

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Jet A W/FSII

Version 1.0      Revision Date: 04/01/2022      SDS Number: VRAM00022      Print Date: 04/01/2022  
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### SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Jet A W/FSII

Product code : X2236, X2879

Synonyms : Jet A 1, Jet A 1 turb fuel

CAS-No. : 8008-20-6

#### Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : **Vertex Refining Alabama LLC**  
400 Industrial Pkwy  
Ext. East  
Saraland, AL 36571

SDS Request : 251-679-7180

Customer Service : 251-679-7180

#### Emergency telephone number

Chemtrec Domestic (24 hr) : 1-800-424-9300

Chemtrec International (24 hr) : 1-703-527-3887

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Fuel for aviation turbine engines fitted to aircraft.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

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### SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Skin irritation : Category 2

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Inhalation) : Category 3 (Narcotic effects)

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 2

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### GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms

:



Signal word

:

Danger

Hazard statements

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**PHYSICAL HAZARDS:**  
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.  
**HEALTH HAZARDS:**  
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:**  
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

:

#### **Prevention:**

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P233 Keep container tightly closed.  
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.  
P242 Use non-sparking tools.  
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.  
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

#### **Response:**

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.  
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.  
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.  
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.  
P321 Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label).  
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.  
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.  
P391 Collect spillage.

#### **Storage:**

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P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
P405 Store locked up.

### Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

### Other hazards which do not result in classification

Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.

Vapour in the headspace of tanks and containers may ignite and explode at temperatures exceeding auto-ignition temperature, where vapour concentrations are within the flammability range. May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

Hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S), an extremely flammable and toxic gas, and other hazardous vapours may evolve and collect in the headspace of storage tanks, transport vessels and other enclosed containers.

## SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Chemical nature : May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each.

### Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Kerosine (petroleum)	kerosine (petroleum) (Technical)	8008-20-6	0 - <= 100
kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	64742-81-0	0 - <= 100
2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol	2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol	111-77-3	>= 0 - <= 0.5

Hydrogen sulphide may be present both in the liquid and the vapour. Composition is complex and varies with the source of the crude oil and the contributing process plants at that time.

### Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration (% w/w)
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	0 - 2
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0 - 2
Trimethylbenzene (all	25551-13-7	0 - 1

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isomers)		
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0 - 1
Cumene	98-82-8	0 - 1

### SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.  
Vapourisation of H<sub>2</sub>S that has been trapped in clothing can be dangerous to rescuers. Maintain respiratory protection to avoid contamination from the victim to rescuer. Mechanical ventilation should be used to resuscitate if at all possible.
- If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.  
  
Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.  
When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.  
Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent wounds.
- In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.  
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.  
  
Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.
- If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility.  
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

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Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours following injection. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears.

- Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
- Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed : Treat symptomatically. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. **IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!** High pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical intervention and possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue damage and loss of function. Because entry wounds are small and do not reflect the seriousness of the underlying damage, surgical exploration to determine the extent of involvement may be necessary. Local anaesthetics or hot soaks should be avoided because they can contribute to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt surgical decompression, debridement and evacuation of foreign material should be performed under general anaesthetics, and wide exploration is essential. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Do not induce vomiting.
- Hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S) - CNS asphyxiant. May cause rhinitis, bronchitis and occasionally pulmonary oedema after severe exposure. CONSIDER: Oxygen therapy. Consult a Poison Control Center for guidance.

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### SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.
- Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and

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- gases (smoke).  
Oxides of sulphur.  
Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.  
Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.  
Will float and can be reignited on surface water.  
Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point.  
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
- Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- Further information : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.  
If possible remove containers from the danger zone.  
If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately.  
Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.  
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.
- Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

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### SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.  
Do not breathe fumes, vapour.  
Do not operate electrical equipment.  
Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks.  
Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area.  
Evacuate all personnel.  
Attempt to disperse vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example using fog sprays.  
Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
- Environmental precautions : Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.  
Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater.  
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.  
Do not allow contact with soil, surface or ground water.
- Methods and materials for : Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

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### containment and cleaning up

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.  
Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.  
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.  
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.  
Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

### Additional advice

: For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.  
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.  
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.  
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.  
Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Section 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

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## SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Technical measures

: Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.  
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

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- Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering.  
Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.  
Prevent spillages.  
Never siphon by mouth.
- Advice on safe handling : Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.  
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.  
Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.  
Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.  
When using do not eat or drink.  
When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.  
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.  
Earth all equipment.  
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.  
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
- Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.
- Product Transfer : Avoid splash filling Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling ( for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Keep containers closed when not in use. Conditions, such as filling empty Filter Water Separator vessels, that lead to the formation of hydrocarbon mists are also particularly hazardous. Contamination resulting from product transfer may give rise to light hydrocarbon vapour in the headspace of tanks that have previously contained gasoline. This vapour may explode if there is a source of ignition. Partly filled containers present a greater hazard than those that are full, therefore handling, transfer and sampling activities need special care. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not



