

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**Complies with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200**

Date of Prep: 04/18/13

**SECTION 1**

SUNNYSIDE CORPORATION 225 CARPENTER AVENUE WHEELING, ILLINOIS 60090 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE		(847) 541-5700 (800) 424-9300	FOR INFORMATION: (847) 541-5700	- SUNNYSIDE CORPORATION - CHEM TREC
Product Class:	Petroleum Hydrocarbon	Manufacturer's Code:	801	
Trade Name:	KEROSENE	NPCA HMIS:	Health: 1 Fire: 2 Reactivity: 0	

Product Appearance and Odor: Clear, water-white liquid; mild characteristic odor.

**SECTION 2 -- HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS**

INGREDIENT	CAS #	PERCENT	ACGIH TLV (TWA)	ACGIH TLV (STEL)	OSHA PEL (TWA)	OSHA PEL (STEL)	VAPOR PRESSURE
Petroleum Distillate	8008-20-6		Not Est.		400 PPM		0.5 MM Hg @ 100° F
Naphthalene	91-20-3		10 PPM	(For Petroleum Distillates - Naphtha) 15 PPM	10 PPM	15 PPM	Not Known

**SECTION 3 -- EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES**

Eye Contact:	Flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Get medical attention.
Skin Contact:	Remove contaminated clothing/shoes. Flush skin with water. Follow by washing with soap and water. If irritation occurs, get medical attention. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned.
Inhalation:	Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Give artificial respiration if not breathing.
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Get medical attention.

**SECTION 4 -- PHYSICAL DATA**

The following data represent approximate or typical values. They do not constitute product specifications.

Boiling Range:	350-572° (F)	Vapor Density:	Heavier than air
Evaporation Rate:	Slower than ether	% Volatile By Volume:	100%
Weight Per Gallon:	6.75 lbs.		
Solubility in Water:	Negligible		

**SECTION 5 -- FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA**

Flammability Classification:	Combustible Liquid-Class II
Flash Point:	111° (F) Minimum (Tag. Closed Cup)
Autoignition Temperature:	450°(F)
Lower Explosive Limit:	NA
Extinguishing Media:	Carbon Dioxide, foam, dry chemical, water spray. Do not use direct water stream; it will spread fire.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	Do not store or mix with strong oxidants.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Use air-supplied rescue equipment for enclosed areas. Cool exposed containers with water.

**SECTION 6 -- HEALTH HAZARD DATA**

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE	See Section 2.
Acute Eye Contact:	Contact may cause mild eye irritation, including stinging, watering and redness.
Skin Contact:	Skin irritant. Contact may cause redness and burning. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin and severe skin damage. No harmful effects to humans from skin absorption have been reported. Prolonged and repeated dermal exposures of rabbits to kerosene produced multi-focal necrosis of the liver.
Inhalation:	Vapors may cause irritation to nose, throat and respiratory tract. Petroleum hydrocarbons of similar composition have been shown to cause kidney damage and tumors in male rats following prolonged inhalation exposures. This effect appears to be unique to the male rat.
Ingestion:	Ingestion may result in vomiting, aspiration (breathing) of vomitus into the lungs must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspiration pneumonitis.
Chronic:	Repeated skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis (skin condition).
Target Organs:	Potential hazard to kidney and liver.
Carcinogenicity:	Application to mouse skin twice a week for 12 months, resulted in an increased incidence of skin tumors. Kerosene has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA. Female mice exposed via inhalation to Naphthalene developed alveolar adenomas. This effect was not seen in male mice. Naphthalene has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:	Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin disorders, respiratory (asthma-like) disorders and liver disorders.

**SECTION 7 -- REACTIVITY DATA**

Stability:	Stable
Conditions to Avoid:	Heat, sparks and flame.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):	Strong oxidizing agents like liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, strong acids, selected amines and bases.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Thermal decomposition may yield carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

**SECTION 8 -- SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**

Steps to be taken in case material is spilled or released: Remove ignition sources, evacuate area, avoid breathing vapor or contact with liquid. Recover free liquid or stop leak if possible. Dike large spills and use absorbent material for small spills. Keep spilled material out of sewers, ditches and bodies of water.

Waste disposal method: Incinerate under safe conditions; dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

**SECTION 9 -- SAFE HANDLING AND USE INFORMATION**

Respiratory Protection:	Appropriate vapor canister, self-contained breathing apparatus or supplied-air hose mask, if needed.
Ventilation:	Sufficient, in volume and pattern, to keep workroom concentration below current applicable OSHA safety and health requirements. See Section 2. Use explosion-proof equipment. No smoking.
Protective Gloves:	Rubber or neoprene.
Eye Protection:	Chemical safety goggles.
Other Protective Equipment:	Impervious clothing or boots, if needed.

### SECTION 10 -- SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Dept. of Labor Storage Category: Combustible Liquid - Class II

Hygienic Practices: Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep containers closed when not in use. Avoid eye contact. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash skin with soap and water after contact.

Additional Precautions: Ground containers when transferring liquid to prevent static accumulation and discharge. Additional information regarding safe handling of products with static accumulation potential can be ordered by contacting the American Petroleum Institute (API) for API Recommended Practice 2003, entitled "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lighting, and Stray Currents" (American Petroleum Institute, 1720 L Street Northwest, Washington, DC 20005), or the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) for NFPA 77 entitled "Static Electricity" (National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101).

Empty Container Warning: "Empty" containers retain residue (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 or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death. Do not attempt to clean since residue is difficult to remove. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to supplier or disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

### SECTION 11 -- ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This product contains the following toxic chemical(s) which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372:

TOXIC CHEMICAL	CAS #	APPROXIMATE % BY WEIGHT
Naphthalene	91-20-3	< 1.0%

SARA Title III Hazard Categories: Immediate (Acute) Health, Delayed (Chronic) Health

Common Names: Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Aliphatic Hydrocarbon, Petroleum Distillate

California Proposition 65: This product may contain trace amounts of Benzene, Ethyl Benzene and Toluene which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65.

#### TRANSPORTATION

U.S. D.O.T. Proper Shipping Name: Kerosene

U.S. D.O.T. Hazard Class & Packing Group: Combustible Liquid, III

U.S. D.O.T. I.D. Number: UN 1223

Refer to 49 CFR for possible exceptions and exemptions.