

**IMPERIAL OIL**  
**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**TURBINE FUEL TYPE AVIATION, WIDE CUT**

Date Prepared: June 15, 2000  
Supersedes: April 21, 1999  
MSDS Number: 08524

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**1. PRODUCT INFORMATION**

Product Identifier: TURBINE FUEL AVIATION, WIDE CUT TYPE  
ESSO TURBO FUEL B  
ESSO JET B  
JET B  
TURBO FUEL B  
TURBO FUEL B F40  
TURBO FUEL B JP4  
ESSO TURBO FUEL B <FSII>  
JET B <FSII>  
AVIATION TURBINE FUEL <JP4>  
CAN/CGSB-3.22 GRADE F40  
ESSO JET B <FSII>

Application and Use:  
Aviation turbine fuel

Product Description:

A mixture of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons and additives.

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**REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION**

WHMIS:

Class B, Division 2: Flammable Liquids.  
Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A: Very Toxic Material.  
Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material

CEPA: CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

All components of this product are either on the Domestic  
Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.

TDG INFORMATION (RAIL/ROAD):

Shipping Name: FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINES  
Class: 3  
Packing Group: II  
PIN Number: UN1863

Please be aware that other regulations may apply.

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**TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

Emergency 24 hr. (519) 339-2145  
Technical Info. (800) 268-3183

**MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER:**

IMPERIAL OIL  
Products Division  
111 St Clair Avenue West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5W 1K3  
(416) 968-4441

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**2. REGULATED COMPONENTS**

The following components are defined in accordance with sub-paragraph 13(a)

(i) to (iv) or paragraph 14(a) of the Hazardous Products Act:

NAME	%	CAS #
Kerosene, straight run	40-70 V/V	8008-20-6 LD50:>5g/kg,oral,rat
Naphtha, full range	30-60 V/V	64741-42-0
Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	0-0.15 V/V	109-86-4 LD50:2.4g/kg,orl,rat LD50:0.8g/kg,orl,rab
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	0-0.15 V/V	111-77-3 LD50:9.2g/kg,orl,rat LD50:6.6g/kg,skn.rbt

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**3. TYPICAL PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Physical State: Liquid  
Specific gravity: not available  
Viscosity: 0.60 cSt at 40 deg C  
Vapour Density: 4  
Boiling Point: 40 to 270 deg C  
Evaporation rate: <1 (1= n-butylacetate)  
Solubility in water: negligible  
Freezing/Pour Point: -58 deg C ASTM D 2386  
Odour Threshold: not available  
Vapour Pressure: 21 kPa at 38 deg C  
Density: 0.78 g/cc at 15 deg C  
Appearance/odour: White or pale yellow liquid, petroleum odour

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**4. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION**

NATURE OF HAZARD

INHALATION:

Negligible hazard at normal temperatures (up to 38 deg C).  
High vapour concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, throat and lungs; may cause headaches and dizziness; may be anesthetic and may cause other central nervous system effects.  
Avoid breathing vapours or mists.

EYE CONTACT:

Slightly irritating, but will not injure eye tissue.

SKIN CONTACT:

Irritating.  
Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash (dermatitis).  
Low toxicity.

INGESTION:

Low toxicity.  
Small amounts of this liquid drawn into the lungs from swallowing or vomiting may cause severe health effects (e.g. bronchopneumonia or pulmonary edema).

CHRONIC:

May contain ethylene glycol monomethyl ether (EGME). Prolonged and/or repeated exposure through inhalation or extensive skin contact with EGME may result in toxic effects on the blood, the blood producing system, the kidneys, the male reproductive system and the embryo/fetus.  
Contains benzene. Human health studies (epidemiology) indicate that prolonged and/or repeated overexposures to benzene may cause damage to the blood producing system and serious blood disorders, including leukemia.  
Animal tests suggest that prolonged and/or repeated overexposures to benzene may damage the embryo/fetus. The relationship of these animal studies to humans has not been fully established.  
Contains n-hexane. Prolonged and/or repeated exposures may cause damage to the peripheral nervous system (e.g. fingers, feet, arms etc.).  
Contains diethylene glycol monomethyl ether (DIEGME). Prolonged and repeated exposure through inhalation or extensive skin contact with DIEGME may result in toxic effects on the kidneys, the reproductive system and/or the embryo/fetus.

ACUTE TOXICITY DATA:

Based on animal testing data from similar materials and products, the acute toxicity of this product is expected to be:

Oral	:	LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	(Rat)
Dermal	:	LD50 > 2000 mg/kg	(Rabbit)
Inhalation	:	LC50 > 2500 mg/m3	(Rat)

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT:

Manufacturer recommends:

100 ppm based on composition.  
For Benzene (skin) 1 ppm TWA for 8 hour workday.

