

# Safety Data Sheet



## SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### AVIATION TURBINE JET FUEL

**Product Use:** Fuel

**Product Number(s):** 216100, 216101, 216103, 216111, 216112, 216140, 216150, 235611, 238142, 241078, 322001, 440029, 440032, 440034, 440100

**Synonyms:** JET A; JET A-1; Kerosene

**Company Identification**

Chevron Products Company  
1400 Smith Street  
Houston, TX 77002  
United States of America

**Transportation Emergency Response**

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887

**Health Emergency**

Chevron Emergency Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623

**Product Information**

Product Information: (800) 582-3835

SDS Requests: (800) 414-6737

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**CLASSIFICATION:**

- Flammable liquid: Category 3.
- Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.
- Skin irritation: Category 2.
- Target organ toxicant (central nervous system): Category 3.
- Target organ toxicant (respiratory irritant): Category 3.
- Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2.



**Signal Word:** Danger

**Physical Hazards:**

- Flammable liquid and vapour (H226).

**Health Hazards:**

- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways (H304).
- Causes skin irritation (H315).
- May cause respiratory irritation (H335).

- May cause drowsiness or dizziness (H336).

**Environmental Hazards:**

- Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects (H411).

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:**

**Prevention:**

- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking (P210).
- Keep container tightly closed (P233).
- Ground and bond container and receiving equipment (P240).
- Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting, and equipment (P241).
- Use non-sparking tools (P242).
- Take action to prevent static discharge (P243).
- Avoid breathing fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray (P261).
- Wash thoroughly after handling (P264).
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area (P271).
- Avoid release to the environment (P273).
- Wear protective gloves and protective clothing (P280).

**Response:**

- IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER, doctor, or physician (P301+P310).
- IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water (P302+P352).
- IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing (P304+P340).
- Call a POISON CENTER, doctor, or physician if you feel unwell (P312).
- Do NOT induce vomiting (P331).
- If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention (P332+P313).
- Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse (P362+P364).
- In case of fire: Use media specified in the SDS to extinguish (P370+P378).
- Collect spillage (P391).

**Storage:**

- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed (P403+P233).
- Store locked up (P405).

**Disposal:**

- Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and international regulations (P501).

**HAZARDS OTHERWISE NOT CLASSIFIED:** Not applicable.

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Kerosene	8008-20-6	0 - 100 %vol/vol
Kerosene, hydrodesulfurized	64742-81-0	0 - 100 %vol/vol
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0 - 0.5 %vol/vol
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0 - 0.5 %vol/vol
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	111-77-3	0 - 0.15 %vol/vol
Sulfur	7704-34-9	0 - 0.3 ppm

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Eye:** No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water.

**Skin:** Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard

contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**Inhalation:** Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue or if any other symptoms develop.

#### **IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS**

**Eye:** Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.

**Skin:** Contact with the skin causes irritation. Skin contact may cause drying or defatting of the skin. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response.

**Ingestion:** Highly toxic; may be fatal if swallowed. Because of its low viscosity, this material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. May be irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Symptoms may include pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

**Inhalation:** The vapor or fumes from this material may cause respiratory irritation. Mists of this material may cause respiratory irritation. Symptoms of respiratory irritation may include coughing and difficulty breathing. Excessive or prolonged breathing of this material may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death.

#### **DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:**

**Cancer:** Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Contains ethylbenzene which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

**Note to Physicians:** Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis.

### **SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) to extinguish flames.

**Unusual Fire Hazards:** See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.

#### **PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:**

**Fire Fighting Instructions:** For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

**Combustion Products:** Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

### **SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Protective Measures:** Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator. Keep out unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Persons entering the contaminated area to correct the problem or to determine whether it is safe to resume normal activities must comply with all instructions in the Exposure Controls/Personal Protection section.

**Spill Management:** 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. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

**Reporting:** Report spills to local authorities as appropriate or required.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

**General Handling Information:** Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

**Precautionary Measures:** This material presents a fire hazard. Liquid quickly evaporates and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Fire hazard is greater as liquid temperature rises above -10C (15F). Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Do not breathe mist. Wash thoroughly after handling.

