

Safety Data Sheet

Kerosene

NFPA: Flammability



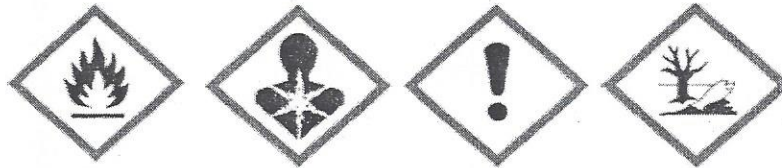
SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name	:	Kerosene			
Synonyms	:	Dual Purpose, K1, Dyed K1, Kerosine, Low Aromatic Feedstock, SRK Solvent, Arctic Grade Fuel Oil (DFA), Heater Oil, Range Oil, Coal Oil, K2, Gas Oil, 888100004861			
SDS Number	:	888100004861	Version	:	2.16
Product Use Description	:	Fuel			
Company	:	For: Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co. 19100 Ridgewood Parkway, San Antonio, TX 78259			
Tesoro Call Center	:	(877) 783-7676	Chemtrec (Emergency Contact)	:	(800) 424-9300

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classifications	:	Flammable Liquid – Category 3 Aspiration Hazard – Category 1 Skin Irritation – Category 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity – Category 2
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Pictograms



Signal Word : **Danger**

Hazard Statements : Flammable liquid and vapor.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways – do not siphon by mouth.
Causes skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can cause skin irritation and dermatitis.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness by inhalation.
May cause irritation of respiratory system.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention : Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, welding and hot surfaces.

	<p>No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground and/or bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Use only non-sparking tools if tools are used in flammable atmosphere. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wear gloves, eye protection and face protection as needed to prevent skin and eye contact with liquid. Wash hands or liquid-contacted skin thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.</p>
Response	<p>In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or fire fighting foam to extinguish. If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center, doctor, hospital emergency room, medical clinic or 911. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. If skin irritation persists, get medical attention. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if you feel unwell.</p>
Storage	<p>Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed. Use only approved containers.</p>
Disposal	<p>Dispose of contents/containers to approved disposal site in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.</p>

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS-No.	Weight %
Kerosene (petroleum)	8008-20-6	100%
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0 to 3%
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	0 to 1%

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	: Move to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	: Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. If skin irritation persists, seek medical attention.
Eye contact	: Remove contact lenses. In case of eye contact, immediately flush with low pressure, cool water for at least 15 minutes, opening eyelids to ensure flushing. Seek medical advice.
Ingestion	: Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting does occur naturally, keep head below the hips to reduce the risks of aspiration. Obtain medical attention. Do not give liquids. Small amounts of material which enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the

taste is dissipated.

Notes to physician : Symptoms: Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis.
Treatment: Do not induce vomiting, use gastric lavage only. Remove from further exposure and treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Water spray, Dry chemical, Foam, Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray., Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.

Specific hazards during fire fighting : Fire Hazard Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray. Sealed containers may rupture when heated. Above the flash point, explosive vapor-air mixtures may be formed. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA- approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece and full protective clothing.

Further information : Isolate area around container involved in fire. Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied fire fighting foam.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions : ACTIVATE FACILITY'S SPILL CONTINGENCY OR EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN if applicable. Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to contain spill areas. Spills may infiltrate subsurface soil and groundwater; professional assistance may be necessary to determine the extent of subsurface impact.

Environmental precautions : Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so. Protect bodies of water by diking, absorbents, or absorbent boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems, unless system is designed and permitted to handle such material. The use of fire fighting foam may be useful in certain situations to reduce vapors. The proper use of water spray may effectively disperse product vapors or the liquid itself, preventing contact with ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection.

Methods for cleaning up : Take up with sand or oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container for reclamation or disposal - caution, flammable vapors may accumulate in closed containers. Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling : Keep away from fire, sparks and heated surfaces. No smoking near areas where material is stored or handled. The product should only be stored and handled in

areas with intrinsically safe electrical classification.

