



# CITGO Low Sulfur Kerosene, All Grades

## Material Safety Data Sheet

CITGO Petroleum Corporation  
P.O. Box 3758  
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MSDS No. LSKRO  
Revision Date 03/17/2003

Hazard Rankings		
	HMIS	NFPA
Health Hazard	* 1	0
Fire Hazard	2	2
Reactivity	0	0

\* = Chronic Health Hazard

**IMPORTANT:** Read this MSDS before handling or disposing of this product and pass this information on to employees, customers and users of this product.

Emergency Overview			
Physical State	Liquid.		
Color	Colorless to light yellow or red.	Odor	Characteristic hydrocarbon odor.
<b>WARNING!</b>			
Combustible liquid; vapor may cause flash fire.			
Harmful or fatal if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage.			
Mist or vapor can irritate the respiratory tract.			
Liquid contact can cause eye or skin irritation.			
May be harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin.			
Overexposure can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression and/or other target organ effects.			
Spills may create a slipping hazard.			

Protective Equipment
Minimum Recommended See Section 8 for Details
  

### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name	CITGO Low Sulfur Kerosene, All Grades	Technical Contact	(918) 495-5940 or (918) 495-5933
Product Number	LSKRO	Medical Emergency	(918) 495-4700
CAS Number	Mixture.	CHEMTREC Emergency (United States Only)	(800) 424-9300
Product Family	Kerosene		
Synonyms	Kerosene, Kerosine		

### SECTION 2: COMPOSITION

Component Name(s)	CAS Registry No.	Concentration (%)
1) Hydrodesulfurized Kerosine (Petroleum)	64742-81-0	0-100
2) Hydrodesulfurized Middle Distillate (Petroleum)	64742-80-9	0-100
3) C10-C20 Petroleum Hydrocarbons	64741-44-2	0-100
4) Hydrodesulfurized Light Catalytic Cracked Distillate (Petroleum)	68333-25-5	0-100
5) Kerosene (Petroleum)	8008-20-6	0-100
6) Naphthalene	91-20-3	0 - 3
7) Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0 - 1

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### SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Also see Emergency Overview and Hazard Ratings on the top of Page 1 of this MSDS.

**Major Route(s) of Entry** Skin contact. Inhalation.

**Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure**

**Inhalation** Breathing mist or vapors concentrations well above occupational exposure levels can irritate the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, bronchi, and lungs, and may cause transient central nervous system (CNS) depression. CNS symptoms include headache, dizziness, nausea, intoxication, blurred vision, slurred speech, flushed face, confusion, weakness, fatigue, loss of consciousness, convulsions, coma, and death, depending on the concentration and/or duration of exposure.

**Eye Contact** This product can cause eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid, mists or vapor. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling. In severe cases, permanent eye damage can result.

**Skin Contact** Animal test results on similar materials suggest that this product can cause moderate to severe skin irritation. Short-term contact symptoms include redness, itching, and burning of the skin. Also, certain components of this material may be absorbed through the skin and produce CNS depression effects (see "Inhalation" above). If the skin is damaged, absorption increases. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause severe dermatitis and/or more serious skin disorders. Chronic symptoms may include drying, swelling, scaling, blistering, cracking, and/or severe tissue damage.

**Ingestion** If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, and delirium, as well as additional central nervous system (CNS) effects (see "Inhalation" above).

Due to its light viscosity, there is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during vomiting. Aspiration of a small amount of liquid can cause severe pulmonary edema and lipoid or chemical pneumonia which can result in death. Progressive CNS depression, respiratory insufficiency, and ventricular fibrillation may also result in death.

**Chronic Health Effects Summary** Secondary effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.

This product contains petroleum middle distillates similar to those shown to produce skin tumors on laboratory rodents following repeated application. All tumors appeared during the latter portion of the typical 2-year lifespan of the animals. Certain studies have shown that washing the animal's exposed skin with soap and water between treatments greatly reduces the potential tumorigenic effects. These effects are unlikely to occur if good personal hygiene is practiced.

This material and/or its components have been associated with developmental and/or reproductive toxicity, genotoxicity, immunotoxicity, and carcinogenicity. Refer to Section 11 of this MSDS for additional health-related information.

**Conditions Aggravated by Exposure** Medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this material may include skin disorders, chronic respiratory diseases, neurological conditions, liver or kidney dysfunction.

