

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. Identification

<b>Product identifier</b>	<b>JET A</b>
<b>Other means of identification</b>	
<b>SDS number</b>	9114
<b>Synonyms</b>	APPLICABLE TO ALL GRADES * #1 FUEL OIL * JET FUEL * KEROSENE * KEROSENE BLENDSTOCK
<b>Recommended use</b>	Jet fuel
<b>Recommended restrictions</b>	Other uses are not recommended unless an assessment is completed, prior to commencement of that use, which demonstrates that the use will be controlled.

### Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

#### Manufacturer

#### Supplier

Flint Hills Resources, LP  
4111 E. 37th St. North  
Wichita, KS 67220  
67220-3203  
United States

#### Telephone numbers – 24 hour emergency assistance

**Chemtrec** 800-424-9300 (CCN:8586)

#### Telephone numbers – general assistance

**8-5 (M-F, CST) SDS Assistance** 316-828-7988

**Email:** msdsrequest@fhr.com

## 2. Hazard(s) identification

<b>Physical hazards</b>	Flammable liquids	Category 3
<b>Health hazards</b>	Acute toxicity, inhalation	Category 4
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
	Carcinogenicity	Category 2
	Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 3 narcotic effects
	Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	Category 2 (bone marrow, thymus, liver)
	Aspiration hazard	Category 1
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard	Category 2
	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard	Category 2
<b>OSHA defined hazards</b>	Not classified.	

#### Label elements



#### Signal word

Danger

**Hazard statement** Flammable liquid and vapor. Harmful if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. Suspected of causing cancer. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause damage to organs (bone marrow, liver, thymus gland) through prolonged or repeated exposure. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statement**

**Prevention**

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not breathe mist or vapor. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid release to the environment.

**Response**

If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.

If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Specific treatment (see first aid instructions on this label). In case of fire: Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or fire-fighting foam for Class B fires to extinguish. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Collect spillage. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**Storage**

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

**Disposal**

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

**Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)**

Static accumulating flammable liquids

**Supplemental information**

**Precautionary statement(s)**

**Hazard statement**

Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor. May cause flash fire or explosion. Contains benzene - cancer hazard.

**Prevention**

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity.

**Response**

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

**3. Composition/information on ingredients**

**Mixtures**

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
KEROSENE, STRAIGHT RUN		8008-20-6	50 - 90
KEROSENE (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURIZED		64742-81-0	20 - 40
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), LIGHT HYDROCRACKED		64741-77-1	5 - 25

Additional components	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
<b>Chemical name</b>			
NAPHTHALENE		91-20-3	≤ 3
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	PSEUDOCUMENE	95-63-6	≤ 2
ETHYLBENZENE		100-41-4	≤ 1
XYLENE		1330-20-7	≤ 1
BIPHENYL		92-52-4	≤ 0.5
BENZENE		71-43-2	< 0.1

## Composition comments

Values do not reflect absolute minimums and maximums; these values are typical which may vary from time to time.

This Safety Data Sheet is intended to communicate potential health hazards and potential physical hazards associated with the product(s) covered by this sheet, and is not intended to communicate product specification information. For product specification information, contact your Flint Hills Resources, LP representative.

## 4. First-aid measures

### Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear and give oxygen. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

### Skin contact

Immediately wash skin with plenty of soap and water after removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Place contaminated clothing in closed container for storage until laundered or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform person performing operation of contaminant's hazardous properties. Discard contaminated leather goods.

### Eye contact

Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

### Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs, causing serious damage and chemical pneumonitis. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### INHALATION:

Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. May cause central nervous system depression or effects. Symptoms may include headache, excitation, euphoria, dizziness, incoordination, drowsiness, light-headedness, blurred vision, fatigue, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Breathing high concentrations of this material, for example, in a confined space or by intentional abuse, can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.

#### SKIN:

Contact may cause reddening, itching and inflammation. Prolonged skin contact may defat the skin and cause drying, cracking and/or dermatitis.

Skin contact may cause harmful effects in other parts of the body.

#### EYES:

May cause slight to mild eye irritation with tearing, redness, or a stinging or burning sensation. May cause temporary swelling of the eyes with blurred vision. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact.

#### INGESTION:

May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include salivation, pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonia and lung damage.

Exposure may also cause central nervous system symptoms similar to those listed under "Inhalation" (see Inhalation section).

