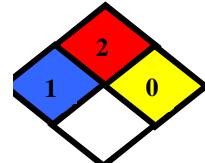


MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

KEROSENE

Section 1 – Chemical Product and Company Identification

Chemical Name : Superior Kerosene
Chemical Formula : Complex mixture of hydrocarbons
CAS Number :
Synonyms : Superior Kerosene, Kerosine,
General Use : Fuel, LAB feed stock, solvent



NFPA 704 (Sec 16)

Section 2 – Composition / Information on Ingredients

Composition : Mixture of hydrocarbons
Hazardous Components : Kerosene
ACIGH TLV TWA : 100 mg / m³

Section 3 – Hazards Identification

Primary Entry Routes : Ingestion, inhalation, skin and eyes
Acute Effects : Inhalation can cause dizziness, headache and nausea, depresses central nervous system and has an anesthetic effect. Continued inhalation can produce visual and auditory hallucinations. Human systemic effects by ingestion, somnolence, hallucinations & distortion perceptions, coughing, nausea or vomiting & fever. Aspiration of vomiting can cause serious pneumonitis particularly in young children. Skin irritant. Prolonged contact can result in skin drying and dermatitis. Eye irritant.
Carcinogenicity : Not listed as carcinogenic
Chronic Effects : No data available

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

Eyes : Flush with water for 15 min. Get medical attention.
Skin : Wash with warm water & soap.
Inhalation : Remove to fresh air. Consult a physician if irritation persists.
Ingestion : Paraffin olive oil or some other vegetable oil may be given orally to retard absorption of kerosene. Gastric dosage and induction of vomiting not advisable because of the possibility of the development of chemical pneumonia from aspiration of kerosene. Get medical help at once.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point :	> 35 °C
Flash Point Method :	Abel
Auto ignition Temperature :	210 °C
LEL :	0.8 %
UEL :	5 %
Flammability Classification :	Flammable
Extinguishing Media :	Foam, Dry Chemical Powder, CO2
Unusual Fire or Explosion :	Heat produces vapours and can cause violent rupture of containers
Hazards :	
Hazardous Combustion Products :	Carbon di oxide, carbon mono oxide
Fire-Fighting Instructions :	Small fires can be extinguished by hand held extinguishers. Major fires may require withdrawal and allowing the tank to burn. Fire fighters should wear self breathing apparatus while fighting fire

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Small Spills :	Shut off leaks without risk. Absorb on sand or earth.
Containment :	Prevent spillage from entering drains or water sources
Cleanup :	After spills wash area with soap and water preventing runoff from entering drains.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions :	Do not use/store near heat/open flame. Avoid contact with liquid or vapours. Use gumboots, gloves while handling the product. Do not inhale. Stay upwind while handling the product. Kerosene should never be used to remove oil or grease from skin. It should not be shiphoned by mouth. It should be stored in closed containers away from heat & source of ignition. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling
Storage Requirements :	Do not use/store near heat/open flame/water/acids

Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls :	Provide proper ventilation for environment to be below TWA
Respiratory Protection :	Use respiratory protection if ventilation is improper
Protective Clothing / Equipment :	Use face shield, PVC gloves, safety boots while handling. Contaminated clothing to be immediately removed

Section 9 – Protection Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State :	Liquid
------------------	--------

Appearance and Odor :	Water white liquid may be dyed blue for detection. Characteristic Hydrocarbon like odour
Vapor Pressure :	< 1 psi at 38 °C
Specific Gravity :	> 0.75
Water Solubility :	Insoluble
Boiling Point :	135 °C to 300 °C
Freezing Point :	< - 30 °C
Vapour Density :	4.5 (Air = 1)

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Stability :	Chemically stable.
Chemical Incompatibilities :	Incompatible with oxidizing agents & chlorine. Reacts vigorously with oxidising materials.
Conditions to Avoid :	Can undergo auto-oxidation in air & generate heat which can build up in a confined space to cause spontaneous combustion
Hazardous Decomposition Products :	Carbon di oxide, carbon mono oxide

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

ACIGH TLV TWA :	100 mg / m3	LD50 (Oral-Rat) 28 gm / kg
Acute Inhalation Effects :	No data available	

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Prevent spillage from entering drains or water sources. After spills wash area with soap and water preventing runoff from entering drains. Can burn with lot of heat producing CO2 and CO.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations

Section 14 – Transport Information

Shipping Name : Superior Kerosene Oil, Kerosene

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Non - Toxic/Flammable Substance

Section 16 – Other Information

Kerosene is dyed blue for distribution to Public distribution System and to prevent adulteration with other hydrocarbons