MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1  PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

As of the revision date above, this (M)SDS meets the regulations in New Zealand.

PRODUCT
Product Name:  DUAL PURPOSES KEROSENE
Product Description:  Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Product Code:  121053-86, 130013-86, 98LG82
Intended Use:  Fuel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade Names</th>
<th>Trade Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDUSTRIAL KEROSINE</td>
<td>KEROSENE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
Supplier:  Mobil Oil New Zealand Limited
c/o Russell McVeagh
Vero Centre
48 Shortland Street
Auckland 1140       New Zealand

National Poison Control Centre  +64 3 479 7248/ Freephone 0800 764 766
General Contact Number         +64 4 568 0400

SECTION 2  HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:  HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOOD.

This material is hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (see (M)SDS Section 15).

CLASSIFICATION:

3.1C
6.3B 6.1E
9.1B

Flammable liquid: Category 3.
Skin irritation: Category 3.  Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.
Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 2.  Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2.

LABEL:
Symbol:
Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

Health: H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H316: Causes mild skin irritation.
Environmental: H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:

General: P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102: Keep out of reach of children. P103: Read label before use.
Disposal: P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

Contains: KEROSENE

Other hazard information:

PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS
Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. Material can release vapours that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited.

HEALTH HAZARDS
High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Mildly irritating to skin. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of co-ordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness. May cause central nervous system depression.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
No additional hazards.

NOTE:  This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

SECTION 3  COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This material is defined as a complex substance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Concentration*</th>
<th>GHS Hazard Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KEROSENE</td>
<td>8008-20-6</td>
<td>&gt; 99 %</td>
<td></td>
<td>H226, H304, H336, H315, H401, H411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Constituent(s) Contained in Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Concentration*</th>
<th>GHS Hazard Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ETHYL BENZENE</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>0.1 - 1%</td>
<td></td>
<td>H225, H332, H373, H401, H412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPHTHALENE</td>
<td>91-20-3</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>H302, H351, H400(M factor 1), H410(M factor 1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. Other ingredients determined not to be hazardous.

SECTION 4  FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION
Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

SKIN CONTACT
Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

EYE CONTACT
Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

INGESTION
Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN
If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Contains hydrocarbon solvent/petroleum hydrocarbons; skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.
SECTION 5  FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Appropriate Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames.

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight streams of water

FIRE FIGHTING

Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate area. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Fire-fighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Unusual Fire Hazards: FLAMMABLE. Vapour is flammable and heavier than air. Vapour may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources, causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, Sulphur oxides

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: >38°C (100°F) [IP 170/70]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 1.0 UEL: 6.0
Autoignition Temperature: 250°C (482°F)
Hazchem Code: 3Y

SECTION 6  ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H2S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak
if you can do so without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces.

**Water Spill:** Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 deg C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

**ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS**

**Large Spills:** Dyke far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

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**SECTION 7**

**HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**HANDLING**

Avoid all personal contact. Do not siphon by mouth. Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses. Do not use electronic devices (including but not limited to cellular phones, computers, calculators, pagers or other electronic devices etc) in or around any fuelling operation or storage area unless the devices are certified intrinsically safe by an approved national testing agency and to the safety standards required by national and/or local laws and regulations. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

**Static Accumulator:** This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator 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, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

**STORAGE**

The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Storage containers should be earthed and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be earthed and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

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**SECTION 8**

**EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES**
Exposure limits/standards (Note: Exposure limits are not additive)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Name</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Limit/Standard</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ETHYL BENZENE</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>543 mg/m3</td>
<td>125 ppm</td>
<td>New Zealand OELs</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHYL BENZENE</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>434 mg/m3</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>New Zealand OELs</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHYL BENZENE</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEROSENE</td>
<td>Stable Aerosol.</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
<td>ExxonMobil</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEROSENE</td>
<td>Vapour.</td>
<td>200 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
<td>ExxonMobil</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEROSENE [as total hydrocarbon vapor]</td>
<td>Non-Aerosol</td>
<td>200 mg/m3</td>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPHTHALENE</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>79 mg/m3</td>
<td>15 ppm</td>
<td>New Zealand OELs</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPHTHALENE</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>52 mg/m3</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
<td>New Zealand OELs</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPHTHALENE</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Biological limits

No biological limits allocated.

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider:

- Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment to stay below exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:

- No special requirements under ordinary conditions of use and with adequate ventilation. Organic vapour, Particulate

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate,
gas/vapour warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

**Hand Protection:** Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:

Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely wear gauntlet style gloves. Nitrile, Viton

**Eye Protection:** If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.

**Skin and Body Protection:** Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:

Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended.

**Specific Hygiene Measures:** Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing 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.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS**

Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.

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**SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Note:** Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical State:</th>
<th>Liquid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colour:</td>
<td>Pale Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour:</td>
<td>Petroleum/Solvent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour Threshold:</td>
<td>N/D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION**

| Relative Density (at 15 °C): | 0.8     |
| Flash Point [Method]:        | >38°C (100°F) [IP 170/70] |
| Flammability (Solid, Gas):   | N/A     |
| Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): | LEL: 1.0 UEL: 6.0 |
| Explosive Properties:        | N/D     |
| Autoignition Temperature:    | 250°C (482°F) |
| Boiling Point / Range:       | > 150°C (302°F) |
| Decomposition Temperature:   | N/D     |
| Vapour Density (Air = 1):    | N/D     |
| Vapour Pressure:             | 3 kPa (22.5 mm Hg) at 20 °C |
| Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): | N/D |
| pH:                           | N/A     |
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): > 3.5  
Solubility in Water: Negligible  
Viscosity: [N/D at 40 °C] |  2 cSt (2 mm2/sec) at 20°C  
Molecular Weight: N/D  
Oxidizing Properties: See Hazards Identification Section.