**Static Hazard:** Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures.

**Container Warnings:** Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

**General Storage Information:** DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks, flames, or hot surfaces . USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the workplace when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment (PPE). If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, refer to PPE information below.

Factors that affect PPE include, but are not limited to: properties of the chemical, other chemicals which may contact the same PPE, physical requirements (fit & sizing, cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection, etc.), and potential allergic reactions to the PPE material. It is the responsibility of the user to read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances. Refer to appropriate CEN standards.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use general ventilation, local exhaust ventilation, or a combination of both.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

**Eye/Face Protection:** Wear protective equipment to prevent eye contact. Selection of protective equipment may include safety glasses, chemical goggles, face shields, or a combination depending on

the work operations conducted.

**Skin Protection:** Wear chemical personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent skin contact. Selection of chemical protective clothing should be performed by an Occupational Hygienist or Safety Professional and be based upon applicable standards (ASTM F739 or EN 374). Using chemical PPE depends upon operations conducted and may include chemical gloves, boots, chemical apron, chemical suit, and complete facial protection. **Refer to PPE manufacturers to obtain breakthrough time information to determine how long PPE can be used before it needs to be replaced.** Unless specific glove manufacturer data indicates otherwise, the below table is based upon available industry data to assist in the glove selection process and is intended to be used as reference only.

Chemical Glove Material	Thickness (mm)	Typical Breakthrough Time (minutes)
Nitrile	0.5	5
Nitrile	0.11	5
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	1.5	15
Viton Butyl	0.3	120

**Respiratory Protection:** A site-specific risk assessment should be conducted by an Occupational Hygienist or a Safety Professional to determine the type and use of respiratory protective equipment. When a site-specific risk assessment determines that respiratory protection is required, use an approved respirator such as:

**Air purifying respirator -**

If airborne concentration limits exceed the applicable occupational exposure limit, but are below the maximum use concentration.

Vapors only: organic vapor cartridge (filter type A3 per EN 529:2005).

Vapors and particulates (including generated mists): both an organic vapor cartridge & particulate filter (AP3 filter per EN 529:2005).

Refer to respirator manufacturers to obtain service life of cartridge / filter.

**Positive pressure air-supplying respirator -**

If airborne concentration limits exceed the maximum use concentration offered from an air purifying respirator.

If carbon monoxide airborne concentrations exceed its applicable occupational exposure limits due to this product being used as a fuel.

Refer to EN 529:2005, USA OSHA 1910.134, and/or other applicable local/regional/national/international standards for regulatory requirements.

**Occupational Exposure Limits:**

Component	Country/ Agency	Form	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Kerosene	ACGIH	Vapor	200 mg/m3	--	--	Skin
Kerosene, hydrodesulfurized	ACGIH	Vapor	200 mg/m3	--	--	Skin
Kerosene	CVX	Vapor	200 mg/m3	--	--	Skin
Naphthalene	ACGIH	--	10 ppm	--	--	Skin
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	--	20 ppm	--	--	--
Naphthalene	ACGIH	Vapor	10 ppm	15 ppm	--	A4 Skin
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	Vapor	100 ppm	--	--	--
Naphthalene	Singapore	--	52 mg/m3	79 mg/m3	--	--
Ethylbenzene	Singapore	--	434 mg/m3	543 mg/m3	--	--

Consult local authorities for appropriate values.

**SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.**

**Color:** Colorless to yellow

**Physical State:** Liquid

**Odor:** Kerosene odor

**Odor Threshold:** No data available

**pH:** Not Applicable

**Vapor Pressure:** 1 kPa @ 37.8 °C (100 °F)

**Relative Vapor Density:** 5.7 (Approximate)

**Boiling Point:** 160°C (320°F) - 205°C (401°F)

**Solubility:** Slightly soluble.

**Freezing Point:** -40°C (-40°F) Maximum

**Specific Gravity:** 0.75 - 0.84

**Particle Characteristics:** Not applicable

**Density:** 0.75 g/ml - 0.84 g/ml @ 15°C (59°F)

**Kinematic Viscosity:** 20 cSt @ 40°C (104°F) (Estimated)

**Evaporation Rate:** No data available

**Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (logarithmic value):** No data available

#### **FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:**

**Flashpoint:** (Tagliabue Closed Cup ASTM D56) 38 °C (100 °F) (Minimum)

**Autoignition:** 210 °C (410 °F)

**Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air):** Lower: 0.7 Upper: 5

### **SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**Reactivity:** May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

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

**Incompatibility With Other Materials:** Not applicable

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** None known (None expected)

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### **SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Eye Irritation:** The Draize eye irritation mean score in rabbits for a 24-hour exposure was: 0.0/110.

