

Informative translation. The binding safety data sheet is the Czech version "Petrolej", version 5.0. National data in this document (occupational exposure limits, regulations, emergency number, waste legislation) relate to the Czech Republic, the market on which the product is placed. In case of any discrepancy, the Czech version prevails.



SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH), as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Petrolej — kerosene



Current English edition

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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product identifier	Petrolej (kerosene)
Substance / mixture	substance (UVCB — complex combination of C9–C16 petroleum hydrocarbons, boiling range approximately 150–290 °C)
Chemical name	kerosine (petroleum), hydrosulfurized
CAS number	64742-81-0
Index number (Annex VI to the CLP Regulation)	649-423-00-8
EC number (EINECS)	265-184-9
Registration number	01-2119462828-25-XXXX
Other names of the substance	lamp oil, kerosene, paraffin; the feedstock grade corresponds to aviation kerosene Jet A-1 (information from the supplier of the substance)

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

Identified uses of the substance: lighting in kerosene lamps and cleaning. The product is intended for consumer and professional use; as a lamp fuel it is a "lamp oil" within the meaning of entry 3 of Annex XVII to REACH.

Use descriptors: SU21 consumer use, SU22 professional use; PC13 fuels (fuel for kerosene lamps), PC35 washing and cleaning products (solvent for cleaning and degreasing); PROC 8a, 19 (transfer, manual work); ERC8a/8d widespread use in open systems, ERC9a/9b use as fuel.

Uses advised against: fuel for engines, heaters and appliances for which it is not specified by the appliance manufacturer; lighting and kindling fires (flash of vapours); decorative oil lamps without a closed reservoir; cleaning of the skin and any use on the body; use by children. The product must not be used in any way other than those stated in Section 1.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name or trade name	Miroslav Panský MIPA HABRY
Address	Říhova 364, Habry, 582 81, Czech Republic
Company identification number (IČO)	11002484
VAT number	CZ6105280027
Telephone	+420 602 638 894
E-mail	miroslav.pansky@mipahabry.cz
E-mail of the competent person responsible for the safety data sheet	Miroslav Panský, miroslav.pansky@mipahabry.cz

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Toxicological Information Centre (Toxikologické informační středisko), Department of Occupational Medicine, General University Hospital and First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Na Bojišti 1, 120 00 Prague 2, Czech Republic; tel.: +420 224 919 293, +420 224 915 402 (24 hours). Information on health risks only — acute poisoning of humans and animals.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification of the substance according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008: the substance is classified as hazardous.

Flam. Liq. 3, H226 · Asp. Tox. 1, H304 · Skin Irrit. 2, H315 · STOT SE 3, H336 · Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

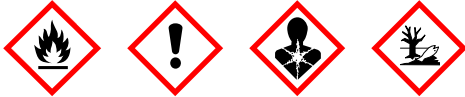
Asp. Tox. 1, H304 is the harmonised classification according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation (entry 649-423-00-8, no notes). The other hazard classes result from the registrant's assessment based on test data (joint registration, ECHA classification and labelling inventory).

The full text of all classifications and H-statements is given in Section 16.

Most important adverse physicochemical effects: flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours are heavier than air and may form an explosive mixture with air.

Most important adverse effects on human health and the environment: may be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	Danger
Hazardous substance	kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized (Index: 649-423-00-8; CAS: 64742-81-0)

Hazard statements:

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

Precautionary statements:

- P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- P102 Keep out of reach of children.
- P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P261 Avoid breathing vapours.
- P273 Avoid release to the environment.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/eye protection.
- P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
- P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P405 Store locked up.
- P501 Dispose of contents/container by handing them over to a hazardous waste collection point.

Supplemental label information according to Annex XVII to REACH (entry 3, paragraph 5(a)): "Keep lamps filled with this liquid out of the reach of children" and "Just a sip of lamp oil — or even sucking the wick of lamps — may lead to life-threatening lung damage".

Child-resistant fastenings and tactile warnings of danger: required for consumer packages (Article 35(2) and Annex II to the CLP Regulation, sections 3.1.1 and 3.2.1 — classification Asp. Tox. 1). Lamp oil supplied to the general public is further subject to entry 3 of Annex XVII to REACH (Section 15.1).

2.3. Other hazards

The substance does not have endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605. The substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB substances in accordance with Annex XIII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), as amended.

