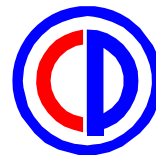


SAFETY DATA SHEET

Kerosene (all grades)

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SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION	
(a) PRODUCT IDENTIFIER: Kerosene (all grades)	(b) OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION: Kerosine, Jet Fuel, Aviation Jet Fuel, AvJet, Kero, Military Jet Fuel
	Product Group: Liquid Chemical Family:

(c) Identified Use: Fuel

(d) Manufacturer:

Colonial Pipeline Company • 1000 Lake Street • Alpharetta, GA 30009 • 678-762-2200

Toll Free: 800-275-3004 • Fax: 678-762-2466 • Email: info@colpipe.com • Website: www.colpipe.com

(e) EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: US: 1-800-424-9300 • INTL: +1-703-527-3887 • 24 hours/day, 7 days/week

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION					
The categories of Health Hazards as defined in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard have been evaluated and are listed below. Refer to Sections 3, 8, and 11 for additional information.					
Human Health Hazards					
Hazard Classification	(a) Hazard Category	(b) Hazard Symbols	(b) Signal Word	(b) Hazard Statement	(b) Precautionary Statement
Acute Toxicity (Oral)	N/C	--	--	--	--
Acute Toxicity (Dermal)	N/C	--	--	--	--
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation)	N/C	--	--	--	--
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	2		Warning	Causes skin irritation	Wear protective gloves P264, P280, P302/P352, P332/P313, P362/P364
Eye Damage/Irritation	N/C	--	--	--	--
Respiratory Sensitization	N/C	--	--	--	--
Skin Sensitization	N/C	--	--	--	--
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	N/C	--	--	--	--
Carcinogenicity	N/C	--	--	--	--
Reproductive Toxicity	N/C	--	--	--	--
Specific Target Organ Toxicity	N/C	--	--	--	--

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SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

The categories of Health Hazards as defined in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard have been evaluated and are listed below. Refer to Sections 3, 8, and 11 for additional information.

Human Health Hazards

Hazard Classification	(a) Hazard Category	(b) Hazard Symbols	(b) Signal Word	(b) Hazard Statement	(b) Precautionary Statement
(STOT) Single-Exposure					
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeated or Prolonged Exposure	N/C	--	--	--	--
Aspiration Hazard	1		Danger	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways	If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center P301, P310, P405, P501

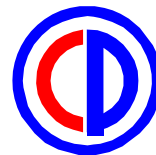
Physical Hazards

Hazard Classification	Hazard Category	Hazard Symbols	Signal Word	Hazard Statement	Precautionary Statement
Explosives	N/A	-	-	-	-
Flammable Gases	N/A	-	-	-	-
Flammable Aerosols	N/A	-	-	-	-
Oxidizing Gases	N/A	-	-	-	-
Gases Under Pressure	N/A	-	-	-	-
Flammable Liquids	3		Warning	Flammable liquid and vapor	P280, P210, P241
Flammable Solids	N/A	-	-	-	-
Self-reactive Substances and Mixtures	N/A	-	-	-	-
Substances and mixtures which react with water to emit flammable gases	N/A	-	-	-	-
Oxidizing Liquids	N/A	-	-	-	-
Oxidizing Solids	N/A	-	-	-	-
Organic Peroxides	N/A	-	-	-	-
Corrosive to Metals	N/A	-	-	-	-

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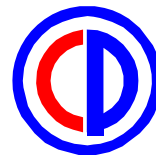


Health Hazard Precautionary Statement	
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301	If swallowed:
P310	Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
P304	If inhaled:
P340	Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305	If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
P351	Remove contact lenses.
P338	Continue rinsing.
P337	If eye irritation persists.
P313	Get medical advice/attention.
P308	If exposed or concerned:
P312	Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved facility.