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limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

- Further information on storage stability : Drum and small container storage:  
Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high.  
Use properly labeled and closable containers.  
Take suitable precautions when opening sealed containers, as pressure can build up during storage.  
Tank storage:  
Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product.  
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).  
Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition.  
The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.  
Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping.  
Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.  
The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.  
Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.
- Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use carbon steel and low alloy steel. Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard. For container linings the following may also be used: Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (U-PVC), Fluoropolymers (PTFE), Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), Polyetheretherketone (PEEK), Polyamide (PA-11). For seals and gaskets use: Fluoroelastomer (FKM), Viton A, and Viton B, Nitrile butadiene (NBR), Buna-N. For coating (paint) materials use: High build, amine adduct-cured epoxy.  
Unsuitable material: For containers or container linings, examples of materials to avoid are: Polyethylene (PE, HDPE), Polypropylene (PP), Polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS). For seals and gaskets, examples of materials to avoid are: Natural rubber (NR), Ethylene Propylene (EPDM, Polychloroprene (CR) - Neoprene, Butyl (IIR), Chlorosulphonated polyethylene (CSM), e.g. Hypalon.
- Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Specific use(s) : Not applicable.

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See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).

### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	64742-81-0	TWA	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH
Kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6	TWA	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
Xylene, mixed isomers		TWA	100 ppm	ACGIH
Xylene, mixed isomers		STEL	150 ppm	ACGIH
Xylene, mixed isomers		STEL	150 ppm 655 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA P0
Xylene, mixed isomers		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA P0
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Ethylbenzene		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7	TWA	25 ppm	ACGIH
Naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
Naphthalene		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
Cumene	98-82-8	TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
<b>Cumene</b>		<b>TWA</b>	<b>5 ppm</b>	<b>ACGIH</b>

#### Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	Methylhippuric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	1.5 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

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Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
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### Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany <http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

### Engineering measures

- : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:
- Use sealed systems as far as possible.
  - Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
  - Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
  - Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
  - Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

### General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.

Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

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Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.  
Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.  
Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

### Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection  
Remarks

: Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable.

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- Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas. If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection.
- Skin and body protection : Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so. Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use. For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure. If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes.
- Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
- Thermal hazards : Not applicable
- Hygiene measures : In the interests of air safety, aviation fuels are subject to strict quality requirements and product integrity is of paramount importance. For one source of information on international standards for the quality assurance of aviation fuels, see [www.jjgonline.com](http://www.jjgonline.com).

### Environmental exposure controls

- General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour. Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation. Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.
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### SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance : Liquid.
- Colour : Clear white
- Odour : Kerosene
- Odour Threshold : Data not available
- pH : Not applicable
- : Data not available
- Boiling point/boiling range : 160.0 °C / 320.0 °F

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Flash point	:	38 °C / 100 °F
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit	:	Data not available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	1 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	Data not available
Relative vapour density	:	Data not available
Relative density	:	0.78 - 0.84 Method: ASTM D4052
Density	:	Data not available
Solubility(ies) Solubility in other solvents	:	Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 2 - 10
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 220 °C / 428 °F
Viscosity Viscosity, kinematic	:	Data not available
Explosive properties	:	Classification Code: NOT CLASS: Not classified
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available
Surface tension	:	Data not available
Conductivity	:	Electrical conductivity: 50 - 600 pS/m., The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid
Particle size	:	Data not available

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### SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Oxidises on contact with air.

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Chemical stability	:	No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions
Conditions to avoid	:	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.  In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.  Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

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### SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	:	Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).
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#### Information on likely routes of exposure

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

#### Acute toxicity

##### Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD 50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity:
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Remarks: Low toxicity:
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity:

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

##### Product:

Remarks: Irritating to skin.

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### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:**

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Remarks: Irritating to eyes. (Hydrogen Sulfide)

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:**

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

**Product:**

: Remarks: Non mutagenic, Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Carcinogenicity

**Product:**

Remarks: Not classified as a carcinogen.

Remarks: Repeated skin contact has resulted in irritation and skin cancer in animals.

<b>IARC</b>	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
	Naphthalene	91-20-3
	Cumene	98-82-8
<b>OSHA</b>	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.	
<b>NTP</b>	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	
	Naphthalene	91-20-3
	Cumene	98-82-8

### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:**



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:  
Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Does not impair fertility.

### STOT - single exposure

#### Product:

Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

Remarks: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system., Contains hydrogen sulphide.