Based on the available properties (practically insoluble in water, log Kow of constituents > 3) the substance does not meet the mobility criterion for PMT or vPvM substances according to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707; the registrant's assessment for these classes is not available. The low viscosity (1.3–2.5 mm²/s at 40 °C) is the cause of the aspiration hazard: even a small amount aspirated into the lungs on swallowing or vomiting causes chemical pneumonitis. Repeated or prolonged skin contact defats and dries the skin. The liquid has low electrical conductivity and may accumulate electrostatic charge during transfer. Spilled substance makes surfaces slippery and floats on water.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Chemical characterisation: the substance listed below (UVCB — complex combination of aliphatic, cyclic and aromatic hydrocarbons predominantly C9–C16 obtained by hydrodesulfurisation of a petroleum distillate). Anthracene is present in this substance below 0.1 %. The cumene content (CAS 98-82-8) is below 0.1 % w/w — consistent with the supplier's classification without Carc. 1B (the registrant classifies Carc. 1B, H350 at a cumene content $\geq$ 0.1 % w/w).

Identification numbers	Substance name	Content in % by weight	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Note
Index: 649-423-00-8 CAS: 64742-81-0 EC: 265-184-9 Reg. No: 01-2119462828-25-XXXX	kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized (main constituent of the substance)	100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	1

Note 1: UVCB substance; no occupational exposure limits are set for this substance in the Czech Republic. No specific concentration limits, M-factors or acute toxicity estimates (ATE) are established (LD₅₀/LC₅₀ values are above the classification thresholds). The full registration number will be provided to the enforcement authority on request within 7 days (Annex II to REACH, point 3.1.2). The full text of all classifications and H-statements is given in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Ensure your own safety: remove ignition sources before rescue; spilled liquid makes surfaces slippery. If health problems occur or in case of doubt, inform a doctor and provide the information from this safety data sheet. If the person is unconscious, place them in the recovery position on their side with the head slightly tilted back and make sure the airways are clear; never induce vomiting. In life-threatening conditions first perform resuscitation and obtain medical assistance.

If inhaled: Stop the exposure, move the person to fresh air, keep them at rest and protect them from getting cold. In case of drowsiness, dizziness, headache or breathing difficulties, seek medical attention. Inhalation of vapours is unlikely at normal temperature; exposure may occur on heating, spraying (oil mist) or in a closed unventilated space.

Skin contact: Take off contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash the affected areas thoroughly with water and soap; do not use solvents. If irritation, redness or swelling occurs and persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritation or blurred vision persists, seek medical attention.

If swallowed: Do NOT induce vomiting — risk of aspiration of the liquid into the lungs. Rinse the mouth with water, do not give anything to drink. Immediately call the Toxicological Information Centre or a doctor and arrange transport to hospital even in the absence of symptoms; after ingestion always assume that aspiration may have occurred. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep the head lower than the hips to prevent aspiration of vomit.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation: irritation of the respiratory tract, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, nausea (effect on the central nervous system at high vapour concentrations). Skin contact: redness, irritation, on repeated contact drying and cracking of the skin. Eye contact: mild transient irritation. Ingestion: nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea; after aspiration of the liquid into the lungs cough, shortness of breath and chemical pneumonitis (aspiration pneumonia), which may develop several hours later and may be fatal.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Symptomatic treatment. After ingestion do not induce vomiting; gastric lavage only with secured airways. If aspiration is suspected, observe the patient for at least 24 hours (chest X-ray); no antidote is known.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: foam (alcohol-resistant foam not required), dry powder, carbon dioxide, water spray or water mist (for cooling and vapour suppression); sand or earth for small fires. Unsuitable extinguishing media: full water jet — it splashes the burning liquid and spreads the fire; the substance floats on water.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

The substance floats on the surface of water and may reignite. Dense black smoke is produced in a fire; carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide may be formed. Inhalation of hazardous decomposition (pyrolysis) products may cause serious damage to health. Vapours are heavier than air, spread along the ground and may form an explosive mixture with air (explosion limits 0.6–8 % vol.); ignition from a distant source is possible. Closed containers may burst when heated.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective clothing for firefighters according to EN 469, firefighters' gloves according to EN 659+A1, footwear for firefighters according to EN 15090, helmet according to EN 16471 / EN 16473, self-contained breathing apparatus according to EN 137. If safe to do so, remove containers from the fire area. Cool closed containers near the fire with water. Do not allow contaminated extinguishing media and fire-fighting water to enter drains, surface water or groundwater — the substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel: Remove all sources of ignition, no smoking. Do not breathe vapours, avoid contact with skin and eyes. Ventilate closed spaces; vapours accumulate near the floor and in depressions. Beware of slippery surfaces. Wear protective gloves and goggles according to Section 8. Keep unauthorised persons away.