Physical Hazard Precautionary Statement	
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P235	Keep cool.
P240	Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P264	Wash all body parts in contact with material thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.
P303	If on skin or hair:
P352	Wash with plenty of water
P353	Rinse skin with water/shower.
P361	Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
P362/P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P332/P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P370	In case of fire.

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Physical Hazard Precautionary Statement	
P378	Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam for extinction.
P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved disposal facility.

Hazard Classification	(a) Hazard Category	(b) Hazard Symbols	(b) Signal Word	(b) Hazard Statement	(b) Precautionary Statement
Environmental Hazards					
Acute Toxicity to the Aquatic Environment	N/C	-	-	-	-
Chronic Toxicity to the Aquatic Environment	N/C	-	-	-	-

(d) Unknown toxicity: N/A

(e) Unknown ecotoxicity: N/A

Medical conditions which are generally recognized as being aggravated by exposure: N/A

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS¹			
(a) Chemical name (b) (Common name and synonyms)	(c) CAS No.	(c) EC No.	(b) % Weight*
Kerosine ¹	8008-20-6	232-366-4	60 – 100 %

¹May contain <0.05% naphthalene (91-20-3)

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

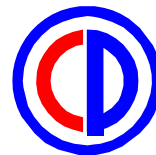
(a) Description of necessary measures:

INHALATION:	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
INGESTION:	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. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. 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.
SKIN CONTACT:	Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
EYE CONTACT:	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes: Get medical advice/attention if irritation occurs.

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(b) Most important symptoms/effects:

- Acute:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- Delayed:** Adverse symptoms may include nausea or vomiting

(c) Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatment: None

General advice: In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. 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.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

(a) Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet. It will spread the fire.

(b) Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Flammable liquid and vapor. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

(c) Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters: Shut off flow immediately if it can be done safely. Isolate the area from personnel. Keep personnel upwind from fire. Fire fighters should use appropriate SCBA while in close proximity to fire and vapors coming from product. Move personnel upwind of any smoke or vapors.

(d) Flammability/Explosivity: NFPA RATING Hazard Class:

Health = 1

Fire = 2

Instability = 0

(0-Minimal, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-Serious, 4-Severe)



(e) Hazardous Decomposition Products: No specific data.

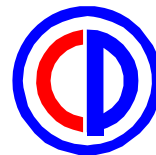
SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

(a) Personal precautions, Protective equipment, and Emergency procedures: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

(b) Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up small spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

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(b) Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up large spill:

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. 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 (see Section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

Environmental Precautions:

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).

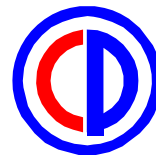
SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

(a) Precautions for safe handling: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. 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.

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SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits:				
Components	(a) OSHA PEL ¹	(a) ACGIH TLV ²	(a) Manufacturer REL ³	(a) IDLH ⁴
Kerosene	NE	200 mg/m ³ (TWA) Skin	NE	NE

Notes:

1. OSHA PEL are 8-hour TWA (Time-weighted average) concentrations unless otherwise noted. A (“C”) designation denotes a ceiling limit, which should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure unless otherwise noted. A Short-Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as a 15-minute exposure, which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday.
2. Threshold Limit Values – TWA established by the ACGIH represents the TWA concentration for a conventional 8-hour workday and a 40-hour workweek, to which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed, day after day, for a working lifetime without adverse effect; Short-Term Exposure Limit (TLV-STEL) represents a 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day. ACGIH TLV’s are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes.
3. No exposure limits have been developed by the producer.
4. The “immediately dangerous to life or health air concentration values (IDLHs)” are used by NIOSH as part of a respiratory selection criteria.