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

INGESTION: If ingested this material represents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended.

INHALATION: This material (or a component) sensitizes the myocardium to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or fire-fighting foam for Class B fires to extinguish fire.

<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	<p>Combustion may produce CO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, reactive hydrocarbons, irritating vapors, and other decomposition products in the case of incomplete combustion.</p> <p>Vapors form flammable or explosive mixtures with air at room temperature. Vapor or gas may spread to distant ignition sources and flash back.</p> <p>Static accumulator (nonconductive) flammable or combustible material may form ignitable vapor-air mixtures in storage tanks and other confined spaces. Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to eliminate the hazard from static accumulation.</p>
<b>Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters</b>	<p>Explosion hazard if exposed to extreme heat.</p> <p>Shut off source of flow, if possible.</p> <p>Evacuate area and fight fire from a safe distance.</p> <p>If leak or spill has not ignited, ventilate area and use water spray to disperse gas or vapor, cool adjacent structures, and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak.</p> <p>Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat (fire). Stay away from storage tank ends. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in flame.</p> <p>Firefighters must wear NIOSH approved positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face mask and full protective equipment.</p>

## 6. Accidental release measures

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	Eliminate and/or shut off ignition sources and keep ignition sources out of the area. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. For spills in confined areas, ensure adequate ventilation. For spills outdoors, stay upwind. IF TANK, RAILCAR OR TANK TRUCK IS INVOLVED IN A FIRE, isolate for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. Evacuate area endangered by release as required. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (Section 8).
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	<p>Keep unnecessary people away. Isolate area for at least 50 meters (164 feet) in all directions to preserve public safety. For large spills, if downwind consider initial evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).</p> <p>Keep ignition sources out of area and shut off all ignition sources. Use non-sparking tools and grounded equipment for clean-up. Small Spills: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g., dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.</p> <p>Use vapor suppressing foam to reduce vapors. Avoid clean up procedures that may result in water pollution. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak when safe to do so.</p> <p>See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (Section 8).</p>
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Prevent entry into water ways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Notify local, provincial and/or federal authorities, if required.

## 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material.

Static accumulator (nonconductive) flammable or combustible material may form ignitable vapor-air mixtures in storage tanks. Bond and ground lines and equipment (tank, transfer lines, pump, floats, etc.) used during transfer to reduce the possibility of static spark-initiated fire or explosion.

Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (such as tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate procedures to mitigate the hazard.

Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Additional precautions should be considered consistent with the current NFPA 77, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity, the current API Recommended Practice 2003, Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents and OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, Flammable and Combustible Liquids.

Use non-sparking tools. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld (or introduce any other ignition source) on empty containers. Do not reuse containers unless adequate precautions are taken. Do not use electronic devices while handling, unless the device is certified as intrinsically safe as they could present ignition sources.

Avoid contact with nitric acid and strong oxidizers. Prevent small spills to minimize slip hazard or release to the environment.

Avoid personal contact with this material. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as removing contaminated clothing and protective equipment, washing after handling the material and before entering public areas. Restrict eating, drinking and smoking to designated areas to prevent personal chemical contamination. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Do not breathe mist or vapor.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, dry, isolated, well-ventilated area away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibles. Ground/bond container and equipment. Avoid contact with nitric acid and strong oxidizers. Empty containers may contain material residue. Do not reuse without adequate precautions.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Occupational exposure limits

#### US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Additional components	Type	Value
BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	5 ppm
	TWA	1 ppm

#### US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Additional components	Type	Value
ETHYLBENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	PEL	100 ppm
NAPHTHALENE (CAS 91-20-3)	PEL	10 ppm
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	TWA	100 ppm
BIPHENYL (CAS 92-52-4)	TWA	0.2 ppm

#### US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Additional components	Type	Value
BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2)	TWA	10 ppm

**US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values**

Components	Type	Value	Form
KEROSENE (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURIZED (CAS 64742-81-0)	TWA	200 mg/m3	Skin; P
KEROSENE, STRAIGHT RUN (CAS 8008-20-6)	TWA	200 mg/m3	Skin; P
<b>Additional components</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Form</b>
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZEN E (CAS 95-63-6)	TWA	25 ppm	
ETHYLBENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	TWA	20 ppm	
NAPHTHALENE (CAS 91-20-3)	TWA	10 ppm	Skin
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	STEL	150 ppm	
	TWA	100 ppm	
BIPHENYL (CAS 92-52-4)	TWA	0.2 ppm	
BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	2.5 ppm	Skin
	TWA	0.5 ppm	Skin

