



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 0183MAR020  
Revision Date 05/21/2015

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** Marathon Petroleum Kerosene, Sour  
**Synonym:** Kerosene Sour; Sour Kerosene; Sour Kerosine  
**Product Code:** 0183MAR020  
**Chemical Family:** Petroleum Middle Distillate  
**Recommended Use:** Feedstock.  
**Restrictions on Use:** All others.

**Manufacturer, Importer, or Responsible Party Name and Address:**  
**MARATHON PETROLEUM COMPANY LP**  
**539 South Main Street**  
**Findlay, OH 45840**

**SDS information:** 1-419-421-3070  
**Emergency Telephone:** 1-877-627-5463

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

#### **OSHA Regulatory Status**

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids	Category 3
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Carcinogenicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 2
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 2

#### **Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)**

Static accumulating flammable liquid  
May release hydrogen sulfide gas

### Label elements

#### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### **Danger**

#### FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR

May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode  
May release highly toxic hydrogen sulfide gas that quickly fatigues the sense of smell  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Causes skin irritation  
 Suspected of causing cancer  
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects



**Appearance** Clear or Amber Liquid

**Physical State** Liquid

**Odor** Rotten egg like

#### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use  
 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood  
 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking  
 Keep container tightly closed  
 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment  
 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment  
 Use only non-sparking tools.  
 Take precautionary measures against static discharge  
 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray  
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area  
 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection  
 Wash hands and any possibly exposed skin thoroughly after handling  
 Avoid release to the environment

#### Precautionary Statements - Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention  
 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower  
 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention  
 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse  
 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing  
 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell  
 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor  
 Do NOT induce vomiting  
 In case of fire: Use water spray, fog or regular foam for extinction  
 Collect spillage

#### Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed  
 Keep cool  
 Store locked up

#### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Sour Kerosene is a complex mixture of paraffinic, cycloparaffinic, olefinic and aromatic hydrocarbons (predominantly C9 through C16) produced by the distillation of crude oil.

#### Composition Information:

Name	CAS Number	% Concentration
Kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6	100
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0-0.5

Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	0-0.5
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All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### First Aid Measures

- General Advice:** In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).
- Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear, give oxygen and continue to monitor. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.
- Skin Contact:** Immediately wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Any injection injury from high pressure equipment should be evaluated immediately by a physician as potentially serious (See NOTES TO PHYSICIAN).
- Place contaminated clothing in closed container until cleaned or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform the person performing the operation of contaminant's hazardous properties. Destroy contaminated, non-chemical resistant footwear.
- Eye Contact:** Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Gently remove contacts while flushing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
- Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs, causing serious damage and chemical pneumonitis. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips, or if patient is lying down, turn body and head to side to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

### Most important signs and symptoms, both short-term and delayed with overexposure

- Adverse Effects:** Acute: Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue.  
Delayed: Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated or prolonged exposure.

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Notes To Physician:** SKIN: Leaks or accidents involving high-pressure equipment may inject a stream of material through the skin and initially produce an injury that may not appear serious. Only a small puncture wound may appear on the skin surface but, without proper treatment and depending on the nature, original pressure, volume, and location of the injected material, can compromise blood supply to an affected body part. Prompt surgical debridement of the wound may be necessary to prevent irreversible loss of function and/or the affected body part. High pressure injection injuries may be SERIOUS SURGICAL EMERGENCIES.
- INGESTION: This material represents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### **Suitable extinguishing media**

For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO<sub>2</sub>, dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.

### **Unsuitable extinguishing media**

Do not use straight water streams to avoid spreading fire.

#### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This product has been determined to be a flammable liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and should be handled accordingly. May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, sparks, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling. Flashback can occur along vapor trail. For additional fire related information, see NFPA 30 or the Emergency Response Guidebook 128.

#### Hazardous combustion products

Smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion.

#### Explosion data

**Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact** No.

**Sensitivity to Static Discharge** Yes.

#### Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece, as appropriate. Avoid using straight water streams. Water spray and foam (AFFF/ATC) must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Avoid excessive water spray application. Keep surrounding area cool with water spray from a distance and prevent further ignition of combustible material. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.

#### Additional firefighting tactics

FIRES INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles: if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

EVACUATION: Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 1000 feet. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation of 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions.