(b) Appropriate engineering and environmental exposure controls: If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

(c) Individual protection measures:

Eye/face protection: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. 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. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Skin Protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Respiratory protection: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

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(d) General hygiene considerations: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

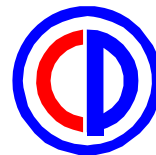
Physical and Chemical Properties	
(a) Appearance:	Straw-colored, clear liquid
(b) Odor:	Kerosene like
(c) Odor Threshold:	100 ppm
(d) pH:	N/A
(e) Melting point/Freezing point:	-18 °C (-0.4 °F)
(f) Boiling point/range:	151 to 301 °C (304 to 574 °F)
(g) Flash Point:	Closed cup: 43.33°C (110°F)
(h) Evaporation rate:	Slow; varies with conditions
(i) Flammability:	N/A
(j) UFL/LFL or UEL/LEL:	Lower: 0.7% Upper: 5%
(k) Vapor pressure:	0.053 kPa (0.4 mm Hg) [20°C]
(l) Vapor density (air =1.0):	4.5
(m) Relative density (water = 1.0):	0.82
(n) Solubility in water:	Very slightly soluble
(o) Partition coefficient:	N/A
(p) Auto-ignition temperature:	210 °C (410 °F)
(q) Decomposition temperature:	N/A
(r) Viscosity:	Kinematic (40 °C (104 °F)): >0.013 cm ² /s (>1.3 cSt)

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- (a) Reactivity:** No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients. When heated sufficiently or when ignited in the presence of air oxygen, kerosene will burn exothermically to produce carbon dioxide and water.
- (b) Chemical stability:** Material is stable under normal conditions.
- (c) Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reaction will not occur
- (d) Conditions to avoid (e.g., static discharge, shock, or vibration):** Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
- (e) Incompatible materials:** Oxidizing materials, chlorine, peroxides, nitric acid, sulfuric acid
- (f) Hazardous decomposition products:** Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke (non-combusted hydrocarbons). Oxides of nitrogen may also be formed.
- (g) Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

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SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- (a) **Information on likely routes of exposure:**
- Inhalation:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.
 - Accidental Ingestion:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 - Skin contact:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.
 - Eye contact:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- (b) **Symptoms related to physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:** Adverse symptoms of ingestion may include nausea or vomiting
- (c) **Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- (d) **Numerical measures of toxicity:** The following section includes a review of the toxicity of kerosene as a whole

Acute Toxicity (Oral)

Chemical	Tested % Weight	Model	LD ₅₀ Range	Reference
Kerosene	100%	Rat	>5,000 mg/kg	HPA, 2014

Acute Toxicity (Dermal)

Chemical	Tested % Weight	Model	LD ₅₀ Range	Reference
Kerosene	100%	Rabbit	>2,000 mg/kg	EPA, 2006

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation)

Chemical	Tested % Weight	Model	LD ₅₀ Range	Reference
Kerosene		No data available		

Skin Damage/Irritation

Chemical	Model	Symptom	Reference
Kerosene	Rabbit	Moderate to severe skin irritation	EPA, 2006

Eye Damage/Irritation

Chemical	Model	Symptom	Reference
Kerosene	Rabbit	Not irritating	ECHA, 2020

Respiratory Sensitization

No data available on respiratory sensitization

Skin Sensitization

Chemical	Model	Symptom	Reference
Kerosene	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing	EPA, 2006

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Germ Cell Mutagenicity		
Chemical	Test/Result	Reference
Kerosene	Results of in vitro and in vivo assays were predominantly negative	EPA, 2006

Carcinogenicity				
Compound	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Kerosene	A3 - Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.	Not Classified	Not listed	Not Classified

Reproductive Toxicity		
Chemical	Test/Result	Reference
Kerosene	Decreases in fetal body weight observed in pregnant rats treated orally on gestation days 6-15 with 1,500 mg/kg; insufficient data for assessing potential developmental effects of kerosene	EPA, 2006

Specific Target Organ (STOT) – Single Exposure				
Compound	Route/Organism	Dose	Effect	Reference
Kerosene	No data sufficient for classification			

Specific Target Organ (STOT) – Repeated Exposure			
Compound	Test	Result	Reference
Kerosene	90-day toxicity study (ingestion)	Irritation is the main effect from kerosene in repeated dosing studies	EPA, 2006

Aspiration Hazard		
Chemical	Assessment	Reference
Kerosene	Aspiration of hydrocarbons such as fuel oils can cause hydrocarbon pneumonitis and secondary infections including pneumonia	ATSDR, 1995

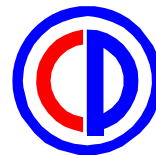
SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product has no known adverse ecological effects.

