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Jet Fuel		Date: 5/20/2015
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WHMIS	Personal Protection Equipment	TDG (Ground)
		

1 Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product identifier

Trade name: Jet Fuel

SDS Nr: SDS-0008

Chemical description: Hydrocarbon mixture

CAS No: 91770-15-9

EC No: 294-799-5

Registration-No: Registration deadline not expired.

Use: Fuel for propulsion, generation, or heating.

Company identification: Freepoint Commodities, LLC
58 Commerce Road
Stamford, Ct. 06902

E-Mail address (competent person): Lou Santore

Lou Santore [LSantore@freepoint.com]

Emergency telephone number: Within the U.S. or Canada: 1 800 424 9300
Outside the U.S. and Canada: +1 703 527 3887
(collect calls accepted)

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MSDS prepared by: Paule Patterson, ENERCON Services, Inc.

2 Hazards identification

This preparation is not classified as hazardous according to 29CFR 1910-1200.

GHS Classification:

- Flammable Liquids - Category 3
- Carcinogenicity - Category 2
- Skin Irritation – Category 2
- Eye Irritation – Category 2A
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3
- Aspiration Hazard – Category 1
- Acute Aquatic Toxicity – Category 2
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) [Narcotic effects] - Category 3
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) [blood system] - Category 2

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

Symbol(s)

Hazard Pictograms:



Labeling according to Directive 1999/45/EC/67/548/EEC EC Symbols:

- Xn Harmful.
- N Dangerous for the environment.



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CLP Hazard Statements :

HEALTH HAZARDS:

- H226: Flammable liquid and vapor.
- H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H315: Causes skin irritation.
- H320: Causes eye irritation.
- H332: Harmful if inhaled.
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
- H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H350: May cause cancer.
- H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.


ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

- H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

CLP Precautionary statements

Prevention :

- P102: Keep out of reach of children.
- P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P210: Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces. No smoking.
- P233: Keep container tightly closed.
- P241: Use explosion-proof equipment.
- P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P260: Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.
- P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P273: Avoid release to the environment.
- P280: Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
- P281: Wear protective clothing.
- P301+ 310: IF SWALLOWED Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.
- P331: DO NOT Induce vomiting.
- P403: Store in a well ventilated place.

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P405: Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local, state, and national regulations.

EC Classification: Flammable. Harmful. Irritant. 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 vapor.

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.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

Molecular Weight: Not applicable to mixtures

Ingredient	CAS #	% Weight	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TVL
Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized middle	64742-80-9	Variable	2,000 mg/m ³	N/A
Kerosene (petroleum)	8008-20-6	<5	100 mg/m ³	200 mg/m ³
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1 – 1.5	435 mg/m ³	87 mg/m ³
Naphthalene	91-20-3	1 - 5	50 mg/m ³ 8	52 mg/m ³

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4 First aid measures

First Aid: Eyes

Flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least ten (10) minutes while holding eyelid(s) open. Immediately obtain medical attention.

First Aid: Skin

Remove all clothing impregnated with material immediately. Discard contaminated leather articles. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

First Aid: Ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway.

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

First Aid: Inhalation

Keep victim calm. Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately

5 Fire-fighting measures

General Fire Hazards

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties. Incomplete burning can produce carbon monoxide. Vapors will be released above flash point and when mixed with air, can burn or explode in confined space if exposed to sources of ignition.

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Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards

Do not mix or store with strong oxidants. Do not store or pour near sources of ignition. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld, or expose empty containers to sources of ignition. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer or low lying areas may create fire or explosion hazard.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT:

Use of SCBA in enclosed or confined spaces, or as otherwise needed.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide and other decomposition products, in the case of incomplete combustion.

Extinguishing Media

SMALL FIRES:

Do not use water jet.

Use foam, dry chemical, CO₂, water fog or vaporizing liquid (Halon). Keep personnel removed from and up-wind of fire. Cool adjacent structures and storage drums with water spray. Evacuate area.


Prevent runoff from fire control dilution from entering streams or drinking water supply. Withdraw immediately in the event of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire.

LARGE FIRES:

Do not use water jet.

Use foam, dry chemical, CO₂, water fog or vaporizing liquid (Halon). Keep personnel removed from and up-wind of fire. Cool adjacent structures and storage drums with water spray. Evacuate area.

Prevent runoff from fire control dilution from entering streams or drinking water supply. Withdraw immediately in the event of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire.

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6 Accidental release measures

Recovery and Neutralization

Control source of spillage if possible to do so safely. Clean up spilled material immediately.

Materials and Methods for Clean-Up

Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows:
 Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations.
 Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.
 Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.
 Do not empty into drains or the aquatic environment. Observe local, state, and federal governmental regulations.

Personal Precautions and Protective Equipment

Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental Precautions

LAND SPILL:
 Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
 Shut off and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep people away. Remove leaking containers to a safe area. Contain and remove by mechanical means. Add sand, earth or other suitable absorbent to spill area than scrape off the ground. Guard against contamination of water supplies. Report spills to appropriate authorities. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations

WATER SPILL:
 Spill may be removed from water with mechanical dredges or lifts. Report spills to appropriate authorities. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations.

