Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date :January 2025

Product Name :KEROSENE ALSO KEROSENE BLUE

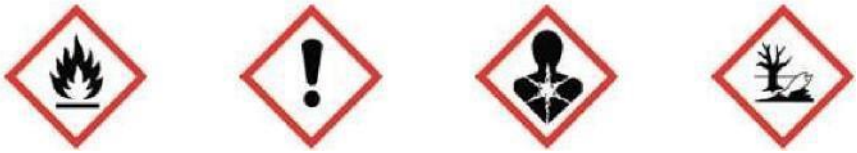
Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier	Kerosene
Product Code	KERO
Company Name	Nightingale Supply
Address	12a Hungerford Street, Northgate Qld 4013
Telephone Number	Tel: (07)3260 6544 (Business hours)
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Additional Information	Fuel for Domestic Burners. Not suitable for flueless heater and lamps. It is the user's responsibility to determine the suitability of this product for their applications and their methods of use.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture	Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia Aspiration Hazard: Category 1 Flammable Liquids: Category 3 Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 2 Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 2 Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2 STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)
Signal Word (s)	DANGER
Hazard Statement (s)	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315 Causes skin irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H401 Toxic to aquatic life. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Pictogram(s)	Flame,Exclamation mark,Health hazard,Environment



Precautionary statement - Prevention	P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed. P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting//equipment. P242 Use only non-sparking tools. P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

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Precautionary statement-Response	P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P331 Do NOT induce vomiting. P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide for extinction. P391 Collect spillage.
Precautionary statement - Storage	P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.
Precautionary statement - Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container according to local regulations.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Composition, information on ingredients	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. A mixture of kerosine streams. May also contain small quantities of proprietary performance additives.

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Kerosene (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	64742-81-0	pure *

4. First-aid measures

First Aid Measures	You should call a doctor or Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. Have the Safety Data Sheet with you when you call.
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.
Ingestion	Keep patient warm and at rest. If any symptoms persist obtain medical advice. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Get medical attention. 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.
Skin	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. 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. Get medical attention.

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Eyecontact	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. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention.
Indicationof immediatemedical attentionandspecial treatmentneededif 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.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Fire Fighting Measures	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool In
Suitable extinguishing media Unsuitable Extinguishing Media Hazards from Combustion Products	case of fire use water fog, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray. Do not use water jet. Combustion products may include the following: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.
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. Liquid will float and may reignite on surface of water.
Hazchem Code	3[Y]
Decomposition Temp.	Not available.
Precautions in connection with Fire	Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions	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. W ear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear a suitable chemical protective suit. Chemical resistant boots. See also the information in 'For non-emergency

	personnel'.
Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages	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.
Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages	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 noncombustible, 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.
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.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Do not reuse container. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not swallow. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Never siphon by mouth.
Conditions for safe storage, including anyincompatibilities	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 wellventilated 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. W hen 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. 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. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Avoid excessive heat.
Other Information	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.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Exposure Controls, Personal Protection	The following Australian and New Zealand Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment: Respiratory equipment: AS/NZS 1715, Protective Gloves: AS 2161, Industrial Clothing: AS2919, Industrial Eye Protection: AS1336 and AS/NZS 1337, Occupational Protective Footwear: AS/NZS2210.
Biological Limit Values	No biological limit allocated.
Other Exposure Information	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.
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.
Respiratory Protection	Use with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. 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. The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each

	intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions. 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.
Eye Protection	Recommended: Avoid contact with eyes. If splashing is likely to occur wear a full face visor or chemical goggles as appropriate.
Hand Protection	Wear chemical resistant 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: Recommended: Nitrile gloves.
Body Protection	Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice. 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. W hen 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. Wear suitable protective clothing. Footwear highly resistant to chemicals. 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 there is a risk of ignition wear inherently fire resistant protective clothes and gloves. 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. 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. 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. Recommended: Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wear suitable protective clothing.
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.
Special Protective Measures	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.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid
Appearance	Blue/ Clear.
Odour	Hydrocarbon.
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.

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Melting Point	Not available.
Freezing Point	-52 to -47°C (pour point)
Boiling Point	150 - 280°C
Solubility in Water	Very slightly soluble.
Specific Gravity	<0.82 g/cm3 at 15°C
pH	Not available.
Vapour Pressure	<0.3 kPa at 20°C
Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available.
Evaporation Rate	Not available.
Odour Threshold	Not available.
Viscosity	<7 mm2/s at 40°C
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	>3
Flash Point	>38°C (Closed cup - Pensky-Martens)
Auto-Ignition Temperature	235°C
Flammable Limits - Lower	0.7%
Flammable Limits - Upper	5%
Kinematic Viscosity	1.5 mm2/s (1.5 cSt) at 40°C

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.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Avoid excessive heat.
Incompatible Materials	Oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral	LD50, rat: >5000 mg/kg
Acute Toxicity - Dermal	LD50, rabbit: >2000 mg/kg
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation	LC50, rat, 4h (vapour): >5.28 mg/l
Ingestion	Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting
Inhalation	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness
Skin	Causes skin irritation. Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness

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Eye	No known significant effects or critical hazards. Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness
Respiratory sensitisation	No data available.
Skin Sensitisation	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	Positive - Dermal Unspecified: Mouse - 2 years Negative - Dermal Unspecified: Mouse - 2 years Conclusion/Summary Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Mechanistic understanding suggests tumors observed in animal models are not relevant to man.
Reproductive Toxicity	Fertility - Negative - Rat Dermal 34 days Fertility - Negative - Rat Oral 90 days Developmental toxin - Negative Rat Oral 10 days Developmental toxin - Negative Rat Inhalation 10 days
STOT-single exposure STOT-repeated exposure	Category 3 Not applicable. Narcotic effects No data available.
Aspiration Hazard	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category
Serious eye damage/irritation	1 Non irritating (rabbit).
Mutagenicity	Equivalent to OECD 476: Experiment: In vitro Negative Subject: Mammal - species unspecified - Negative Equivalent to OECD 476: Experiment: In vitro Negative Subject: Mammal - species unspecified - Negative Equivalent to OECD 471: Experiment: In vitro Negative Subject: Non-mammalian species - Negative Equivalent to OECD 475: Experiment: In vivo Negative Subject: Unspecified Cell: Germ - Negative Equivalent to OECD 478: Experiment: In vivo Negative Subject: Unspecified Cell: Germ - Negative Conclusion/Summary: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation.
Human Effects	Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure Eye contact: Vapour, mist or fume may cause eye irritation. Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes. Inhalation: Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract. Skin contact: Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis. Ingestion: If swallowed, may irritate the mouth, throat and digestive system. If swallowed, may cause abdominal pain, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness. General: No known significant effects or critical hazards.General Carcinogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Carcinogenicity Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Mutagenicity Teratogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Teratogenicity Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards. Fertility effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Other Information	Middle distillate: From skin-painting studies of petroleum distillates of

similar composition and distillate range, it has been shown that these types of materials often possess weak carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals. In these tests, the material is painted on the shaved backs of mice twice a week for their lifetime. The material is not washed off between applications. Therefore, there may be a potential risk of skin cancer from prolonged or repeated skin contact with this product in the absence of good personal hygiene. This particular product has not been tested for carcinogenic activity, but we have chosen to be cautious in light of the findings with other distillate streams. Occasional skin contact with this product is not expected to have serious effects, but good personal hygiene should be practiced and repeated skin contact avoided. This product can also be expected to produce skin irritation upon prolonged or repeated skin contact. Personal hygiene measures taken to prevent skin irritation are expected to be adequate to prevent risk of skin cancer.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

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 NO EL 1 mg/ l Nominal Fresh water Algae 48 hours NOEL 1 . 641 mg/l Nominal Fresh water Micro- organism 72 hours
Unspecified 677.9 mg/l Nominal Fresh water Other 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
Conclusion/Summary Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and degradability

Expected to be biodegradable.

Mobility

Not available.
Soil/water partition coefficient (KOC)
Mobility Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.

Bioaccumulative Potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.
Log Pow: >3
Potential: low

Other Adverse Effects

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

13. Disposalconsiderations

Disposal Considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local, state and federal regulations.

Waste Disposal

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. 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. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with

the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. 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 beem cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14. Transport information

U.N. Number	1223
UN proper shipping name	KEROSENE
Transporthazard class(es)	3
Hazchem Code	3[Y]
Packing Group	III
EPG Number	3A1
IERG Number	15
UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)	UN1263 Kerosene
Marine Pollutant	Yes.
Other Information	Class 3 Flammable Liquids shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 2.1 (Flammable Gases where flammable liquids and flammable gases are both in bulk), 2.3 (Toxic Gases), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides), 6 (Toxic Substances, except Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), and 7 (Radioactive Substances). They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 2.1 (Flammable Gases except where the Flammable Liquids and Flammable Gases are in bulk), 2.2 (Non-Flammable Non-Toxic Gases), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 6 (Toxic Substances, except where Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), 8 (Corrosive Substances), 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods), Foodstuffs or foodstuff empties.

15. Regulatory information

Poisons Schedule	S5
TSCA (USA)	All components are listed or exempted.
AICS (Australia)	All components of this material are listed on or exempt from the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
DSL (Canada)	All components are listed or exempted.
PICCS (Philippines)	Included on Inventory.

16. Other Information

Contact Person/Point	Contact Points:	AUSTRALIA	NEW ZEALAND
	Police and Fire Brigade:	Dial 000	111
	If ineffective:	Dial 132203 (Exchange)	-
	For emergency response:	Dial 1800 625 526	(0800)500 288
	National Poisons Information Centre:	Dial 131126 (from anywhere in Australia) or 0800 764 766 from anywhere in New Zealand	

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Other Information

ADG Code: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 7th Edition
AICS: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASCC: Office of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council
BCF: Bioconcentration Factor
CAS number: Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
CMR: Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or toxic to Reproduction
DMEL: Derived Minimum Effect Level
DNEL: Desired NO Effect Level
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
GHS: Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
Hazchem Code: Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire fighters
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
IOELV: Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Value
LC50: Lethal Concentration, 50 percent
LD50: Lethal Dose, 50 percent
NICNAS: National Industrial Notification & Assessment Scheme
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration
NOS: Not otherwise specified
NTP: National Toxicology Program (USA)
OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit
OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PBT: Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic chemical
PMCC: Pensky Martens Closed Cup
PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration
R-Phrase: Risk Phrase
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
STOT-SE: Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)
STOT-RE: Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)
SUSMP: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
TWA: Time Weighted Average
UN Number: United Nations Number
vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
WEL-TWA: Workplace Exposure Limit, Time Weighted Average
...End Of MSDS...