**US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards**

Components	Type	Value
KEROSENE (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURIZED (CAS 64742-81-0)	TWA	100 mg/m3
KEROSENE, STRAIGHT RUN (CAS 8008-20-6)	TWA	100 mg/m3
<b>Additional components</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZEN E (CAS 95-63-6)	TWA	25 ppm
ETHYLBENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	STEL	125 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm
NAPHTHALENE (CAS 91-20-3)	STEL	15 ppm
	TWA	10 ppm
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	STEL	150 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm
BIPHENYL (CAS 92-52-4)	TWA	0.2 ppm
BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	1 ppm
	TWA	0.1 ppm

**Biological limit values**
**ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices**

Additional components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
ETHYLBENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	0.15 g/g	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid	Creatinine in urine	*
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	1.5 g/g	Methylhippuric acids	Creatinine in urine	*
BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2)	25 µg/g	S-Phenylmerca pturic acid	Creatinine in urine	*

\* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

**Exposure guidelines** \*The listed exposure limits for benzene may not apply in all circumstances. Please see 29 CFR 1910.1028 for specific exemptions.

**US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: Skin designation**

BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2)	Can be absorbed through the skin.
KEROSENE (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURIZED (CAS 64742-81-0)	Can be absorbed through the skin.
KEROSENE, STRAIGHT RUN (CAS 8008-20-6)	Can be absorbed through the skin.
NAPHTHALENE (CAS 91-20-3)	Can be absorbed through the skin.

**US OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances: Action level and Reference**

BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2)	0.5 PPM 29 CFR 1910.1028
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**Appropriate engineering controls** Consider the following when employing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment: potential hazards of the material, applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place. Explosion-proof ventilation and other forms of engineering controls are the preferred means for controlling exposures below occupational exposure limits and guidelines.

**Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**

**Eye/face protection** Keep away from eyes. Eye contact can be avoided by using chemical safety glasses, goggles and/or face shield. Have eye washing facilities readily available where eye contact can occur.

**Skin protection**

**Hand protection** Avoid skin contact with this material. Use chemical resistant gloves when handling this material. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection regarding permeability and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Gloves should be discarded and replaced if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough.

**Other** Dermal exposure to this chemical may add to the overall exposure.

**Respiratory protection**

Avoid skin contact with this material. Additional protective clothing may be necessary.  
A NIOSH approved air purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge or canister, such as an organic vapor cartridge, may be used in circumstances where airborne organic vapor concentrations may exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. See OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 for more information regarding respiratory protection and Assigned Protection Factors (APFs).

**Thermal hazards** No special precautions required.

**9. Physical and chemical properties**

**Appearance**

**Physical state** Liquid.

**Form** Not applicable

**Color** Crystal clear

**Odor** Kerosene-like

**Odor threshold** Not available.

**pH** Essentially Neutral

**Melting point/freezing point** -43.6 °F (-42 °C)

**Initial boiling point and boiling range** 300 - 350 °F (148.9 - 176.7 °C) (ASTM D86)

**Flash point** > 100 °F (> 37.78 °C) Tag Closed Cup (ASTM D56)

**Evaporation rate** Very Slow

**Flammability (solid, gas)** Not applicable.

**Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits**

**Flammability limit - lower (%)** 0.7 %

**Flammability limit - upper (%)** 5 %

**Explosive limit - lower (%)** See flammability limit

**Explosive limit - upper (%)** See flammability limit

**Vapor pressure** 22 mmHg at 158 °F (70 °C)

<b>Vapor density</b>	4.5 Air = 1
<b>Relative density</b>	0.8 - 0.82 at 60/60 °F (15.6/15.6 °C)
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	Negligible
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</b>	Not available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	> 400 °F (> 204.44 °C)
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	< 8 cSt at -4 °F (-20 °C)
<b>Other information</b>	
<b>Chemical family</b>	Petroleum Hydrocarbon
<b>Electrostatic properties</b>	
<b>Conductivity</b>	≤ 50 pS/m
<b>Percent volatile</b>	100 %

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See statements below.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Material is stable under normal conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Not anticipated under normal conditions.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid unventilated areas, heat, open flames, sparks and ungrounded electrical equipment.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Incompatible with nitric acid and strong oxidizers. See precautions under Handling & Storage (Section 7).
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Not anticipated under normal conditions.

