

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Shell Kerosene

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 2025-05-24
3.1	2025-05-23	800001031912	Date of last issue: 18.04.2024
			Date of first issue: 04.01.2015

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Shell Kerosene

Product code : 002D2403

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Trading Canada**
Suite 4000
500 Centre Street SE
Calgary-AB T2G 1A6
Canada

Telephone : (+1) 800-661-1600
Telefax :

Emergency telephone number : CHEMTREC (24 hr) (+1) 703-527-3887 or (+1) 800-424-9300 (US)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Domestic kerosine.

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. This product is not to be used as a solvent or cleaning agent; for lighting or brightening fires; as a skin cleanser.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations

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

:

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

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foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.
P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

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.

May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.

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.

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.

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture	:	Substance
Chemical nature	:	Complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the C9 to C16 range. May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each.
Substance name	:	8008-20-6
CAS-No.	:	8008-20-6

Components

Chemical name	Common Name/Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Kerosine (petroleum)	straight run kerosine	Not Assigned	<= 100

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration (% w/w)
Cumene	98-82-8	>= 0 - <= 0.2
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7	>= 0 - <= 1

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Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	>= 0 - <= 2
Naphthalene	91-20-3	>= 0 - <= 1
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 0 - <= 2

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.
- If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- 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.
- 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.
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.

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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.

Notes to physician : 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.

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 : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.
Hazardous combustion products may include:
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
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.

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- 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).
- 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.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. Attempt to disperse vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example using fog sprays. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter.
- Environmental precautions : Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Do not allow contact with soil, surface or ground water.
- Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Take precautionary measures against static discharges. 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. Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.

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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.

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.
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.
For comprehensive advice on handling, product transfer, storage and tank cleaning refer to the product supplier.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
Maintenance and Fuelling Activities - Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin.

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

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distant ignition is possible.

Earth all equipment.

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 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 (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling.

Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

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.

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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. Refer to guidance under Handling section.

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

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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.

Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Not applicable.

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).
IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7	TWA	25 ppm 123 mg/m ³	CA AB OEL
		TWAEV	25 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	25 ppm	CA BC OEL
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
		TWAEV	100 ppm 434 mg/m ³	CA QC OEL
		STEV	150 ppm 651 mg/m ³	CA QC OEL
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH

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Naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		ST	15 ppm 75 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		ST	125 ppm 545 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
Cumene	98-82-8	TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	5 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam-pling time	Permissible concentra-tion	Basis
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	Methylhip-puric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 g/g cre-atinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl gly-oxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

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/>

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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. 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.

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Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

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.

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.

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the

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toilet.
Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

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.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: liquid
Colour	: Undyed
Odour	: Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	: Data not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: 150 - 290 °C Method: Unspecified
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	: Typical 5 %(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	: Typical 0.7 %(V)
Flash point	: 23 - 62 °C Method: Unspecified
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 220 °C

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Decomposition temperature : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity
Viscosity, kinematic : 1 - 2.5 mm²/s (40 °C)
Method: Unspecified

Solubility(ies)
Water solubility : Data not available

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-
octanol/water : Data not available

Vapour pressure : 1 - 3.7 kPa (38.0 °C)
Method: Unspecified

1.6 - 7 kPa (50.0 °C)
Method: Unspecified

Density : 800 kg/m³ (15.0 °C)
Method: Unspecified

Relative vapour density : Data not available

Particle characteristics
Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Classification Code: Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Conductivity : Low conductivity: < 100 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

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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

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- Reactivity : Oxidises on contact with air.
The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.
- Chemical stability : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions
Stable under normal conditions of use.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
- 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.

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 : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Low toxicity

Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) : Remarks: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks : Irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

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Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks : Not classified as a carcinogen.

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

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

IARC

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
Naphthalene	91-20-3
Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
Cumene	98-82-8

OSHA

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Reproductive toxicity

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

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.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

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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.

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).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Toxic
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : Remarks: Toxic
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : 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 : Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Product:

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Biodegradability : Remarks: Major constituents are inherently biodegradable. 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.

Mobility in soil

Product:

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

Other adverse effects

Product:

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

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

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

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG

UN number : 1223
Proper shipping name : KEROSENE
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : no

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1223
Proper shipping name : KEROSENE
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1223
Proper shipping name : KEROSENE
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : yes

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

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Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Additional Information : For Canada, this product has been classified solely for domestic road and rail transport under TDG regulation exemption 1.45.1, if shipped by vessel or air please ensure that the DG classification is applied and compliant for the mode of transport being used.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

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

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the HPR.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

DSL : All components listed.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
CA AB OEL	: Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)
CA BC OEL	: Canada. British Columbia OEL
CA QC OEL	: Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for airborne contaminants
NIOSH REL	: USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
OSHA Z-1	: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
ACGIH / TWA	: 8-hour, time-weighted average
CA AB OEL / TWA	: 8-hour Occupational exposure limit
CA BC OEL / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
CA QC OEL / TWA EV	: Time-weighted average exposure value
CA QC OEL / STEV	: Short-term exposure value
NIOSH REL / TWA	: Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek
NIOSH REL / ST	: STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded

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OSHA Z-1 / TWA : at any time during a workday
: 8-hour time weighted average

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet : The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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