



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION

CAS-NUMBER 8008-20-6

SUBSTANCE: KEROSENE

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS: FUEL OIL NO. 1; COAL OIL; RANGE OIL; KEROSINE; STCC 4915171; UN 1223; K-10; OHS10090

CHEMICAL FAMILY: HYDROCARBON ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON, AROMATIC

PRODUCT MANUFACTURER:
GIANT REFINING COMPANY
ROUTE 3 BOX 7
GALLUP, NEW MEXICO 87301

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DATE PREPARED: FEBRUARY 15, 1989
LAST REVISION: August 17, 2006

CERCLA RATINGS (SCALE 0-3): HEALTH = 3 FIRE = 2 REACTIVITY = 0 PERSISTENCE = 1
NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4): HEALTH = 0 FIRE = 2 REACTIVITY = 0

COMPONENTS AND CONTAMINANTS

COMPONENT: KEROSENE PERCENT: > 99.0

OTHER CONTAMINANTS: MAY CONTAIN TRACES OF SULFUR AND BENZENE. MAY CONTAIN ADDITIVES IN CONCENTRATIONS LESS THAN 0.1%.

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

KEROSENE (FUEL OIL NO. 1): 100 MG/M3 (14 PPM) NIOSH RECOMMENDED 10 HOUR TWA.

PHYSICAL DATA

DESCRIPTION: COLORLESS TO LIGHT-BROWN, MOBILE, OILY LIQUID WITH A MILD PETROLEUM ODOR. **BOILING POINT:** 304-574 F (151-301 C) **MELTING POINT:** 0 F (-18 C)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.8 **VAPOR PRESSURE:** 5 MMHG @ 38 C **SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** INSOLUBLE **ODOR THRESHOLD:** 0.09 PPM (0.6 MG/M3) **VAPOR DENSITY:** 4.5
VISCOSITY: > 1.3 CST @ 40 C

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: MODERATE FIRE HAZARD WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT OR FLAME.

VAPOR-AIR MIXTURES ARE EXPLOSIVE ABOVE FLASH POINT.

VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION AND FLASHBACK.

DUE TO LOW ELECTROCONDUCTIVITY OF THE SUBSTANCE, FLOW OR AGITATION MAY GENERATE ELECTROSTATIC CHARGES RESULTING IN SPARKS WITH POSSIBLE IGNITION.

FLASH POINT: > 120 F (> 49 C)(CC) **UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:** 5.0% **LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:** 0.7% **AUTO IGNITION TEMP.:** 410 F (210 C) **FLAMMABILITY CLASS (OSHA):** II

FIREFIGHTING MEDIA: DRY CHEMICAL, CARBON DIOXIDE, HALON, WATER SPRAY OR STANDARD FOAM (1987 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK, DOT P 5800.4). FOR LARGER FIRES, USE WATER SPRAY, FOG OR STANDARD FOAM (1987 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK, DOT P 5800.4).

FIREFIGHTING: MOVE CONTAINER FROM FIRE AREA IF POSSIBLE. COOL FIRE-EXPOSED CONTAINERS WITH WATER FROM SIDE UNTIL WELL AFTER FIRE IS OUT. STAY AWAY FROM STORAGE TANK ENDS. FOR MASSIVE FIRE IN STORAGE AREA, USE UNMANNED HOSE HOLDER OR MONITOR NOZZLES, ELSE WITHDRAW FROM AREA AND LET FIRE BURN. WITHDRAW IMMEDIATELY IN CASE OF RISING SOUND FROM VENTING SAFETY DEVICE OR ANY DISCOLORATION OF STORAGE TANK DUE TO FIRE (1987 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK, DOT P 5800.4, GUIDE PAGE 27).

EXTINGUISH ONLY IF FLOW CAN BE STOPPED; USE WATER IN FLOODING AMOUNTS AS FOG, SOLID STREAMS MAY BE INEFFECTIVE. COAL CONTAINERS WITH FLOODING AMOUNTS OF WATER, APPLY FROM AS FAR A DISTANCE AS POSSIBLE. AVOID BREATHING VAPORS, KEEP UPWIND.

