Version: 1/4/2006

FMPNo: 1012
per ASTM D 1655, latest version

ConocoPhillips

Marketing Specification

Distillate, Jet A, High Sulfur (3,000 ppm)

Marketing specification
All Terminals

Property	TestName	Units	Min	Max	Specific	Note#
Acid Number	D 3242 Acidity in Turb Fuel	mg KOH/g		0.10		
Additives - Conductivity	Conductivity Improver					840
Additives - General Note	General Note					607
Appearance	Visual		Clear & Br			229
Aromatics	D 1319 Hydrocarbon Typ by FIA	Vol%		25		
Copper Strip Corrosion	D 130 Cu Str 2 Hr @ 212 F	Rating		1b		
Density @ 15 C	D 1298 Dens, Sp Gr, API by Hyd	kg/m3	775	840		
Dist 10 Vol% Rec, corr	D 86 Dist at Atm Press	Deg F		401		
Dist 50 Vol% Rec, corr	D 86 Dist at Atm Press	Deg F	Report			
Dist 90 Vol% Rec, corr	D 86 Dist at Atm Press	Deg F	Report			
Dist End Pt, corr	D 86 Dist at Atm Press	Deg F		572		
Dist Loss, corr	D 86 Dist at Atm Press	Vol%		1.5		
Dist Residue	D 86 Dist at Atm Press	Vol%		1.5		
Existent Gum	D 381 Gum Content by Jet Evap	mg/100ml		7		
Flash Pt	D 56 Flash Pt by TCC	Deg F	100			
Freeze Pt	D 5972 Freeze Pt by Ph Tech	Deg C		-40		801
JFTOT Press Drop	D 3241 JFTOT@ 260 C	mm Hg		25		821
JFTOT Tube Rating	D 3241 JFTOT@ 260 C	Rating		<3		821
Mercaptan Sulfur	D 3227 Thiol Merc S by Titra	Wt%		0.003		284
MSEP	D 3948 Water Sep by MSEP	Rating	85		@ pt mfg	877
Naphthalenes	D 1840 Naphthalenes by UV	Vol%		3.0		
Net Heat of Combustion	D 3338 Net Heat of Comb	BTU/lb	18,400			834
Smoke Pt	D 1322 Smoke Pt	mm	18			
Sulfur	D 2622 S by X-ray Fluo Spec	Wt%		0.30		
Viscosity @ -4 F (-20 C)	D 445 Kinematic Viscosity	cSt		8.0		
Water Rxn Interface	D 1094 Water Rxn by manual	Rating		1b		
Other - See Note	Other Flash Pt Limits					806
Other - See Note	Referee Methods					843
Other - See Note	Test Tolerances					849

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NoteNo	Note
229	The fuel shall be visually free of undissolved water, sediment and suspended water. The odor of the fuel shall not be nauseating or irritating. No substance of known dangerous toxicity under usual conditions of handling and use shall be present, except as permitted in this specification. (ASTM D 1655, Section 7)
284	The Mercaptan Sulfur determination may be waived if the fuel is considered sweet by the Doctor Test described in ASTM D 4952.
607	Only those additives specified and within the concentrations noted in Section 5.2 through 5.2.2.1 of the current edition of ASTM D 1655 are permitted. Use of additives permitted by ASTM D 1655 must be clearly indicated on the Certificate of Analysis. The use of any other additives is prohibited.
801	Other freezing points may be agreed upon between supplier and purchaser. (ASTM D 1655 Table 1, Note F)
806	A higher minimum flash point specification may be agreed upon between purchaser and supplier. (ASTM D 1655 Table 1 Note D)
821	JFTOT Thermal stability test shall be conducted for 2.5 hours at a controlled temperature of 260 C (500 F). No peacock or abnormal color deposits are allowed. (ASTM D 1655, Table 1).
834	For all grades use either Eq 1 or Table 1 in Test Method D 4529 or Eq 2 inTest Method D 3338. Test Method D 4809 may be used as an alternative. In case of dispute,Test Method D 4809 shall be used. (ASTM D 1655 Table 1 Note H)
840	If electrical conductivity additive is used, the conductivity shall not exceed 450 pS/m at the point of use of the fuel. When electrical conductivity additive is specified by the purchaser, the conductivity shall be 50 to 450 pS/m under the conditions at point of delivery. 1 pS/m = 1 x $10^{(-12)}$ohms$^{(-1)}$m$^{(-1)}$ (ASTM D 1655 Table 1 Note L)
843	Referee Methods for Jet A are as follows: Distillation, ASTM D 86; Flash Point, ASTM D 56; Freeze Point, ASTM D 5972 (pending change); Net Heat of Combustion, ASTM D 4809. (ASTM D 1655, section 10 and Table 1) For a product satisfying both ASTM D 1655 for Jet A and ASTM D 975 for #1 Diesel Fuel Oil, ASTM D 56 is considered the more severe test method for Flash Point and is the referee method.
849	Test results shall not exceed the maximum or be less than the minimum values specified (herein). No allowance shall be made for the precision of the test methods. To determine conformance to the specification requirement, a test result may be rounded to the same number of significant figures as in Table 1 using Practice E 29. Where multiple determinations are made, the average result, rounded in accordance with Practice E 29, shall be used. (ASTM D 1655 Table 1 Note A, cf Section 6.2)
877	MSEP requirement at point of manufacture is 70 min if electrical conductivity additive is used (source ASTM D 1655, Table 1)

