

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Aviation Turbine Fuel-JET A-1



Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : Aviation Turbine Fuel-JET A-1

Material uses : Aviation turbine fuel

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses

Manufacture of substance
Distribution of substance
Formulation and (re)packing of substances and mixtures
Use in fuel - Industrial
Use in fuel - Professional

Manufacturer / Distributor : Kuwait Petroleum Corporation
P.O. Box 26565 Safat
13126 Safat
Kuwait
Tel. +965 1858585, Fax 2423371/2467159/246

e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS : SDSinfo@Q8.com, communication preferably in English only.

Emergency telephone number

Middle East : +44 (0) 1235 239 671

Global (English only) : +44 (0) 1865 407 333



Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2

Ingredients of unknown toxicity : None.

Ingredients of unknown ecotoxicity : None.

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

General : P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

Section 2. Hazards identification

- Prevention** : P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- Response** : P301 - IF SWALLOWED:
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
- Storage** : P405 - Store locked up.
P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.
P235 - Keep cool.
- Disposal** : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Other hazards which do not result in classification** : Hazardous concentrations of hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) gas may accumulate in the vapour space of storage vessels. Standard procedures for opening or entering tanks, vessels or other containers must strictly be followed to avoid inhalation of this acutely toxic gas.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Substance

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : 64742-81-0

EC number : 265-184-9

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	75 - 100%	64742-81-0

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- 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 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If exposure to hydrogen sulphide is suspected or cannot be excluded, obtain medical attention IMMEDIATELY. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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 necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- 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

Section 4. First aid measures

recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : 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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
sulfur oxides
Hydrogen sulphide

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : 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. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- 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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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). Dispose of 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.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. 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. Hazardous concentrations of hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) gas may accumulate in the vapour space of storage vessels. Standard procedures for opening or entering tanks, vessels or other containers must strictly be followed to avoid inhalation of this acutely toxic gas.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Advice on general occupational hygiene : 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. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

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. Provide adequate ventilation.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m ³ , (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours.

Appropriate engineering controls : 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. Product may release hydrogen sulphide: a specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of hydrogen sulphide in tank headspaces, confined spaces, product residue, tank waste and waste water and unintentional releases should be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances.

Environmental exposure controls : 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.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : 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.

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. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand 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. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Recommended: < 1 hour

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- (breakthrough time): nitrile rubber 0.17 mm.
- Body protection** : 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. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : 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.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: Boiling point > 65 °C: A1; Boiling point < 65 °C: AX1; Hot material: A1P2.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Appearance** : Clear.
- Color** : Colorless.
- Odor** : Characteristic.
- Odor threshold** : Not applicable.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : -49°C (-56.2°F)
- Boiling point** : 90 to 300°C (194 to 572°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: >23°C (>73.4°F) [ASTM D93.]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not applicable.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Lower: 0.7%
Upper: 5%
- Vapor pressure** : <0.5 kPa (<3.76 mm Hg) [room temperature]
- Vapor density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 0.75 to 0.86
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- Dispersibility properties** : Not dispersible in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : 3 to 6
- Auto-ignition temperature** : >220°C (>428°F)
- Decomposition temperature** : >220°C (>428°F)
- Viscosity (40°C)** : 1 to 2.5 cSt
- Flow time (ISO 2431)** : Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : 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.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Incompatible materials : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidizing materials

Hazardous decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials: sulfur oxides
Hydrogen sulphide

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	Skin - Edema	Rabbit	0	4 hours	7 days
	Eyes - Edema of the conjunctivae	Rabbit	0	72 hours	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Non-irritant to skin.

Eyes : Non-irritating to the eyes.

Sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Not sensitizing

Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	-	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Bacteria	Negative
	-	Experiment: In vivo Subject: Mammalian-Animal	Negative

Carcinogenicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	Negative - Dermal - TC	Mouse - Male, Female	-	102 weeks; 3 days per week

Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Maternal toxicity	Fertility	Development toxin	Species	Dose	Exposure
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	Negative	-	Negative	Rat - Male, Female	Dermal: 494 mg/kg	14 days; 7 days per week

Teratogenicity

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	Negative - Oral	Rat	1000 mg/kg	10 days; 7 days per week

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	Sub-chronic NOAEL Oral	Rat - Female	750 mg/kg	21 weeks; 7 days per week
	Sub-acute NOAEL Dermal	Rat - Male, Female	≥0.5 mg/kg	28 days; 5 days per week
	Sub-acute NOAEL Inhalation Vapor	Rat - Male, Female	≥24 mg/m ³	28 days; 5 days per week

General	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	Acute EC50 1 to 3 mg/l Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 1.4 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2 to 5 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	301F Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	58.6 % - Inherent - 28 days	-	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	-	-	Inherent

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	3 to 6	-	high

Mobility in soil





Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc})	: Not available.
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Other adverse effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
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Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. 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 emptied 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

	UN	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1863	UN1863	UN1863
UN proper shipping name	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE	Fuel, aviation, turbine engine
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3  	3 
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
Additional information	Special provisions 223, 363	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E, S-E Special provisions 223, 363	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations. Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 60 L Packaging instructions: 355 Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: 220 L Packaging instructions: 366 Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft Quantity limitation: 10 L Packaging instructions: Y344 Special provisions A3

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Section 14. Transport information

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol (Annexes A, B, C, E)

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Inventory list

Australia	: This material is listed or exempted.
Canada	: This material is listed or exempted.
China	: This material is listed or exempted.
Europe	: This material is listed or exempted.
Japan	: Japan inventory (ENCS) : Not determined. Japan inventory (ISHL) : Not determined.
Malaysia	: Not determined.
New Zealand	: This material is listed or exempted.
Philippines	: This material is listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea	: This material is listed or exempted.
Taiwan	: This material is listed or exempted.
Turkey	: This material is listed or exempted.
United States	: This material is listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of printing	: 26-10-2017
Date of issue/Date of revision	: 26-10-2017
Date of previous issue	: No previous validation
Version	: 1

Training advice : Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures.

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Section 16. Other information

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3	On basis of test data
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2	On basis of test data
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Expert judgment
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	On basis of test data
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2	On basis of test data

References : Not available.

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.