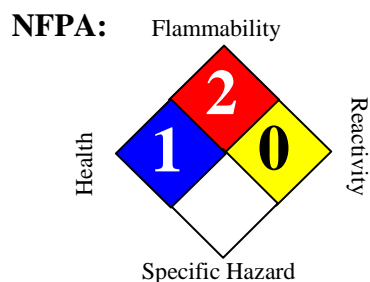


# Safety Data Sheet

## Jet Fuel



### SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

|                                |   |   |   |   |                |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| <b>Product name</b>            | : | Jet Fuel  |   |   |                |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                | : | Jet Fuel - A, B, A-I, A-50, High Sulfur, Military, Jet A & B Aviation Turbine Fuel, Jet A-I, Jet A; Avjet For Blending; Jet Q Turbine Fuel, Aviation Fuel; Turbine Fuel; JP-4; JP-5; JP-8, Av-Jet, 888100004452 |   |   |                |
| <b>SDS Number</b>              | : | 888100004452  | <b>Version</b>                          | : | 2.15           |
| <b>Product Use Description</b> | : | Fuel  |   |   |                |
| <b>Company</b>                 | : | For: Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co.<br>19100 Ridgewood Parkway, San Antonio, TX 78259  |   |   |                |
| <b>Tesoro Call Center</b>      | : | (877) 783-7676  | <b>Chemtrec<br/>(Emergency Contact)</b> | : | (800) 424-9300 |

### SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

|                                 |   |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| <b>Classifications</b>          | : | Flammable Liquid – Category 3<br>Aspiration Hazard – Category 1<br>Skin Irritation – Category 2<br>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3<br>Chronic Aquatic Toxicity – Category 2  |  |  |
| <b>Pictograms</b>               |   |  |  |  |
| <b>Signal Word</b>              | : | <b>Danger</b>  |  |  |
| <b>Hazard Statements</b>        | : | Flammable liquid and vapor.<br>May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways – do not siphon by mouth.<br>Causes skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can cause skin irritation and dermatitis.<br>May cause drowsiness or dizziness by inhalation.<br>May cause irritation of respiratory system.<br>Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |  |  |
| <b>Precautionary statements</b> |   |  |  |  |

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>Prevention</b> | <p>Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, welding and hot surfaces.<br/>         No smoking.<br/>         Keep container tightly closed.<br/>         Ground and/or bond container and receiving equipment.<br/>         Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.<br/>         Use only non-sparking tools if tools are used in flammable atmosphere.<br/>         Take precautionary measures against static discharge.<br/>         Wear gloves, eye protection and face protection as needed to prevent skin and eye contact with liquid.<br/>         Wash hands or liquid-contacted skin thoroughly after handling.<br/>         Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.<br/>         Do not breathe vapors or mists.<br/>         Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.</p> |
| <b>Response</b>   | <p>In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray or fire fighting foam to extinguish.<br/>         If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center, doctor, hospital emergency room, medical clinic or 911. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth.<br/>         If skin irritation persists, get medical attention.<br/>         If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.<br/>         Get medical attention if you feel unwell.</p>   |
| <b>Storage</b>    | <p>Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed . Use only approved containers.</p>  |
| <b>Disposal</b>   | <p>Dispose of contents/containers to approved disposal site in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.</p>   |

### SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Component            | CAS-No.   | Weight % |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|
| Kerosene (petroleum) | 8008-20-6 | 100%     |
| Naphthalene          | 91-20-3   | 0 to 3%  |
| Ethyl Benzene        | 100-41-4  | 0 to 1%  |
| Trimethy Benzene     | 95-63-6   | 0 to 1%  |
| Ethyl Benzene        | 100-41-4  | 0 to 1%  |

### SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | : If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately. |
| <b>Skin contact</b> | : Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. If skin irritation persists, seek medical attention.          |
| <b>Eye contact</b>  | : In case of eye contact, remove contact lens and rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention   |

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
|                           | immediately.   |
| <b>Ingestion</b>          | : Do NOT induce vomiting. Do not give liquids. Seek medical attention immediately. If vomiting does occur naturally, keep head below the hips to reduce the risks of aspiration. Monitor for breathing difficulties. Small amounts of material which enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the taste is dissipated. |
| <b>Notes to physician</b> | : Symptoms: Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis.<br>Treatment: Do not induce vomiting, use gastric lavage only. Remove from further exposure and treat symptomatically.   |

## SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>                   | : Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), Water spray, Dry chemical, Foam, Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray., Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire., Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.                                |
| <b>Specific hazards during fire fighting</b>          | : Fire Hazard. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray. Sealed containers may rupture when heated. Above the flash point, explosive vapor-air mixtures may be formed. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back. |
| <b>Special protective equipment for fire-fighters</b> | : Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA- approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece and full protective clothing.  |
| <b>Further information</b>                            | : Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health. Standard procedure for chemical fires.   |

## SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Personal precautions</b>      | : ACTIVATE FACILITY'S SPILL CONTINGENCY OR EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN if applicable. Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources. Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to contain spill areas. Spills may infiltrate subsurface soil and groundwater; professional assistance may be necessary to determine the extent of subsurface impact.   |
| <b>Environmental precautions</b> | : Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so. Protect bodies of water by diking, absorbents, or absorbent boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems, unless system is designed and permitted to handle such material. The use of fire fighting foam may be useful in certain situations to reduce vapors. The proper use of water spray may effectively disperse product vapors or the liquid itself, preventing contact with ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection. |
| <b>Methods for cleaning up</b>   | : Take up with sand or oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container for reclamation or disposal - caution, flammable vapors may accumulate in closed containers. Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).  |

## SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Precautions for safe handling</b> | : Keep away from fire, sparks and heated surfaces. No smoking near areas where |
|--------------------------------------|--|

material is stored or handled. The product should only be stored and handled in areas with intrinsically safe electrical classification.

- : Hydrocarbon liquids including this product can act as a non-conductive flammable liquid (or static accumulators), and may form ignitable vapor-air mixtures in storage tanks or other containers. Precautions to prevent static-initated fire or explosion during transfer, storage or handling, include but are not limited to these examples:
  - (1) Ground and bond containers during product transfers. Grounding and bonding may not be adequate protection to prevent ignition or explosion of hydrocarbon liquids and vapors that are static accumulators.
  - (2) Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as gasoline or naphtha).
  - (3) Storage tank level floats must be effectively bonded.

For more information on precautions to prevent static-initated fire or explosion, see NFPA 77, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity (2007), and API Recommended Practice 2003, Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents (2008).

#### Conditions for safe storage, including incompatibilities

- : Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty or partially full product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose containers to sources of ignition. Store in a well-ventilated area. The storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks".
- : Keep away from food, drink and animal feed. Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Incompatible with acids.
- : Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure.

## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Exposure Guidelines

| List    | Components           | CAS-No.   | Type: | Value             |
|---------|----------------------|-----------|-------|-------------------|
| OSHA Z1 | Naphthalene          | 91-20-3   | PEL   | 10 ppm 50 mg/m3   |
|         | Ethyl Benzene        | 100-41-4  | PEL   | 100 ppm 435 mg/m3 |
| ACGIH   | Naphthalene          | 91-20-3   | TWA   | 10 ppm            |
|         |                      | 91-20-3   | STEL  | 15 ppm            |
|         | Kerosene (petroleum) | 8008-20-6 | TWA   | 200 mg/m3         |
|         | Ethyl Benzene        | 100-41-4  | TWA   | 100 ppm 434 mg/m3 |
|         |                      |           | STEL  | 125 ppm 543 mg/m3 |

**Protective measures** : Keep out of reach of children.

**Engineering measures** : Use only intrinsically safe electrical equipment approved for use in classified areas. Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the vicinity of any potential

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
|                                 | splash exposure.  |
| <b>Eye protection</b>           | : Goggles and face shield as needed to prevent eye and face contact.  |
| <b>Hand protection</b>          | : Gloves constructed of nitrile, neoprene, or PVC are recommended.  |
| <b>Skin and body protection</b> | : Chemical protective clothing such as DuPont TyChem®, Barricade or equivalent, recommended based on degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.   |
| <b>Respiratory protection</b>   | : NIOSH/MSHA approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or Type C positive-pressure supplied air with escape bottle must be used for gas concentrations above occupational exposure limits, for potential of uncontrolled release, if exposure levels are not known, or in an oxygen-deficient atmosphere.  |
| <b>Work / Hygiene practices</b> | : Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use solvents or harsh abrasive skin cleaners for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless hand cleaners are effective. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves. |

## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Appearance</b>                        | : Clear to straw colored liquid                                       |
| <b>Odor</b>                              | Characteristic petroleum or kerosene-like odor                        |
| <b>Odor threshold</b>                    | 0.1 - 1 ppm typically reported  |
| <b>pH</b>                                | Not applicable  |
| <b>Melting point/freezing point</b>      | Gel point can be about -15°F; freezing requires laboratory conditions |
| <b>Initial boiling point &amp; range</b> | 154 - 372 °C (310° - 702 °F)  |
| <b>Flash point</b>                       | 38°C (100°F) Minimum  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                  | Higher initially and declining as lighter components evaporate        |
| <b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>         | Flammable vapor released by liquid                                    |
| <b>Upper explosive limit</b>             | 5.0 %(V)  |
| <b>Lower explosive limit</b>             | 0.7 %(V)  |
| <b>Vapor pressure</b>                    | < 2 mm Hg at 20 °C  |
| <b>Vapor density (air = 1)</b>           | > 4.5<br>0.8 g/mL   |
| <b>Relative density (water = 1)</b>      | 0.0005 g/100 mL   |
| <b>Solubility (in water)</b>             | 3.3 to 6 as log Pow   |

|  |   |                      |
|--|---|----------------------|
| Partition coefficient<br>(n-octanol/water)   | 210 °C (410°F)  |                      |
| Auto-ignition temperature  | Will evaporate or boil and possibly ignite before decomposition occurs. |                      |
| Decomposition temperature  | 1.6 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 40°C  |                      |
| Kinematic viscosity  |   |                      |
| Conductivity<br>(conductivity can be reduced<br>by environmental factors such<br>as a decrease in temperature) | Diesel Fuel Oils at terminal load rack:                                 | At least 25 pS/m     |
|  | Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) without conductivity additive:           | 0 pS/m to 5 pS/m     |
|  | ULSD at terminal load rack with conductivity additive:                  | At least 50 pS/m     |
|  | JP-8 at terminal load rack:   | 150 pS/m to 600 pS/m |

## SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Reactivity                         | : Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Hazardous polymerization does not occur.  |
| Chemical stability                 | : Stable under normal conditions.   |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | Can react with strong oxidizing agents, peroxides, acids and alkalies.  |
| Conditions to avoid                | : Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources. Avoid static charge accumulation and discharge (see Section 7).  |
| Hazardous decomposition products   | : Ignition and burning can release carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke) and, depending on formulation, trace amounts of sulfur dioxide. Diesel exhaust particulates may be a lung hazard (see Section 11). |

## SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Skin irritation     | : Irritating to skin. Repeated or prolonged contact can cause dryness, cracking and dermatitis. Liquid may be absorbed through skin in toxic amounts if large areas of the skin are repeatedly exposed.   |
| Eye irritation      | : May cause eye irritation.   |
| Inhalation          | Inhalation of vapors or mist may result in respiratory tract irritation and central nervous system effects including headache, dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure and death.   |
| Chronic Exposure    | Similar products produced skin cancer and systemic toxicity in laboratory animals following repeated applications. The significance of these results to human exposure has not been determined.   |
| Further information | : Kerosene does not have a measurable effect on human reproduction or development.<br>Kerosene is not listed as carcinogenic by NTP, OSHA, and ACGIH. IARC has listed kerosene as a probable human carcinogen.<br>Some petroleum distillates have been found to cause adverse reproductive effects in laboratory animals.<br>Acute and chronic exposure to kerosene may result in CNS effects including irritability, restlessness, ataxia, drowsiness, convulsions, coma and death. The most common health effect associated with chronic kerosene exposure is dermatitis. |

