
SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: Kerosene, Kerosene Dyed
Product Name: Kerosene, Kerosene Dyed
Revision Date: Apr 12, 2017 **Date Printed:** May 19, 2017
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: Cross Oil Refining & Marketing, Inc.
Address: 484 E. 6th Street Smackover, AR, US, 71762
Emergency Phone: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
Information Phone Number: 870-864-7500
Fax:
Product/Recommended Uses:

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
Flammable Liquids - Category 4

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical:

Combustible Liquid

Hazardous Statements - Health:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Precautionary Statements - General:

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Keep out of reach of children.
Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention:

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
In case of fire: Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide to extinguish.

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

Store locked up.
Store in a well-ventilated place.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC):

None.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0064742-53-6	MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) LIGHT NAPHTHENIC	85% - 100%

BNH:

May contain red dye.

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor. If exposed/If you feel unwell/If concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Skin Contact:

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoe, and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes or until medical aid is available. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact:

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes or until medical aid is available. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth. If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. IF exposed, feel unwell or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed:

Inhalation: If overcome by fumes, remove from exposure immediately and call a physician.

Eyes : Irritating, but will not permanently injure eye tissue.

Skin : Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin irritation.

Ingestion : Larger amounts may cause nausea and vomiting.

Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed:

High velocity injection of grease under the skin may result in serious injury. If left untreated, the affected area is subject to infection, disfigurement, lack of blood circulation and may require amputation. When dispensed by high-pressure equipment, this material can easily penetrate the skin and leave a bloodless puncture wound. Material injected into a finger can be deposited into the palm of the hand and in rare occasions up to the elbow. Within 24 to 48 hours the patient may experience swelling, discoloration, and throbbing pain in the affected area. Immediate treatment by a surgical specialist is recommended.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Large Fire : Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Do not use water in a jet.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:

Fire will produce irritating gases.

Most vapors are heavier than air. Containers may explode in fire.

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flashback. Vapors will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).

Fire-fighting Procedures:

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations. Large Fire: Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material

Special Protective Actions:

For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment. Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure:

Isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay uphill and/or upstream. Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

Recommended equipment:

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Personal Precautions:

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up:

Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations. Ventilate area after clean-up is complete.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General:

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

All containers must be properly labelled.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Ventilation Requirements:

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. Report ventilation failures immediately.

Storage Room Requirements:

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous.

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection:

Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.

Skin protection:

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Use in a well-ventilated area.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) LIGHT NAPHTHENIC	500	2000			1							

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) LIGHT NAPHTHENIC							

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	7.27 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	0.87
Appearance	Clear; light amber to dark liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Mild hydrocarbon odor
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	Insoluble
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	180 °F
Viscosity	2.30 cSt @ 40°C
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Vapor Density	1+
Freezing Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	N.A.
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.

Evaporation Rate N.A.
Coefficient Water/Oil N.A.

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid heat, flame, and contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials:

Reacts violently with strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Evolves toxic levels of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, irritating aldehydes and ketones when heated to combustion.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely route of exposure:

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

No Data Available

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

No Data Available

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

No Data Available

Carcinogenicity:

No Data Available

Reproductive Toxicity:

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

No Data Available

Aspiration Hazard:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Acute Toxicity:

No Data Available

0064742-53-6 MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) LIGHT NAPHTHENIC

LC50 (Rodent - rat , Inhalation) : 2180 mg/m3 (4 hours exposure) Toxic effects : Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration - structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi.

LD50 (Rodent - rat, Oral) : >5000 mg/kg, Toxic effects : Behavioral - somnolence (general depressed activity).

LD50 (Rodent - rabbit, Administration onto the skin) : >2000 mg/kg, Toxic effects : Skin and Appendages - primary irritation (after topical exposure)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

No Data Available

Persistence and Degradability:

This material is expected to be readily biodegradable. The biodegradability of this material is based on an evaluation of data for the components or a similar material. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

Bio-accumulative Potential:

No Data Available.

Mobility in Soil:

No Data Available.

Other Adverse Effects:

No Data Available.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal:

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

Used antifreeze recycling is recommended. Do not drain on the ground or into storm drainage systems.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CFR:

Proper Shipping name: Kerosene
UN-No.: UN1223
Class: 3
Packing Group: III

TDG:

Proper Shipping name: Kerosene
UN-No.: UN1223
Class: 3
Packing Group: III

IATA Cargo Transport:

UN UN-No.: UN1223
Description of the goods: Kerosene
Class: 3
Packaging Group: III
ICAO - Labels: 3
Packing Instruction (cargo aircraft): 366
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): Y344

IATA Passenger Transport:

UN UN-No.: UN1223
Description of the goods: Kerosene
Class: 3
Packaging Group: III
ICAO - Labels: 3
Packing Instruction (passenger aircraft): 355
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): Y344

IMDG-Code:

UN-No.: UN1223
Description of the goods: Kerosene
Class: 3
Packaging Group: III
IMDG - Labels: 3
EmS Number: F-E S-E
Marine Pollutant: Yes

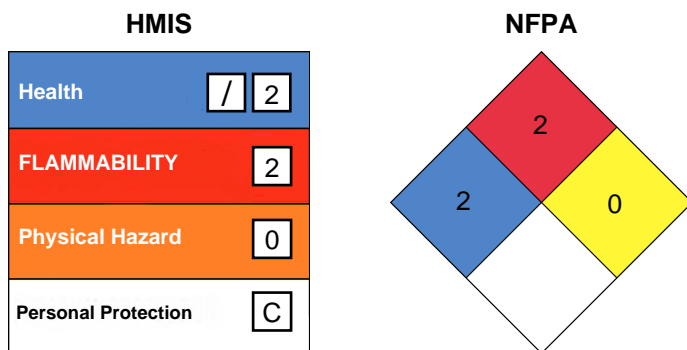
SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0064742-53-6	MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) LIGHT NAPHTHENIC	85% - 100%	SARA312,TSCA,TX_ESL

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDING INFORMATION ON PREPARATION AND REVISION OF THE SDS

Glossary:

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.



(*) - Chronic effects

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks

Version 1.0:

Revision Date: Apr 12, 2017

First Edition.

DISCLAIMER

This SDS is prepared to comply with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) as prescribed by the United States (US) Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

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