

Material Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Material Name : **Kerosene**
Uses : Fuel for use in domestic and commercial heating and lighting equipment.

Supplier : G D Jones and Son
Parciau
Llandaniel
GAERWEN
Ynys Mon
LL60 6HB

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Emergency Telephone Number : +44-(0) 151-350-4595

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Preparation description : Complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the C9 to C16 range. May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each.

Hazardous Components

Chemical Name	CAS	EINECS	Symbol (s)	R-phrase(s)	Conc
Kerosene (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised	64742-81-0	265-184-9	Xi, Xn, N	R38; R65; R51/53	0.00 - 100.00 %
Kerosene	8008-20-6	232-366-4	Xi, Xn, N	R38; R65; R51/53	0.00 - 100.00 %

Additional Information : Dyes and markers can be used to indicate tax status and prevent fraud. Refer to chapter 16 for full text of EC R-phrases.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- EC Classification** : Flammable.
Harmful.
Irritant.
Dangerous for the environment.
- Health Hazards** : Slightly irritating to respiratory system.
Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache and nausea.
Irritating to skin. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Signs and Symptoms** : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.
- Safety Hazards** : Flammable. Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space. Vapour in the headspace of tanks and containers may ignite and explode at temperatures exceeding auto-ignition temperature, where vapour concentrations are within the flammability range. Electrostatic charges may be generated during handling. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.
- Environmental Hazards** : Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Additional Information** : This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- Inhalation** : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- Skin Contact** : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- Eye Contact** : Flush eyes with water while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision, or swelling persist, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- Ingestion** : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips

to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101 ° F (37° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Advice to Physician : Treat symptomatically. In cases of ingestion, consider gastric lavage. Gastric lavage must only be undertaken after cuffed endotracheal intubation in view of the risk of aspiration. Administration of carbon for medicinal use (carbo medicinalis) may reduce absorption from the digestive tract.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Specific Hazards : Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Oxides of sulphur. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

Extinguishing Media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media :

Do not use water in a jet.

Protective Equipment for Firefighters :

Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

Additional Advice :

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water. If possible remove containers from the danger zone. If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Evacuate the area of all nonessential personnel. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Protective measures : May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature. Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Clean Up Methods :

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. Shovel into a suitable clearly marked container for disposal or reclamation in accordance with local regulations.

Additional Advice :

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions :

Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as Input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering. Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Prevent spillages. Never siphon by mouth. For comprehensive advice on handling, product transfer, storage and tank cleaning refer to the product supplier. Maintenance and Fuelling Activities - Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin.

Handling :

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. When using do not eat or drink. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Earth all equipment.

Electrostatic charges may be generated during handling. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.

- Storage :** Drum and small container storage: Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Take suitable precautions when opening sealed containers, as pressure can build up during storage. Tank storage: Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system.
- Product Transfer :** Avoid splash filling. Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling.
- Recommended Materials :** For containers, or container linings use mild steel, Stainless steel. Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard. Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product. For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint. For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.
- Unsuitable Materials :** Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene. However, some may be suitable for glove materials.
- Container Advice :** Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Additional Information :** Exposure to this product should be reduced as low as reasonably practicable. Reference should be made to the Health and Safety Executive's publication "COSHH Essentials". Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits

None established.

Additional Information :	In the absence of a national exposure limit, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) recommends the following values for Kerosene: TWA – 200 mg/m ³ Critical effects based on Skin, Irritation and Central Nervous System.
Exposure Controls :	The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
Personal Protective Equipment:	Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
Respiratory Protection :	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where airfiltering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.
Hand Protection :	Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable.
Eye Protection :	Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles). Approved to EU Standard EN166.
Protective Clothing :	Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron (where risk of splashing).