FIREFIGHTING PHASES: USE WATER SPRAY, DRY CHEMICAL, FOAM, OR CARBON DIOXIDE. USE WATER TO KEEP FIRE-EXPOSED CONTAINERS COOL. IF A LEAK HAS NOT IGNITED, USE WATER SPRAY TO DISPERSE THE VAPORS AND TO PROTECT PERSONS ATTEMPTING TO STOP A LEAK. WATER SPRAY MAY BE USED TO FLUSH SPILLS AWAY FROM EXPOSURES (NFPA 49, HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS DATA, 1975).

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

NAME: KEROSENE **HAZARD CLASS:** 3

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN1223

PACKING GROUP: III; EXCEPTIONS 49 C.F.R. 173.150

TOXICITY

KEROSENE (FUEL OIL NO. 1): 3570 MG/KG ORAL-MAN TDLO; 500 MG/KG ORAL-MAN LDLO; 1176 MG/KG UNREPORTED-MAN LDLO; 4 GM/KG ORAL-DOG LDLO; 36 GM/KG ORAL-RAT LD50; 7072 MG/KG ORAL-RABBIT LD50; 20 GM/KG ORAL-GUINEA PIG LD50; 800 MG/KG INTRATRACHEAL-DOG LDLO; 800 MG/KG INTRATRACHEAL-RAT LDLO; 200 MG/KG INTRATRACHEAL-RABBIT LD50; 403 MG/KG INTRAVENOUS-MAN TDLO; 200 MG/KG INTRAVENOUS-DOG LDLO; 180 MG/KG INTRAVENOUS-RABBIT LD50; 10800 MG/KG INTRAPERITONEAL-RAT LDLO; 6600 MG/KG INTRAPERITONEAL-RABBIT LD50.

CARCINOGEN STATUS: NONE.

KEROSENE IS A SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANE IRRITANT AND CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSANT. EPINEPHRINE OR SIMILAR STIMULANTS MAY INDUCE VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES INVOLVING PETROLEUM REFINERY WORKERS INDICATE PERSONS WITH ROUTINE EXPOSURE TO PETROLEUM OR ONE OF ITS CONSTITUENTS MAY BE AT AN INCREASED RISK TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF BENIGN NEOPLASMS, DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CANCERS, AND SKIN CANCER, PARTICULARLY MELANOMA.

HEALTH EFFECTS AND FIRST AID

INHALATION: KEROSENE (FUEL OIL NO. 1): IRRITANT/NARCOTIC.

ACUTE EXPOSURE: INHALATION HAZARD IS LOW DUE TO THE LOW VAPOR PRESSURE. ONE STUDY CONCLUDED THAT THERE IS NO INDICATION OF TOXICITY AT CONCENTRATIONS OF 100 MG/M3 OR BELOW. HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF MIST OR VAPOR MAY CAUSE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IRRITATION. A BURNING SENSATION IN THE CHEST, AN ODOR OF KEROSENE ON THE BREATH, AND CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS. THERE MAY BE TRANSIENT EUPHORIA AND EXCITEMENT FOLLOWED BY SYMPTOMS OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION WHICH MAY INCLUDE HEADACHE, NAUSEA, DIZZINESS, WEAKNESS, ATAXIA, RESTLESSNESS, AND RINGING IN THE EARS. DISORIENTATION AND CONFUSION MAY PROGRESS TO DROWSINESS AND COMA, SOMETIMES WITH CONVULSIONS. VASOMOTOR DISTURBANCES, POSSIBLY WITH CYANOSIS OF THE EXTREMITIES MAY OCCUR. DEATH IS USUALLY DUE TO RESPIRATORY ARREST, BUT RARELY SUDDEN DEATH MAY OCCUR, PRESUMABLY DUE TO VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE: REPEATED OR PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO KEROSENE MIST MAY CAUSE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IRRITATION AND POLYEMIA. AEROSOL EXPOSURE AT 500-12,000 MG/M3 FOR 2 HOURS/DAY FOR 2-4 WEEKS CAUSED LEUKOCYTOSIS, TRACHEITIS, BRONCHITIS, AND PNEUMONIA, MALAISE, WEAKNESS, TREMOR, TWITCHING, VERTIGO, AND PAIN IN THE EXTREMITIES HAVE ALSO BEEN REPORTED. DOGS AND RATS EXPOSED TO 100 MG/M3 FOR 6 HOURS/DAY, 5 DAYS/WEEK FOR 67 DAYS SHOWED NO TOXIC EFFECTS.