6.1.2. For emergency responders: Personal protective equipment according to Section 8; in case of a large release in a closed space or insufficient ventilation a half mask with an A2 filter (EN 14387), where the vapour concentration cannot be assessed a self-contained breathing apparatus. Antistatic clothing and footwear, non-sparking tools, explosion-proof lighting and ventilation. Approach from upwind.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry into drains, surface water, groundwater and soil (even a small quantity spoils a large volume of water; the substance floats on the surface and prevents oxygen transfer). Contain the spill with non-combustible absorbent, earth or sand. In case of release into water use floating barriers and absorbents; do not use dispersants. In case of a large release or if water is affected, inform the fire brigade, the water authority and the environmental department of the municipal authority with extended competence. Excavate contaminated soil and dispose of it according to Section 13.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spills (individual packages): cover with non-combustible absorbent (sand, diatomaceous earth, universal absorbent for petroleum products), collect into a closable labelled container and dispose of according to Section 13; clean the area with a degreasing agent and water. Do not use sawdust or other combustible absorbents. Larger spills: stop the leak at source if safe to do so; contain, prevent entry into drains, pump into labelled containers with a non-sparking pump. Contaminated absorbent is flammable and has the same hazards as the substance.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Also follow the provisions of Sections 7, 8 and 13 of this safety data sheet.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Use only in well-ventilated areas. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources; no smoking. Vapours are heavier than air and may form an explosive mixture with air — do not transfer near a flame or a lit lamp, use non-sparking tools and suitably rated electrical equipment. When transferring larger quantities (canisters) take precautionary measures against static discharge (earthing, slow filling). Avoid contact with skin and eyes, do not breathe vapours, do not ingest. Do not decant into beverage bottles or other unlabelled containers — risk of confusion and ingestion by children. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product; wash hands with water and soap after work. Change contaminated clothing; do not wear textiles soaked with kerosene and do not leave them in pockets. Use personal protective equipment according to Section 8. Empty containers contain residues of flammable liquid and vapours: do not weld, cut, pierce or burn.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in the original, tightly closed and labelled containers in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place; protect from sunlight, heat and ignition sources. Store locked up, out of reach of children, separately from food, drink and animal feed. Do not store together with oxidising agents (see Section 10.5). Flammable liquid of hazard class II according to Czech standard ČSN 65 0201 — storerooms must meet the requirements of Act No 133/1985 Coll., on fire protection, and Decree No 246/2001 Coll., including containment facilities in case of leakage; electrical equipment must comply with the applicable regulations for potentially

explosive atmospheres. Keep empty containers closed. Packaging compatible with the substance: steel sheet (without an inner lining sensitive to hydrocarbons), HDPE; packaging made of plasticised PVC and rubber is unsuitable.

Content	Type of packaging	Packaging material
700 ml	can with plastic stopper	tinplate, PE stopper
4 l	canister with plastic stopper	tinplate, PE stopper
9 l	canister with plastic stopper	tinplate, PE stopper

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Lighting in kerosene lamps: fill the lamp when cold and extinguished, away from any flame, up to the level recommended by the lamp manufacturer; wipe up spilled kerosene before lighting; do not refill or carry a burning lamp; keep the filled lamp and the kerosene supply out of reach of children (entry 3 of Annex XVII to REACH). Cleaning and degreasing: work in a well-ventilated area free of ignition sources, wear hydrocarbon-resistant gloves, store used textiles in a closed non-combustible container and dispose of them according to Section 13. Do not use for cleaning the skin.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Czech Republic — Government Regulation No 361/2007 Coll., as amended (most recently by Government Regulation No 473/2025 Coll., effective 1 January 2026), Annex 2:

Substance name	PEL	NPK-P	Note
kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized (CAS 64742-81-0)	not established	not established	Annex 2 does not set a value for kerosene. The entry “petrols (technical mixture of hydrocarbons)” (PEL 400 mg/m ³ , NPK-P 1000 mg/m ³) does not apply to kerosene — it is a different distillation fraction. For workplace exposure assessment the recommended value ACGIH TLV-TWA 200 mg/m ³ (kerosene, total hydrocarbon vapour) may be used for guidance; it is not a binding limit.

European Union — Directives 2000/39/EC, 2006/15/EC, 2009/161/EU, 2017/164/EU, 2019/1831/EU: no limit values established. Biological exposure tests (Czech Decree No 432/2003 Coll.): not established. (PEL — permissible exposure limit, 8-hour time-weighted average; NPK-P — maximum permissible concentration, ceiling value; both according to Czech legislation.)