**Target Organs** This material may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin.

**Carcinogenic Potential** This material may contain ethylbenzene and naphthalene at concentrations above 0.1%. IARC has identified ethylbenzene and naphthalene as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) based on laboratory animal studies.

OSHA Hazard Classification is indicated by an "X" in the box adjacent to the hazard title. If no "X" is present, the product does not exhibit the hazard as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).							
OSHA Health Hazard Classification				OSHA Physical Hazard Classification			
Irritant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Combustible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Explosive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sensitizer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Highly Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flammable	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oxidizer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corrosive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carcinogenic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Compressed Gas	<input type="checkbox"/>	Organic Peroxide	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Pyrophoric	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Water-reactive	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Unstable	<input type="checkbox"/>

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### SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

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Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid. For more specific information, refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 of this MSDS.

<b>Inhalation</b>	Move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately. Keep the affected individual warm and at rest.
<b>Eye Contact</b>	Check for and remove contact lenses. Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes while occasionally lifting and lowering eyelids. Do not use eye ointment unless directed to by a physician. Seek medical attention if excessive tearing, irritation, or pain persists.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.
<b>Notes to Physician</b>	Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Vigorous anti-inflammatory/steroid treatment may be required at first evidence of upper airway or pulmonary edema. Administer 100 percent humidified supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.

If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration/lipoid or chemical pneumonitis hazard. As a result, induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider administration of an aqueous slurry of activated charcoal followed by a cathartic such as magnesium citrate or sorbitol. Also, treatment may involve careful gastric lavage if performed soon after ingestion or in patients who are comatose or at risk of convulsing. Protect the airway by placement in Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position or by cuffed endotracheal intubation. If vital signs become abnormal or symptoms develop, obtain a chest x-ray and liver function tests. Antibiotics are indicated if pulmonary bacterial infection occurs. Monitor for cardiac function and arterial blood gases in severe exposure cases.

### SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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<b>NFPA Flammability Classification</b>	NFPA Class-II combustible liquid.		
<b>Flash Point Method</b>	CLOSED CUP: 38°C (100°F). (Pensky-Martens. (minimum))		
<b>Lower Flammable Limit</b>	AP 0.7 %	<b>Upper Flammable Limit</b>	AP 5 %
<b>Autoignition Temperature</b>	Not available.		
<b>Hazardous Combustion Products</b>	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and trace oxides of sulfur and/or nitrogen.		
<b>Special Properties</b>	Combustible Liquid! This material releases vapors when heated above ambient temperatures. Vapors can cause a flash fire. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback. A vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. Use only with adequate ventilation. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.		
<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, water fog, or inert gas (nitrogen). LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, autoignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.		

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**Protection of Fire Fighters** Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities if liquid enter sewers or waterways.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up. For more specific information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 and Disposal Considerations in Section 13 of this MSDS.

**Combustible Liquid!** Release can result in a fire hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from release area. Establish a regulated zone with site control and security. Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop the leak if it can be done without risk. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Properly bond or ground all equipment used when handling this material. Avoid skin contact. Do not walk through spilled material. Verify that responders are properly trained and wearing appropriate personnel protective equipment. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill. Do not allow released material to enter waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. This material will float on water. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Place spent sorbent materials, free liquids and other clean-up debris into proper waste containers for appropriate disposal. Certain releases must be reported to the National Response Center (800/424-8802) and state or regulatory authorities. Comply with all laws and regulations.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Handling

#### **Combustible Liquid!**

A static electrical charge can accumulate when this material is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters and when it is agitated. A static spark discharge can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather conditions. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process. Do not fill any portable container in or on a vehicle. Special precautions, such as reduced loading rates and increased monitoring, must be observed during "switch loading" operations (i.e., loading this material in tanks or shipping compartments that previously containing gasoline or similar low flash point products).

Fire hazard increases as product temperature approaches its flash point. Use non-sparking tools. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place. Remove spillage immediately from walking areas. Do not handle or store near heat, sparks or other potential ignition sources. Do not handle or store with oxidizing agents. Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Never siphon by mouth. Do not taste or swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Provide ventilation to maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure levels. Avoid water contamination. Wash thoroughly after handling. Prevent contact with food or tobacco products.

