



KEROSENE – MATERIAL SAFETY DATA

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT and COMPANY INFORMATION

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER (24 hrs): CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
COMPANY CONTACT (Business hours): (800) 836-3835

Bottini Fuel
2785 W. Main Street
Wappingers Falls, NY 12590-1576

SYNONYMS: K-1 and K-2 Kerosene; Kero; Kerosene Motor Fuel, Ultra Low Sulfur Kero, ULSK
See Section 16 for abbreviations and acronyms.

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CONCENTRATION		PERCENT BY WEIGHT
INGREDIENT NAME	EXPOSURE LIMITS	
Kerosene	OSHA PEL-TWA: 5 mg/m ³ as mineral oil mist	100
CAS NUMBER: 8008-20-6	AGGIH TLV-TWA: 1997 NOIG .100 mg/m ³ , skin, A3	
Naphthalene	OSHA PEL: 10 ppm	Typically 0.04
CAS NUMBER: 91-20-3	AGGIH TLV-TWA/STEL: 10/15 ppm, A4	

A complex combination of hydrocarbons including; naphthenes, paraffins, and aromatics.

*Ultra Low Sulfur Kero contains less than 15 ppm of Sulfur

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW CAUTION! OSHA NFPA COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID SLIGHT TO MODERATE IRRITANT EFFECTS CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED

OVERVIEW

Moderate fire hazard. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. May cause dizziness and drowsiness. May cause eye irritation and skin irritation (rash). Long-term, repeated exposure may cause skin cancer.

If ingested, do NOT induce vomiting, as this may cause chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs).

EYES

Contact with liquid or vapor may cause mild irritation.

SKIN

May cause skin irritation with prolonged or repeated contact. Practically non-toxic if absorbed following acute (single) exposure. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts if large areas of skin are repeatedly exposed.

INGESTION

The major health threat of ingestion occurs from the danger of aspiration (breathing) of liquid drops into the lungs, particularly from vomiting. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances, including irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, and central nervous system (brain) effects similar to alcohol intoxication. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest, and death may occur.



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INHALATION

Excessive exposure may cause irritations to the nose, throat, lungs and respiratory tract. Central nervous system (brain) effects may include headache, dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure, and death. **WARNING:** the burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.

CHRONIC EFFECTS and CARCINOGENICITY

Similar products produced skin cancer and systemic toxicity in laboratory animals following repeated applications. The significance of these results to human exposures has not been determined -see Section II Toxicological Information.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Irritation from skin exposure may aggravate existing open wounds, skin disorders, and dermatitis (rash).

4. FIRST AID MEASURES EYES

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 min. Hold eyelids open to ensure adequate flushing. Seek medical attention.

SKIN

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or waterless hand cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops.

INGESTION

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. Obtain immediate medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Monitor for breathing difficulties. Small amounts of material that enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the taste is dissipated.

INHALATION

Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, ensure an open airway and provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

FLASH POINT: > 100⁰ F (38⁰ C) PMCC AUTO IGNITION POINT: 410⁰ F (210⁰ C) OSHA/NFPA

FLAMMABILITY CLASS: II (COMBUSTIBLE) (see Section 14 for transportation classification) LOWER

EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%): 0.7 UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%): 5.0

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Vapors may be ignited rapidly when exposed to heat, spark, open flame or other source of ignition. When mixed with air and exposed to an ignition source, flammable vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, vapors may travel long distances to an ignition source and flash back. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SMALL FIRES: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO₂, water spray, fire fighting



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foam, or Halon.

LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or fire fighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

Small fires in the incipient (beginning) stage may typically be extinguished using handheld portable fire extinguishers and other fire fighting equipment.

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.

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.

See Section 16 for the NFPA 704 Hazard Rating.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACTIVATE FACILITY'S SPCC, SPILL CONTINGENCY OR EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN.

Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources. Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Do not touch or walk-through spilled material. Spills may infiltrate subsurface soil and groundwater; professional assistance may be necessary to determine the extent of subsurface impact.

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.

Take up with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible, inert oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container with clean, non-sparking tools for reclamation or disposal. Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8). Local and / or Federal notification may be required if this material is released to the environment (see Section 15 for additional information).

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS Handle as a combustible liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame! Electrical equipment should be approved for classified area. Bond and ground containers during product transfer to reduce the possibility of static-initiated fire or explosion.

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) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as this product) see API Publication 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out Of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents.



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STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Label all secondary containers that this material is transferred into with the chemical name and associated hazard(s). Use approved vented storage containers. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition.

Store in a well-ventilated area. Protect containers from damage and vehicular traffic. Post "No Smoking" signs in product storage areas. This storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and combustible Liquid Code". Avoid storage near incompatible materials. 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."

WORK/HYGIENIC 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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS and PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use adequate ventilation to keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying.