**Acute Dermal Toxicity:** LD50: >5 g/kg (rabbit).

**Skin Irritation:** For a 4-hour exposure, the Primary Irritation Index (PII) in rabbits is: 5.5/8.

**Skin Sensitization:** This material did not cause skin sensitization reactions in a Buehler guinea pig test.

**Acute Oral Toxicity:** LD50: >5 g/kg (rat).

**Acute Inhalation Toxicity:** 4 hour(s) LC50: >5 ml/l (rat).

**Acute Toxicity Estimate:** Not Determined

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** The material is not considered a mutagen. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

**Carcinogenicity:** The material is not considered a carcinogen. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** The material is not considered a reproductive toxicant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:** This material may cause drowsiness or dizziness. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

This material may cause respiratory irritation. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:** The material is not considered a target organ toxicant (repeated exposure). The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

**Aspiration Hazard:** This material is considered an aspiration hazard based on the kinematic viscosity of the material.

#### **ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:**

Cat Cracked Distillate, Light was found to be a skin carcinogen after twice a week application to C3H mice over their lifetime. This material was also determined to be a skin tumor promoter with weak initiating activity in CD-1 mice.

This product contains naphthalene.

**GENERAL TOXICITY:** Exposure to naphthalene has been reported to cause methemoglobinemia and/or hemolytic anemia, especially in humans deficient in the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase.

Laboratory animals given repeated oral doses of naphthalene have developed cataracts.

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY AND BIRTH DEFECTS:** Naphthalene did not cause birth defects when administered orally to rabbits, rats, and mice during pregnancy, but slightly reduced litter size in mice at dose levels that were lethal to the pregnant females. Naphthalene has been reported to cross the human placenta. **GENETIC TOXICITY:** Naphthalene caused chromosome aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges in Chinese hamster ovary cells, but was not a mutagen in several other in-vitro tests.

**CARCINOGENICITY:** In a study conducted by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), mice exposed to 10 or 30 ppm of naphthalene by inhalation daily for two years had chronic inflammation of the nose and lungs and increased incidences of metaplasia in those tissues. The incidence of benign lung tumors (alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas) was significantly increased in the high-dose female group but not in the male groups. In another two-year inhalation study conducted by NTP, exposure of rats to 10, 30, and 60 ppm naphthalene caused increases in the incidences of a variety of nonneoplastic lesions in the nose. Increases in nasal tumors were seen in both sexes, including olfactory neuroblastomas in females at 60 ppm and adenomas of the respiratory epithelium in males at all exposure levels. The relevance of these effects to humans has not been established. No carcinogenic effect was reported in a 2-year feeding study in rats receiving naphthalene at 41 mg/kg/day.

In toxicological testing, JP-8, an aviation turbine fuel with additives, has been shown to increase auditory impairment in rats resulting from subsequent noise exposure. Combined exposure to JP-8 and high-level noise (97 - 105 dB) produced a greater impairment in outer hair cell (OHC) function than did the noise by itself. Repeated 5-day JP-8 inhalation exposure at 1000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for 4 hours resulted in impaired OHC function. Partial recovery was observed over a 4 week post exposure period. The adverse effects of repeated JP-8 exposures on auditory function were inconsistent during the testing, but combined treatment with JP-8 + high-level noise yielded greater impairment of auditory function and hair cell loss than did noise by itself. However, because the exposure levels of JP-8 and noise used in this study were much higher than the expected real world exposure levels for the product, the relevance of this study to humans is unclear. There is limited epidemiological evidence that individuals, among a relatively small sample of airforce personnel, who experienced concurrent exposure to jet fuel (predominantly JP-4) and noise exposure for 3-12 years may have had increased odds ratio of hearing loss relative to workers exposed to noise alone. However, JP-4 contains higher percentages of toluene and xylene than JP-8,