**NFPA** Health 2 Flammability 2 Instability 0 Special Hazard -

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Personal precautions:</b>	Keep public away. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources. All contaminated surfaces will be slippery.
<b>Protective equipment:</b>	Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8.
<b>Emergency procedures:</b>	Advise authorities and National Response Center (800-424-8802) if the product has entered a water course or sewer. Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if appropriate.
<b>Environmental precautions:</b>	Avoid release to the environment. Avoid subsoil penetration.
<b>Methods and materials for containment:</b>	Contain liquid with sand or soil.
<b>Methods and materials for cleaning up:</b>	Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids. Recover and return free product to proper containers. When recovering free liquids ensure all equipment is grounded and bonded. Use only non-sparking tools.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Safe Handling Precautions:</b>	NEVER SIPHON THIS PRODUCT BY MOUTH. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Static accumulating flammable liquid. Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to eliminate the hazard from static electricity. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong
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oxidizers or other sources of ignition. No smoking. Avoid repeated and prolonged skin contact. Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may remain. Refer to applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.

Hydrocarbons are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates or loading and transfer operations. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating under elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment may result in ignition of vapors or mists without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Nozzle spouts must be kept in contact with the containers or tank during the entire filling operation.

Harmful concentrations of hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) gas can accumulate in excavations and low-lying areas as well as the vapor space of storage and bulk transport compartments. Stay upwind and vent open hatches before unloading. Sulfur containing products may cause polysulfide deposits (iron sulfide) to form inside iron storage tanks. These pyrophoric deposits, upon exposure to air, can ignite spontaneously.

Portable containers should never be filled while in or on a motor vehicle or marine craft. Containers should be placed on the ground. Static electric discharge can ignite fuel vapors when filling non-grounded containers or vehicles on trailers. The nozzle spout must be kept in contact with the container before and during the entire filling operation. Use only approved containers.

A buildup of static electricity can occur upon re-entry into a vehicle during fueling especially in cold or dry climate conditions. The charge is generated by the action of dissimilar fabrics (i.e., clothing and upholstery) rubbing across each other as a person enters/exits the vehicle. A flash fire can result from this discharge if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, do not get back in your vehicle while refueling.

Cellular phones and other electronic devices may have the potential to emit electrical charges (sparks). Sparks in potentially explosive atmospheres (including fueling areas such as gas stations) could cause an explosion if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, turn off cellular phones and other electronic devices when working in potentially explosive atmospheres or keep devices inside your vehicle during refueling.

High-pressure injection of any material through the skin is a serious medical emergency even though the small entrance wound at the injection site may not initially appear serious. These injection injuries can occur from high-pressure equipment such as paint spray or grease or guns, fuel injectors, or pinhole leaks in hoses or hydraulic lines and should all be considered serious. High pressure injection injuries may be SERIOUS SURGICAL EMERGENCIES (See First Aid Section 4).

**Storage Conditions:** Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool, well-ventilated area.

**Incompatible Materials** Strong oxidizing agents.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PELs:	OSHA - Vacated PELs	NIOSH IDLH
Kerosine (petroleum) 8008-20-6	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	-	-	-
Naphthalene 91-20-3	10 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall	TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 ppm TWA 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 15 ppm STEL	250 ppm

	exposure by the cutaneous route		75 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	1 ppm TWA 5 ppm STEL	Ceiling: 20 ppm Peak: 50 ppm	10 ppm TWA 14 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 15 ppm STEL 21 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	100 ppm

**Notes:** The manufacturer has voluntarily elected to provide exposure limits contained in OSHA's 1989 air contaminants standard in its SDSs, even though certain of those exposure limits were vacated in 1992.

**Engineering measures:** Local or general exhaust required in an enclosed area or with inadequate ventilation. Use mechanical ventilation equipment that is explosion-proof.

### Personal protective equipment

**Eye protection:** Use goggles or face-shield if the potential for splashing exists.

**Skin and body protection:** Wear neoprene, nitrile or PVA gloves to prevent skin contact. Glove suitability is based on workplace conditions and usage. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times.

**Respiratory protection:** Use a NIOSH approved organic vapor chemical cartridge or supplied air respirators when there is the potential for airborne exposures to exceed permissible exposure limits or if excessive vapors are generated. Observe respirator assigned protection factors (APFs) criteria cited in federal OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.

**Hygiene measures:** Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Appearance</b>	Clear or Amber Liquid
<b>Color</b>	Clear or Amber
<b>Odor</b>	Rotten egg like
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No data available.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values (Method)</u>
<b>Melting Point / Freezing Point</b>	No data available.
<b>Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range</b>	160-290 °C / 320-554 °F
<b>Flash Point</b>	49-88 °C / 120-190 °F
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	No data available.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flammability Limit in Air (%):</b>	
Upper Flammability Limit:	5.0
Lower Flammability Limit:	0.7
<b>Explosion limits:</b>	No data available.
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	No data available.
<b>Vapor Density</b>	4-5
<b>Specific Gravity / Relative Density</b>	0.8
<b>Water Solubility</b>	No data available.
<b>Solubility in other solvents</b>	No data available.
<b>Partition Coefficient</b>	No data available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No data available.
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Autoignition Temperature</b>	No data available.
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	No data available.
<b>Dynamic Viscosity</b>	No data available.
<b>Explosive Properties</b>	No data available.
<b>VOC Content (%)</b>	No data available.

