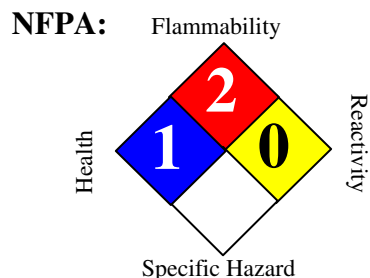


Material Safety Data Sheet

Jet Fuel



HMIS III:

HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	2
PHYSICAL	0

0 = Insignificant, 1 = Slight, 2 = Moderate, 3 = High, 4 = Extreme

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name	:	Jet Fuel		
Synonyms	:	Jet Fuel - A, B, A-I, A-50, High Sulfur, Military, Jet A & B Aviation Turbine Fuel, Jet A-I, Jet A; Avjet For Blending; Jet Q Turbine Fuel, Aviation Fuel; Turbine Fuel; JP-4; JP-5; JP-8, Avjet for Blending, 888100004452		
MSDS Number	:	888100004452	Version	: 2.6
Product Use Description	:	Fuel		
Company	:	For: Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co. 300 Concord Plaza Drive, San Antonio, TX 78216-6999		
Tesoro Call Center	:	(877) 783-7676	Chemtrec (Emergency Contact)	: (800) 424-9300

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Regulatory status	: This material is considered hazardous by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Signal Word	: WARNING
Hazard Summary	: Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Harmful by inhalation. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Affects central nervous system. Flammable.

Potential Health Effects

Eyes	: Severe eye irritant. Contact may cause stinging, watering, redness, swelling, and eye damage.
Skin	: Prolonged or repeated skin contact with liquid may cause defatting resulting in drying, redness and possible blistering. 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	: Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances, including irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, and central nervous (brain) effects similar to alcohol intoxication. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death may occur.
Inhalation	: Inhalation of fumes or mist may result in respiratory tract irritation and 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 Exposure	: 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 11 Toxicological Information.
Target Organs	: Eyes, Skin, Respiratory system, Irritation from skin exposure may aggravate existing open wounds, skin disorders, and dermatitis (rash)

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS-No.	Weight %
Kerosene (petroleum)	8008-20-6	100%
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0 to 3%
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	0 to 1%
Trimethy Benzene	95-63-6	0 to 1%
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	0 to 1%
Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	111-77-3	0 to 0.15%
Alkyl Dithiothiadiazole	N/A	0 to 15%

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	: Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. If skin irritation persists, seek medical attention.
Eye contact	: In case of eye contact, remove contact lens and rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	: Do NOT induce vomiting. Do not give liquids. Seek medical attention immediately. If vomiting does occur naturally, keep head below the hips to reduce the risks of aspiration. Monitor for breathing difficulties. Small amounts of material which enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the taste is dissipated.
Notes to physician	: Symptoms: Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. Treatment: Do not induce vomiting, use gastric lavage only. Remove from further exposure and treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Form : Liquid

Flash point	: 38 °C (100 °F)
Auto Ignition temperature	: 210 °C (410 °F)
Lower explosive limit	: 0.7 %(V)
Upper explosive limit	: 4.0 %(V)
Suitable extinguishing media	: Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), Water spray, Dry chemical, Foam, Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray., Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire., Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.
Specific hazards during fire fighting	: Fire Hazard. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray. Sealed containers may rupture when heated. Above the flash point, explosive vapor-air mixtures may be formed. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	: 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.
Further information	: Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health. Standard procedure for chemical fires.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions	: ACTIVATE FACILITY'S SPILL CONTINGENCY OR EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN if applicable. 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 contain spill areas. Spills may infiltrate subsurface soil and groundwater; professional assistance may be necessary to determine the extent of subsurface impact.
Environmental precautions	: 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.
Methods for cleaning up	: Take up with sand or oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container for reclamation or disposal - caution, flammable vapors may accumulate in closed containers. Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