## 11. Toxicological information

### Information on likely routes of exposure

<b>Inhalation</b>	Likely route of exposure
<b>Skin contact</b>	Likely route of exposure
<b>Eye contact</b>	Likely route of exposure
<b>Ingestion</b>	Likely route of exposure

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

**INHALATION:**  
Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. May cause central nervous system depression or effects. Symptoms may include headache, excitation, euphoria, dizziness, incoordination, drowsiness, light-headedness, blurred vision, fatigue, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Breathing high concentrations of this material, for example, in a confined space or by intentional abuse, can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.

**SKIN:**  
Contact may cause reddening, itching and inflammation. Prolonged skin contact may defat the skin and cause drying, cracking and/or dermatitis.

Skin contact may cause harmful effects in other parts of the body.

**EYES:**  
May cause slight eye irritation with tearing, redness, or a stinging or burning sensation. May cause transient swelling of the eyes with blurred vision. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact.

**INGESTION:**  
May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include salivation, pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonia and lung damage.

Exposure may also cause central nervous system symptoms similar to those listed under "Inhalation" (see Inhalation section).



**Information on toxicological effects****Acute toxicity** Harmful if inhaled.

Components	Species	Test Results
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DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), LIGHT HYDROCRACKED (CAS 64741-77-1)

**Acute****Dermal**

LD50 Rabbit &gt; 4300 mg/kg

**Inhalation***Mist*

LC50 Rat 4.1 mg/l, 4 hr

**Oral**

LD50 Rat &gt; 7600 mg/kg

KEROSENE (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURIZED (CAS 64742-81-0)

**Acute****Dermal**

LD50 Rabbit &gt; 2000 mg/kg

**Inhalation***Vapor*

LC50 Rat &gt; 5.28 mg/l, 4 hr

**Oral**

LD50 Rat &gt; 5000 mg/kg

KEROSENE, STRAIGHT RUN (CAS 8008-20-6)

**Acute****Dermal**

LD50 Rabbit &gt; 2000 mg/kg

**Inhalation***Vapor*

LC50 Rat &gt; 5.28 mg/l, 4 hr

**Oral**

LD50 Rat &gt; 5000 mg/kg

**Skin corrosion/irritation** Causes skin irritation.**Serious eye damage/eye irritation** Not classified.**Respiratory or skin sensitization****Respiratory sensitization** Not classified.**Skin sensitization** Not classified.**Germ cell mutagenicity** Not classified.**Carcinogenicity** Suspected of causing cancer.**ACGIH Carcinogens**

BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2)

A1 Confirmed human carcinogen.

ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)

A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

KEROSENE (NON-AEROSOL), AS TOTAL HYDROCARBON VAPOR (CAS 64742-81-0)

A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

KEROSENE (NON-AEROSOL), AS TOTAL HYDROCARBON VAPOR (CAS 8008-20-6)

A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

NAPHTHALENE (CAS 91-20-3)

A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

XYLENE (O, M AND P ISOMERS) (CAS 1330-20-7)

A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

**IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity**

BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2)

1 Carcinogenic to humans.

ETHYLBENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)

2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

NAPHTHALENE (CAS 91-20-3)

2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)

3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

## US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens

BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2)

Known To Be Human Carcinogen.

NAPHTHALENE (CAS 91-20-3)

Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.

## US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2)

Cancer

### Reproductive toxicity

Not classified.

### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs (liver, thymus, bone marrow) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### Toxicological data

**BENZENE:** Studies of workers exposed to benzene show clear evidence that overexposure can cause cancer of the blood forming organs (acute myelogenous leukemia) and aplastic anemia, an often fatal disease. Some studies suggest overexposure to benzene may also be associated with other blood disorders including myelodysplastic syndrome. Some studies of workers exposed to benzene have shown an association with increased rates of chromosome aberrations in circulating lymphocytes. One study of women workers exposed to benzene suggested a weak association with irregular menstruation. However, other studies of workers exposed to benzene have not demonstrated clear evidence of an effect on fertility or reproductive outcome in humans. Benzene can cross the placenta and affect the developing fetus. Cases of aplastic anemia have been reported in the offspring of persons severely overexposed to benzene. Animal studies indicate that prolonged, repeated exposure to high levels of benzene vapor can cause bone marrow suppression and cancer in multiple organ systems. Studies in laboratory animals also show evidence of adverse effects on male reproductive organs following high levels of exposure but no significant effects on reproduction have been observed. Embryotoxicity has been reported in studies of laboratory animals but effects were limited to reduced fetal weight and skeletal variations has been classified as a known human carcinogen by OSHA and a Group 1 (carcinogenic to Humans) material by IARC, the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

**BIPHENYL:** Evidence of adverse effects on the liver, kidneys and nervous system have been described in studies of workers following prolonged exposure to high levels. Repeated exposures to laboratory animals showed evidence of kidney effects. The in vitro evidence does not indicate that biphenyl is mutagenic; however, in vivo data suggest that biphenyl metabolites that are capable of redox cycling may induce genetic damage resulting from oxidative damage and cytotoxicity. The EPA has determined human and animal data are inadequate to classify the carcinogenic potential of biphenyl (Group D). It has not been classified as a carcinogen by either IARC or NTP.

**ETHYLBENZENE:** Findings from National Toxicology Program (NTP) lifetime inhalation studies in rats showed an increased incidence of renal tumors in male rats (tubular carcinomas) and female rats (tubular adenomas) only at the highest exposure level (750 ppm). At this exposure level the incidence of tumors also was elevated in male mice (alveolar and bronchiolar carcinomas) and female mice (hepatocellular carcinomas). IARC has classified ethyl benzene as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B). Studies in laboratory animals report some evidence of renal malformations, resorptions, and developmental delays following high levels of maternal exposure to ethylbenzene. However, a two generation reproduction study conducted by NIOSH found no adverse effects on reproductive performance or developmental landmarks. Ototoxicity (hearing loss) in rats was reported following exposure levels as low as 300 ppm for 5 days. In contrast, guinea pigs showed no hearing loss after exposure to much higher ethyl benzene levels (2500 ppm, 5 days). There are other studies in laboratory animals that indicate some evidence of adverse effects on the liver, kidney, thyroid, and pituitary gland. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time.

**NAPHTHALENE:** Severe jaundice, neurotoxicity (kernicterus) and fatalities have been reported in young children and infants as a result of hemolytic anemia from overexposure to naphthalene. Persons with Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency are more prone to the hemolytic effects of naphthalene. Adverse effects on the kidney have been reported in persons overexposed to naphthalene but these effects are believed to be a consequence of hemolytic anemia, and not a direct effect. Hemolytic anemia has been observed in laboratory animals exposed to naphthalene. Laboratory rodents exposed to naphthalene vapor for 2 years (lifetime studies) developed non-neoplastic and neoplastic tumors and inflammatory lesions of the nasal and respiratory tract. Cataracts and other adverse effects on the eye have also been observed in laboratory animals exposed to high levels of naphthalene. Findings from a large number of bacterial and mammalian cell mutation assays were negative. A few studies have shown chromosomal effects (elevated levels of sister chromatid exchanges or chromosomal aberrations) in vitro. Naphthalene has been classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) by IARC, the International Agency for Research on Cancer, based on findings from studies in laboratory animals.

**XYLENES, ALL ISOMERS:** Acute effects of xylene may be increased by the use of alcoholic beverages. Evidence of liver and kidney impairment were reported in workers recovering from a gross overexposure. Prolonged or repeated exposure to xylene was reported to cause impaired neurological function in workers exposed to solvents (including xylene). Studies in rats have shown evidence of impaired hearing following prolonged exposure to high concentrations of paraxylene. Studies in laboratory animals also suggest some changes in reproductive organs following high levels of exposure but no significant effects on reproduction were observed. Developmental toxicity studies in laboratory animals indicate skeletal and visceral malformations, developmental delays, and increased fetal resorptions following extremely high levels of maternal exposure. The relevance of these observations to humans is not clear at this time. In addition, adverse effects on the liver, kidney, bone marrow (changes in blood cell parameters) were observed in laboratory animals following high levels of exposure. The relevance of these observations to humans is not clear at this time.