Cutting or welding of empty containers can ignite residues with explosive force. Do not pressurize or expose empty containers to flames, sparks or heat. Observe all label warnings and precautions. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this product. Return empty drums to a qualified reconditioner. When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons from hazard area. Eliminate heat, flame and other potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

### Storage

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not store this product near heat, flame or other potential ignition sources. Do not store with oxidizers. Do not store this product in unlabeled containers. Do not puncture or incinerate containers. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers or waste residues of this product. Ground all equipment containing this material. All electrical equipment in areas where this material is stored or handled must meet all applicable requirements of the NFPA's National Electrical Code (NEC). Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws.

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### SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Engineering Controls** Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below the applicable workplace exposure limits indicated below. All electrical equipment should comply with the National Electric Code. An emergency eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station.

**Personal Protective Equipment** Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations. The following pictograms represent the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. For certain operations, additional PPE may be required.



**Eye Protection** Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. Suitable eye wash water should be readily available.

**Hand Protection** Avoid skin contact. Use gloves (e.g., disposable PVC, neoprene, nitrile, vinyl, or PVC/NBR). Wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents or harsh abrasives as skin cleaners.

**Body Protection** Avoid skin contact. Wear long-sleeved fire-retardant garments (e.g., Nomex®) while working with flammable and combustible liquids. Additional chemical-resistant protective gear may be required if splashing or spraying conditions exist. This may include an apron, boots and additional facial protection. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Promptly remove and discarded contaminated leather goods.

**Respiratory Protection** Airborne concentration will determine the level of respiratory protection required. Respiratory protection is normally not required unless the product is heated or misted. For known or anticipated vapor or mist concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines (see below), use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator equipped with a dust/mist prefilter if adequate protection is provided. For unknown vapor concentrations or concentrations exceeding respirator protection factors, use a positive-pressure, pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Due to fire and explosion hazards, do not enter atmospheres containing concentrations greater than 20% of the lower flammable limit under any circumstances. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).

**General Comments** Warning! Use of this material in spaces without adequate ventilation may result in generation of hazardous levels of combustion products and/or inadequate oxygen levels for breathing. Odor is an inadequate warning for hazardous conditions.

#### Occupational Exposure Guidelines

Substance	Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels
1) Kerosene (Petroleum)	<b>NIOSH</b> TWA: 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

### SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (TYPICAL)

<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid.	<b>Color</b> Colorless to light yellow or red.	<b>Odor</b>	Characteristic hydrocarbon odor.
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	AP 0.82 (Water = 1)	<b>pH</b> Not Applicable.	<b>Vapor Density</b>	AP 4 (Air = 1)
<b>Boiling Range</b>	>150°C (>302°F)		<b>Melting/Freezing Point</b>	AP -32°C (-26°F)
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	<0.3 kPa (<2 mmHg) (at 20°C)		<b>Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C)</b>	Not available

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**Solubility in Water** Very slightly soluble in cold water.

**Volatile  
Characteristics**

AP 825 g/l VOC (W/V)

**Additional Properties** Viscosity (ASTM D2161) = 30 - 40 SUS @ 100° F

### SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable.	<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Not expected to occur.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Keep away from heat, flame and other potential ignition sources. Keep away from strong oxidizing conditions and agents.		
<b>Materials Incompatibility</b>	Strong acids, alkalies, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, other halogens, hydrogen peroxide and oxygen.		
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.		

### SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For other health-related information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1 and the Hazards Identification in Section 3 of this MSDS.

**Toxicity Data**

**Kerosene (Petroleum):**

ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2835 mg/kg [Rabbit]. >5000 mg/kg [Rat].  
DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].  
INHALATION (LC50): Acute: >5000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 4 hour(s) [Rat].

**Hydrodesulfurized Middle Distillate (Petroleum):**

INHALATION LC50, Acute: 4.6 to 7.64 mg/L for four hours [Rat] - Dyspnea, nasal discharge, alopecia and excessive salivation.  
ORAL LD50, Acute >500 g/kg [Rat Screening Level] Diarrhea, hyperactivity, ptosis and somnolence.  
DERMAL LD50, Acute: >2,000 mg/kg [Rabbit Screening Level]  
BUEHLER DERMAL, Acute: Non-sensitizing [Guinea Pig].  
14-Day DERMAL, Subchronic: 0.05 ml/kg applied 3 times per week [Mouse, Human skin grafted to Athymic nude Mice] - Irritation and epidermal hyperplasia.  
62-Week DERMAL, Chronic: 0.05 ml/kg applied 3 times per week [Mouse] - Extreme skin irritation; moderate increase in contact-point skin tumors.