- : Hydrocarbon liquids including this product can act as a non-conductive flammable liquid (or static accumulators), and may form ignitable vapor-air mixtures in storage tanks or other containers. Precautions to prevent static-initiated fire or explosion during transfer, storage or handling, include but are not limited to these examples:
 - (1) Ground and bond containers during product transfers. Grounding and bonding may not be adequate protection to prevent ignition or explosion of hydrocarbon liquids and vapors that are static accumulators.
 - (2) Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be 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).
 - (3) Storage tank level floats must be effectively bonded.

For more information on precautions to prevent static-initiated fire or explosion, see NFPA 77, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity (2007), and API Recommended Practice 2003, Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents (2008).

Conditions for safe storage, including incompatibilities

- : Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty or partially full product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose containers to sources of ignition. Store in a well-ventilated area. The storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks".
- : Keep away from food, drink and animal feed. Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Incompatible with acids.
- : Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

List	Components	CAS-No.	Type:	Value
OSHA Z1	Naphthalene	91-20-3	PEL	10 ppm 50 mg/m3
	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	PEL	100ppm 435 mg/m3
ACGIH	Kerosene (petroleum)	8008-20-6	TWA	200 mg/m3
	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA STEL	100ppm 434 mg/m3 125ppm 543 mg/m3
	Naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm
		91-20-3	STEL	15 ppm

Engineering measures

- : Use adequate ventilation to keep gas and vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces. Use only intrinsically safe electrical equipment approved for use in classified areas. Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the vicinity of any potential splash exposure.

Eye protection	: Goggles and face shield as needed to prevent eye and face contact.
Hand protection	: Gloves constructed of nitrile, neoprene, or PVC are recommended.
Skin and body protection	: Chemical protective clothing such as DuPont TyChem®, Barricade or equivalent, recommended based on degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.
Respiratory protection	: A NIOSH/ MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2-1992, NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic, and the manufacturer for additional guidance on respiratory protection selection. Use a NIOSH/ MSHA-approved positive-pressure supplied-air respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen-deficient atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.
Work / Hygiene practices	: Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use solvents or harsh abrasive skin cleaners for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless hand cleaners are effective. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: Clear to straw colored liquid
Odor	Characteristic petroleum or kerosene-like odor
Odor threshold	0.1 - 1 ppm typically reported
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	Gel point can be about -15°F; freezing requires laboratory conditions
Initial boiling point & range	154 - 372 °C (310° - 702 °F)
Flash point	38°C (100°F) Minimum
Evaporation rate	Higher initially and declining as lighter components evaporate
Flammability (solid, gas)	Flammable vapor released by liquid
Upper explosive limit	5.0 %(V)
Lower explosive limit	0.7 %(V)
Vapor pressure	< 2 mm Hg at 20 °C
Vapor density (air = 1)	> 4.5 0.8 g/mL

Relative density (water = 1)	0.0005 g/100 mL	
Solubility (in water)	3.3 to 6 as log Pow	
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	210 °C (410°F)	
Auto-ignition temperature	Will evaporate or boil and possibly ignite before decomposition occurs.	
Decomposition temperature	1.6 mm ² /s at 40°C	
Kinematic viscosity		
Conductivity (conductivity can be reduced by environmental factors such as a decrease in temperature)	Diesel Fuel Oils at terminal load rack:	At least 25 pS/m
	Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) without conductivity additive:	0 pS/m to 5 pS/m
	ULSD at terminal load rack with conductivity additive:	At least 50 pS/m
	JP-8 at terminal load rack:	150 pS/m to 600 pS/m

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Can react with strong oxidizing agents, peroxides, acids and alkalies
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources. Avoid static charge accumulation and discharge (see Section 7).
Hazardous decomposition products	: Ignition and burning can release carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke) and, depending on formulation, trace amounts of sulfur dioxide. Diesel exhaust particulates may be a lung hazard (see Section 11).