CERCLA Hazardous substances and corresponding RQs :

Naphthalene	91-20-3	100 lbs
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1,000 lbs

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	: Keep away from fire, sparks and heated surfaces. No smoking near areas where material is stored or handled. The product should only be stored and handled in areas with intrinsically safe electrical classification.
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Advice on protection against fire and explosion	: Hydrocarbon liquids including this product can act as a non-conductive flammable liquid (or static accumulators), and may form ignitable vapor-air mixtures in storage tanks or other containers. Precautions to prevent static-initated fire or explosion during transfer, storage or handling, include but are not limited to these examples: (1) Ground and bond containers during product transfers. Grounding and bonding may not be adequate protection to prevent ignition or explosion of hydrocarbon liquids and vapors that are static accumulators. (2) 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 or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such gasoline or naphtha). (3) Storage tank level floats must be effectively bonded. For more information on precautions to prevent static-initated fire or explosion, see NFPA 77, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity (2007), and API Recommended Practice 2003, Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents (2008).
Dust explosion class	: Not applicable
Requirements for storage areas and containers	: Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty or partially full product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose containers to sources of ignition. Store in a well-ventilated area. The storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". 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".
Advice on common storage	: Keep away from food, drink and animal feed. Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Incompatible with acids.
Other data	: Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

List	Components	CAS-No.	Type:	Value
OSHA Z1	Naphthalene	91-20-3	PEL	10 ppm 50 mg/m3
	Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	PEL	100 ppm 435 mg/m3
ACGIH	Naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm
		91-20-3	STEL	15 ppm
	Kerosene (petroleum)	8008-20-6	TWA	200 mg/m3
	Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	TWA	100 ppm 434 mg/m3
			STEL	125 ppm 543 mg/m3

Protective measures	: Keep out of reach of children.
Engineering measures	: Use only intrinsically safe electrical equipment approved for use in classified areas. Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the vicinity of any potential splash exposure.

Eye protection	: Goggles and face shield as needed to prevent eye and face contact.
Hand protection	: Gloves constructed of nitrile, neoprene, or PVC are recommended.
Skin and body protection	: Chemical protective clothing such as DuPont TyChem®, Barricade or equivalent, recommended based on degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.
Respiratory protection	: NIOSH/MSHA approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or Type C positive-pressure supplied air with escape bottle must be used for gas concentrations above occupational exposure limits, for potential of uncontrolled release, if exposure levels are not known, or in an oxygen-deficient atmosphere.
Work / Hygiene 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.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form	: Liquid
Appearance	: Light yellow to white
Odor	: Characteristic Petroleum distillate
Flash point	: 38 °C (100 °F)
Auto Ignition temperature	: 210 °C (410 °F)
Thermal decomposition	: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
Lower explosive limit	: 0.7 %(V)
Upper explosive limit	: 4.0 %(V)
pH	: Not applicable
Specific gravity	: 0.8 (H2O=1)
Freezing point	: -55 °C (-67 °F)
Boiling point	: 160 - 300 °C(320 - 572 °F)
Vapor Pressure	: 6.9 hPa at 20 °C (68 °F)
Relative Vapor Density	: 4.5
Density	: 0.8 g/cm3
Water solubility	: Insoluble
Viscosity, kinematic	: 1.6 mm2/s at 40 °C (104 °F)

Percent Volatiles : 100 %

Conductivity
(conductivity can be reduced by environmental factors such as a decrease in temperature)

Diesel Fuel Oils at terminal load rack:	At least 25 pS/m
Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) without conductivity additive:	0 pS/m to 5 pS/m
ULSD at terminal load rack with conductivity additive:	At least 50 pS/m but
conductivity may decrease from environmental factors such as temperature drop.	
JP-8 at terminal load rack:	150 pS/m to 600 pS/m

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions to avoid : Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources. Keep away from strong oxidizers.