FIRST AID: REMOVE FROM EXPOSURE AREA TO FRESH AIR IMMEDIATELY. IF BREATHING HAS STOPPED, PERFORM ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. MAINTAIN AIRWAY AND BLOOD PRESSURE AND ADMINISTER OXYGEN IF AVAILABLE. KEEP AFFECTED PERSON WARM AND AT REST. ADMINISTRATION OF OXYGEN SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

SKIN CONTACT: KEROSENE (FUEL OIL NO. 1): IRRITANT.

ACUTE EXPOSURE: DIRECT CONTACT MAY CAUSE DEFATTING WITH DRYNESS, IRRITATION, DERMATITIS, AND EDEMA. SECONDARY INFECTIONS ARE POSSIBLE. IN ONE STUDY, SKIN DEVELOPED A BURNING SENSATION DURING THE FIRST HOUR OF EXPOSURE, ERYTHEMA BY THE SECOND, AND BLISTER FORMATION BY THE TWELFTH. ALTHOUGH ABSORPTION THROUGH INTACT SKIN IS SLIGHT, IT MAY BE MODERATE THROUGH INJURED SKIN. KEROSENE MAY AUGMENT THE TOXICITY OF SKIN-SENSITIZING AGENTS.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE: REPEATED OR PROLONGED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE DEFATTING AND DERMATITIS. SEVERAL CASES HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN HUMANS WHERE MISUSE OF KEROSENE TO MASSAGE EXTREMITIES RESULTED IN APLASTIC ANEMIA AND DEATH, PROBABLY DUE TO ABSORPTION OF BENZENE. RABBITS TREATED FOR 3 DAYS WITH 3 ML/KG/DAY EXPERIENCED HAIR LOSS, SCALING, CRACKING OF THE EPIDERMIS, BUT NO SYSTEMIC TOXICITY.

AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF PETROLEUM REFINERY WORKERS HAS REPORTED ELEVATIONS IN STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS FOR SKIN CANCER ALONG WITH A DOSE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIP WHICH INDICATES AN ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ROUTINE WORKPLACE EXPOSURE TO PETROLEUM OR ONE OF ITS CONSTITUENTS AND SKIN CANCER, PARTICULARLY MELANOMA.

FIRST AID: REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES IMMEDIATELY. WASH AFFECTED AREA WITH SOAP OR MILD DETERGENT AND LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER UNTIL NO EVIDENCE OF CHEMICAL REMAINS (APPROXIMATELY 15-20 MINUTES). GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

EYE CONTACT: KEROSENE (FUEL OIL NO. 1):

ACUTE EXPOSURE: APPLICATION TO THE HUMAN EYE IS REPORTED TO CAUSE NO DISCOMFORT OR INJURY.
CHRONIC EXPOSURE: NO DATA AVAILABLE.

FIRST AID: WASH EYES IMMEDIATELY WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER, OCCASIONALLY LIFTING UPPER AND LOWER LIDS, UNTIL NO EVIDENCE OF CHEMICAL REMAINS (APPROXIMATELY 15-20 MINUTES). GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

INGESTION: KEROSENE (FUEL OIL NO. 1): NARCOTIC.

ACUTE EXPOSURE: MAY CAUSE LOCAL IRRITATION WITH A BURNING SENSATION IN THE MOUTH, ESOPHAGUS, AND STOMACH, AND VOMITING, BELCHING, AND DIARRHEA WITH BLOOD-TINGED FECES. ASPIRATION INTO THE LUNGS MAY OCCUR READILY DURING INGESTION OR SUBSEQUENT VOMITING OR BELCHING. EVEN SMALL AMOUNTS MAY CAUSE CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS WHICH MAY BE COMPLICATED BY PULMONARY EDEMA AND HEMORRHAGE AND POSSIBLY SECONDARY BACTERIAL PNEUMONIA. SIGNS OF LUNG INVOLVEMENT ARE SUDDEN DEVELOPMENT OF RAPID, LABORED BREATHING, DISTRESS, CYANOSIS WITH RALES, FEVER, AND TACHYCARDIA. DROWSINESS AND CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION MAY PROGRESS TO COMA. SEVERE CASES MAY BE FATAL.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE: REPEATED DOSING TO RATS AND RABBITS BY GASTRIC INTUBATION DID NOT RESULT IN PULMONARY INJURY.