DNEL (registration dossier, lead registrant of the joint submission, update 03/2026):

Population	Route of exposure	Effect	DNEL
workers	inhalation	long-term, systemic	50 mg/m ³
workers	inhalation	acute/short-term, local	250 mg/m ³
workers	dermal	long-term, systemic	7.7 mg/kg bw/day
general population	inhalation	long-term, systemic	10.66 mg/m ³
general population	dermal	long-term, systemic	1.64 mg/kg bw/day
general population	oral	long-term, systemic	5 mg/kg bw/day

For local effects on the skin (irritation) and for the eyes the registrant did not derive a threshold (low hazard, no threshold derived / no hazard identified); the measures are qualitative (Section 8.2).

PNEC: not derived in the registration dossier (freshwater, marine water, STP, sediment, soil: “testing technically not feasible”) — the substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB; the environmental risk assessment is carried out using the hydrocarbon block method (PETRORISK) at the level of representative constituents; secondary poisoning: no potential to cause toxic effects if accumulated via the food chain.

8.2. Exposure controls

Ensure good ventilation of the workplace; when transferring larger quantities, working in a confined space or where oil mist may form, use explosion-proof local exhaust ventilation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. After work wash hands with water and soap and apply a suitable skin-care cream; do not use kerosene for washing hands. Choose protective equipment according to the specific workplace, depending on the quantity of substance and the duration of exposure; keep it in serviceable condition and replace damaged items immediately. Where there is a possibility of eye contact, provide an eye-wash facility.

Eye/face protection	Tightly fitting safety goggles (EN 166) where splashing is possible; a face shield when transferring larger quantities.
Hand protection	Hydrocarbon-resistant protective gloves (EN ISO 374-1): nitrile rubber (NBR), thickness ≥ 0.4 mm (breakthrough time > 480 min, level 6) for prolonged contact; for short-term contact and splash protection thinner nitrile gloves, to be replaced immediately when contaminated. Unsuitable: gloves made of natural rubber (latex), PVA and plasticised PVC. When selecting gloves take into account other chemicals at the workplace and the glove manufacturer's instructions; clean gloves before removal and replace them once soaked.
Other skin protection	Work clothing with long sleeves; when transferring larger quantities antistatic clothing (EN 1149) and closed hydrocarbon-resistant footwear. Take off clothing soaked with kerosene immediately and wash it before reuse.
Respiratory protection	Not required under the recommended use and good ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, transfer of larger quantities in a confined space or formation of mist: half mask with a filter against organic vapours A2 (brown; EN 14387), in case of mist a combined filter A2P2. Where the concentration is unknown or oxygen is deficient, self-contained breathing apparatus.
Thermal hazards	None under normal handling. Do not refill a burning lamp.
Environmental exposure controls: prevent release into soil, drains and water (see Section 6.2); store above a containment tray or on an impermeable floor; comply with Czech Act No 254/2001 Coll., on waters, as amended (kerosene is a hazardous harmful substance according to Annex 1). Keep containers closed to limit evaporation.	
Personal protective equipment must comply with Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council on personal protective equipment; its provision at the workplace is governed by Czech Government Regulation No 390/2021 Coll. and Council Directive 89/656/EEC.	

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

The values are taken from the data of the supplier of the substance (Jet A-1 grade); where indicated, supplemented from the registration dossier. The substance is a UVCB, the values are ranges; exact batch values are given in the certificate of quality.

Physical state	liquid (at 20 °C, 101.3 kPa) — clear liquid of low viscosity
Colour	colourless to slightly yellowish
Odour	characteristic, of petroleum hydrocarbons; odour threshold: no data available
Melting point / freezing point	< -47 °C (pour point; ISO 3016)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	165–300 °C (distillation range)
Flammability	flammable liquid and vapour (Flam. Liq. 3)
Lower and upper explosion limit	lower 0.6 % vol., upper 8 % vol. (at 40 °C)
Flash point	≥ 40 °C (closed cup)
Auto-ignition temperature	220–250 °C (ASTM E659; registration dossier, Concawe 2010); the supplier states 215 °C
Decomposition temperature	not applicable (distils without decomposition)
pH	not applicable (non-polar liquid insoluble in water)
Kinematic viscosity	1.3–2.5 mm ² /s at 40 °C — below 20.5 mm ² /s, the criterion for Asp. Tox. 1
Solubility	practically insoluble in water (UVCB; calculated solubility of individual constituents $2.7 \cdot 10^{-12}$ to 2000 mg/l, QSAR — registration dossier); soluble in organic solvents
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	not applicable to a UVCB substance; calculated log Kow of individual constituents 1.99–18.02 (QSAR — registration dossier), the majority of constituents > 3
Vapour pressure	< 0.5 kPa at 20 °C; < 1–3.7 kPa at 37.8 °C (EN 13016-1; registration dossier)