- (a) **Ecotoxicity:** This material is expected to be potentially toxic to aquatic organisms. Ecotoxicity data have not been determined specifically for this mixture.
- (b) **Persistence and degradability:** Hydrocarbon mixtures are not considered readily biodegradable and most nonvolatile components are not biodegradable. Some components are persistent in water. Lighter

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components will tend to evaporate but the heavier components may become dispersed in water or absorbed to soil or sediment.

- (c) **Bioaccumulative potential:** There is no data available.
- (d) **Mobility in soil:** There is no data available.
- (e) **Other adverse effects:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Methods of disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling empty containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

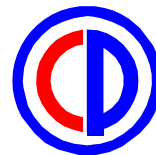
- (a) UN number: UN1223
- (b) UN proper shipping name: Kerosene
- (c) Transport Hazard classes: 3
- (d) Packing group: III
- (e) Environmental hazards: No
- (f) Transport in bulk
 - i. IBC Code – Not available
 - ii. Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 – Not available
- (g) Special precautions: Not available

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

U.S. Federal regulations:

- TSCA 8(a) PAIR:** No products were found
- TSCA 8(a) IUR Exempt/Partial exemption:** Not determined
- SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances:** No products were found
- SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification:** No products were found
- SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals:** Kerosene;
- SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification:** Kerosene: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard
- Clean Water Act (CWA) 307:** No products were found
- Clean Water Act (CWA) 311:** No products were found



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Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs): Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances: Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances: Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals): Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals): Not listed

State regulations

Massachusetts: The following components are listed: Kerosene

New York Not listed

New Jersey The following components are listed: Kerosene

Pennsylvania The following components are listed: Kerosene

California Proposition 65: No products were found

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation or Last Change: 10/10/2023

Abbreviations and acronyms:

N/C – Not Classified – No concern based on consideration of the sum of available data.

N/D – Not Determined

N/A – Not Applicable or Not Available

N/R – Not Regulated

CAS – Chemical Abstract Service

EC – European Community

STOT – Specific Target Organ Toxicity

OSHA – US Occupational Safety and Health Organization

PEL – OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits

ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

TLV – ACGIH® Threshold Limit Values

REL – Recommended Exposure Limits

IDLH – Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

TWA – Time Weighted Average – Average exposure over a specified period of time (i.e., 8 hours)

STEL - a 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day.

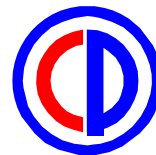
Ceiling – Exposure limit which shall at no time be exceeded during the work day.

NE – None Established

APF – Assigned Protection Factor – the level of respiratory protection that a respirator is expected to provide.

UEL – Upper Explosive Limit – Highest concentration (percentage) of a gas or vapor in air capable of producing a flash fire in the presence of an ignition source

LEL – Lower Explosive Limit – Lowest concentration (percentage) of a gas or vapor in air capable of producing a flash fire in the presence of an ignition source.



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Revision Date: 10/10/2023

UFL – Upper Flammability Limit - Maximum concentration of vapor in air above which propagation of a flame will not occur in the presence of an ignition source.

LFL – Lowest concentration at which a flammable mixture of gas or vapor in air can ignite at a given temperature and pressure.

IARC – International Agency for Research on Cancer

NTP – National Toxicology Program

NIOSH- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

GHS - Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals

RTECS – Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

HSDB – Hazardous Substances Data Bank

Disclaimer:

The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions