

Material Safety Data Sheet



SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

AVIATION TURBINE JET FUEL

Product Use: Fuel

Product Number(s): 440029000, 440032000, 440034000, 440100, CPS216100, CPS216101, CPS216103, CPS216111, CPS216112, CPS216140, CPS216150, CPS235611, CPS238142, CPS241078, CPS322001

Synonyms: JET A, JET A-1, JET A-50, Kerosene

Company Identification

Chevron Aviation

a division of Chevron U.S.A., Inc.

1500 Louisiana St.

Houston, TX 77002

United States of America

+1 510-242-5357 (USA)

Transportation Emergency Response

CHEMTREC: +1 800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887

Health Emergency

Chevron Emergency Information Center: Emergency Information Centers are located in the USA.

International collect calls accepted. +1 800-231-0623 or +1 510-231-0623

Product Information

Product Information: +1 510-242-5357 (USA)

MSDS Requests: +1 800-689-3998 (USA)

Contact Person/Point

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE according to the criteria of the Australia Safety and Compensation Council.

DANGEROUS GOODS according to the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail.

Symbols: Xn - Harmful

N - Dangerous for the environment

R10; Flammable.

R65; Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R38; Irritating to skin.

R51/53; Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

S23; Do not breathe fumes or vapour.

S24; Avoid contact with skin.

S57; Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

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.

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye: Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.

Skin: Contact with the skin causes irritation. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.

Ingestion: Because of its low viscosity, this material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. May be irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Symptoms may include pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Inhalation: Mists of this material may cause respiratory irritation. Symptoms of respiratory irritation may include coughing and difficulty breathing. Excessive or prolonged breathing of this material may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death.

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:

Cancer: Prolonged or repeated exposure to this material may cause cancer. Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Contains ethylbenzene which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

See Section 11 for additional information. Risk depends on duration and level of exposure.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Kerosine	8008-20-6	0 - 100 %wt/wt
Kerosine, hydrodesulfurized	64742-81-0	0 - 100 %wt/wt
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0 - 0.5 %wt/wt
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0 - 0.5 %wt/wt

Note that the remaining composition contains nonhazardous ingredients or hazardous ingredients below the relevant threshold up to 100%.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water.

Skin: Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything

by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue or if any other symptoms develop.

Note to Physicians: Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.

HazChem Code:

FIRE CLASSIFICATION (AS1940): C2 (Combustible Liquid).

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

Reporting: Report spills to local authorities as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautionary Measures: This material presents a fire hazard. Liquid quickly evaporates and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Fire hazard is greater as liquid temperature rises above -10C (15F). Liquid evaporates and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive force. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Fire hazard is greater as liquid temperature rises above 29C (85F).

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Do not breathe mist. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Unusual Handling Hazards: WARNING! Do not use as portable heater or appliance fuel. Toxic fumes may accumulate and cause death.

General Handling Information: Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'.

General Storage Information: DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks, flames, or hot surfaces . USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.

Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below the recommended exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eye/Face Protection: No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with side shields as a good safety practice.

Skin Protection: Wear protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Selection of protective clothing may include gloves, apron, boots, and complete facial protection depending on operations conducted.

Suggested materials for protective gloves include: 4H (PE/EVAL), Nitrile Rubber, Polyvinyl Alcohol (PVA) (Note: Avoid contact with water. PVA deteriorates in water.), Viton.

Respiratory Protection: Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended occupational exposure limits for jurisdiction of use. If airborne concentrations are above the acceptable limits, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors. When used as a fuel, this material can produce carbon monoxide in the exhaust. Determine if airborne concentrations are below the occupational exposure limit for carbon monoxide. If not, wear an approved positive-pressure air-supplying respirator.

Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Country/ Agency	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	100 ppm (weight)	125 ppm (weight)	--	A3
Ethylbenzene	Australia	434 mg/m3	543 mg/m3	--	--
Kerosine	ACGIH	200 mg/m3	--	--	Skin A3 Total hydrocarbon vapor
Kerosine	CVX	--	1000 mg/m3	--	--
Kerosine, hydrodesulfurized	ACGIH	200 mg/m3	--	--	Skin A3 Total hydrocarbon vapor
Kerosine, hydrodesulfurized	CVX	--	1000 mg/m3	--	--
Naphthalene	ACGIH	10 ppm (weight)	15 ppm (weight)	--	Skin
Naphthalene	Australia	52 mg/m3	79 mg/m3	--	--

Consult local authorities for appropriate values.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Color: Colorless to yellow

Physical State: Liquid

Odor: Kerosene odor

Flashpoint: (Tagliabue Closed Cup ASTM D56) 38 °C (100 °F) (Min)

Autoignition: 210 °C(410 °F)

Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: 0.7 Upper: 5

pH: Not Applicable

Vapor Pressure: 1 kPa @ 37.8 °C (100 °F)

Vapor Density (Air = 1): 5.7 (Approximate)

Boiling Point: 160°C (320°F) - 300°C (572°F)

Solubility: Low PPM range in water.

Freezing Point: -40°C (-40°F) (Max)

Specific Gravity: 0.81 @ 15.6°C (60.1°F)

Density: 0.75 - 0.84 g/ml @ 15°C (59°F)

Viscosity: 8 cSt @ -20°C (-4°F)

Evaporation Rate: No data available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Incompatibility With Other Materials: May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye Irritation: The Draize eye irritation mean score in rabbits for a 24-hour exposure was: 0.0/110.

Skin Irritation: For a 4-hour exposure, the Primary Irritation Index (PII) in rabbits is: 5.5/8.

Skin Sensitization: This material did not cause skin sensitization reactions in a Buehler guinea pig test.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50: >5g/kg (rabbit).

Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50: >5 g/kg (rat)

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: 4 hour(s) LC50: >5ml/l (rat).

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:

This product contains kerosene. CONCAWE (product dossier 94/106) has summarized current health, safety and environmental data available for a number of kerosenes (typically straight-run kerosene, CAS 8008-20-6, or hydrosulfurized kerosene, CAS 64742-81-0). ACUTE/SUBCHRONIC: Following acute exposure to kerosene, signs observed in rats and rabbits were of a low order of toxicity: central nervous system depression occurred following oral exposure, skin irritation (ranging from slight to severe irritation) occurred with dermal exposure, and respiratory tract irritation occurred with inhalation exposure. None of the kerosenes tested produced more than slight eye irritation and none were skin sensitizers. However, intratracheal administration or artificial aspiration of small volumes (0.1 to 0.2 ml) of kerosene into the lungs of rats, chickens and primates resulted in lung damage and/or death. In a study in which rats, mice, rabbits and cats were exposed to kerosene aerosol concentrations in the range 0.05 to 120 mg/l for up to four weeks, reductions in respiratory rate, pulmonary hyperaemia, leucocytosis, monocytosis and decreased erythrocyte sedimentation rate were observed, and histological examination revealed inflammatory changes in the respiratory tract (tracheitis, bronchitis and pneumonia).

This product contains naphthalene. GENERAL TOXICITY: Exposure to naphthalene has been reported to cause methemoglobinemia and/or hemolytic anemia, especially in humans deficient in the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. Laboratory animals given repeated oral doses of naphthalene have developed cataracts. REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY AND BIRTH DEFECTS: Naphthalene did not cause birth defects when administered orally to rabbits, rats, and mice during pregnancy, but slightly reduced litter size in mice at dose levels that were lethal to the pregnant females. Naphthalene has been reported to cross the human placenta. GENETIC TOXICITY: Naphthalene caused chromosome aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges in Chinese hamster ovary cells, but was not a mutagen in several other in-vitro tests. CARCINOGENICITY: In a study conducted by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), mice exposed to 10 or 30 ppm of naphthalene by inhalation daily for two years had chronic inflammation of the nose and lungs and increased incidences of metaplasia in those tissues. The incidence of benign lung tumors (alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas) was significantly increased in the high-dose female group but not in the male groups. In another two-year inhalation study conducted by NTP, exposure of rats to 10, 30, and 60 ppm naphthalene caused increases in the incidences of a variety of nonneoplastic lesions in the nose. Increases in nasal tumors were seen in both sexes, including olfactory neuroblastomas in females at 60 ppm and adenomas of the respiratory epithelium in males at all exposure levels. The relevance of these effects to humans has not been established. No carcinogenic effect was reported in a 2-year feeding study in rats receiving naphthalene at 41 mg/kg/day. In toxicological testing, JP-8, an aviation turbine fuel with additives, has been shown to increase auditory impairment in rats resulting from subsequent noise exposure. Combined exposure to JP-8 and high-level noise (97 - 105 dB) produced a greater impairment in outer hair cell (OHC) function than did the noise by itself. Repeated 5-day JP-8 inhalation exposure at 1000 mg/m³ for 4 hours resulted in impaired OHC function. Partial recovery was observed over a 4 week post exposure period. The adverse effects of repeated JP-8 exposures on auditory function were inconsistent during the testing, but combined treatment with JP-8 + high-level noise yielded greater impairment of auditory function and hair cell loss than did noise by itself. However, because the exposure levels of JP-8 and noise used in this study were much higher than the expected real world exposure levels for the product, the relevance of this study to humans is unclear. There is limited epidemiological evidence that individuals, among a relatively small sample of airforce personnel, who experienced concurrent exposure to jet fuel (predominantly JP-4) and noise exposure for 3-12 years may

have had increased odds ratio of hearing loss relative to workers exposed to noise alone. However, JP-4 contains higher percentages of toluene and xylene than JP-8, both components have been shown to cause auditory impairment in rats. **CANCER:** Chronic (3 to 24 months) mouse dermal toxicity studies of kerosenes and jet fuels produced mild to moderate skin irritation, while long-term (2+ years) studies showed moderate to severe skin damage as well as an increased incidence of tumors after long latency periods (probably due to a secondary mechanism related to skin irritancy).

DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTION: Hydrodesulfurized kerosene was tested by the Petroleum Product Stewardship Council in a OECD Guideline 421 Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity Study. The kerosene sample was diluted to 494 (60%), 330 (40%), and 165 (20%) mg/kg/day in food grade mineral oil and applied daily during pre-mating and mating to day 19 of gestation. There was no apparent maternal, reproductive, or developmental toxicity at any dose. Males treated for eight weeks had increased relative kidney weights in the high dose group but no microscopic changes in testes or epididymides. No gross anomalies were observed in the pups.

GENETIC TOXICITY: Ethylbenzene tested negative in the bacterial mutation test, Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell in vitro assay, sister chromatid exchange assay and an unscheduled DNA synthesis assay. Conflicting results have been reported for the mouse lymphoma cell assay. Increased micronuclei were reported in an in vitro Syrian hamster embryo cell assay; however, two in vivo micronuclei studies in mice were negative. In Syrian hamster embryo cells in vitro, cell transformation was observed at 7 days of incubation but not at 24 hours. Based on these results, ethylbenzene is not expected to be mutagenic or clastogenic. **CARCINOGENICITY:** In studies conducted by the National Toxicology Program, rats and mice were exposed to ethylbenzene at 25, 250 and 750 ppm for six hours per day, five days per week for 103 weeks. In rats exposed to 750 ppm, the incidence of kidney tubule hyperplasia and tumors was increased. Testicular tumors develop spontaneously in nearly all rats if allowed to complete their natural life span; in this study, the development of these tumors appeared to be enhanced in male rats exposed to 750 ppm. In mice, the incidences of lung tumors in males and liver tumors in females exposed to 750 ppm were increased as compared to control mice but were within the range of incidences observed historically in control mice. Other liver effects were observed in male mice exposed to 250 and 750 ppm. The incidences of hyperplasia were increased in the pituitary gland in female mice at 250 and 750 ppm and in the thyroid in male and female mice at 750 ppm.

This product contains ethylbenzene.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY

This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

7 day(s) EC50: 1.19 mg/l (Mysidopsis bahia)

MOBILITY

No data available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. The results of a 28-day ready biodegradability test (% degraded): ND. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from products of a similar structure and composition.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by international, country, or local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.

HazChem Code:

ADOT Shipping Description: UN1863, FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE, 3, III

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (AVIATION TURBINE ENGINE FUEL, KEROSENE), 3, III, FLASH POINT SEE SECTION 5 OR 9, MARINE POLLUTANT (AVIATION TURBINE ENGINE FUEL, KEROSENE)

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: UN1863, FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE, 3, III

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

01-1=IARC Group 1
01-2A=IARC Group 2A
01-2B=IARC Group 2B

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

Ethylbenzene	01-2B
Naphthalene	01-2B

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:

All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AICS (Australia), DSL (Canada), EINECS (European Union), ENCS (Japan), KECI (Korea), PICCS (Philippines), TSCA (United States).

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule Number: None Allocated.

REVISION STATEMENT: This revision updates the following sections of this Material Safety Data Sheet: 2, 16.

Revision Date: MAY 20, 2011

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TWA - Time Weighted Average
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
	CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
ACGIH - American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists	IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
API - American Petroleum Institute	MSDS - Material Safety Data Sheet
CVX - Chevron	NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA)
DOT - Department of Transportation (USA)	NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA)

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
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Prepared according to the National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets [NOHSC:2011(2003)] by the Chevron Energy Technology Company, 100 Chevron Way, Richmond, California 94802.

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.