Density	0.775–0.840 g/cm ³ at 15 °C (EN ISO 12185)
Relative vapour density	> 3 (air = 1); vapours heavier than air
Particle characteristics	not applicable (liquid)

9.2. Other information

Explosive properties: none (explosiveness relates only to the vapour/air mixture). Oxidising properties: none. Volatile organic compound (VOC) content: 100 % w/w. Electrical conductivity: low — the liquid may accumulate electrostatic charge when flowing. Net heat of combustion: min. 42.8 MJ/kg (Jet A-1 specification). The above data are for information; exact product values are given in the certificate of quality.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity: Not reactive under normal conditions. Vapours form an explosive mixture with air. The substance floats on the surface of water and may reignite.

10.2. Chemical stability: Chemically stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions: Violent reaction with strong oxidising agents (peroxides, chromates, nitrates, chlorates, perchlorates, liquid oxygen), up to the risk of fire and explosion.

10.4. Conditions to avoid: heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces, static electricity, direct sunlight, accumulation of vapours in a confined space.

10.5. Incompatible materials: strong oxidising agents (nitrates, chlorates, perchlorates, peroxides, liquid oxygen). Dissolves or swells some plastics and rubbers (plasticised PVC, natural rubber).

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products: None under normal use. On (incomplete) combustion, oxides of carbon, sulphur and nitrogen together with other unspecified organic compounds of these elements are likely to be formed; on incomplete burning in a lamp soot and carbon monoxide — use the lamp only in a ventilated area.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

The data come from the key studies of the kerosine registration dossier (joint registration; read-across data for the kerosine category, some studies performed with other category members).

Acute toxicity — based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Route of exposure	Parameter	Value	Species	Method / source
Oral	LD ₅₀	> 5000 mg/kg bw	rat	EPA OTS 798.1175 (similar to OECD 420), registration dossier
Dermal	LD ₅₀	> 2000 mg/kg bw	rabbit	EPA OTS 798.1100 (similar to OECD 402), registration dossier
Inhalation (vapour)	LC ₅₀ (4 h)	> 5.28 mg/l	rat	similar to OECD 403, registration dossier

Skin corrosion/irritation: causes skin irritation (Skin Irrit. 2, H315) — rabbit, occlusive application for 24 h: mean erythema 3.46/4, oedema 2.33/4 (24–72 h), observed for 9 days (key study of the registration; under the standard 4-hour semi-occlusive application only slight irritation — the classification is based on the weight of evidence). Repeated contact dries and defats the skin.

Serious eye damage/irritation: classification criteria not met; rabbit — non-irritating (cornea, iris and conjunctiva scores 0).

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: criteria not met (guinea pig, Buehler test — not sensitising).

Germ cell mutagenicity: criteria not met (in vitro: Ames test, mouse lymphoma, sister chromatid exchange — negative; in vivo: chromosomal aberrations in rat bone marrow — negative).

Carcinogenicity: criteria not met. Skin tumours observed in mice after lifetime dermal application were caused by a chronic irritant effect, not by a genotoxic mechanism; they are not relevant if repeated skin contact is avoided. IARC: Group 3 (not classifiable). The registrant classifies Carc. 1B (H350) only for kerosines with a cumene content ≥ 0.1 % w/w; the supplied grade does not reach this limit (see Section 3).

Reproductive toxicity: criteria not met (fertility: NOAEL ≥ 1000 mg/kg/day, rat, oral, OECD 421/422 with analogous hydrocarbon fractions; dermal screening study similar to OECD 421 with deodorised kerosene: NOAEL ≥ 494 mg/kg/day; developmental toxicity: OECD 414, rat, oral, aviation kerosene JP-8 — foetal NOAEL 1000 mg/kg/day, no malformations; registration dossier).

STOT — single exposure: may cause drowsiness or dizziness (STOT SE 3, H336) — narcotic effects of high vapour concentrations on the central nervous system.

STOT — repeated exposure: criteria not met (90-day dermal study in rats: systemic NOAEL ≥ 495 mg/kg/day, local skin irritation only; oral NOAEL 750 mg/kg/day; inhalation NOAEC ≥ 1000 mg/m³; registration dossier).

Aspiration hazard: may be fatal if swallowed and enters airways (Asp. Tox. 1, H304 — harmonised classification). Hydrocarbon liquid with a kinematic viscosity below 20.5 mm²/s at 40 °C; aspiration of even a small amount causes chemical pneumonitis.