### STOT - repeated exposure

#### Product:

Remarks: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

### Aspiration toxicity

#### Product:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

### Further information

#### Product:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

Remarks: H2S has a broad range of effects dependent on the airborne concentration and length of exposure: 0.02 ppm odour threshold, smell of rotten eggs; 10 ppm eye and respiratory tract irritation; 100 ppm coughing, headache, dizziness, nausea, eye irritation, loss of sense of smell in minutes; 200 ppm potential for pulmonary oedema after >20-30 minutes; 500 ppm loss of consciousness after short exposures, potential for respiratory arrest; >1000ppm immediate loss of consciousness, may lead rapidly to death, prompt cardiopulmonary resuscitation may be required. Do not depend on sense of smell for warning. H2S causes rapid olfactory fatigue (deadens sense of smell). There is no evidence that H2S will accumulate in the body tissue after repeated exposure.

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## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment

: Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives.  
Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

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### Ecotoxicity

#### Product:

- Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Toxic  
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Toxic  
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
- Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Toxic  
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
- Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 0.01 - <=0.1 mg/l
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 0.1 - <=1.0 mg/l
- Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Practically non toxic:  
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

### Persistence and degradability

#### Product:

- Biodegradability : Remarks: Major constituents are inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Not Persistent per IMO criteria. International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

### Bioaccumulative potential

#### Product:

- Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.  
  
Remarks: Log Pow = 2 - 10

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### Mobility in soil

#### Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces.  
Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.  
Contains volatile components.  
Floats on water.

### Other adverse effects

#### Product:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This mixture does not contain any REACH registered substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

Additional ecological information : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

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## SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.  
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.  
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses  
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.  
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging : Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.  
Drain container thoroughly.  
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.  
Residues may cause an explosion hazard if heated above the flash point. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums.  
Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.  
Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

### Local legislation

Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

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Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

### SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### National Regulations

##### US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1863  
Proper shipping name : FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE  
Class : 3  
Packing group : III  
Labels : 3  
ERG Code : 128  
Marine pollutant : no  
Remarks : This material is an 'OIL' under 49 CFR Part 130 when transported in a container of 3500 gallon capacity or greater.

#### International Regulations

##### IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1863  
Proper shipping name : FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE  
Class : 3  
Packing group : III  
Labels : 3

##### IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1863  
Proper shipping name : FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE  
Class : 3  
Packing group : III  
Labels : 3  
Marine pollutant : yes

#### Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category : Not applicable  
Ship type : Not applicable  
Product name : Not applicable  
Special precautions : Not applicable

#### Special precautions for user

Not applicable

**Additional Information** : MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

### SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act**

**CERCLA Reportable Quantity**

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Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
<b>Xylene, mixed isomers</b>	<b>1330-20-7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5000</b>
<b>Naphthalene</b>	<b>91-20-3</b>	<b>100</b>	*
<b>Ethylbenzene</b>	<b>100-41-4</b>	<b>1000</b>	*
<b>Cumene</b>	<b>98-82-8</b>	<b>5000</b>	*

\*: Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

### SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

### SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

**SARA 311/312 Hazards** : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)  
Skin corrosion or irritation  
Aspiration hazard  
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

**SARA 313** : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	>= 1 - < 5 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 1 - < 5 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	>= 1 - < 5 %
Cumene	98-82-8	>= 1 - < 5 %

### Clean Water Act

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	2 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	2 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	1 %

### US State Regulations

#### Pennsylvania Right To Know

kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	64742-81-0
Kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Cumene	98-82-8
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7
Naphthalene	91-20-3

#### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylbenzene, Naphthalene, Cumene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

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### California List of Hazardous Substances

Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Cumene	98-82-8
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7
Naphthalene	91-20-3

### Other regulations:

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Vertex HSSE classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore re-releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA.

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## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity)      2, 2, 0

### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)  
OSHA P0 : USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000  
OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants  
ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average  
ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit  
OSHA P0 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average  
OSHA P0 / STEL : Short-term exposure limit  
OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average  
Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances  
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials  
BEL = Biological exposure limits  
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes  
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service  
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council  
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling  
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup  
DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung  
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level  
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

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DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List  
EC = European Commission  
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty  
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals  
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency  
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances  
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty  
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
EWC = European Waste Code  
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty  
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory  
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables  
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty  
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.  
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading  
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty  
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships  
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level  
OE\_HP V = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume  
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic  
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration  
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals  
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail  
SKIN\_DES = Skin Designation  
STEL = Short term exposure limit  
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment  
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act  
TWA = Time-Weighted Average  
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

**There has been a significant change in the required exposure controls/personal protection requirements in section 8.**

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