



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 0124MAR019

Revision date 09/21/2021

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name Marathon Petroleum Aviation Turbine Fuel Jet A w/ Icing Inhibitor

Synonym Jet Fuel; Aviation Turbine Fuel Jet A w/Icing Inhibitor 3000 PPM Sulfur Max; Aviation Fuel W/Icing Inhibitor; Jet Fuel 500 ppm Sulfur Max w/Icing Inhibitor; JP-8

Product code 0124MAR019

Chemical family Complex Hydrocarbon Substance

Recommended use Fuels.

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 (M-F; 8-5 EST)

24 Hour Emergency Telephone CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (CCN# 13740)

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

OSHA Regulatory Status

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

Classification

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

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Static accumulating flammable liquid

Label Elements

Danger

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode
Causes skin irritation
May cause respiratory irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Suspected of causing cancer
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects



Appearance Clear or Amber Liquid

Physical State Liquid

Odor Slight Hydrocarbon

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
 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
 If inhaled: Remove person 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

Composition Information

Name	CAS Number	% Concentration
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	64742-81-0	0-100
Kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6	0-100
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.3-2.6
Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	111-77-3	0-0.13

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, utilize bag valve mask or other form of barrier device to 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. If symptoms occur get medical attention.
Skin contact	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
Eye contact	Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Gently remove contacts while flushing. 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	Irritating to the skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms may include redness, itching, and inflammation. May cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Aspiration hazard. May cause coughing, chest pains, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema and/or chemical pneumonitis. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, reddening, itching and cracking.
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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician	<p>INHALATION: This material (or a component) sensitizes the myocardium to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>INGESTION: This material represents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended.</p>
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5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO ₂ , dry chemical, foam or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam 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 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

NFPA Health 1 Flammability 2 Instability 0 Special Hazard -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions	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.
Protective equipment	Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8.
Emergency procedures	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.
Environmental precautions	Avoid release to the environment. Avoid subsoil penetration.

Methods and materials for containment	Contain liquid with sand or soil. Prevent spilled material from entering storm drains, sewers, and open waterways.
Methods and materials for cleaning up	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

Safe handling precautions	<p>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 oxidizers or other sources of ignition. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation. Flashback may occur along vapor trails. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Avoid repeated and prolonged skin contact. Avoid breathing fumes, gas, or vapors. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8. Exercise good personal hygiene including removal of soiled clothing and prompt washing with soap and water. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
Storage conditions	Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PELS	NIOSH IDLH
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized 64742-81-0	200 mg/m ³ TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	-	-
Kerosine (petroleum) 8008-20-6	200 mg/m ³ 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 exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 50 mg/m ³	250 ppm

Notes: No further information available.

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 Viton® or polyethylene/ethylene vinyl alcohol (PE/EVAL) gloves for prolonged or repeated skin exposure. 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

Appearance Clear or Amber Liquid
Physical State Liquid
Color Clear or Amber
Odor Slight Hydrocarbon
Odor Threshold No data available.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values (method)</u>
pH	Not applicable
Melting Point / Freezing Point	-60 to -40 °C / -77 to -40 °F (ASTM D5949)
Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range	133-294 °C / 272-562 °F (ASTM D86)
Flash Point	33-56 °C / 93-133 °F (ASTM D56)
Evaporation Rate	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Flammability Limit in Air (%):	
Upper Flammability Limit:	5.0
Lower Flammability Limit:	0.6
Explosion Limits	No data available.

Vapor Pressure	No data available.
Vapor Density	No data available.
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	0.84
Water Solubility	Negligible
Partition Coefficient	No data available.
Autoignition Temperature	210 °C / 410 °F
Decomposition Temperature	No data available.
Kinematic Viscosity	1.37-6.97 cSt @ 40°C (ASTM D445)
VOC Content (%)	No data available.

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	May cause irritation of respiratory tract. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Breathing high concentrations of this material, for example, in a confined space or by intentional abuse, can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.
Eye contact	Exposure to vapor or contact with liquid may cause mild eye irritation, including tearing, stinging, and redness.
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), hydrodesulfurized 64742-81-0	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.2 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Kerosine (petroleum) 8008-20-6	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.28 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Naphthalene 91-20-3	533 mg/kg (Mouse)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 340 mg/m ³ (Rat) 1 h
Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether 111-77-3	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	-

Immediate and delayed effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

MIDDLE DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM: Petroleum middle distillates have produced skin tumors in mice after repeated and

prolonged skin contact. Additional studies indicated prolonged skin irritation contributes to tumor development. Repeated dermal exposures to high concentrations in test animals resulted in reduced litter size and weight, and increased fetal resorptions at doses toxic to the mother. Inhalation exposure to high concentrations resulted in respiratory tract irritation, lung changes/infiltration/accumulation, and reduction in lung function. Repeated dermal application of petroleum gas oils resulted in decreased liver, thymus, and spleen weights, and altered bone marrow function. Microscopic alterations included liver hypertrophy and necrosis, decreased hematopoiesis and lymphocyte depletion. 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. 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.

