

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

**Product Name:** K-1

**Synonyms:** K-1 ULS; K-1 Dyed ULS; #1 Diesel Fuel ULS; #1 Diesel Fuel Dyed ULS

### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

**Use of the substance/mixture:** No use is specified.

### 1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

#### Company

Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC

1200 Refinery Road

Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620

(812) 838-8165

[CountryMark.com](http://CountryMark.com)

### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

**Emergency Number** : Countrymark: (812) 838-8165 (CHEMTREC) (800) 424-9300

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

#### Classification (GHS-US)

Flam. Liq. 3 H226

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Carc. 2 H351

STOT SE 1 H370

STOT SE 3 H336

Asp. Tox. 1 H304

Aquatic Acute 2 H401

Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

### 2.2. Label Elements

#### GHS-US Labeling

#### Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



#### Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

#### Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor.  
 H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
 H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
 H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.  
 H370 - Causes damage to organs.  
 H401 - Toxic to aquatic life.  
 H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
 P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
 P210 - Keep away from extremely high or low temperatures, ignition sources, and incompatible materials. No smoking.  
 P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
 P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.  
 P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.  
 P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
 P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.  
 P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.  
 P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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P273 - Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.  
P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor.  
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
P312 - Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.  
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).  
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate media (see section 5) to extinguish.  
P391 - Collect spillage.  
P405 - Store locked up.  
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.  
P403+P233+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.

### 2.3. Other Hazards

K-1 is a petroleum distillate designed to meet specifications set up in the United States by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM D 3699). This material is predominantly a complex mixture of hydrocarbons that includes normal and branched alkanes, cycloalkanes, alkenes, and aromatics type hydrocarbons. Exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. This material or its emissions may defat skin, cause contact dermatitis, or aggravate existing skin disease. Flammable vapors can accumulate in head space of closed systems, use caution when opening sealed containers.

### 2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Kerosene, petroleum	(CAS No) 8008-20-6	<= 100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Naphthalene	(CAS No) 91-20-3	<= 3	Flam. Sol. 2, H228 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Carc. 2, H351 STOT SE 1, H370 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1. Description of First Aid Measures

**First-aid Measures General:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**First-aid Measures After Inhalation:** Remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep person warm, quiet, and get medical attention.

**First-aid Measures After Skin Contact:** Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before wearing. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

**First-aid Measures After Eye Contact:** Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Get medical attention.

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**First-aid Measures After Ingestion:** DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention. Aspiration of material into the lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonia which can be fatal.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

**Symptoms/Injuries:** Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Suspected of causing cancer. Causes damage to organs. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms, possible unconsciousness, and asphyxiation.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis and defatting.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** Can cause severe irritation to eyes. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, tearing, and blurred vision.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Ingestion is likely to be harmful or have adverse effects. Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

**Chronic Symptoms:** Suspected of causing cancer.

### 4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

## SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical powder, foam, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Water may be ineffective but water should be used to keep fire-exposed container cool.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** Do not use a heavy water stream. A heavy water stream may spread burning liquid. Water may be ineffective because it may not cool material below its flash point.

### 5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

**Fire Hazard:** Flammable liquid and vapor.

**Explosion Hazard:** May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture. When mixed with air and exposed to an ignition source, flammable vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, vapors may travel long distances to an ignition source and flash back. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard.

**Reactivity:** Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Hazardous reactions may occur on contact with certain chemicals. Refer to incompatible materials.

### 5.3. Advice for Firefighters

**Precautionary Measures Fire:** Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

**Firefighting Instructions:** Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Extinguish/cool from behind cover/unmanned monitors. Remove containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition.

**Protection During Firefighting:** Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

**Other Information:** Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

**General Measures:** Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray.

#### 6.1.1. For Non-emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

#### 6.1.2. For Emergency Responders

**Protective Equipment:** Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so. Eliminate ignition sources. Ventilate area. Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

### 6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

### 6.3. Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

**For Containment:** Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions.

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**Methods for Cleaning Up:** Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Eliminate all ignition sources. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. Use only non-sparking tools. Use water spray to disperse vapors. If spilled directly onto the ground, remove sufficient soil to ensure material is fully recovered. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

### 6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

**Additional Hazards When Processed:** Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE). Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product and its residue can ignite explosively. Material is highly volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from materials handling point.

**Hygiene Measures:** Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

### 7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

**Technical Measures:** Comply with applicable regulations. Take action to prevent static discharges. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment. Explosion proof motors and fans are required to provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(S). Mixture of vapors and air is highly explosive if ignited. Container remains hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions.

**Storage Conditions:** Store containers in an upright position. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in fireproof place. Store locked up.

**Incompatible Products:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Chlorine. Permanganates. Dichromates.

### 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

No use is specified.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

<b>Kerosene, petroleum (8008-20-6)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures-total hydrocarbon vapor)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous <b>route, Confirmed</b> Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Naphthalene (91-20-3)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous <b>route, Confirmed</b> Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	75 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	15 ppm
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (ppm)	250 ppm
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm

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## 8.2. Exposure Controls

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Have written confined space and tank entry procedures. Never allow tank entry without checking OXYGEN AND VAPOR levels. Use safety harness and safety line on person entering a tank. Stand-by person required with protective equipment available. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

### Personal Protective Equipment

: Safety glasses with sideshields. Gloves. Protective clothing. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



### Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically and fire/flame resistant/retardant materials and fabrics.

### Hand Protection

: Wear chemically resistant protective gloves such as neoprene or nitrile.

### Eye Protection

: No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with side shields.

### Skin and Body Protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

### Respiratory Protection

: Use a NIOSH-approved respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus whenever exposure may exceed established Occupational Exposure Limits.

### Thermal Hazard Protection

: When working with hot material, use suitable thermally protective clothing.

### Other Information

: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

#### Physical State

: Liquid

#### Appearance

: Clear to light yellow colored mobile liquid. K-1 Dyed is a dyed product. Its appearance is clear and red colored mobile liquid (Red dye added containing Solvent Red 164 at a concentration spectrally equivalent to a minimum of 3.9 PTB of solid dye standard solvent Red 26).

#### Odor

: Characteristic petroleum odor.

#### Odor Threshold

: No data available

#### pH

: No data available

#### Evaporation Rate

: Slower than ether

#### Melting Point

: No data available

#### Freezing Point

: No data available

#### Boiling Point

: 290 °F - 575°F (143°C - 302°C)

#### Flash Point

: > 100 °F (> 37.78 °C)

#### Auto-ignition Temperature

: No data available

#### Decomposition Temperature

: No data available

#### Flammability (solid, gas)

: No data available

#### Vapor Pressure @ 60°F

: < 10 mm Hg

#### Relative Vapor Density

: 4 - 6 (air=1)

#### Relative Density

: No data available

#### Specific Gravity @ 60°F

: 0.75 - 0.85

#### Solubility

: Insoluble in water.

#### Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water

: No data available

#### Viscosity

: No data available

#### Lower Flammable Limit

: 0.6 %

#### Upper Flammable Limit

: 8.0 %

#### Percent Volatile By Volume (%)

: 100

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Sulfur : < 15 ppm  
Explosive Limits : Lower to 1.0%

9.2. Other Information No additional information available

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. **Reactivity:** Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Hazardous reactions may occur on contact with certain chemicals. Refer to incompatible materials.
- 10.2. **Chemical Stability:** Flammable liquid and vapor. May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.
- 10.3. **Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. **Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources.
- 10.5. **Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Chlorine. Permanganates. Chromates.
- 10.6. **Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal decomposition generates: May release flammable gases. Carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>). Hydrocarbons.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information On Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

Kerosene, petroleum (8008-20-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.28 mg/l/4h
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	533 - 710 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	1120 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 340 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Exposure time: 1 h)
ATE (Oral)	533.00 mg/kg body weight
ATE (Dermal)	1,120.00 mg/kg body weight