both components have been shown to cause auditory impairment in rats. This product contains kerosene. CONCAWE (product dossier 94/106) has summarized current health, safety and environmental data available for a number of kerosenes (typically straight-run kerosene, CAS 8008-20-6, or hydrodesulfurized kerosene, CAS 64742-81-0). ACUTE/SUBCHRONIC: Following acute exposure to kerosene, signs observed in rats and rabbits were of a low order of toxicity: central nervous system depression occurred following oral exposure, skin irritation (ranging from slight to severe irritation) occurred with dermal exposure, and respiratory tract irritation occurred with inhalation exposure. None of the kerosenes tested produced more than slight eye irritation and none were skin sensitizers. However, intratracheal administration or artificial aspiration of small volumes (0.1 to 0.2 ml) of kerosene into the lungs of rats, chickens and primates resulted in lung damage and/or death. In a study in which rats, mice, rabbits and cats were exposed to kerosene aerosol concentrations in the range 0.05 to 120 mg/l for up to four weeks, reductions in respiratory rate, pulmonary hyperaemia, leucocytosis, monocytosis and decreased erythrocyte sedimentation rate were observed, and histological examination revealed inflammatory changes in the respiratory tract (tracheitis, bronchitis and pneumonia).

CANCER: Chronic (3 to 24 months) mouse dermal toxicity studies of kerosenes and jet fuels produced mild to moderate skin irritation, while long-term (2+ years) studies showed moderate to severe skin damage as well as an increased incidence of tumors after long latency periods (probably due to a secondary mechanism related to skin irritancy). DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTION: Hydrodesulfurized kerosene was tested by the Petroleum Product Stewardship Council in a OECD Guideline 421 Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity Study. The kerosene sample was diluted to 494 (60%), 330 (40%), and 165 (20%) mg/kg/day in food grade mineral oil and applied daily during pre-mating and mating to day 19 of gestation. There was no apparent maternal, reproductive, or developmental toxicity at any dose. Males treated for eight weeks had increased relative kidney weights in the high dose group but no microscopic changes in testes or epididymides. No gross anomalies were observed in the pups.

This product contains ethylbenzene.

GENETIC TOXICITY: Ethylbenzene tested negative in the bacterial mutation test, Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell in vitro assay, sister chromatid exchange assay and an unscheduled DNA synthesis assay. Conflicting results have been reported for the mouse lymphoma cell assay. Increased micronuclei were reported in an in vitro Syrian hamster embryo cell assay; however, two in vivo micronuclei studies in mice were negative. In Syrian hamster embryo cells in vitro, cell transformation was observed at 7 days of incubation but not at 24 hours. Based on these results, ethylbenzene is not expected to be mutagenic or clastogenic. CARCINOGENICITY: In studies conducted by the National Toxicology Program, rats and mice were exposed to ethylbenzene at 25, 250 and 750 ppm for six hours per day, five days per week for 103 weeks. In rats exposed to 750 ppm, the incidence of kidney tubule hyperplasia and tumors was increased. Testicular tumors develop spontaneously in nearly all rats if allowed to complete their natural life span; in this study, the development of these tumors appeared to be enhanced in male rats exposed to 750 ppm. In mice, the incidences of lung tumors in males and liver tumors in females exposed to 750 ppm were increased as compared to control mice but were within the range of incidences observed historically in control mice. Other liver effects were observed in male mice exposed to 250 and 750 ppm. The incidences of hyperplasia were increased in the pituitary gland in female mice at 250 and 750 ppm and in the thyroid in male and female mice at 750 ppm.

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### ECOTOXICITY

This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

7 day(s) EC50: 1.19 mg/l (Mysidopsis bahia)

### MOBILITY

No data available.

## PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

This material is not 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 products of a similar structure and composition.

## POTENTIAL TO BIOACCUMULATE

Bioconcentration Factor: No data available.

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (logarithmic value): No data available

### Other adverse effects

No other adverse effects identified.

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by international, country, or local laws and regulations.

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

**UN Shipping Description:** UN1223, KEROSENE, 3, III

**IMO/IMDG Shipping Description:** UN1223, KEROSENE, 3, III, (FLASH POINT SEE SECTION 9), MARINE POLLUTANT (KEROSENE)

**ICAO/IATA Shipping Description:** UN1223, KEROSENE, 3, III

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code:** Not applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

### REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

01-1=IARC Group 1

01-2A=IARC Group 2A

01-2B=IARC Group 2B

02=Singapore, Hazardous Substances Control List

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

Naphthalene	01-2B
Ethylbenzene	01-2B
Sulfur	02

### CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:

All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AIC (Australia), DSL (Canada), EINECS (European Union), IECSC (China), KECl (Korea), PICCS (Philippines), TCSI (Taiwan), TSCA (United States).

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

**REVISION STATEMENT:** SECTION 01 - Company SDS Address information was modified.

SECTION 01 - Health Emergency information was modified.  
SECTION 02 - Environmental Classification information was added.  
SECTION 02 - Environmental Classification information was deleted.  
SECTION 02 - Hazard Statements information was added.  
SECTION 02 - Hazard Statements information was deleted.  
SECTION 02 - Health Classification information was added.  
SECTION 02 - Health Classification information was deleted.  
SECTION 02 - Physical/Chemical Classification information was added.  
SECTION 02 - Physical/Chemical Classification information was deleted.  
SECTION 02 - Pictogram information was added.  
SECTION 02 - Pictogram information was deleted.  
SECTION 02 - Precautionary Statements information was added.  
SECTION 02 - Precautionary Statements information was deleted.  
SECTION 02 - Signal Word information was added.  
SECTION 02 - Signal Word information was deleted.  
SECTION 03 - Composition information was modified.  
SECTION 04 - Delayed Health Effects - Carcinogenicity information was modified.  
SECTION 04 - Delayed Health Effects - Target Organ(s) information was modified.  
SECTION 06 - Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures information was modified.  
SECTION 07 - Precautionary Measures information was modified.  
SECTION 08 - Engineering Control Measures information was modified.  
SECTION 08 - Eye/Face Protection information was modified.  
SECTION 08 - General Considerations information was modified.  
SECTION 08 - Occupational Exposure Limit Table information was modified.  
SECTION 08 - Personal Protective Equipment List information was deleted.  
SECTION 08 - Personal Protective Equipment information was added.  
SECTION 08 - Respiratory Protection information was added.  
SECTION 08 - Respiratory Protection information was modified.  
SECTION 08 - Skin Protection information was modified.  
SECTION 09 - Physical/Chemical Properties information was modified.  
SECTION 11 - Carcinogenicity information was added.  
SECTION 11 - Germ Cell Mutagenicity information was added.  
SECTION 11 - Reproductive Toxicity information was added.  
SECTION 11 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure information was added.  
SECTION 11 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure information was added.  
SECTION 11 - Toxicological Information information was added.  
SECTION 14 - DOT Classification information was deleted.  
SECTION 14 - ICAO Classification information was modified.  
SECTION 14 - IMO Classification information was modified.  
SECTION 14 - UN Classification information was added.  
SECTION 15 - Chemical Inventories information was modified.  
SECTION 15 - Regulatory Information information was modified.

**Revision Date:** October 08, 2025

**ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:**

TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TWA - Time Weighted Average
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
	CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
API - American Petroleum Institute	SDS - Safety Data Sheet
CVX - Chevron	NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA)

DOT - Department of Transportation (USA)	NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA)
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Prepared according to the Singapore Standard SS 586:3 2022

**The information in this SDS is based on the knowledge, information, and belief of Chevron and its affiliates as of the publication date. It is not a quality specification, and no warranty, express or implied, is given. We assume no responsibility or liability for the results of using this material. The information presented here pertains only to the listed product. Since conditions of use are beyond our control, it is the user's responsibility to determine the conditions for safe use of this product and assess its suitability for their application. Users should seek additional guidance if necessary.**