**Component:**

|                             |           |  |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--|
| <b>Kerosene (petroleum)</b> | 8008-20-6 | <u>Acute oral toxicity:</u> LD50 rat 4 hour<br>Dose: >5,000 mg/kg<br><u>Acute dermal toxicity:</u> LD50 rabbit<br>Dose: >2,001 mg/kg<br><br><u>Acute inhalation toxicity:</u> LC50 rat<br>Dose: >5,000 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 4 h<br><br><u>Skin irritation:</u> Classification: Irritating to skin.<br>Result: Skin irritation  |
| <b>Naphthalene</b>          | 91-20-3   | <u>Acute oral toxicity:</u> LD50 rat<br>Dose: 2,001 mg/kg<br><br><u>Acute dermal toxicity:</u> LD50 rat<br>Dose: 2,501 mg/kg<br><br><u>Acute inhalation toxicity:</u> LC50 rat<br>Dose: 101 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 4 h<br><br><u>Skin irritation:</u> Classification: Irritating to skin.<br>Result: Mild skin irritation<br><br><u>Eye irritation:</u> Classification: Irritating to eyes.<br>Result: Mild eye irritation<br><br><u>Carcinogenicity:</u> N11.00422130 |

**Carcinogenicity**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>NTP</b>        | Naphthalene (CAS-No.: 91-20-3)  |
| <b>IARC</b>       | Kerosene is not listed as carcinogenic by NTP, OSHA, and ACGIH. IARC has listed kerosene as a probable human carcinogen.<br>naphthalene (CAS-No.: 91-20-3)<br>Kerosene (petroleum) (CAS-No.: 8008-20-6) |
| <b>CA Prop 65</b> | WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.<br>Naphthalene (CAS-No.: 91-20-3)   |

**SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Additional ecological information** : Release of this product should be prevented from contaminating soil and water and from entering drainage and sewer systems. U.S.A. regulations require reporting spills of this material that could reach any surface waters. The toll free number for the U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802. Naphthalene (91-20-3) one of the ingredients in this mixture is classified as a Marine Pollutant.

**Component:**

|                    |         |   |
|--------------------|---------|---|
| <b>Naphthalene</b> | 91-20-3 | <u>Toxicity to algae:</u><br>EC50<br>Species:<br>Dose: 33 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 24 h |
|--------------------|---------|---|

**SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Disposal** : Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

## SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### CFR

Proper shipping name : Fuel, aviation, turbine engine  
 UN-No. : 1863  
 Class : 3  
 Packing group : III

### TDG

Proper shipping name : Fuel, aviation, turbine engine  
 UN-No. : UN1863  
 Class : 3  
 Packing group : III

### IATA Cargo Transport

UN UN-No. : UN1863  
 Description of the goods : Fuel, aviation, turbine engine  
 Class : 3  
 Packaging group : III  
 ICAO-Labels : 3  
 Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 366  
 Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : Y344

### IATA Passenger Transport

UN UN-No. : UN1863  
 Description of the goods : Fuel, aviation, turbine engine  
 Class : 3  
 Packaging group : III  
 ICAO-Labels : 3  
 Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 355  
 Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : Y344

### IMDG-Code

UN-No. : UN 1863  
 Description of the goods : Fuel, aviation, turbine engine  
 Class : 3  
 Packaging group : III  
 IMDG-Labels : 3  
 EmS Number : F-E S-E  
 Marine pollutant : Yes



**SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| TSCA Status          | : On TSCA Inventory  |
| DSL Status           | : All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL list. |
| SARA 311/312 Hazards | : Acute Health Hazard<br>Chronic Health Hazard<br>Fire Hazard  |

**CERCLA SECTION 103 and SARA SECTION 304 (RELEASE TO THE ENVIROMENT)**

The CERCLA definition of hazardous substances contains a "petroleum exclusion" clause which exempts crude oil. Fractions of crude oil, and products (both finished and intermediate) from the crude oil refining process and any indigenous components of such from the CERCLA Section 103 reporting requirements. However, other federal reporting requirements, including SARA Section 304, as well as the Clean Water Act may still apply.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| California Prop. 65 | : WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. |
|---------------------|---|

Naphthalene

91-20-3

**SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**Further information

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

**Revision Date** : 11/17/2012

40, 41, 42, 43, 139, 141, 263, 1117, 1333, 1450, 1640