



## 1. Identification of the material and supplier

<b>Product name</b>	<b>Jet A-1</b>
<b>SDS no.</b>	0000002974
<b>Historic SDS no.</b>	SG1E5 (BP)
<b>Product use</b>	Jet fuel, do not use for other purposes. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
<b>Synonyms</b>	Aviation Turbine Fuel
<b>Supplier</b>	BP Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 53 004 085 616) Melbourne Central, 360 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, Australia Tel: +61 (03) 9268 4111 Fax: +61 (03) 9268 3321
<b>EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	1800 638 556
<b>Product code</b>	0000002974

## 2. Hazards identification

<b>Statement of hazardous/dangerous nature</b>	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.
<b>Risk phrases</b>	R10- Flammable. R38- Irritating to skin. R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
<b>Safety phrases</b>	S2- Keep out of the reach of children. S23- Do not breathe fumes/vapour/spray S24- Avoid contact with skin. S43 - In case of fire, use foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide. Never use water. S62- If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

A mixture of kerosine streams. May also contain small quantities of proprietary performance additives.

Ingredient name	CAS no.	%
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	64742-81-0	0 - 100
Straight run kerosine	8008-20-6	0 - 100

## 4. First-aid measures

<b>Eye contact</b>	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Immediately wash exposed skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately. In extreme situations of saturation with this product, drench with water, remove clothing as soon as possible and wash skin with soap and water. Seek medical advice if skin becomes red, swollen or painful.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.
<b>Ingestion</b>	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Get medical attention.

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## Advice to doctor

Product can be aspirated on swallowing or following regurgitation of stomach contents, and can cause severe and potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis, which will require urgent treatment. Because of the risk of aspiration, induction of vomiting and gastric lavage should be avoided. Gastric lavage should be undertaken only after endotracheal intubation. Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

#### Suitable

In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.

#### Not suitable

Do not use water jet.

### Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide

### Unusual fire/explosion hazards

Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapour may cause flash fire. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

### Special fire-fighting procedures

DO NOT FIGHT FIRE WHEN IT REACHES MATERIAL. Withdraw from fire and let it burn. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. First move people out of line-of-sight of the scene and away from windows.

### Protection of fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

### Hazchem code

3[Y]

## 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions

Immediately contact emergency personnel. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

### Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

### Large spill

Stop leak if without risk. Eliminate all ignition sources. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

### Small spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

## 7. Handling and storage

### Handling

Avoid breathing vapours, spray or mists. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Wash thoroughly after handling. Never siphon by mouth. When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

### Storage

Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Do not remove warning labels from containers.

Do not enter storage tanks without breathing apparatus unless the tank has been well ventilated and the tank atmosphere has been shown to contain hydrocarbon vapour concentrations of less than 1% of the lower flammability limit and an oxygen concentration of at least 20% volume. Always have sufficient people standing by outside the tank with appropriate breathing apparatus and equipment to effect a quick rescue.

Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of tanks. These can cause flammability/explosion hazards even at temperatures below the normal flash point (note: flash point must not be regarded as a reliable indicator of the potential flammability of vapour in tank headspaces). Tank headspaces should always be regarded as potentially flammable and care should be taken to avoid static electrical discharge and all ignition sources during filling, ullaging and sampling from storage tanks. When the product is pumped (e.g. during filling, discharge or ullaging) and when sampling, there is a risk of static discharge. Ensure equipment used is properly earthed or bonded to the tank structure. If product comes into contact with hot surfaces, or leaks occur from pressurised fuel pipes, the vapour or mists generated will create a flammability or explosion hazard. Product contaminated rags, paper or material used to absorb spillages, represent a fire hazard, and

should not be allowed to accumulate. Dispose of safely immediately after use.

#### Additional information- Storage

This product must be handled in compliance with Australian Standard: The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids [Standard 1940-2004 as amended and adapted].

## 8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

### Ingredient name

Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised

Straight run kerosine

### Occupational exposure limits

**ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin.**

TWA: 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). Form: Vapour

**ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin.**

TWA: 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). Form: Vapour

For information and guidance, the ACGIH values are included. For further information on these please consult your supplier.

Whilst specific OELs for certain components are included in this SDS, it should be noted that other components of the preparation will be present in any mist, vapour or dust produced. For this reason, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product and are provided for guidance purposes.

### Biological Limit Values

No biological limit allocated.

### Exposure controls

#### Occupational exposure controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours below their respective occupational exposure limits.

#### Hygiene measures

Wash hands after handling compounds and before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the day. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. All chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health and appropriate control measures put in place to prevent or adequately control exposure. A hierarchy of control measures exists (e.g. elimination, substitution, general ventilation, containment, systems of work, changing the process or activity) that must be considered before use of personal protective equipment. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained.

Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national organisation for standards.

The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.

The above information is provided to assist the customer in conducting its own assessment of risk to the health and safety of workers for the substance or preparation, and protection of the environment.

### Personal protective equipment

#### Respiratory protection

Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing of vapours, mists or spray. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure level.