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Pale yellow. Straw. Colourless. liquid
Odour	:	Hydrocarbon.
Boiling point	:	150 - 300 °C / 302 - 572 °F
Flash point	:	> 38 °C / 100 °F (Abel)
Explosion / Flammability	:	

limits in air	:	1.0 - 6.0 %(V)
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 220 °C / 428 °F
Vapour pressure	:	< 0.1 hPa at 20 °C / 68 °F
Density	:	0.77 - 0.84 g/cm ³ at 15 °C / 59 °F
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow)	:	2 - 6
Kinematic viscosity	:	1 - 2 mm ² /s at 40 °C / 104 °F

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to Avoid	:	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Materials to Avoid	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	:	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment :	Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.
Acute Oral Toxicity :	Low toxicity: LD ₅₀ >2000 mg/kg , Rat Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
Acute Dermal Toxicity :	Low toxicity: LD ₅₀ >2000 mg/kg , Rabbit
Acute Inhalation Toxicity :	Low toxicity: LC ₅₀ >5 mg/l / 4 h, Rat High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
Skin Irritation :	Irritating to skin.
Eye Irritation :	Slightly irritating.
Respiratory Irritation :	Slightly irritating.
Sensitisation :	Not a skin sensitiser.
Repeated Dose Toxicity :	Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans
Mutagenicity :	Not considered a mutagenic hazard.
Carcinogenicity :	Not classified as a carcinogen. Repeated skin contact has resulted in irritation and skin cancer in animals.
Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity:	Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Acute Toxicity :	Toxic: LL/EL/IL ₅₀ 1-10 mg/l (to aquatic organisms)
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	(LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).
Mobility :	Floats on water. Contains volatile components. Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.
Persistence/degradability :	Persists under anaerobic conditions. The volatile components oxidise rapidly by photochemical reactions in air. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but the product contains components that may persist in the environment.
Bioaccumulation :	Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.
Other Adverse Effects :	Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal :	Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination. Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
Container Disposal :	Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer. Drain Container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard if heated above the flash point. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.
Local Legislation :	EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC): 13 07 03 wastes of liquid fuels, other fuels (including mixtures). The number given to waste is associated with the appropriate usage. The user must decide if their particular use results in another waste code being assigned. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with. Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR

Class	:	3
Packing group	:	III
Classification code	:	F1
Hazard identification no.	:	30

UN No. : 1223
Danger label (primary risk) : 3
Proper shipping name : KEROSENE

RID

Class : 3
Packing group : III
Classification code : F1
Hazard identification no. : 30
UN No. : 1223
Danger label (primary risk) : 3
Proper shipping name : KEROSENE

ADNR

Class : 3
Packing group : III
Classification code : F1
UN No. : 1223
Danger label (primary risk) : 3
Proper shipping name : KEROSENE

IMDG

Identification number : UN 1223
Proper shipping name : KEROSENE
Class / Division : 3
Packing group : III
Marine pollutant: No

IATA (Country variations may apply)

UN No. : 1223
Proper shipping name : Kerosene
Class / Division : 3
Packing group : III

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

EC Classification : Flammable. Harmful. Irritant. Dangerous for the environment.
EC Symbols : Xn Harmful.
N Dangerous for the environment.
EC Risk Phrases : R10 Flammable.
R38 Irritating to skin.
R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
EC Safety Phrases : S2 Keep out of the reach of children.
S29 Do not empty into drains.
S23 Do not breathe vapour.
S24 Avoid contact with skin.
S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S46 If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Classification triggering components:

Contains kerosene.

Other Information :

Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended). Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Consumers Protection Act 1987. Control of Pollution Act 1974. Environmental Act 1995. Factories Act 1961. Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) Regulations. Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994 (as amended). Road Traffic (Carriage of Dangerous Substances in Packages) Regulations. Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods and Marine Pollutants) Regulations. Road Traffic (Carriage of Dangerous Substances in Road Tankers in Tank Containers) Regulations. Road Traffic (Training of Drivers of Vehicles Carrying Dangerous Goods) Regulations. Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations. Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981. Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) Regulations 1992. Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information : This document contains important information to ensure the safe storage, handling and use of this product. The information in this document should be brought to the attention of the person in your organisation responsible for advising on safety matters.

R-phrases(s)

R10 Flammable.
R38 Irritating to skin.
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

MSDS Version Number : 1.
MSDS Effective Date : 13.03.2007
MSDS Revisions : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
MSDS Regulation : The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with Commission Directive 2001/58/EC of 27 July 2001, amending for the second time Commission Directive 91/155/EEC.
Uses and Restrictions : This product must not be used in applications other than those recommended in Section 1, without first seeking the advice of the supplier. This product is not to be used as a solvent or cleaning agent; for lighting or brightening fires; as a skin cleanser.
MSDS Distribution : The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product.
Disclaimer : 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.