11.2. Information on other hazards

The substance does not have endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects (Aquatic Chronic 2, H411): the substance is not readily biodegradable and the LL₅₀/EL₅₀ values lie in the range 1–10 mg/l, chronic NOEL values below 1 mg/l. Tests with the insoluble UVCB substance are performed with the water-accommodated fraction (WAF); LL₅₀/EL₅₀ values are expressed as loading rates.

Parameter	Value	Exposure time	Species	Method / source
LL ₅₀	2–5 mg/l (WAF)	96 h	fish (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	OECD 203, registration dossier
EL ₅₀	1.4 mg/l (WAF)	48 h	crustaceans (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	OECD 202, registration dossier
EL ₅₀	1–3 mg/l (WAF)	72 h	algae (<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>)	OECD 201, registration dossier
EL ₅₀ / NOEL (chronic)	0.89 / 0.48 mg/l (WAF, reproduction)	21 days	crustaceans (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	OECD 211, registration dossier
NOEL (chronic)	0.098 mg/l	—	fish (estimate, PETROTOX model)	registration dossier

12.2. Persistence and degradability: Not readily biodegradable; inherently biodegradable — 58.6 % in 28 days (OECD 301F, manometric respirometry). Volatile constituents evaporate rapidly from water and soil surfaces and undergo photochemical degradation in the atmosphere.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential: Constituents with log K_{ow} > 3 (most C₉–C₁₆ hydrocarbons) have a potential for bioaccumulation, but are rapidly metabolised in organisms; a BCF is not determined for a UVCB. The substance does not meet the B/vB criteria according to Annex XIII to REACH (registrant's assessment).

12.4. Mobility in soil: Floats on the water surface. In soil it binds to organic matter; heavier constituents have low mobility, lighter constituents may penetrate into groundwater and spoil it by odour and taste even at trace concentrations.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: The substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB substances in accordance with Annex XIII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), as amended. Anthracene is present in this substance below 0.1 %; no other hydrocarbon is assessed as PBT or vPvB (registrant's assessment, Concawe 2019).

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties: The substance does not have endocrine disrupting properties according to the criteria of Regulations (EU) 2017/2100 and (EU) 2018/605.

12.7. Other adverse effects: Never discharge into water sources, drains or soil. On water it forms a continuous film which prevents oxygen transfer and thus damages aquatic flora and fauna. Does not contain substances listed in Regulation (EU) 2024/590 on substances that deplete the ozone layer. Vapours contribute to the formation of photochemical ozone (VOC).

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Place unused product and contaminated packaging in labelled waste collection containers and hand them over to an authorised person (specialised company) for disposal. Do not pour unused product into drains. Must not be disposed of together with municipal waste. The preferred method of disposal is energy recovery or regeneration in a hazardous waste incineration plant. Empty containers contain residues of flammable liquid and vapours — do not pierce, cut or burn; completely emptied and ventilated metal containers may be handed over for metal recycling. Consumers hand over product residues and contaminated packaging at a hazardous waste collection point or at a place designated by the municipality.

Hazardous properties of the waste (Regulation (EU) No 1357/2014): HP3 “flammable” (liquid waste with a flash point < 60 °C), HP4 “irritant — skin irritation and eye damage” (H315), HP5 “aspiration toxicity” (H304; viscosity < 20.5 mm²/s), HP14 “ecotoxic” (H411).

Waste legislation (Czech Republic): Act No 541/2020 Coll., on waste, as amended; Act No 477/2001 Coll., on packaging, as amended; Decree No 8/2021 Coll. (Waste Catalogue); Decree No 273/2021 Coll., on details of waste management; Commission Decision 2000/532/EC (list of waste) as amended by Decision 2014/955/EU; Directive 2008/98/EC.

Waste code	Name
13 07 03*	Other fuels (including mixtures) — unused product
15 01 10*	Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by hazardous substances
15 02 02*	Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing contaminated by hazardous substances
15 01 04	Metallic packaging (completely emptied and ventilated)

(*) *hazardous waste*

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number	UN 1223
14.2. UN proper shipping name	KEROSENE
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3 — Flammable liquids; classification code F1; label 3
14.4. Packing group	III — substances presenting low danger
14.5. Environmental hazards	Yes — environmentally hazardous substance (Aquatic Chronic 2, H411); “fish and tree” mark (ADR 5.2.1.8) on packages; not required for single or inner packagings containing not more than 5 l. Sea transport: marine pollutant (meets the criteria of IMDG 2.10; listed in the IMDG Code without the letter P).
14.6. Special precautions for user	Transport in closed containers in an upright position, secured against falling, outside the driver’s cab and separately from foodstuffs; do not smoke in the vehicle. Persons transporting the product must know how to proceed in case of an accident or spill (Sections 4 to 8).
14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	Not applicable — the substance is transported in packages only.

