Material Safety Data Sheet for ATF (Jet Fuel)

A. Identification

- Typical Composition : Kerosene, Hydro-desulfurized, Naphthalene & Ethyl benzene

- Characteristics : Colourless to yellow in appearance, Liquid with petroleum odour, immiscible in water

B. Physical Properties

- Specific Gravity : 0.807 (Range)
- Boiling Point : 160℃ to 300℃
- Flash Point : >23℃
- Auto Ignition Temp. : 210℃
- Vapour Pressure : 1 KPa @ 37℃
- Vapour Density : 5.7 (Range) (Air = 1)
- Flammability Limits : Lower (LEL) = 0.7%; Upper (UEL) = 5%
- Category : Class B (Flash Point >23℃)

C. Fire/Explosion Hazards

ATF presents a moderate fire hazard. The vapour is invisible, heavier than air and spreads along the ground. Heating can cause pressure rise with risk of bursting and subsequent explosion

Fire Fighting: Foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, halons or water sprays /fog are to be used for fire fighting.

D. Health Hazards

- IDLH : Not Available
- TLV/TWA : 200 ppm
- Target Organs : Eyes & Skin
- Pathway : Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin & Eye contact
- Symptoms : Irritation in skin, nose & eyes, headache.

E. First Aid

- Eye: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water.

- Skin: Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

- Breathe: If a person breathes large amounts of this chemical, move the exposed person to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen and give medical attention as soon as possible if breathing difficulties continue.

- Swallow - If this chemical has been swallowed, get medical attention immediately. Do not make person vomit. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.