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin irritation	: Irritating to skin. Repeated or prolonged contact can cause dryness, cracking and dermatitis. Liquid may be absorbed through skin in toxic amounts if large areas of the skin are repeatedly exposed.
Eye irritation	: May cause eye irritation.
Inhalation	Inhalation of vapors or mist may result in respiratory tract irritation and central nervous system effects including headache, dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure and death.
Chronic Exposure	Similar products produced skin cancer and systemic toxicity in laboratory animals following repeated applications. The significance of these results to human exposure has not been determined.
Further information	: Kerosene does not have a measurable effect on human reproduction or development. Kerosene is not listed as carcinogenic by NTP, OSHA, and ACGIH. IARC has listed kerosene as a probable human carcinogen. Some petroleum distillates have been found to cause adverse reproductive effects

in laboratory animals.

Acute and chronic exposure to kerosene may result in CNS effects including irritability, restlessness, ataxia, drowsiness, convulsions, coma and death. The most common health effect associated with chronic kerosene exposure is dermatitis.

Component:

Kerosene (petroleum)	8008-20-6	<p><u>Acute oral toxicity:</u> LD50 rat 4 hour Dose: >5,000 mg/kg</p> <p><u>Acute dermal toxicity:</u> LD50 rabbit Dose: >2,001 mg/kg</p> <p><u>Acute inhalation toxicity:</u> LC50 rat Dose: >5,000 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h <u>Skin irritation:</u> Classification: Irritating to skin. Result: Skin irritation</p>
Naphthalene	91-20-3	<p><u>Acute oral toxicity:</u> LD50 rat Dose: 2,001 mg/kg</p> <p><u>Acute dermal toxicity:</u> LD50 rat Dose: 2,501 mg/kg</p> <p><u>Acute inhalation toxicity:</u> LC50 rat Dose: 101 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h <u>Skin irritation:</u> Classification: Irritating to skin. Result: Mild skin irritation</p> <p><u>Eye irritation:</u> Classification: Irritating to eyes. Result: Mild eye irritation</p> <p><u>Carcinogenicity:</u> N11.00422130</p>

Carcinogenicity

NTP	Naphthalene (CAS-No.: 91-20-3)
IARC	<p>Kerosene is not listed as carcinogenic by NTP, OSHA, and ACGIH. IARC has listed kerosene as a probable human carcinogen.</p> <p>naphthalene (CAS-No.: 91-20-3)</p> <p>Kerosene (petroleum) (CAS-No.: 8008-20-6)</p>
CA Prop 65	<p>WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.</p> <p>Naphthalene (CAS-No.: 91-20-3)</p>

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Additional ecological information : Release of this product should be prevented from contaminating soil and water and from entering drainage and sewer systems. U.S.A. regulations require reporting spills of this material that could reach any surface waters. The toll free number for the U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802. Naphthalene (91-20-3) one of the ingredients in this mixture is classified as a Marine Pollutant.

Component:

Naphthalene 91-20-3 Toxicity to algae:
 EC50
 Species:
 Dose: 33 mg/l
 Exposure time: 24 h

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal : Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CFR

Proper shipping name : Kerosene
 UN-No. : 1223
 Class : 3
 Packing group : III

TDG

Proper shipping name : Kerosene
 UN-No. : UN1223
 Class : 3
 Packing group : III

IATA Cargo Transport

UN UN-No. : UN1223
 Description of the goods : Kerosene
 Class : 3
 Packaging group : III
 ICAO-Labels : 3
 Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 366
 Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : Y344

IATA Passenger Transport

UN UN-No. : UN1223
 Description of the goods : Kerosene
 Class : 3
 Packaging group : III
 ICAO-Labels : 3
 Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 355
 Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : Y344

IMDG-Code

UN-No. : UN 1223
Description of the goods : Kerosene
Class : 3
Packaging group : III
IMDG-Labels : 3
EmS Number : F-E S-E
Marine pollutant : Yes

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Status : On TSCA Inventory
DSL Status : All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL list.
SARA 311/312 Hazards : Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard
Fire Hazard

CERCLA SECTION 103 and SARA SECTION 304 (RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT)

The CERCLA definition of hazardous substances contains a "petroleum exclusion" clause which exempts crude oil, fractions of crude oil, and products (both finished and intermediate) from the crude oil refining process and any indigenous components of such from the CERCLA Section 103 reporting requirements. However, other federal reporting requirements, including SARA Section 304, as well as the Clean Water Act may still apply.

California Prop. 65 : WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Naphthalene 91-20-3

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATIONFurther information

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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