**Straight-run Middle Distillate (Petroleum):**

INHALATION, LC50, Acute: 1.72 mg/L for four hours [Male Rat].  
INHALATION, LC50, Acute: 1.82 mg/L for 4 hours [Female Rat].  
ORAL, LD50, Acute: >5,000 mg/kg [Rat screening level] - Diarrhea, hypoactivity and somnolence.  
DERMAL, LD50, Acute: >2,000 mg/kg [Rabbit screen].  
BUEHLER DERMAL, Acute: Non-sensitizing [Guinea Pig].  
28-Day DERMAL, Subchronic: Moderate irritation at 200 to 2,000 mg/kg with no other treatment-related clinical effects observed.

**Middle distillates, petroleum:**

The products represented by this MSDS contain a mixture of petroleum hydrocarbons commonly referred to as "middle distillates." Laboratory data have associated some middle distillates with skin cancer when the material is applied repeatedly over the lifetime of the test animal. Middle distillates similar to the products represented by this MSDS have been associated with liver and kidney damage in subchronic (90-day) inhalation studies of male rats. The relevance of these findings to human health is unclear.

### SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity** Ecotoxicity data are not available for this product. Based on data from similar products, this material is toxic to aquatic organisms.

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### Environmental Fate

If spilled, this material will normally evaporate. Hydrocarbon components may contribute to atmospheric smog. If released to the subsoils, petroleum middle distillate fuels will strongly adsorb to soils. Groundwater should be considered as an exposure pathway. Liquid and vapor can migrate through the subsurface and preferential pathways (such as utility line backfill) to downgradient receptors.

Middle distillates are potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. Distillate fuels will normally float on water. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, a hydrocarbon layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this oil layer can limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway can cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment. Also, this coating action can also kill plankton, algae, and water birds.


## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

Conditions of use may cause this material to become a hazardous waste, as defined by Federal or State regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a hazardous waste at the time of disposal. Potential treatment and disposal methods include land farming and incineration. Transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description below may not represent requirements for all modes of transportation, shipping methods or locations outside of the United States.

US DOT Status	A U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulated material.		
Proper Shipping Name	Kerosene		
Hazard Class	3	Packing Group(s)	III
		UN/NA ID	UN 1223
Reportable Quantity	A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has not been established for this material.		
Placards		Emergency Response Guide No.	128
		HAZMAT STCC No.	49 122 71
		MARPOL III Status	Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8.

## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory	This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.
SARA 302/304	The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances" listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. No components were identified.
SARA 311/312	The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories:

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Fire, Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard, Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard

### SARA 313

This product contains the following components in concentrations above de minimis levels that are listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA:  
Naphthalene [CAS No.: 91-20-3] Concentration: 0 - 3%  
Ethylbenzene [CAS No.: 100-41-4] Concentration: 0 - 1%

### CERCLA

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. Chemical substances present in this product or refinery stream that may be subject to this statute are:  
Naphthalene [CAS No.: 91-20-3] RQ = 100 lbs. (45.36 kg) Concentration: 0 - 2%  
Ethylbenzene [CAS No.: 100-41-4] RQ = 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg) Concentration: 0 - 1%  
Xylene, all isomers [CAS No.: 1330-20-7] RQ = 100 lbs. (45.36 kg) Concentration: 0 - 1%

### CWA

This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

### California Proposition 65

This material may contain the following components which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5): Naphthalene: 0 - 3%

### New Jersey Right-to-Know Label

Kerosene

### Additional Regulatory Remarks

Federal Hazardous Substances Act, related statutes, and Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations, as defined by 16 CFR 1500.14(b)(3) and 1500.83(a)(13): This product contains "Petroleum Distillates" which may require special labeling if distributed in a manner intended or packaged in a form suitable for use in the household or by children. Precautionary label dialogue should display the following: **DANGER: Contains Petroleum Distillates! Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Call Physician Immediately. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!**

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Refer to the top of Page 1 for the HMIS and NFPA Hazard Ratings for this product.

### REVISION INFORMATION

**Version Number** 1.2  
**Revision Date** 03/17/2003  
**Print Date** Printed on 03/17/2003.

### ABBREVIATIONS

AP: Approximately EQ: Equal >: Greater Than <: Less Than NA: Not Applicable ND: No Data NE: Not Established  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer NTP: National Toxicology Program  
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
NPCA: National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System  
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency

### DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

## CITGO Low Sulfur Kerosene, All Grades

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\*\*\*\*\* END OF MSDS \*\*\*\*\*