Jet A

Material Safety Data Sheet

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Jet A

MSDS Code: 001975

Synonyms:
Aviation Fuel - Jet A
Aviation Turbine Fuel
Jet 51 Grade
Jet 54 Grade
Jet 56 Grade
Jet A 1
Jet A LS
Jet Buckeye 182
Jet FTZ
Jet Fuel
Jet Low Aromatic
Jet Raw
Turbine Fuel

Intended Use: Aviation Turbine Fuel

Responsible Party:
66 Aviation Products
A Division of ConocoPhillips
600 N. Dairy Ashford
Houston, Texas 77079-1175

Customer Service: 800-234-6603

Technical Information: 918-661-6991

MSDS Information: Internet: http://w3.conocophillips.com/NetMSDS/

Emergency Telephone Numbers:
Chemtrec: 800-424-9300 (24 Hours)
California Poison Control System: 800-356-3219

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

WARNING!
Flammable Liquid and Vapor
Skin Irritant
Aspiration Hazard
Cancer Hazard (Component)

NFPA

Appearance: Clear, light yellow or light green
Physical Form: Liquid
Odor: Kerosene

Potential Health Effects
Eye: Contact may cause mild eye irritation including stinging, watering, and redness.

Skin: Mild to moderate skin irritant. Contact may cause redness, itching, a burning sensation, and skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin, dermatitis (inflammation), burns, and severe skin damage. No harmful effects from skin absorption have been reported.

Inhalation (Breathing): Expected to have a low degree of toxicity by inhalation.

Ingestion (Swallowing): No harmful effects reported from ingestion. ASPIRATION HAZARD - This material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.

Signs and Symptoms: Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the respiratory tract, irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, vomiting and signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue).

Pre-Existing Medical Conditions: Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin disorders and respiratory (asthma-like) disorders.

See Section 11 for additional Toxicity Information.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS	Concentration (wt %)
Kerosene ..C9-16	8008-20-6	100
Naphthalene	91-20-3	<1

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.

Inhalation (Breathing): First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 1 **Flammability:** 2 **Instability:** 0 (0-Minimal, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-Serious, 4-Severe)

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: Flammable. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions: Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors (see Section 5). Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements.
Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

Methods for Containment and Clean-Up: Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state, and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Wear protective gloves. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Bond and ground all equipment when transferring from one vessel to another. Can accumulate static charge by flow or agitation. Can be ignited by static discharge. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-704 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Component	ACGIH	OSHA	Other:
Kerosene ..C9-16	TWA: 200 mg/m^3 Skin	---	---
Naphthalene	TWA: 10 ppm STEL: 15 ppm Skin	TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 50 mg/m^3	TWA: 0.2 mg/m^3 (as total of 17 PNA's measured by NIOSH Method 5506) (ConocoPhillips Guidelines)

Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Eye/Face: The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile

Respiratory: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (MUC) as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions, in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or other conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance:	Clear, light yellow or light green
Physical Form:	Liquid
Odor:	Kerosene
Odor Threshold:	No data
pH:	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure:	0.40 mmHg
Vapor Density (air=1):	> 4.5
Boiling Point/Range:	300-572°F / 149-300°C
Melting/Freezing Point:	<-40°F / <-40°C
Solubility in Water:	<0.1%
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow):	No data
Specific Gravity:	0.775-0.840 @ 68ºF (20ºC)
Bulk Density:	6.73 lbs/gal
Viscosity:	1.5-2.5 cSt typical @ 68ºF (20ºC) / 8 max cSt @ -4°F (-20°C)
Percent Volatile:	98-100% @ 545ºF (285ºC)
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	<1
Flash Point:	100-150°F / 38-66°C
Test Method:	Tag Closed Cup (TCC), ASTM D56
LEL (vol % in air):	0.6
UEL (vol % in air):	4.7
Autoignition Temperature:	410°F / 210°C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of storage and handling. Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor can cause flash fire.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapor accumulation.

Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials): Avoid contact with strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, etc..

Hazardous Decomposition Products: The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products (e.g., oxides of carbon, sulfur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels.

Hazardous Polymerization: Not known to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chronic Data:

Cancer mortality and morbidity were followed in a cohort of 2182 men exposed to jet fuel in the Swedish Armed Forces. No increase in the frequency of total neoplasms or cancers at specific sites was seen, even when the duration of employment, latency, occupation, or type of exposure were considered. IARC has concluded that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of jet fuel in both animals and humans.

Jet-A and kerosene were negative in skin sensitization studies in animals. JP-8, a similar material, has been shown to be a weak skin sensitizer, and to suppress cellular immunity in laboratory animal studies.

In an epidemiology study comparing 30 exposed and 60 unexposed workers, those exposed to jet fuel (average 300 mg/m^3, average employment 17 years) did not perform as well in some psychological and motor skills tests.

Kerosene ..C9-16

Carcinogenicity: Petroleum middle distillates have been shown to cause skin tumors in mice following repeated and prolonged skin contact. Follow-up studies have shown that these tumors are produced through a non-genotoxic mechanism associated with frequent cell damage and repair, and that they are not likely to cause tumors in the absence of prolonged skin irritation. Animal studies have also shown that washing the skin with soap and water can reduce the tumor response. Middle distillates with low polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon content have not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA. Diesel exhaust has been identified as a probable cancer hazard by IARC

Naphthalene

Carcinogenicity: Naphthalene has been evaluated in two year inhalation studies in both rats and mice. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) concluded that there is clear evidence of carcinogenicity in male and female rats based on increased incidences of respiratory epithelial adenomas and olfactory epithelial neuroblastomas of the nose. NTP found some evidence of carcinogenicity in female mice (alveolar adenomas) and no evidence of carcinogenicity in male mice. Naphthalene has been identified as a carcinogen by IARC and NTP.

Acute Data:

Component	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Kerosene ..C9-16	>5 g/kg (Rat)	>2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	>5000 ppm (rat)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

When No 1 distillates (kerosene, jet fuels, heating oils) escape into the environment due to leaks or spills, most of their constituent hydrocarbons will evaporate and be photodegraded by reaction with hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere. The half-lives in air for many of the individual hydrocarbons is less than one day. Less volatile hydrocarbons can persist in the aqueous environment for longer periods. They remain floating on the surface of the water; those that reach soil or sediment biodegrade relatively slowly. Soil contaminated with jet fuel can develop adapted microbial species able to use the fuel as a carbon source; soil aeration and nutrient supplementation can enhance this biodegradation.

Reported LC50/EC50 values for water-soluble fractions of kerosenes and jet fuels are usually in the range of 10 to 100 mg/liter. Adverse effects on the gills, pseudobranch, kidney and nasal mucosa have been reported in fish involved in spills of jet fuel. Juvenile clams may be particularly sensitive to marine sediments contaminated as a result of spilled jet fuel. Direct toxicity and fouling of sea birds from jet fuel can occur if birds dive through floating layers of spilled fuel.

Phytotoxic effects of jet fuel have been reported following exposure of plants to sprays or vapors. Lack of seed germination and inhibition of seedling growth may also occur. There is evidence for moderate bioaccumulation of the water-soluble hydrocarbons present in jet fuels.