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7 Handling and storage

Handling Procedures

Comply with all applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices.

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with skin. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapors may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Do not siphon by mouth. Use with adequate ventilation.

Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses.

Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard.

Keep away from ignition sources.

Store in a cool, well-ventilated location. Outside or detached storage is preferred.

Do not store near foodstuffs.

STORAGE:


Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers.

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended.

Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release.

Outside or detached storage preferred. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded.

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WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the vicinity of any potential splash exposure.

Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage.

Incompatibilities

Strong acids, alkalis and oxidizers. Avoid heat, sparks, flame and static electricity. May be ignited by open flames or other high temperature sources.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Component Exposure Limits

Ingredient	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TVL
Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized middle	2,000 mg/m ³	N/A
Kerosene (petroleum)	100 mg/m ³	200 mg/m ³
Ethylbenzene	435 mg/m ³	87 mg/m ³
Naphthalene	50 mg/m ³ 8	52 mg/m ³

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory


A NIOSH/ MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Skin and Body

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Chemical protective clothing such as of E.I. DuPont TyChem®, Saranex® or

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equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure. Note: The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

Recommended: full-face shield, chemical goggles, impervious gloves, boots and whole body protection.

Eye Protection

Use chemical safety goggles and / or a full face shield.

Hygiene Measures

Emergency eye wash and safety shower 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 gasoline or solvents (naphtha, kerosene, etc.) 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.


ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Ventilation: Use adequate local or general explosion proof ventilation to maintain the concentration of fumes in the working environment well below recommended occupational exposure limits. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by the exhaust system.

9 Physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Colorless to light amber	Odor:	Hydrocarbon odor
Physical State:	Liquid	pH:	N/A
Vapor Pressure:	<0.27 kPa at 70 °F (21 °C)	Vapor Density:	4
Boiling Point:	280 °F (140 °C)	Melting Point:	-25.6 °F (-32 °C)

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Solubility (H2O):	Slightly soluble	Specific Gravity:	0.82 to 0.90
Evaporation Rate:	<0.1	VOC:	ND
Octanol/H2O Coeff.:	ND	Flash Point:	>100°F (> 38 °C)
Flash Point Method:	TCC	Upper Flammability Limit (UFL):	5.0 %
Lower Flammability Limit (LFL):	0.7 %	Burning Rate:	Rapid
Auto Ignition: > 410 °F (> 210 °C)			

10 Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability

This is a stable material under normal conditions of use and at normal temperatures and pressures.

Hazardous Reaction Potential

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid


Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

Incompatible Products

Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents such as hydrogen peroxide and strong acids such as hydrochloric acid.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

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11 Toxicological information

Emergency Overview:

WARNING! COMBUSTIBLE. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. HARMFUL IF INGESTED. ASPIRATION HAZARD.

A: General Product Information

Petroleum-derived fuels and fuel oils are complex and variable mixtures of hydrocarbons. In general, the more viscous the mixture, the less toxic it will be. At high level exposures, humans experience multiple organ failures, some of which may be due to hypoxia and secondary to the failure of other organ systems. In humans kidney failure has been noted only at high, acute levels of exposures, and appears reversible. Liver enzymes may be transiently elevated. At lower level exposures, most acute health effects are reversible. People can be exposed by inhalation, ingestion and dermal contact. Frequently, people are exposed by combined dermal and inhalation exposure.

Acute Toxicity

General Product Information: Harmful if swallowed.

Component Analysis – LD50/LC50


Kerosene (8008-20-6)	Inhalation LC50 Rat >5.28 mg/L 4 h; Oral LD50 Rat >5000 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit >2000 mg/kg
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	Inhalation LC50 Rat >340 mg/m ³ 1 h; Oral LD50 Rat 490 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rat >2500 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit >20 g/kg

Potential Health Effects: Skin Contact Property

Skin Corrosion Property/Stimulativeness Practically non-toxic if absorbed following acute (single) exposure. May cause skin irritation with prolonged or repeated contact. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts if large areas of skin are repeatedly exposed.

Potential Health Effects: Eye Contact Properties

Contact with eyes may cause mild to moderate irritation.

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Potential Health Effects: Ingestion

Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances, including irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, and central nervous system (brain) effects similar to alcohol intoxication. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest, and death may occur

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

Excessive exposure may cause irritations to the nose, throat, lungs and respiratory tract. Central nervous system (brain) effects may include headache, dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure, and death.

WARNING: the burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.

Respiratory Organs Sensitization/Skin Sensitization:

This product is not reported to have any skin sensitization effects.

Generative Cell Mutagenicity:

This product is not reported to have any mutagenic effects.


Carcinogenicity:

General Product Information:

Dermal carcinogenicity: positive - mice Studies have shown that similar products produce skin tumors in laboratory animals following repeated applications without washing or removal. The significance of this finding to human exposure has not been determined. Other studies with active skin carcinogens have shown that washing the animal's skin with soap and water between applications reduced tumor formation.

Component Carcinogenicity:

Kerosene (8008-20-6) ACGIH: A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans Naphthalene (91-20-3) ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen NTP: Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Human Carcinogen (Possible Select Carcinogen) IARC: Monograph 82 [2002] (Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans))

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Reproductive Toxicity: This product is not reported to have any reproductive toxicity effects.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Single Exposure May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Repeated Exposure This product is not reported to have any specific target organ general toxicity repeat exposure effects.

Aspiration Respiratory Organs Hazard: The major health threat of ingestion occurs from the danger of aspiration (breathing) of liquid drops into the lungs, particularly from vomiting. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death.

Mutagenicity: This product is not reported to have any reproductive toxicity effects.

Teratogenicity The components of this product are not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans. Based on best current information, there is no known teratogenicity associated with this product.

12 Ecological information

Ecotoxicity:

Component Analysis


Aquatic Toxicity

Naphthalene (91-20-3):

- Pimephales promelas 5.74-6.44 mg/L [flow-through] 96 Hr LC50
- Oncorhynchus mykiss 1.6 mg/L [flowthrough] 96 Hr LC50
- Oncorhynchus mykiss 0.91-2.82 mg/L [static] 96 Hr LC50
- Pimephales promelas 1.99 mg/L [static] 96 Hr LC50
- Lepomis macrochirus 31.0265 mg/L [static] 72 Hr EC50
- Skeletonema costatum 0.4 mg/L 48 Hr LC50
- Daphnia magna 2.16 mg/L 48 Hr EC50
- Daphnia magna 1.96 mg/L [Flow through] 48 Hr EC50
- Daphnia magna 1.09 - 3.4 mg/L [Static] 96 Hr LC50

Persistence and Degradability:

Based on compositional information available and measured or predicted data on key constituents, kerosene and kerosene naphthas are not expected to meet the criteria for ready degradability but are inherently biodegradable. Ground water may be contaminated. Although kerosene is biodegradable, it may persist for prolonged time periods, particularly where oxygen levels are reduced. The hydrocarbon components of kerosene are slightly soluble in water.

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Bioaccumulative Potential: No information available.

Mobility in Soil: No information available.

Other adverse effects:

Fouling to shoreline. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Notify local health and wildlife officials. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.

Additional ecological information: No additional information available

13 Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Instructions

Under EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261.21): 1. If this product becomes a waste material intended for disposal and has a flash point below 140 F, it would be ignitable hazardous waste (waste code number D001.) 2. If this product becomes a waste material intended for disposal and has a TCLP benzene concentration greater than 0.5 PPM, it would be considered a toxic waste (waste code number D018.)

Cleanup Considerations: This product as produced is not specifically listed as an EPA RCRA hazardous waste according to federal regulations (40 CFR 261). However, when discarded or disposed of, it may meet the criteria of a "characteristic" hazardous waste. This material could become a hazardous waste if mixed or contaminated with a hazardous waste or other substance(s).

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations.

Disposal Regulatory Requirements:

Refer to latest EPA or state regulations regarding proper disposal.

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14 Transport information

DOT Information:



UN Number: UN1863

UN Proper Shipping Name: Fuel, Aviation, Turbine Engine

Packing Group: II

Land Transport ADR/RID and GGVs/GGVE (Cross Border / Domestic)

Transport Hazard Class(es): 3

Maritime Transport IMDG/GGVSea Transport Hazard Class(es): 3

Marine Pollutant: Yes

Air Transport ICAO-TI and IATA-DGR Transport Hazard Class(es): 3

Transport in Bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC

Code: Not Applicable

15 Regulatory information

US federal regulations:

Any spill or uncontrolled release of this product, including any substantial threat of release, may be subject to federal, state and/local reporting requirements. This product and/or its constituents may also be subject to other regulations at the state and/or local level. Consult those regulations applicable to your facility / operation.

U.S. Federal Regulations:

Chemical Inventory Status:

All components are listed in TSCA.

All components are listed in EC and Canada DSL.

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CERCLA SECTION 103 and SARA SECTION 304 (RELEASE TO THE ENVIROMENT)
This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4). Naphthalene (91-20-3) CERCLA: 100 lb final RQ; 45.4 kg final RQ SARA Section 311/312 – Hazard Classes Acute Health Chronic Health Fire Sudden Release of Pressure Reactive

SARA 313 Form R – Reporting Requirements and Supplier Notification: No products listed. SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

California Prop. 65:

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. - Naphthalene 91-20-3

16 Other information

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY: Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out.

This document is generated for the purpose of distributing health, safety, and environmental data.

Information is correct to the best of our knowledge at the date of the SDS publication. It is not a specification sheet nor should any displayed data be construed as a specification.

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