**1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE:** Inhalation exposure to an aromatic hydrocarbon solvent mixture which contained approximately 40% 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene resulted in developmental effects in rats at maternally toxic doses. In another inhalation study in rats on 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, fetal body weight was reduced at inhalation levels of 2950 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, but there was no evidence of embryolethal or teratogenic effects. No effects were observed at the 1470 mg/m<sup>3</sup> level.

**MIDDLE DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM:** Long-term repeated (lifetime) skin exposure to similar materials has been reported to result in an increase in skin tumors in laboratory rodents. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time.

Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called "petrol sniffers encephalopathy"), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline.

## 12. Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity** Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Components	Species	Test Results
<b>DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), LIGHT HYDROCRACKED (CAS 64741-77-1)</b>		
<b>Aquatic</b>		
<i>Acute</i>		
Algae	EC50	Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata 10 mg/l, 72 hr
Crustacea	EC50	Daphnia magna 68 mg/l, 48 hr
Fish	LC50	Oncorhynchus mykiss 21 mg/l, 96 hr
<i>Chronic</i>		
Crustacea	NOEL	Daphnia magna 0.2 mg/l, 21 d
Fish	NOEL	Oncorhynchus mykiss 0.08 mg/l, 14 d
<b>KEROSENE (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURIZED (CAS 64742-81-0)</b>		
<b>Aquatic</b>		
<i>Acute</i>		
Algae	EC50	Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata 1 - 3 mg/l, 72 hr
Crustacea	EC50	Daphnia magna 1.4 mg/l, 48 hr
Fish	LC50	Oncorhynchus mykiss 2 - 5 mg/l, 96 hr

Components	Species		Test Results
<i>Chronic</i>			
Crustacea	NOEL	Daphnia magna	0.41 mg/l, 21 d
Fish	NOEL	Oncorhynchus mykiss	0.1 mg/l, 28 d
KEROSENE, STRAIGHT RUN (CAS 8008-20-6)			
<b>Aquatic</b>			
<i>Acute</i>			
Algae	EC50	Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata	1 - 3 mg/l, 72 hr
Crustacea	EC50	Daphnia magna	1.4 mg/l, 48 hr
Fish	LC50	Oncorhynchus mykiss	2 - 5 mg/l, 96 hr
<i>Chronic</i>			
Crustacea	NOEL	Daphnia magna	0.41 mg/l, 21 d

<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	Not readily biodegradable.
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	May bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	May partition into air, soil and water.
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	No other adverse effects expected.

### 13. Disposal considerations

<b>Disposal instructions</b>	This material, as supplied, when discarded or disposed of, is a hazardous waste according to Federal Regulations due to the material exhibiting a hazardous characteristic under Subpart C of 40 CFR 261.  The transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of waste material must be conducted in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the material to determine, at the time of disposal, whether this material meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. For additional handling information and protection of employees, see Section 7 (Handling and Storage) and Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection).
<b>Hazardous waste code</b>	The proper waste code must be evaluated at the time of disposal and should be determined by the user and waste disposal company.
<b>Waste from residues / unused products</b>	Dispose of this material in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.
<b>Contaminated packaging</b>	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal in accordance with government regulations. Packaging may contain residue that can be hazardous.

### 14. Transport information

<b>General information</b>	See Bill of Lading for proper shipping description.  The below description may not cover shipping in all cases. Please consult 49 CFR 100-185 for specific shipping information or Transport Compliance Specialist (CSO).  Non-bulk shipments of this material are non-regulated for domestic ground transportation when they meet the requirements of 49 CFR 173.150(f).
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#### DOT

<b>UN number</b>	UN1863
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Fuel, Aviation, Turbine Engine
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	
<b>Class</b>	3
<b>Subsidiary risk</b>	-
<b>Label(s)</b>	Flammable Liquid
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Not available.
<b>ERG number</b>	128

#### IATA

<b>UN number</b>	UN1863
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Fuel, Aviation, Turbine Engine
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	
<b>Class</b>	3
<b>Subsidiary risk</b>	-
<b>Packing group</b>	III

Environmental hazards  
ERG Code

No.  
3L

Transport in bulk according to  
Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and  
the IBC Code

Not classified for MARPOL. Please contact the Transportation Compliance CSO if transportation mode is ship or vessel to determine the need for a MARPOL classification.