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes skin irritation.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Not classified

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:** Not classified

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not classified

**Carcinogenicity:** Suspected of causing cancer.

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
IARC group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Evidence of Carcinogenicity, Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not classified

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** Causes damage to organs. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Not classified

**Aspiration Hazard:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis and defatting.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** Can cause severe irritation to eyes. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, tearing, and blurred vision.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Ingestion is likely to be harmful or have adverse effects. Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

**Chronic Symptoms:** Suspected of causing cancer.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General : Toxic to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Kerosene, petroleum (8008-20-6)	
LC50 Fish 1	2 - 5 mg/kg (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [semi-static])

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NOEC chronic fish	0.098 mg/l (PETROTOX, Klimmish score: 2)
<b>Naphthalene (91-20-3)</b>	
LC50 Fish 1	5.74 - 6.44 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	2.16 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC 50 Fish 2	1.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 2	1.96 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Flow through])

### 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

K-1	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

K-1	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
<b>Naphthalene (91-20-3)</b>	
BCF fish 1	30 - 430
Log Pow	3.3 (at 20 °C)

12.4. Mobility in Soil No additional information available

### 12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

**Sewage Disposal Recommendations:** Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its container in a safe way.


**Waste Disposal Recommendations:** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

**Additional Information:** Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. 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.

**Ecology – Waste Materials:** Hazardous waste due to toxicity.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### 14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name	: KEROSENE		Or None when classified as combustible liquid.
Hazard Class	: 3, or combustible liquid. See Remarks below.		
Identification Number	: UN1223		
Label Codes	: 3, or none. See Remarks below		
Packing Group	: III		
Marine Pollutant	: No		
ERG Number	: 128		
Remarks	: 49 CFR 173.150 (f)(1) states that a flammable liquid with a flash point at or above 38°C (100°F) that does not meet the definition of any other hazard class may be reclassified as a combustible liquid. This provision does not apply to transportation by vessel or aircraft, except where other means of transportation is impracticable. 49 CFR 173.150 (f)(2) states that The DOT Hazardous Materials Regulations do not apply to a material classed as a combustible liquid in a non-bulk packaging [Less than 119 gallons] unless the combustible liquid is a hazardous substance, a hazardous waste, or a marine pollutant. Accordingly, non-bulk quantities of kerosene, such as 55 gallon drums, may be shipped by ground as non-hazardous combustible liquid.		

### 14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name	: KEROSENE
Hazard Class	: 3
Identification Number	: UN1223

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Packing Group : III  
Label Codes : 3  
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-E  
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-E  
Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant



## 14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : KEROSENE  
Packing Group : III  
Identification Number : UN1223  
Hazard Class : 3  
Label Codes : 3  
ERG Code (IATA) : 3L



## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1 US Federal Regulations

K-1	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard
<b>Kerosene, petroleum (8008-20-6)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Naphthalene (91-20-3)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on United States SARA Section 313	
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	T - T - indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA.
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	100 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %

### 15.2 US State Regulations

<b>Naphthalene (91-20-3)</b>	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
<b>Kerosene, petroleum (8008-20-6)</b>	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
<b>Naphthalene (91-20-3)</b>	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision Date : 08/11/2021  
Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1



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Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids Category 3
Flam. Sol. 2	Flammable solids Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT SE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H228	Flammable solid
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H370	Causes damage to organs
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### NFPA Health Hazard

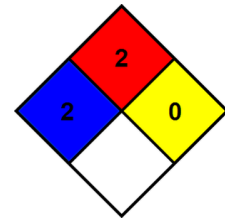
: 2 - Intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical attention is given.

### NFPA Fire Hazard

: 2 - Must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high temperature before ignition can occur.

### NFPA Reactivity

: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



### HMIS III Rating

#### Health

: 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur

#### Flammability

: 2 Moderate Hazard

#### Physical

: 0 Minimal Hazard

*This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.*

SDS US (GHS HazCom)