#### Skin and body

Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wear clothing and footwear that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil.

Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required.

#### Hand protection

Wear chemical resistant gloves. Recommended: Nitrile gloves. Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis.

#### Eye protection

Chemical splash goggles.

## 9 . Physical and chemical properties

### Physical state

Liquid.

### Colour

Colourless. / Yellow.

### Odour

Hydrocarbon.

### Flash point

38 °C (Closed cup) Pensky-Martens.

### Auto-ignition temperature

240°C (464°F)

### Explosion limits

Lower: 0.7%

Upper: 5%

### Vapour pressure

0.3 kPa (2.25 mm Hg) at 20°C

### Vapour density

Not available.

### Viscosity

Kinematic: 8 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (8 cSt) Maximum at -20°C

### pH

Not available.

### Boiling point / range

150 to 280°C (302 to 536°F)

### Melting point / range

Not available.

### Relative density/Specific gravity

Not available.

### Density

775 to 840 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (0.775 to 0.84 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) at 15°C

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<b>Solubility</b>	Not available.
<b>Partition coefficient (LogKow)</b>	The product is more soluble in octanol; log(octanol/water) >3

## 10 . Stability and reactivity

<b>Stability</b>	The product is stable.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid extreme temperatures, strong oxidizers, fire.
<b>Incompatibility with various substances/Hazardous Reactions</b>	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide

## 11 . Toxicological information

<b>Eyes</b>	Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.
<b>Skin</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>Inhalation</b>	May cause irritation to eyes, nose and throat due to exposure to vapour, mists or fumes.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.
<b>Acute toxicity</b>	Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.  May cause irritation to eyes, nose and throat due to exposure to vapour, mists or fumes.
<b>Chronic toxicity</b>	
<b>Carcinogenic effects</b>	No component of this product at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen by ACGIH, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the European Commission (EC), or the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (Australia).
<b>Mutagenic effects</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## 12 . Ecological information



<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
<b>Biodegradability</b>	
<b>Persistence/degradability</b>	The biodegradability of this material has not been determined.
<b>Mobility</b>	Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.
<b>Other ecological information</b>	Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

## 13 . Disposal considerations


<b>Disposal considerations / Waste information</b>	The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
<b>Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration</b>	No additional special precautions identified.

## 14 . Transport information

### International transport regulations

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	PG*	Label	Additional information
<b>ADG Classification</b>	UN1863	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE	3	III		<b>Hazchem code</b> 3[Y]
<b>IMDG Classification</b>	UN 1863	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE	3	III		-

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Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	PG*	Label	Additional information
IATA/ICAO Classification	UN 1863	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE	3	III		-

PG\* : Packing group

**Special precautions for user** No known special precautions required. See Section: "Handling and storage" for additional information.

## 15 . Regulatory information

### Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons

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### Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances

#### Ingredient name

#### Schedule

No listed substance

#### **Other regulations**

##### **Europe inventory**

**Europe inventory:** All components are listed or exempted.

##### **United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**

**United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed or exempted.

##### **Australia inventory (AICS)**

**Australia inventory (AICS):** All components are listed or exempted.

##### **Canada inventory**

**Canada inventory:** All components are listed or exempted.

##### **China inventory (IECSC)**

**China inventory (IECSC):** All components are listed or exempted.

##### **Japan inventory (ENCS)**

**Japan inventory (ENCS):** All components are listed or exempted.

##### **Korea inventory (KECI)**

**Korea inventory (KECI):** All components are listed or exempted.

##### **Philippines inventory (PICCS)**

**Philippines inventory (PICCS):** All components are listed or exempted.

#### **Additional information**

Contains Kerosine

## 16 . Other information

### **Key to abbreviations**

AMP = Acceptable Maximum Peak  
ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, an agency that promulgates exposure standards.  
ADG = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail  
ADG Code = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail  
CAS Number = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number  
HAZCHEM Code = Emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services. Its use is required by the ADG Code for Dangerous Goods in bulk.  
ICAO = International Civil Aviation Organization.  
IATA = International Air Transport Association, the organization promulgating rules governing shipment of goods by air.  
IMDG = International Maritime Organization Rules, rules governing shipment of goods by water.  
IP 346 = A chemical screening assay for dermal toxicity. The European Commission has recommended that Method IP 346 be used as the basis for labelling certain lubricant oil base stocks for carcinogenicity. The EU Commission has stipulated that the classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346. (See Note L, European Commission Directive 67/548/EEC as amended and adapted.) DMSO is a solvent.  
NOHSC = National Occupational Health & Safety Commission, Australia  
TWA = Time weighted average  
STEL = Short term exposure limit  
UN Number = United Nations Number, a four digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

### **History**

#### **Date of issue**

19/05/2008.

#### **Date of previous issue**

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#### **Prepared by**

Product Stewardship

### **Notice to reader**

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All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from us.

It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The BP Group shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from use, other than the stated product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material. Purchasers of the product for supply to a third party for use at work, have a duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet. Employers have a duty to tell employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.

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