Materials to avoid : Keep away from strong oxidizers such as nitric and sulfuric acids.

Hazardous decomposition products : Risk of explosion. In case of fire hazardous decomposition products may be produced such as: Smoke. Hydrocarbons. Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide.

Thermal decomposition : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Hazardous reactions : Stable under normal conditions of use; however, incompatible with strong acids and strong oxidizers.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Carcinogenicity

NTP : Naphthalene (CAS-No.: 91-20-3)

IARC : Kerosene is not listed as carcinogenic by NTP, OSHA, and ACGIH. IARC has listed kerosene as a probable human carcinogen.
naphthalene (CAS-No.: 91-20-3)
Kerosene (petroleum) (CAS-No.: 8008-20-6)

CA Prop 65 : WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.
Naphthalene (CAS-No.: 91-20-3)

Skin irritation : Irritating to skin.

Eye irritation : Irritating to eyes.

Further information : Kerosene does not have a measurable effect on human reproduction or development.
Kerosene is not listed as carcinogenic by NTP, OSHA, and ACGIH. IARC has listed kerosene as a probable human carcinogen.
Some petroleum distillates have been found to cause adverse reproductive effects in laboratory animals.
Acute and chronic exposure to kerosene may result in CNS effects including irritability, restlessness, ataxia, drowsiness, convulsions, coma and death. The most common health effect associated with chronic kerosene exposure is dermatitis.

Component:

Kerosene (petroleum)	8008-20-6	<u>Acute oral toxicity:</u> LD50 rat Dose: 5 mg/kg
		<u>Acute dermal toxicity:</u> LD50 rabbit Dose: 2,001 mg/kg

Naphthalene

91-20-3

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 rat

Dose: 5.28 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Skin irritation: Classification: Irritating to skin.

Result: Skin irritation

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 rat

Dose: 2,001 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 rat

Dose: 2,501 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 rat

Dose: 101 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Skin irritation: Classification: Irritating to skin.

Result: Mild skin irritation

Eye irritation: Classification: Irritating to eyes.

Result: Mild eye irritation

Carcinogenicity: N11.00422130

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Additional ecological information

: Release of this product should be prevented from contaminating soil and water and from entering drainage and sewer systems. U.S.A. regulations require reporting spills of this material that could reach any surface waters. The toll free number for the U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802. Naphthalene (91-20-3) one of the ingredients in this mixture is classified as a Marine Pollutant.

Component:

Naphthalene

91-20-3

Toxicity to algae:

EC50

Species:

Dose: 33 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal

: Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CFR

Proper shipping name : Fuel, aviation, turbine engine

UN-No. : 1863

Class : 3

Packing group : III

TDG

Proper shipping name : Fuel, aviation, turbine engine
 UN-No. : UN1863
 Class : 3
 Packing group : III

IATA Cargo Transport

UN UN-No. : UN1863
 Description of the goods : Fuel, aviation, turbine engine
 Class : 3
 Packaging group : III
 ICAO-Labels : 3
 Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 310
 Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : Y309

IATA Passenger Transport

UN UN-No. : UN1863
 Description of the goods : Fuel, aviation, turbine engine
 Class : 3
 Packaging group : III
 ICAO-Labels : 3
 Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 309
 Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : Y309

IMDG-Code

UN-No. : UN 1863
 Description of the goods : Fuel, aviation, turbine engine
 Class : 3
 Packaging group : III
 IMDG-Labels : 3
 EmS Number : F-E S-E
 Marine pollutant : Yes

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards : Toxic by inhalation.
 Highly toxic by ingestion
 Moderate skin irritant
 Severe eye irritant
 Combustible

TSCA Status : On TSCA Inventory

DSL Status : All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL list.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Acute Health Hazard
 Chronic Health Hazard
 Fire Hazard

California Prop. 65 : WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to

cause cancer.

Naphthalene

91-20-3

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATIONFurther information

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 given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be 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.

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