DOT



IATA



## 15. Regulatory information

### US federal regulations

All ingredients are on the TSCA inventory, or are not required to be listed on the TSCA inventory.

Consult OSHA's Benzene standard 29 CFR 1910.1028 for provisions on air monitoring, employee training, medical monitoring, etc.

A release of this material, as supplied, may be exempt from reporting under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA - 40 CFR 302) by the petroleum exclusion. Releases may be reportable to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) under the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1321(b)(3) and (5).

This material may contain toxic chemical(s) in excess of the applicable de minimis concentration that are subject to the annual toxic chemical release reporting requirements of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 313 (40 CFR 372). This information must be included in all SDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

Check local, regional or state/provincial regulations for any additional requirements as these may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulations. Failure to comply may result in substantial civil and criminal penalties.

### US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: De minimis concentration

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (CAS 95-63-6)	1.0 %
BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2)	0.1 %
BIPHENYL (CAS 92-52-4)	1.0 %
ETHYLBENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	0.1 %
NAPHTHALENE (CAS 91-20-3)	0.1 %
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	1.0 %

### US CERCLA Hazardous Substances: Reportable quantity

BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2)	10 LBS
BIPHENYL (CAS 92-52-4)	100 LBS
ETHYLBENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	1000 LBS
NAPHTHALENE (CAS 91-20-3)	100 LBS
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	100 LBS

### US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 304 - Extremely Hazardous Spill: Reportable quantity

Not regulated.

### US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2)	Cancer
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Central nervous system  
Blood  
Aspiration  
Skin  
Eye  
respiratory tract irritation  
Flammability

### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

**Hazard categories**  
Immediate Hazard - Yes  
Delayed Hazard - Yes  
Fire Hazard - Yes  
Pressure Hazard - No  
Reactivity Hazard - No

### SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Chemical name	CAS number	% by wt.
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	≤ 3
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	≤ 2
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	≤ 1
XYLENE	1330-20-7	≤ 1

### Other federal regulations

#### Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2)  
BIPHENYL (CAS 92-52-4)  
ETHYLBENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)  
NAPHTHALENE (CAS 91-20-3)  
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)

#### Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Not regulated.

### US state regulations

#### US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains one or more chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Proposition 65, CAL. HSC. §25249.5.

#### US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance

BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2) Listed: February 27, 1987  
ETHYLBENZENE (CAS 100-41-4) Listed: June 11, 2004  
NAPHTHALENE (CAS 91-20-3) Listed: April 19, 2002

#### US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Developmental toxin

BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2) Listed: December 26, 1997

#### US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Male reproductive toxin

BENZENE (CAS 71-43-2) Listed: December 26, 1997

## 16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

**Revision date** 06-26-2017  
**Version #** 03  
**HMIS® ratings** Health: 2\*  
Flammability: 2  
Physical hazard: 0  
\* Indicates chronic health hazard

**NFPA ratings** Health: 1  
Flammability: 2  
Instability: 0

### Disclaimer

THIS SDS HAS BEEN PREPARED TO COMPLY WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS THAT ARE INTENDED TO QUICKLY PROVIDE USEFUL INFORMATION TO THE USER(S) OF THIS MATERIAL OR PRODUCT - IT IS NOT INTENDED TO SERVE AS A COMPREHENSIVE DISCUSSION OF ALL POSSIBLE RISKS OF HAZARDS, BUT RATHER PROVIDES INFORMATION GENERALLY ACCEPTED IN THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY AS RELEVANT REGARDING THE POTENTIAL HAZARDS OF THIS PRODUCT. ADEQUATE TRAINING, INSTRUCTION, WARNINGS AND SAFE HANDLING PROCEDURES SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO HANDLERS AND USERS. USERS SHOULD REVIEW THE INFORMATION IN THE SDS, AND SATISFY THEMSELVES AS TO ITS SUITABILITY AND COMPLETENESS, INCLUDING ENSURING THAT THIS IS THE MOST CURRENT SDS.

**Revision information**

Product and Company Identification: Alternate Trade Names  
Composition / Information on Ingredients: Additional Components  
Fire-fighting measures: Specific hazards arising from the chemical  
Physical & Chemical Properties: Multiple Properties  
Transport information: General information  
GHS: Classification

**Completed by**

Flint Hills Resources, LP - Operations EH&S