Since paraffinic hydrocarbons have low solubility in water and exhibit moderate to rapid rates of biodegradation, they are not expected to persist or accumulate in the environment. Mobility in aquatic and terrestrial environments is estimated to be low due to the low water solubility and high vapor pressure. If spilled, the more volatile components will evaporate rapidly.

It is estimated, based on testing of other materials, that the water-accommodated fraction (WAF) would cause moderate toxicity in fish (96 hr LC 50 about 8 mg/L), aquatic invertebrates (48 hr EC 50 about 32 mg/L in Daphnia), and algae (96 hr EC 50 about 10 mg/L).

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations.

This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it would likely be identified as a federally regulated RCRA hazardous waste for the following characteristic(s) shown below. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the MSDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container residues and rinseates could be considered to be hazardous wastes.

EPA Waste Number(s)

- D001 - Ignitability characteristic

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Shipping Description:	Fuel, aviation, turbine engine, Combustible liquid ***or*** 3, UN1863, III
Non-Bulk Package Marking:	None ***or*** Fuel, aviation, turbine engine, UN1863
Non-Bulk Package Labeling:	None ***or*** Flammable liquid
Bulk Package/Placard Marking:	Combustible ***or*** Flammable/1863
Packaging - References:	None; None; 49 CFR 173.241 ***or*** 49 CFR 173.150, 173.203, 173.241 ***(Exceptions; Non-bulk; Bulk)***
Hazardous Substance:	See Section 15 for RQ`s
Emergency Response Guide:	128
Note:	This product may be classified as a Combustible Liquid for domestic land transportation under 49 CFR 173.150(f). Combustible liquids are not regulated by DOT in non-bulk quantities shipped by land. ***Shipping description may be modified by placing the UN or NA number as the first element. This order becomes mandatory on January 1, 2013.***

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

Shipping Description:	***Not regulated if flashpoint is >60° C closed-cup*** UN1863, Fuel, aviation, turbine engine, 3, III, (
Non-Bulk Package Marking:	Fuel, aviation, turbine engine, UN1863
Labels:	Flammable liquid
Placards/Marking (Bulk):	Flammable/1863
Packaging - Non-Bulk:	P001
EMS:	F-E, S-E
Note:	Federal compliance requirements may apply. See 49 CFR 171.12.

International Civil Aviation Org. / International Air Transport Assoc. (ICAO/IATA)

UN/ID #:	***Not regulated if flashpoint is >60° C closed-cup*** UN1863
Proper Shipping Name:	Fuel, aviation, turbine engine
Hazard Class/Division:	3
Subsidiary risk:	None
Packing Group:	III
Non-Bulk Package Marking:	Fuel, aviation, turbine engine, UN1863
Labels:	Flammable liquid
ERG Code:	3L
Note:	Federal compliance requirements may apply. See 49 CFR 171.11.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

	LTD. QTY	Passenger Aircraft	Cargo Aircraft Only
Packaging Instruction #:	Y309	309	310
Max. Net Qty. Per Package:	10 L	60 L	220 L

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):
This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Acute Health: Yes
Chronic Health: Yes
Fire Hazard: Yes
Pressure Hazard: No
Reactive Hazard: No

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:
This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372:

Component	Concentration (wt %)	de minimis
Naphthalene	<1	0.1%

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):
EPA's Petroleum Exclusion applies to this material - (CERCLA 101(14)).

California Proposition 65:
Warning: This material may contain detectable quantities of the following chemicals, known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and which may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Component	Type of Toxicity
Toluene	Developmental Toxicant
Benzene	Cancer Developmental Toxicant Male Reproductive Toxicant
Naphthalene	Cancer

Canadian Regulations:
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Regulations.

WHMIS Hazard Class
B3 - Combustible Liquids

National Chemical Inventories:
All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA.
All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

U.S. Export Control Classification Number: EAR99

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Issue Date: 11-Dec-2007
Status: Final
Previous Issue Date: 22-Oct-2007
Revised Sections or Basis for Revision: Exposure limits (Section 8)
MSDS Code: 001975

MSDS Legend:
ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

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