FIRST AID: EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED TO PREVENT ASPIRATION. USE GASTRIC LAVAGE WITH ACTIVATED CHARCOAL AND A CUFFED ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE WITHIN 15 MINUTES. IN THE ABSENCE OF DEPRESSION OR CONVULSIONS OR IMPAIRED GAG REFLEX, IPECAC EMESIS CAN BE DONE. WHEN VOMITING BEGINS, KEEP HEAD BELOW THE HIPS TO PREVENT ASPIRATION. AFTER VOMITING STOPS, GIVE 30-60 MILLILITERS OF FLEET'S PHOPHO-SODA DILUTED 1:4 IN WATER. MAINTAIN AIRWAY, BLOOD PRESSURE AND RESPIRATION. (DREISBACH, HANDBOOK OF POISONING, 11TH ED.). GET MEDICAL ATTENTION. TREATMENT MUST BE ADMINISTERED BY QUALIFIED MEDICAL PERSONNEL.

ANTIDOTE: EPINEPHRINE AND RELATED SUBSTANCES SHOULD BE AVOIDED BECAUSE THEY MAY INDUCE CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS. (85 IDAC).

REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: STABLE UNDER NORMAL TEMPERATURES AND PRESSURES.

INCOMPATIBILITIES: KEROSENE (FUEL OIL NO. 1):

OXIDIZERS: POSSIBLE VIOLENT REACTION OR IGNITION.

NITROGEN TETROXIDE: POSSIBLE EXPLOSION.

CHLORINE: VIGOROUS REACTION OR POSSIBLE IGNITION OR EXPLOSION.

FLUORINE: POSSIBLE IGNITION OR EXPLOSION.

MAGNESIUM PERCHLORATE: POSSIBLE EXPLOSION ON HEATING.

DECOMPOSITION: THERMAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS MAY INCLUDE HYDROCARBON AND HYDROCARBON DERIVATIVES, CARBON DIOXIDE, CARBON MONOXIDE AND SULFUR DIOXIDE.

POLYMERIZATION: HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION HAS NOT BEEN REPORTED TO OCCUR UNDER NORMAL TEMPERATURES AND PRESSURES.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

OBSERVE ALL FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS WHEN STORING OR DISPOSING OF THIS SUBSTANCE.

STORAGE

STORE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 29 CFR 1910.106.

BONDING AND GROUNDING: SUBSTANCES WITH LOW ELECTROCONDUCTIVITY WHICH MAY BE IGNITED BY ELECTROSTATIC SPARKS, SHOULD BE STORED IN CONTAINERS WHICH MEET THE BONDING AND GROUNDING GUIDELINES SPECIFIED IN NFPA 77-1983, RECOMMENDED PRACTICE ON STATIC ELECTRICITY.

STORE AWAY FROM INCOMPATIBLE SUBSTANCES.

DISPOSAL

DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE. 40 CFR 262. EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER D001.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

MAY BE IGNITED BY HEAT, SPARKS OR FLAMES. VAPOR MAY TRAVEL TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION AND FLASHBACK. CONTAINER MAY EXPLODE IN HEAT OF FIRE. VAPOR EXPLOSION HAZARD INDOORS, OUTDOORS OR IN SEWERS. RUNOFF TO SEWER MAY CREATE FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD.

IMPROPER FILLING OF PORTABLE CONTAINERS CREATES DANGER OF FIRE. ONLY DISPENSE INTO APPROVED AND PROPERLY LABELED CONTAINERS. ALWAYS PLACE PORTABLE CONTAINERS ON THE GROUND. BE SURE PUMP NOZZLE IS IN CONTACT WITH THE CONTAINER WHEN FILLING. DO NOT USE A NOZZLE'S LOCK OPEN DEVICE. DO NOT FILL PORTABLE CONTAINERS THAT ARE INSIDE A VEHICLE OR TRUCK/TRAILER BED.

NEVER SIPHON BY MOUTH.

SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES

OCCUPATIONAL SPILL: SHUT OFF IGNITION SOURCES. STOP LEAK IF YOU CAN DO IT WITHOUT RISK. USE WATER SPRAY TO REDUCE VAPORS. FOR SMALL SPILLS, TAKE UP WITH SAND OR OTHER ABSORBENT MATERIAL AND PLACE INTO CONTAINERS FOR LATER DISPOSAL. FOR LARGER SPILLS, DIKE FAR AHEAD OF SPILL FOR LATER DISPOSAL. NO SMOKING, FLAMES OR FLARES IN HAZARD AREA. KEEP UNNECESSARY PEOPLE AWAY; ISOLATE HAZARD AREA AND RESTRICT ENTRY.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

VENTILATION: PROVIDE LOCAL EXHAUST VENTILATION AND/OR GENERAL DILUTION VENTILATION TO MEET PUBLISHED EXPOSURE LIMITS.

RESPIRATOR: THE SPECIFIC RESPIRATOR SELECTED MUST BE BASED ON CONTAMINATION LEVELS FOUND IN THE WORK PLACE, MUST NOT EXCEED THE WORKING LIMITS OF THE RESPIRATOR AND BE JOINTLY APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH AND THE MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

THE FOLLOWING RESPIRATORS ARE RECOMMENDED BASED ON THE DATA FOUND IN THE PHYSICAL DATA, HEALTH EFFECTS AND TOXICITY SECTIONS. THEY ARE RANKED IN ORDER FROM MINIMUM TO MAXIMUM RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

TYPE 'C' SUPPLIED-AIR RESPIRATOR WITH A FULL FACEPIECE OPERATED IN PRESSURE-DEMAND OR OTHER POSITIVE PRESSURE MODE OR WITH A FULL FACEPIECE, HELMET OR HOOD OPERATED IN CONTINUOUS-FLOW MODE.

SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS WITH A FULL FACEPIECE OPERATED IN PRESSURE-DEMAND OR OTHER POSITIVE PRESSURE MODE.

CLOTHING: WEAR OIL IMPERVIOUS CLOTHING. AVOID PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT WITH SUBSTANCE. AVOID WEARING OIL SOAKED CLOTHING.

GLOVES: EMPLOYEE MUST WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE GLOVES TO PREVENT CONTACT WITH THIS SUBSTANCE.

EYE PROTECTION: EMPLOYEE MUST WEAR SPLASH-PROOF OR DUST-RESISTANT SAFETY GOGGLES TO PREVENT EYE CONTACT WITH THIS SUBSTANCE. CONTACT LENSES SHOULD NOT BE WORN.

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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SHEET

SUPPLEMENT TO MSDS: Kerosene

DATE PREPARED: January 1, 1995

DATE REVISED: March 4, 2002

SARA - TITLE III INFORMATION

This material is regulated under the indicated section(s) of TITLE III of the Superfund Amendments and the Reauthorization Act ("SARA"), 42 U.S.C. Section 11001 et seq. Please note that regulations pertaining to Sections 302 and 304 of SARA are found in the Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR Part 355 and that regulations pertaining to Section 313 of SARA are found at 40 CFR Part 372.

1. This product contains the following toxic chemicals (Section 313):

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>WT%</u>
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0.0-0.04
Toluene	108-88-3	0.1-0.2
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.0-0.1
Xylene	1330-20-7	0.3-0.8
Cumene	98-82-8	0.0-0.08
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.5-1.5
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.6

If you are unsure if you are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313, or need more information, call the EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Information Hotline: (800) 535-0202. Your other suppliers should also be notifying you if Section 313 chemicals are present in mixtures, trade name products, or chemicals they sell to you. Please note that if you repackage or redistribute this product to industrial customers, a notice should be sent to those customers.

2. This product contains the following extremely hazardous substance(s) (Section 302 and 304):

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>TPQ (lbs)</u>	<u>RQ (lbs)</u>
None	N/A	N/A

3. This product contains the following CERCLA hazardous substance(s) (Section 302 and 304):

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>WT%</u>	<u>RQ (lbs)</u>
Unlisted Hazardous Waste Characteristic of Ignitability 100		100
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	<0.1	1
Cyclohexane	0.0-0.04	1000
Toluene	0.1-0.2	1000
Ethylbenzene	0.0-.01	1000
Xylene	0.3-0.8	1000
Cumene	0.0-0.08	5000
Naphthalene	0.6	100

Note: Sections 2 and 3 are required for emergency response reporting. This Environmental Data Sheet ("EDS") is a Supplement to the Material Safety Data Sheet ("MSDS"). It is an integral part of the MSDS and must not be detached from the MSDS. If the MSDS is copied, this EDS must also be copied. If the MSDS is redistributed, this EDS must be redistributed with the MSDS.