Additional information (ADR/RID): hazard identification number (Kemler) 30; tunnel restriction code **(D/E)**; transport category 3 (maximum total quantity per transport unit according to 1.1.3.6 ADR: 1000 l); limited quantity (LQ) **5 l** per inner packaging — the 700 ml and 4 l packages may be carried under the limited quantity provisions of Chapter 3.4 ADR (combination packaging up to 30 kg gross, LQ mark), the 9 l canister is subject to the full ADR regime with the exemption under 1.1.3.6; excepted quantities E1; packing instructions P001, IBC03, LP01, R001; special provision 664; provisions concerning carriage V12, S2. Sea transport IMDG: UN 1223 KEROSENE, class 3, packing group III, EmS F-E, S-E, marine pollutant. Air transport ICAO/IATA: UN 1223 Kerosene, class 3, packing group III, packing instructions 355 (passenger aircraft, max. 60 l), 366 (cargo aircraft, max. 220 l), Y344 (limited quantity, 10 l).

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), as amended, including Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. Czech national legislation: Act No 350/2011 Coll. (Chemicals Act). Act No 258/2000 Coll., on the protection of public health. Act No 262/2006 Coll., Labour Code. Government Regulation No 361/2007 Coll., as amended (most recently by Government Regulation No 473/2025 Coll.). Decree No 432/2003 Coll., as amended. Act No 541/2020 Coll., on waste; Act No 477/2001 Coll., on packaging; Decrees No 8/2021 Coll. and No 273/2021 Coll.; Decision 2000/532/EC as amended by 2014/955/EU; Directive 2008/98/EC; Regulations (EU) No 1357/2014 and (EU) 2017/997. Act No 201/2012 Coll., on air protection. Act No 254/2001 Coll., on waters (hazardous harmful substance according to Section 39 and Annex 1 — non-persistent hydrocarbons of petroleum origin). Act No 133/1985 Coll., on fire protection, and Decree No 246/2001 Coll. (flammable liquid of hazard class II according to ČSN 65 0201). Regulation (EU) 2016/425, Government Regulation No 390/2021 Coll. and Directive 89/656/EEC (personal protective equipment). European Agreement ADR and RID Regulations, as amended; Act No 111/1994 Coll., on road transport.

Harmonised classification: Annex VI to the CLP Regulation, entry 649-423-00-8 (Asp. Tox. 1, H304; no notes). **Restriction under Annex XVII to REACH: entry 3** (liquid substances classified Asp. Tox. 1 supplied to the general public as lamp oil): mandatory markings on the packaging according to paragraph 5(a) (given in Section 2.2), packaging in black opaque containers of not more than 1 litre (paragraph 5(c)); the product contains no colouring agent or perfume (paragraph 3). Candidate List of SVHC (Article 59 REACH) and Annex XIV: the substance is not listed. Directive 2012/18/EU (Seveso III) and Czech Act No 224/2015

Coll.: named dangerous substance — Annex I Part 2 entry 34 “petroleum products and alternative fuels, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels)”, qualifying quantities 2,500 t / 25,000 t; the quantities stored by the supplier of this safety data sheet are far below this threshold. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 on explosives precursors: the substance is not listed. Regulations (EU) 2023/707 (PMT/vPvM), (EU) 2024/590 (ozone layer), (EU) 2017/2100 and (EU) 2018/605 (endocrine disruptors): criteria not met, substance not listed. Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 on detergents: not applicable (the product contains no surfactants). The product is a mineral oil within the meaning of Czech Act No 353/2003 Coll., on excise duties; the tax regime is not addressed by this safety data sheet.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out by the registrant (chemical safety report for the kerosines category; DNEL values see Section 8.1). Exposure scenarios for the identified uses were not provided by the supplier of the substance; the conditions of safe use are given in Sections 7 and 8 of this safety data sheet.

SECTION 16: Other information

List of hazard statements used in the safety data sheet: H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. · H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. · H315 Causes skin irritation. · H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. · H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

List of precautionary statements used in the safety data sheet: P101, P102, P210, P261, P273, P280, P301+P310, P331, P405, P501 (full wording in Section 2.2). Compared with version 4.0, P261, P273 and P405 have been added and P103 removed — the information remains in Section 7. The markings required by entry 3 of Annex XVII to REACH are given in Sections 2.2 and 15.1.

