

# SAFETY DATA SHEET




BP Kerosine

## Section 1. Identification

**GHS product identifier** BP Kerosine  
**Product code** 0000003477  
**SDS no.** 0000003477  
**Historic SDS no.** YSTLM

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

**Use of the substance/  
mixture**  Fuel for domestic burners.  
Not suitable for flueless heaters and lamps.  
For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our  
company representative.

### **Manufacturer**


**Supplier** BP Australia Pty Ltd  
Level 17, 717 Bourke Street  
Docklands, Victoria 3008  
ABN 53 004 085 616

www.bp.com.au

Technical Helpline Number: 1300 139 700

**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE  
NUMBER** 1800 638 556

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

**Classification of the  
substance or mixture**  FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) -  
Category 3  
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

### GHS label elements


#### Hazard pictograms



#### Signal word


DANGER

#### 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.  
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

### Precautionary statements

#### General

 P102 - Keep out of reach of children.  
P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

**Product name** BP Kerosine

**Product code** 0000003477

**Page:** 1/14

**Version** 2 **Date of issue** 4/9/2021

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(ENGLISH)

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

### Prevention

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.  
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment.  
P242 - Use non-sparking tools.  
P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.  
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.  
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P261 - Avoid breathing vapour.  
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

### Response

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.  
P304 + P340, P312 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.  
P301 + P310, P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.  
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.

### Storage

P235 - Keep cool.

### Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

### Supplemental label elements

Not applicable.

### Other hazards which do not result in classification

Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapour may cause flash fire or explosion.

## Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

### Substance/mixture

Mixture

Complex mixture of hydrocarbons containing paraffins, naphthenes, olefins and aromatics with carbon numbers predominantly between C9 and C16.

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Kerosine (petroleum)	≥90	8008-20-6
naphthalene	<3	91-20-3

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

#### Eye contact

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention.

#### Inhalation

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention. If exposure to vapour, mists or fumes causes drowsiness, headache, blurred vision or irritation of the eyes, nose or throat, remove immediately to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest. If any symptoms persist obtain medical advice.

Product name BP Kerosine

Product code 0000003477

Page: 2/14

Version 2

Date of issue 4/9/2021

Format Australia

Language ENGLISH

(Australia)

(ENGLISH)

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Skin contact

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing. This is necessary to avoid the risk of sparks from static electricity that could ignite contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing is a fire hazard. Contaminated leather, particularly footwear, must be discarded. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention.

### Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Get medical attention immediately.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

#### Notes to physician

Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. 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.

#### Specific treatments

No specific treatment.

#### Protection of first-aiders

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media

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

#### Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flammable liquid and vapour. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and can spread along the ground or float on water surfaces to remote ignition sources. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly-grounded containers. Static accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. Liquid will float and may reignite on surface of water.

#### Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Combustion products may include the following:  
carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)

### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

### Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

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

**Product name** BP Kerosine

**Product code** 0000003477

**Page:** 3/14

**Version** 2

**Date of issue** 4/9/2021

**Format** Australia

**Language** ENGLISH

(Australia)

(ENGLISH)

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

Hazchem code

3Y

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### **For non-emergency personnel**

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. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Eliminate all ignition sources.

#### **For emergency responders**

Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapour, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear a suitable chemical protective suit. Chemical resistant boots. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

#### **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). In case of small spillages in closed waters (i.e. ports), contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. Collect spilled product by absorbing with specific floating absorbents. If possible, large spillages in open waters should be contained with floating barriers or other mechanical means. If this is not possible, control the spreading of the spillage, and collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means. The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities. Collect recovered product and other contaminated materials in suitable tanks or containers for recycle, recovery or safe disposal.

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### **Small spill**

Eliminate all ignition sources. 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. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres.