Density 6.76 lbs/gal  
Bulk Density Not applicable.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Reactivity** The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.

**Chemical stability** The material is stable at 70°F (21°C ), 760 mmHg pressure.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** None under normal processing.

**Hazardous polymerization** Will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid** Excessive heat, sources of ignition, open flame.

**Incompatible Materials** Strong oxidizing agents.

**Hazardous decomposition products** None known under normal conditions of use.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures

**Inhalation** Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May release highly toxic hydrogen sulfide gas that quickly fatigues the sense of smell. Concentrations of >1000 ppm will cause immediate unconsciousness and death through respiratory paralysis.

**Eye contact** Causes mild eye irritation.

**Skin contact** Causes skin irritation. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.

**Ingestion** May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways. May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract.

### Acute toxicological data

Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Kerosine (petroleum) 8008-20-6	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.28 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Naphthalene 91-20-3	490 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 340 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Rat) 1 h
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	-	-	444 ppm (Rat) 4 h

### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline.

Lifetime skin painting studies in animals with similar distillate fuels have produced weak to moderate carcinogenic activity following prolonged and repeated exposure. Similar middle distillates, when tested at nonirritating dose levels, did not show any significant carcinogenic activity indicating that this tumorigenic response is likely related to chronic irritation and not to dose. Repeated dermal application has produced severe irritation and systemic toxicity in subacute toxicity studies. Some components of this product have been shown to produce a species specific, sex hormonal dependent kidney lesion in male rats from repeated oral or inhalation exposure. Subsequent research has shown that the kidney

damage develops via the formation of a alpha-2μ-globulin, a mechanism unique to the male rat. Humans do not form alpha-2μ-globulin, therefore, the kidney effects resulting from this mechanism are not relevant in humans. Some components of this product were found to be positive in some mutagenicity tests while negative in others. The exact relationship between these results and human health is not known.

**NAPHTHALENE:** Severe jaundice, neurotoxicity (kernicterus) and fatalities have been reported in young children and infants as a result of hemolytic anemia from overexposure to naphthalene. Persons with glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency are more prone to the hemolytic effects of naphthalene. Adverse effects on the kidney have been reported in persons overexposed to naphthalene but these effects are believed to be a consequence of hemolytic anemia, and not a direct effect. Hemolytic anemia has been observed in laboratory animals exposed to naphthalene. Laboratory rodents exposed to naphthalene vapor for 2 years (lifetime studies) developed non-neoplastic and neoplastic tumors and inflammatory lesions of the nasal and respiratory tract. Cataracts and other adverse effects on the eye have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to high levels of naphthalene. Findings from a large number of bacterial and mammalian cell mutation assays have been negative. A few studies have shown chromosomal effects (elevated levels of Sister Chromatid Exchange or chromosomal aberrations) in vitro. Naphthalene has been classified as Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans (2B) by IARC, based on findings from studies in laboratory animals.

**HYDROGEN SULFIDE:** Hydrogen sulfide gas has an unpleasant odor that diminishes with increased exposure. Eye irritation may occur at levels above 4 ppm. Olfactory fatigue occurs rapidly at levels of 50 ppm or higher. Odor is not a reliable warning property. Respiratory effects include irritation with possible pulmonary edema at levels above 50 ppm. At 500 ppm immediate loss of consciousness and death can occur. NIOSH has determined that 100 ppm hydrogen sulfide is immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

**DIESEL EXHAUST:** The combustion of diesel fuels produces gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and/or sulfur, and hydrocarbons that can be irritating and hazardous with overexposure. Long-term occupational overexposure to diesel exhaust and diesel exhaust particulate matter has been associated with an increased risk of respiratory disease, including lung cancer, and is characterized as a “known human carcinogen” by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), as “a reasonably anticipated human carcinogen” by the National Toxicology Program, and as “likely to be carcinogenic to humans” by the EPA, based upon animal and occupational exposure studies. However, uncertainty exists with these classifications because of deficiencies in the supporting occupational exposure/epidemiology studies, including reliable exposure estimates. Lifetime animal inhalation studies with pulmonary overloading exposure concentrations of diesel exhaust emissions have produced tumors and other adverse health effects. However, in more recent long-term animal inhalation studies of diesel exhaust emissions, no increase in tumor incidence and in fact a substantial reduction in adverse health effects along with significant reductions in the levels of hazardous material emissions were observed and are associated with fuel composition alterations coupled with new technology diesel engines.

### Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

**Signs and Symptoms** May cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue.

**Sensitization** Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.

**Mutagenic effects** None known.

**Carcinogenicity** Cancer designations are listed in the table below

Name	ACGIH (Class)	IARC (Class)	NTP	OSHA
Kerosine (petroleum) 8008-20-6	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Not Classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Naphthalene	Confirmed animal	Possible human carcinogen	Reasonably anticipated to	Not Listed



91-20-3	carcinogen (A3)	(2B)	be a human carcinogen	
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

**Reproductive toxicity** None known.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure** Central nervous system.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure** Not classified.

**Aspiration hazard** May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity** This product should be considered toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long lasting adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to Microorganisms	Crustacea
Kerosine (petroleum) 8008-20-6	72-hr EL50 = 5.0-11 mg/l Algae	96-hr LL50 = 18-25 mg/l Fish	-	48-hr EL50 = 1.4-21 mg/l Invertebrates
Naphthalene 91-20-3	-	96-hr LC50 = 0.91-2.82 mg/l Rainbow trout (static) 96-hr LC50 = 1.99 mg/l Fathead minnow (static)	-	48-hr LC50 = 1.6 mg/l Daphnia magna
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	-	96-hr LC50 = 0.016 mg/l Fathead minnow 96-hr LC50 = 0.013 mg/l Rainbow trout	-	-

**Persistence and degradability** Expected to be inherently biodegradable.

**Bioaccumulation** Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

**Mobility in soil** May partition into air, soil and water.

**Other adverse effects** No information available.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Description of Waste Residues

This material may be a flammable liquid waste.

### Safe Handling of Wastes

Handle in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Use personal protection measures as required. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. No smoking.

### Disposal of Wastes / Methods of Disposal

The user is responsible for determining if any discarded material is a hazardous waste (40 CFR 262.11). Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

### Methods of Contaminated Packaging Disposal

Empty containers should be completely drained and then discarded or recycled, if possible. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may be present. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (49 CFR 172.101):

**UN Proper Shipping Name:** Kerosene  
**UN/Identification No:** UN 1223  
**Class:** 3  
**Packing Group:** III

**TDG (Canada):**

**UN Proper Shipping Name:** Kerosene  
**UN/Identification No:** UN 1223  
**Transport Hazard Class(es):** 3  
**Packing Group:** III

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**US Federal Regulatory Information:**

US TSCA Chemical Inventory Section 8(b): This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

**EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA):**

**SARA Section 302:** This product may contain component(s) that have been listed on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List:

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs
Kerosine (petroleum)	NA
Naphthalene	NA
Hydrogen sulfide	500

**SARA Section 304:** This product may contain component(s) identified either as an EHS or a CERCLA Hazardous substance which in case of a spill or release may be subject to SARA reporting requirements:

Name	Hazardous Substances RQs
Kerosine (petroleum)	NA
Naphthalene	100 lb final RQ 45.4 kg final RQ
Hydrogen sulfide	100

**SARA Section 311/312:** The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

Acute Health Hazard  
 Chronic Health Hazard  
 Fire Hazard  
 Extremely Hazardous

**SARA Section 313:** This product may contain component(s), which if in exceedance of the de minimus threshold, may be subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Reporting (Form R).

Name	CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting:
Kerosine (petroleum)	None
Naphthalene	0.1 % de minimis concentration
Hydrogen sulfide	1.0 % de minimis concentration

**State and Community Right-To-Know Regulations:**

The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

Kerosine (petroleum)  
   Louisiana Right-To-Know: Not Listed  
   California Proposition 65: Not Listed  
   New Jersey Right-To-Know: SN 1091  
   Pennsylvania Right-To-Know: Present  
   Massachusetts Right-To Know: Present

Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1091 TPQ: 10000 lb (Under N.J.A.C. 7:1G, environmental hazardous substances in mixtures such as gasoline or new and used petroleum oil may be reported under these categories)
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
<b>Naphthalene</b>	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen, initial date 4/19/02
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1322 SN 3758
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard Present (particulate)
Massachusetts Right-To-Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1322 TPQ: 500 lb (Reportable at the de minimis quantity of >0.1%)
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	100 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)
<b>Hydrogen sulfide</b>	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1017
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To-Know:	Extraordinarily hazardous
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Extraordinarily hazardous
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - fourth degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1017 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	100 lb RQ (air); 100 lb RQ (land/water)

**Canada DSL/NDL Inventory:** This product and/or its components are listed either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.

**Canadian Regulatory Information:** This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all of the information required by those regulations.

Name	Canada - WHMIS: Classifications of Substances:	Canada - WHMIS: Ingredient Disclosure:
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Kerosine (petroleum)	B3,D2B	1%
Naphthalene	B4,D2A	0.1%
Hydrogen sulfide	A,B1,D1A,D2B	1%



Note: Not applicable.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By Toxicology and Product Safety

### Revision Notes

Revision Date 05/21/2015

### Disclaimer

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