Key to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet: ACGIH — American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (recommended TLV values) · ADR — Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road · Aquatic Chronic — hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic · Asp. Tox. — aspiration hazard · ASTM — American standards organisation (test methods) · ATE — acute toxicity estimate · BCF — bioconcentration factor · bw — body weight · CAS — Chemical Abstracts Service registry number · CLP — Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures · ČSN — Czech technical standard · DNEL — derived no-effect level · EC (number) — identification number of the substance in the EINECS/ELINCS/NLP inventories · EL₅₀ / LL₅₀ — loading rate effective / lethal for 50 % of the test organisms (WAF tests) · EmS — emergency schedule for ships carrying dangerous goods · EN — European standard · ERC — environmental release category · Flam. Liq. — flammable liquid · GHS — Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals · HP — hazardous property of waste · IATA — International Air Transport Association · ICAO — International Civil Aviation Organization · IMDG — International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code · IMO — International Maritime Organization · ISO — International Organization for Standardization · LC₅₀ — lethal concentration for 50 % of the test organisms · LD₅₀ — lethal dose for 50 % of the test organisms · log Kow — logarithm of the n-octanol/water partition coefficient · LQ — limited quantity (ADR) · NOEL — no observed effect level · NPK-P — maximum permissible concentration in workplace air (Czech ceiling value) · OECD — Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (test guidelines) · PBT — persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance · PC — chemical product category · PEL — permissible exposure limit (Czech 8-hour limit) · PMT — persistent, mobile and toxic substance · PNEC — predicted no-effect concentration · PROC — process category · QSAR — quantitative structure–activity relationship (estimate) · REACH — Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals · RID — Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail · Skin Irrit. — skin irritation · STOT SE — specific target organ toxicity, single exposure · SU — sector of use category · SVHC — substance of very high concern · TLV-TWA — threshold limit value, time-weighted average · UN — substance identification number according to the UN Model Regulations · UVCB — substance of unknown or variable composition, complex reaction product or biological material · VOC — volatile organic compounds · vPvB — very persistent and very bioaccumulative substance · vPvM — very persistent and very mobile substance · WAF — water-accommodated fraction.

Training advice: Instruct workers on the recommended manner of use, mandatory protective equipment, first aid and prohibited handling of the product. Emphasise the danger on ingestion (do not induce vomiting), the flammability of vapours and the prohibition of decanting into unlabelled containers.

Recommended restrictions on use: Follow the recommendations in this data sheet and on the packaging.

Information on data sources: Regulations (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and No 1272/2008 (CLP) including Annex VI, as amended. Czech Act No 350/2011 Coll. Data of the supplier of the substance (physicochemical properties, Section 9). Registration dossier of the substance (ECHA CHEM, lead registrant of the joint submission, update 03/2026 — Sections 8, 9, 11, 12); Concawe report 24/15 (2024). Annex VI to the CLP Regulation, ECHA classification and labelling inventory. Czech Government Regulations No 361/2007 Coll. and No 390/2021 Coll. ADR Agreement 2025.

Changes made: Version 5.0 replaces version 4.0 of 02.06.2022 — a complete revision based on the registration dossier of the substance, Annex VI to the CLP Regulation and a check of the validity of legal references; classification unchanged; the supplier's physicochemical values retained, obvious errors corrected (sign of the freezing point, references to test methods, vapour

pressure), auto-ignition temperature supplemented from the registration dossier. Mandatory label elements and packaging requirements under entry 3 of Annex XVII to REACH (lamp oil) added, selection of P-statements revised, transport data corrected (UN 1223), incorrect DNEL/PNEC values replaced by the data of the registration dossier, texts taken over from data sheets for bulk handling removed, physicochemical, toxicological and ecotoxicological data from the registration dossier added. Changes in Sections 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2, 3.1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Version	Date	Scope of changes
4.0	02.06.2022	revision according to Regulation (EU) 2020/878
5.0	14.09.2026	complete revision — Sections 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2, 3.1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16; classification unchanged; new label and packaging elements under Annex XVII to REACH

Classification procedure (Article 9 of the CLP Regulation): Asp. Tox. 1 according to the harmonised classification in Annex VI to the CLP Regulation (entry 649-423-00-8); Flam. Liq. 3 on the basis of test data (flash point); Skin Irrit. 2 and Aquatic Chronic 2 on the basis of the registrant's test data; STOT SE 3 (narcotic effects) on the basis of the registrant's expert judgement. For the other hazard classes the criteria are not met.

Language versions: This document is an informative English translation of the Czech safety data sheet "Petrolej", version 5.0 of 14.09.2026, provided for the convenience of users. The Czech version is the binding one and is permanently available at mipahabry.cz/bl/13655fd65bbd; in case of any discrepancy, the Czech version prevails.

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