ISOPARAFFINS: Studies in laboratory animals have shown that long-term exposure to similar materials (isoparaffins) can cause kidney damage and kidney cancer in male laboratory rats. However, in-depth research indicates that these findings are unique to the male rat, and that these effects are not relevant to humans.

NAPHTHALENE: Excessive exposure to naphthalene may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, blood in the urine, and a yellow color to the skin. Lifetime inhalation exposure of laboratory rodents to naphthalene resulted in cancers of the respiratory tract in male and female rats. A small increase in cancer of the lung was observed in female mice, but no evidence of lung cancer was observed in male mice. Long-term exposure to excessive airborne naphthalene concentrations may result in destruction of red blood cells, a condition referred to as hemolytic anemia.

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER (DGME): High daily oral doses of DGME produced effects in the liver, kidney, testis, and thymus of laboratory animals. Slight fetotoxicity was observed in laboratory animals following dermal exposure to DGME. Birth defects were reported in laboratory animals after oral doses of DGME that were toxic to the pregnant mothers.

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	Irritating to the skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms may include redness, itching, and inflammation. May cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Aspiration hazard. May cause coughing, chest pains, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema and/or chemical pneumonitis. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, reddening, itching and cracking.
Acute toxicity	None known.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	None known.
Sensitization	None known.
Mutagenic effects	None known.
Carcinogenicity	Suspected of causing cancer. 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 91-20-3	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	Not Listed

Reproductive toxicity Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure None known.

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	Fish	Crustacea	Algae/aquatic plants
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized 64742-81-0	96-hr LL50 >1 - <10 mg/l Fish	48-hr EC50 >1 - <10 mg/l Daphnia	-
Kerosine (petroleum) 8008-20-6	96-hr LL50 = 18-25 mg/l Fish	48-hr EL50 = 1.4-21 mg/l Invertebrates	72-hr EL50 = 5.0-11 mg/l Algae
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	-
Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether 111-77-3	96-hr LC50 = 5741 mg/l Fathead minnow 96-hr LC50 = 7500 mg/l Bluegill sunfish	48-hr EC50 > 500 mg/l Daphnia magna	72-hr EC50 > 500 mg/l Algae

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.

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

UN/Identification No: UN 1863
 UN Proper Shipping Name: Fuel, Aviation, Turbine Engine
 Transport Hazard Class(es): 3
 Packing Group: III

IATA

UN/Identification No: UN 1863
 UN Proper Shipping Name: Fuel, Aviation, Turbine Engine
 Transport Hazard Class(es): 3
 Packing Group: III
 ERG code: 3L

IMDG

UN/Identification No: UN 1863
 UN Proper Shipping Name: Fuel, Aviation, Turbine Engine
 Transport Hazard Class(es): 3
 Packing Group: III
 EmS No: F-E, S-E
 Marine Pollutant: Yes

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information

US TSCA Chemical Inventory This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory or are exempt.

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

EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA)

SARA Section 302 This product does not contain any component(s) included on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List above the de minimis threshold.

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
Naphthalene 91-20-3	100 lb 45.4 kg

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

- Flammable
- Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)-Physical
- Skin corrosion or irritation
- Carcinogenicity
- Reproductive toxicity
- Specific target organ toxicity

Aspiration hazard

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
Naphthalene 91-20-3	0.1 % de minimis concentration
Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether 111-77-3	1.0 % de minimis concentration

U.S. State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product can expose you to chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Name	California Proposition 65
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Carcinogen, initial date 04/19/2002

For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

State Right-To-Know Regulations The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

Name	New Jersey Right-To-Know	Pennsylvania Right-To-Know	Massachusetts Right-To-Know
Kerosine (petroleum) 8008-20-6	Listed	Listed	Listed
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Listed	Listed	Listed
Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether 111-77-3	Listed	Listed	Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared by Toxicology & Product Safety

Revision Notes

Revision date 09/21/2021
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Disclaimer

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 is intended as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, accidental release, clean-up and disposal and is not 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.