified

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

# Kerosene

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms. WARNING: irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be present. Greater than 15-20 ppm continuous exposure can cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation. 50-500 ppm can cause headache, nausea, and dizziness. Continued exposure at these levels can lead to loss of reasoning and balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. Greater than 500 ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** May cause slight irritation to eyes.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

**Chronic Symptoms:** Suspected of causing cancer.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

**Ecology - General** : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Toxic to aquatic life.

Kerosene, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized (64742-81-0)	
LC50 Fish 1	45 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	4720 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Den-dronereides heteropoda)
LC50 Fish 2	1740 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
Sulfur (7704-34-9)	
LC50 Fish 1	866 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	736 mg/l
LC50 Fish 2	14 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light (64742-47-8)	
LC50 Fish 1	45 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
LC50 Fish 2	2.2 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
Kerosene, petroleum (8008-20-6)	
LC50 Fish 1	2 (2 - 5) mg/kg (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [semi-static])
NOEC Chronic Fish	0.098 mg/l (PETROTOX, Klimmish score: 2)
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LC50 Fish 1	5.74 - 6.44 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	2.16 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	1.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 2	1.96 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Flow through])

### 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Kerosene	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Kerosene	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Kerosene, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized (64742-81-0)	
BCF Fish 1	61 - 159
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light (64742-47-8)	
BCF Fish 1	61 - 159
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
BCF Fish 1	30 - 430
Log Pow	3.3 (at 20 °C)

### 12.4. Mobility in Soil

No additional information available

### 12.5. Other Adverse Effects

**Other Information** : Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

**Waste Disposal Recommendations:** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

# Kerosene

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

**Additional Information:** Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

**Ecology - Waste Materials:** Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

### SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### 14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : KEROSENE  
Hazard Class : 3  
Identification Number : UN1223  
Label Codes : 3  
Packing Group : III



Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant  
ERG Number : 128

#### 14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : KEROSENE  
Hazard Class : 3  
Identification Number : UN1223  
Packing Group : III  
Label Codes : 3  
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-E  
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-E



Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant

#### 14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : KEROSENE  
Packing Group : III  
Identification Number : UN1223  
Hazard Class : 3  
Label Codes : 3  
ERG Code (IATA) : 3L



### SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### 15.1 US Federal Regulations

<b>Kerosene</b>	
<b>SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes</b>	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard
<b>Kerosine, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized (64742-81-0)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Sulfur (7704-34-9)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light (64742-47-8)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Kerosine, petroleum (8008-20-6)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Naphthalene (91-20-3)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
<b>EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag</b>	T - T - indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA
<b>CERCLA RQ</b>	100 lb
<b>SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting</b>	0.1 %

#### 15.2 US State Regulations

<b>Naphthalene (91-20-3)</b>	
<b>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List</b>	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.



# Kerosene

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

### Sulfur (7704-34-9)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List  
 U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List  
 U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

### Kerosine, petroleum (8008-20-6)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List  
 U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List  
 U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

### Naphthalene (91-20-3)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List  
 U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List  
 U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List  
 U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

**Revision Date** : 02/15/2019  
**Other Information** : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

### GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids Category 3
Flam. Sol. 2	Flammable solids Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H228	Flammable solid
	May form combustible dust concentrations in air
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### NFPA Health Hazard

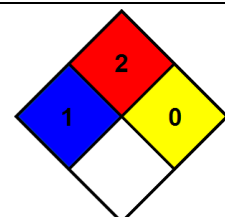
: 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

### NFPA Fire Hazard

: 2 - Must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high temperature before ignition can occur.

### NFPA Reactivity Hazard

: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



# Kerosene

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

---

*This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.*

SDS US (GHS HazCom)