#### **Large spill**

Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system and surface or ground water. 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. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

#### **Protective measures**

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not swallow. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and

**Product name** BP Kerosine

**Product code** 0000003477

**Page:** 4/14

**Version** 2 **Date of issue** 4/9/2021

**Format** Australia

**Language** ENGLISH

(Australia)

(ENGLISH)

## Section 7. Handling and storage

material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Restrict flow velocity according to API 2003 (2008), NFPA 77 (2007), and Laurence Britton, "Avoiding Static Ignition Hazards in Chemical Operations". To reduce potential for static discharge, ensure that all equipment is properly grounded and bonded and meets appropriate electrical classification requirements.

### Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

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. Do not enter storage tanks. If entry to vessels is necessary, follow permit to work procedures. Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapour, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work. 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. Electrical equipment should not be used unless it is intrinsically safe (i.e. will not produce sparks). Explosive air/vapour mixtures may form at ambient temperature. 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.

### Not suitable

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Avoid excessive heat.

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Product name BP Kerosine

Product code 0000003477

Page: 5/14

Version 2 Date of issue 4/9/2021

Format Australia

Language ENGLISH

(Australia)

(ENGLISH)

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
<p>Kerosine (petroleum)</p> <p>naphthalene</p>	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/2003</p> <p><b>Safe Work Australia (Australia).</b> STEL: 79 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1995 STEL: 15 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1995 TWA: 52 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995 TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995</p>

### Appropriate engineering controls

All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. 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.

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

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.

### Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

#### Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.

Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

#### Eye/face protection

Wear chemical splash goggles.

#### Skin protection

##### Hand protection

Wear chemical resistant gloves.

Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture). Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use.

**Recommended:** Wear nitrile gloves.

##### Skin protection

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice.

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

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

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required.

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Footwear highly resistant to chemicals.

When there is a risk of ignition wear inherently fire resistant protective clothes and gloves.

When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For greatest effectiveness against static electricity, overalls, boots and gloves should all be anti-static.

When the risk of skin exposure is high (from experience this could apply to the following tasks: cleaning work, maintenance and service, filling and transfer, taking samples and cleaning up spillages) then a chemical protective suit and boots will be required.

Work clothing / overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. Laundering of contaminated work clothing should only be done by professional cleaners who have been told about the hazards of the contamination. Always keep contaminated work clothing away from uncontaminated work clothing and uncontaminated personal clothes.

**Recommended:** Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wear suitable protective clothing.

### Other skin protection

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

### Respiratory protection

Use with adequate ventilation.

If there is a requirement for the use of a respiratory protective device, but the use of breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) is not required, then a suitable filtering device must be worn.

The filter class must be suitable for the maximum contaminant concentration (gas/vapour/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product.

**Recommended:** 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 particulate (dust/mist) filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure level.

### Refer to standards:

Respiratory protection:AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716

Gloves:AS/NZS 2161.1

Eye protection:AS/NZS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

**Physical state**

Liquid.

**Colour**

Yellow. [Light]

**Odour**

Hydrocarbon.

**Odour threshold**

Not available.

**pH**

Not available.

**Melting point**

Not available.

**Boiling point**

90 to 300°C (194 to 572°F)

**Flash point**

Closed cup: >23°C (>73.4°F) [Pensky-Martens.]

**Evaporation rate**

Not available.

**Flammability (solid, gas)**

Not applicable. Based on - Physical state

**Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits**

Not available.

**Vapour pressure**

to 21 kPa (7.5 to 157.5 mm Hg) [37.8°C (100°F)]

**Vapour density**

1 [Air = 1]

**Relative density**

Not available.