SKIN PROTECTION

Gloves constructed of nitrile, neoprene, or PVC are recommended. Chemical protective clothing such as of El. DuPont Tychem®, Saranex® or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure. Note: The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with 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 191 0.134, ANSI Z88.2-1 992, NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic, and the manufacturer for additional guidance on respiratory protection selection. Use a positive pressure, air-supplied 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.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Pale yellow to water-white liquid

ODOR

Characteristic petroleum distillate odor



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BASIC PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING RANGE: 300 to 580⁰ F (149 to 304⁰ C) VAPOR
PRESSURE: 0.4 mm Hg @68⁰ F (20⁰ C) VAPOR DENSITY
(air =1): AP 4.5 SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O =1): 0.79-0.85
PERCENT VOLATILES: 100 % EVAPORATION RATE:
Slow; varies with conditions SOLUBILITY (H₂O): Negligible

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY STABILITY: Stable.

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

Keep away from strong acids and oxidizers such as nitric and sulfuric acids.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

11. TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

ACUTE TOXICITY

Acute dermal LD50 (rabbits): >2 g/kg Acute oral LD50 (rats): >5 g/kg Primary dermal irritation: moderate irritant (rabbits) Primary eye irritation: slightly irritating (rabbits) Guinea pig sensitization: negative

CHRONIC EFFECTS AND CARCINOGENICITY

Carcinogenicity: OSHA: NO ARC: NO NTP: NO ACGIH: 1997 NOIC: A3
Dermal carcinogenicity: positive (mice)

Studies have shown that similar products produce skin cancer or skin tumors in laboratory animals following repeated applications without washing or removal. The significance of this finding to human exposure has not been determined. Other studies with active skin carcinogens have shown that washing the animal's skin with soap and water between applications reduced tumor formation.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Keep out of sewers, drainage areas and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under Federal and State regulations. (See Section 15 for additional information)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Consult federal, state and local waste regulations to determine appropriate disposal options.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Kerosene HAZARD CLASS and
PACKING GROUP: 3, PG III DOT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN
1223 DOT SHIPPING LABEL: FLAMMABLE LIQUID EMERGENCY
RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK GUIDE NUMBER: 128

May be reclassified for transportation as a COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID under conditions of DOT 49 CFR 173.120(b)(2).



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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, and LOCAL REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product and its constituents listed herein are on the EPA TSCA Inventory. Any spill or uncontrolled release of this product, including any substantial threat of release, may be subject to federal, state and/or local reporting requirements. This product and/or its constituents may also be subject to other regulations at the state and/or local level. Consult those regulations applicable to your facility/operation.

EPA NOTIFICATION (OIL SPILLS)

If there is a discharge of more than 1,000-gallons of oil into or upon navigable waters of the United States, or if it is the second spill event of 42 gallons or more of oil into water within a twelve (12) month period, a written report must be submitted to the Regional Administrator of the EPA within sixty days of the event.

RCRA Information

If disposed, this product would be considered a hazardous waste under RCRA with an EPA waste code of D001 for the characteristic of ignitibility.

CLEAN WATER ACT (OIL SPILLS)

Any spill or release of this product to “navigable waters” (essentially any surface water, including certain wetlands) or adjoining shorelines sufficient to cause a visible sheen or deposit of a sludge or emulsion must be reported immediately to the National Response Center (1 -800-424-8802) or, if not practical, the U.S. Coast Guard with follow-up to the National Response Center, as required by U.S. Federal Law. Also contact appropriate state and local regulatory agencies as required.

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, refined, and unrefined petroleum products and any indigenous components of such. However, other federal reporting requirements (e.g., SARA Section 304 as well as the Clean Water Act if the spill occurs on navigable waters) may still apply.

SARA SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CLASSES ACUTE HEALTH CHRONIC HEALTH FIRE SUDDEN RELEASE OF PRESSURE REACTIVE X XX

SARA SECTION 313 SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION

This product does not contain toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372. However, Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (PACs) are coincidentally manufactured from the combustion of various fuel oils and other petroleum products. Under SARA Section 313, the de minimis exemption has been eliminated for PACs and other listed persistent bio-accumulative and toxic chemicals (PBTs). Refer to EPA guidance for additional reporting information

CANADIAN REGULATORY INFORMATION (WHMIS)

Class B, Division 3 (Combustible Liquid) Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B (Toxic by other means)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA® HAZARD RATING	HEALTH:	0	Negligible
	FIRE:	2	Moderate
	REACTIVITY:	0	Negligible

HMIS® HAZARD RATING HEALTH: *1 Slight FIRE: 2
 Moderate REACTIVITY: 0 Negligible *CHRONIC



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ABBREVIATIONS:

AP = Approximately < = Less than > = Greater than N/A = Not Applicable

N/D = Not Determined ppm = parts per million

ACRONYMS:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	OSHA	U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration
API	American Petroleum Institute	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	REL	Recommended Exposure Limit (NIOSH)
ANSI	American National Standards Institute	SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation	SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Information System	STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit (generally 15 minutes)
IARC	International Agency For Research On Cancer	TLV	Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH)
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association	TWA	Time Weighted Average (8 hr.)
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health	WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (AIHA)
NOIC	Notice of Intended Change	WHMIS	Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
NTP	National Toxicology Program		

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