ACGIH recommends:

For n-Hexane (skin), 50 ppm (176 mg/m<sup>3</sup>).  
For Benzene, ACGIH recommends a TWA of 0.5 ppm (1.6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>), (skin), and categorizes it as a confirmed human carcinogen.  
For 2-Methoxyethanol, (skin) 5 ppm (16 mg/m<sup>3</sup>).

Local regulated limits may vary.

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## 5. FIRST AID MEASURES

### INHALATION:

In emergency situations use proper respiratory protection to immediately remove the affected victim from exposure. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Keep at rest. Call for prompt medical attention.

### EYE CONTACT:

Flush eyes with large amounts of water until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

### SKIN CONTACT:

Immediately flush with large amounts of water. Use soap if available. Remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, after flushing has begun. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

### INGESTION:

DO NOT induce vomiting since it is important that no amount of the material should enter the lungs (aspiration). Keep at rest. Get prompt medical attention.

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## 6. PREVENTIVE AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES

### PERSONAL PROTECTION:

The selection of personal protective equipment varies, depending upon conditions of use.

In open systems where contact is likely, wear safety goggles, chemical-resistant overalls, and chemically impervious gloves.

Where only incidental contact is likely, wear safety goggles, long sleeves, and chemical-resistant gloves.

Where concentrations in air may exceed the occupational exposure limits given in Section 4 and where engineering, work practices or other means

of exposure reduction are not adequate, approved respirators may be necessary to prevent overexposure by inhalation.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Laboratory samples should be handled in a fumehood. Provide mechanical ventilation of confined spaces. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

#### HANDLING, STORAGE AND SHIPPING:

Keep containers closed. Handle and open containers with care. Store in a cool, well ventilated place away from incompatible materials. In keeping with good personal hygiene practices, wash hands thoroughly after handling the material.

Store and load at normal (up to 38 deg C) temperature and at atmospheric pressure.

Material will accumulate static charges which may cause a spark. Static charge build-up could become an ignition source. Use proper relaxation and grounding procedures.

Empty containers may contain product residue. Do not pressurize cut, heat, or weld empty containers. Do not reuse empty containers without commercial cleaning or reconditioning.

#### LAND SPILL:

Eliminate source of ignition. Keep public away. Prevent additional discharge of material, if possible to do so without hazard.

Vapours or dust may be harmful or fatal. Warn occupants of downwind areas.

Prevent spills from entering sewers, watercourses or low areas. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. Do not use combustible materials such as sawdust.

Recover by pumping (use an explosion proof motor or hand pump), or by using a suitable absorbent.

Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material. Ensure disposal in compliance with government requirements and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. Notify the appropriate authorities immediately. Take all additional action necessary to prevent and remedy the adverse effects of the spill.

#### WATER SPILL:

Eliminate all sources of ignition. Vapours or dust may be harmful or fatal. Warn occupants and shipping in downwind areas.

Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material. Ensure disposal in compliance with government requirements and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. Notify the appropriate authorities immediately. Take all additional action necessary to prevent and remedy the adverse effects of the spill.

## 7. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flashpoint and method: -18 deg C COC ASTM D92

Autoignition: NA Flammable Limits: LEL: 0.6% UEL: 8.0%

### GENERAL HAZARDS:

Extremely flammable; material will readily ignite at normal temperatures. Flammable Liquid; may release vapours that form flammable mixtures at or above the flash point.

Decomposes; flammable/toxic gases will form at elevated temperatures (thermal decomposition).

Toxic gases will form upon combustion.

Static Discharge; material may accumulate static charges which may cause a fire.

### FIRE FIGHTING:

Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Shut off fuel to fire if possible to do so without hazard. If a leak or spill has not ignited use water spray to disperse the vapours.

Either allow fire to burn out under controlled conditions or extinguish with foam or dry chemical. Try to cover liquid spills with foam.

Respiratory and eye protection required for fire fighting personnel.

Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boilover.

A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used for all indoor fires and any significant outdoor fires. For small outdoor fires, which may easily be extinguished with a portable fire extinguisher, use of an SCBA may not be required.

### HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

Smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and traces of oxides of sulphur  
In addition, small amounts of nitrogen oxides will be formed.

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## 8. REACTIVITY DATA

### STABILITY:

This product is stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Strong oxidizing agents. Use product with caution around heat, sparks, lights, static electricity and open flames.

### HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:

See: Hazardous Combustion Products

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## 9. NOTES

All components of this product are listed on the U.S. TSCA inventory.

Boiling point change.

### REVISION SUMMARY:

Since 21 April 1999, this MSDS has been revised in Section(s):  
2, 3

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## 10. PREPARATION

Date Prepared: June 15, 2000  
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