**Product name** BP Kerosine

**Product code** 0000003477

**Page:** 7/14

**Version** 2

**Date of issue** 4/9/2021

**Format** Australia

**Language** ENGLISH

(Australia)

(ENGLISH)

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Density	<820 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (<0.82 g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) at 15°C
Solubility	Very slightly soluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Kinematic: 1 to 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (1 to 2.5 cSt) at 40°C

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.
Chemical stability	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Avoid excessive heat.
Incompatible materials	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Kerosine (petroleum)	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	>5.28 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	Mortality and Systemic Effects >2000 mg/kg	-
naphthalene	LD50 Oral	Rat	Mortality and Systemic Effects >5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	20 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	490 mg/kg	-

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Kerosine (petroleum)	Skin - Non-irritant to skin.	Rabbit	-	4 hours 100 %	-
	Skin - Irritation	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100%	-
	Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.	Rabbit	-	100%	-

#### Skin

Causes skin irritation.

#### Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
Kerosine (petroleum)	Equivalent to OECD 476	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Mammal - species unspecified	Negative
	Equivalent to OECD 476	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Mammal - species unspecified	Negative
	Equivalent to OECD	Experiment: In vitro	Negative



## Section 11. Toxicological information

471

Equivalent to OECD  
475

Subject: Non-mammalian species  
Experiment: In vivo

Negative

Equivalent to OECD  
478

Subject: Unspecified  
Cell: Germ  
Experiment: In vivo

Negative

Subject: Unspecified  
Cell: Germ

### Conclusion/Summary

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Carcinogenicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
☑ Kerosine (petroleum)	Positive - Dermal - Unspecified	Mouse	-	2 years
	Negative - Dermal - Unspecified	Mouse	-	2 years

### Conclusion/Summary

☑ Suspected of causing cancer.

### Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Maternal toxicity	Fertility	Developmental toxin	Species	Dose	Exposure
☑ Kerosine (petroleum)	-	Negative	-	Rat	Dermal	34 days
	-	Negative	-	Rat	Oral	90 days
	-	-	Negative	Rat	Oral	10 days
	-	-	Negative	Rat	Inhalation	10 days

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
☑ Kerosine (petroleum)	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
☑ Kerosine (petroleum)	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

### Information on likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

### Potential acute health effects

#### Eye contact

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Inhalation

Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### Skin contact

Causes skin irritation.

#### Ingestion

Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

#### Eye contact

Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness

## Section 11. Toxicological information

<b>Inhalation</b>	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness
<b>Skin contact</b>	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
<b>Ingestion</b>	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting

### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

<b>Eye contact</b>	Vapour, mist or fume may cause eye irritation. Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.
<b>Ingestion</b>	If swallowed, may irritate the mouth, throat and digestive system. If swallowed, may cause abdominal pain, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.
<b>General</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Developmental effects</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Fertility effects</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

<b>Route</b>	<b>ATE value</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oral	16333.33 mg/kg

<b>Other information</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Naphthalene has been reported to cause developmental toxicity in mice after oral exposure to relatively high dose levels, but developmental toxicity was not observed in NTP (National Toxicology Program) sponsored studies in rats and rabbits. Ingestion or inhalation of naphthalene can result in hemolysis and other blood abnormalities, and individuals (and infants) deficient in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase may be especially susceptible to these effects. Inhalation of naphthalene may cause headache and nausea. Airborne exposure can result in eye irritation. Naphthalene exposure has been associated with cataracts in animals and humans.
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## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
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<b>Product name</b> BP Kerosine	<b>Product code</b> 0000003477	<b>Page:</b> 10/14	
<b>Version</b> 2	<b>Date of issue</b> 4/9/2021	<b>Format</b> Australia	<b>Language</b> ENGLISH
		<b>(Australia)</b>	<b>(ENGLISH)</b>

## Section 12. Ecological information

Kerosine (petroleum)	EL50 1 to 3 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
	LL50 677.9 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Micro-organism	72 hours
	LOEL 1 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
	NOEL 1 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Algae	24 hours
	NOEL 1 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Algae	48 hours
	NOEL 1.641 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Micro-organism	72 hours
	Acute EL50 1.4 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LL50 2 to 5 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	96 hours
	Acute NOEL 0.3 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute NOEL 2 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	96 hours
	Chronic EL50 0.89 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	21 days
	Chronic EL50 0.81 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	21 days
	Chronic LOEL 1.2 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	21 days
	Chronic LOEL 0.48 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	21 days
	Chronic NOEL 0.48 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	21 days
	Chronic NOEL 1.2 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	21 days
	Chronic NOEL 0.098 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Fish	28 days
naphthalene	EC50 0.4 mg/l	Algae	96 hours
	EC50 2.16 mg/l	Crustaceans	48 hours

### Conclusion/Summary

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### Persistence and degradability

Expected to be biodegradable.

### Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
naphthalene	3.4	-	low

### Mobility in soil

#### Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)

Not available.

#### Mobility

Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.

### Other ecological information

Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

### Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. 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. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with

Product name	BP Kerosine	Product code	0000003477	Page:	11/14
Version	2	Date of issue	4/9/2021	Format	Australia
				(Australia)	Language ENGLISH
					(ENGLISH)





## Section 13. Disposal considerations

soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

### Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration

No additional special precautions identified.

## Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1223	UN1223	UN1223
UN proper shipping name	KEROSENE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KEROSENE. Marine pollutant	KEROSENE
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3  	3 
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
Additional information	<u>Hazchem code</u> 3Y <u>Initial emergency response guide</u> 15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. <u>Emergency schedules</u> F-E, S-E	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

Special precautions for user Not available.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Proper shipping name

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.  
Category: Kerosene

## Section 15. Regulatory information

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

Not scheduled - When packed in containers having capacity of greater than 20 litres.  
S5 - When packed in containers having capacity of less than 20 litres.

Consumer products - This product is exempt per Appendix A of the SUSMP.

Industrial Products - Labelling requirements for SUSMP do not apply to a poison that is packed and sold solely for industrial, laboratory or manufacturing use. However, this product is labelled in accordance with NOSHC National Code of Practice for labelling of workplace substances.

### Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

No listed substance

### Montreal Protocol

Ingredient name	List name	Status
Not listed.		

### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Ingredient name	List name	Status
Not listed.		

### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Product name BP Kerosine

Product code 0000003477

Page: 12/14

Version 2 Date of issue 4/9/2021

Format Australia  
(Australia)

Language ENGLISH  
(ENGLISH)

## Section 15. Regulatory information

Ingredient name	List name	Status
Not listed.		

### International lists

#### National inventory

##### REACH Status

For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.

##### Australia inventory (AICS)

Contact local supplier or distributor.

##### Canada inventory

Not determined.

##### China inventory (IECSC)

Not determined.

##### Japan inventory (ENCS)

Not determined.

##### Korea inventory (KECI)

Not determined.

##### Philippines inventory (PICCS)

Not determined.

##### Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)

Not determined.

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

Not determined.

## Section 16. Any other relevant information

### History

Date of printing 4/9/2021

Date of issue/Date of revision 4/9/2021

Date of previous issue 2/1/2016

Version 2

Prepared by Product Stewardship

### Key to abbreviations

ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

NOHSC = National Occupational Health and Safety Commission

REACH = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006]

STEL = Short term exposure limit

SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons

UN = United Nations

TWA = Time weighted average

VOC = Volatile Organic Compound

SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature

Varies = may contain one or more of the following 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5, 64741-95-3, 64741-96-4, 64742-01-4, 64742-44-5, 64742-45-6, 64742-52-5, 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-57-0, 64742-58-1, 64742-62-7, 64742-63-8, 64742-65-0, 64742-70-7, 72623-85-9, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Product name BP Kerosine

Product code 0000003477

Page: 13/14

Version 2 Date of issue 4/9/2021

Format Australia

Language ENGLISH

(Australia)

(ENGLISH)

## Section 16. Any other relevant information

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

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.

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Product name BP Kerosine

Product code 0000003477 Page: 14/14

Version 2 Date of issue 4/9/2021

Format Australia

Language ENGLISH

(Australia)

(ENGLISH)