OTHER INFORMATION
Freezing Point: <-47°C (-53°F)  
Melting Point: N/A

SECTION 10  STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Halogens, Strong Acids, Alkales, Strong oxidisers

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11  TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route of Exposure</th>
<th>Conclusion / Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity (Rat): LC50 &gt; 5000 mg/m3</td>
<td>Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irritation: No end point data for material.</td>
<td>Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity (Rat): LD50 &gt; 5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 &gt; 2000 mg/kg</td>
<td>Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irritation (Rabbit): Data available.</td>
<td>Irritating to the skin. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irritation (Rabbit): Data available.</td>
<td>May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS FROM SHORT AND LONG TERM EXPOSURE
Anticipated health effects from sub-chronic, chronic, respiratory or skin sensitization, mutagenicity, reproductive toxicity, carcinogenicity, target organ toxicity (single exposure or repeated exposure), aspiration toxicity and other effects based on human experience and/or experimental data.
For the product itself:
Vapour/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anaesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.
Kerosene: Carcinogenic in animal tests. Lifetime skin painting tests produced tumours, but the mechanism is due to repeated cycles of skin damage and restorative hyperplasia. This mechanism is considered unlikely in humans where such prolonged skin irritation would not be tolerated. Did not cause mutations in-vitro. Inhalation of vapours did not result in reproductive or developmental effects in laboratory animals. Inhalation of high concentrations in animals resulted in respiratory tract irritation, lung changes and some reduction in lung function. Non-sensitizing in animal tests.

Contains:
NAPHTHALENE: Exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells, anemia, and cataracts. Naphthalene caused cancer in laboratory animal studies, but the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.
ETHYLBENZENE: Caused cancer in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

IARC Classification:
The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>List Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ETHYL BENZENE</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPHTHALENE</td>
<td>91-20-3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:
1 = IARC 1
2 = IARC 2A
3 = IARC 2B

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the material, and similar materials.

ECOTOXICITY
Material -- Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

MOBILITY
More volatile component -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.
High molecular wt. component -- Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY
Biodegradation:
Majority of components -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable
Atmospheric Oxidation:
More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air
BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL

Majority of components -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

ECOLOGICAL DATA

Ecotoxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Organism Type</th>
<th>Test Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic - Chronic Toxicity</td>
<td>21 day(s)</td>
<td>Daphnia magna</td>
<td>NOELR 0.48 mg/l: data for similar materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic - Chronic Toxicity</td>
<td>72 hour(s)</td>
<td>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</td>
<td>NOELR 1 - 10 mg/l: data for similar materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic - Acute Toxicity</td>
<td>48 hour(s)</td>
<td>Daphnia magna</td>
<td>EL50 1 - 100 mg/l: data for similar materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic - Acute Toxicity</td>
<td>72 hour(s)</td>
<td>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</td>
<td>EL50 1 - 100 mg/l: data for similar materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic - Acute Toxicity</td>
<td>96 hour(s)</td>
<td>Oncorhynchus mykiss</td>
<td>LL50 1 - 100 mg/l: data for similar materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persistence, Degradability and Bioaccumulation Potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media</th>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Test Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Ready Biodegradability</td>
<td>28 day(s)</td>
<td>Percent Degraded &lt; 60 : similar material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 13

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

Empty Container Warning

Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

SECTION 14

TRANSPORT INFORMATION
LAND

Proper Shipping Name: KEROSENE
Hazard Class: 3
Hazchem Code: 3Y
UN Number: 1223
Packing Group: III
Label(s) / Mark(s): 3, EHS

SEA (IMDG)

Proper Shipping Name: KEROSENE
Hazard Class & Division: 3
EMS Number: F-E, S-E
UN Number: 1223
Packing Group: III
Marine Pollutant: Yes
Label(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN1223, KEROSENE, 3, PG III, (38°C c.c.), MARINE POLLUTANT

AIR (IATA)

Proper Shipping Name: KEROSENE
Hazard Class & Division: 3
UN Number: 1223
Packing Group: III
Label(s) / Mark(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN1223, KEROSENE, 3, PG III

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

This material has been classified according to the Environmental Risk Management Authority (ERMA) under
ERMA Approval Code: HSR001049

Product is regulated according to New Zealand Land Transport Rule.

REGULATORY STATUS AND APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories:
AICS, DSL, ENCS, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

N/D = Not determined, N/A = Not applicable
KEY TO THE H-CODES CONTAINED IN SECTION 3 OF THIS DOCUMENT (for information only):
H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor; Flammable Liquid, Cat 2
H228: Flammable liquid and vapour; Flammable Liquid, Cat 3
H302: Harmful if swallowed; Acute Tox Oral, Cat 4
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; Aspiration, Cat 1
H315: Causes skin irritation; Skin Corr/Irritation, Cat 2
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DGN: 7097591XNZ (1017134)

End of (M)SDS