

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Jet A-1 (FSII + Lubricity Improver Additive)

## Section 1. Identification

<b>GHS product identifier</b>	Jet A-1 (FSII + Lubricity Improver Additive)
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Aviation Kerosine, Aviation Turbine Fuel, ATK, F-34, JP-8 Turbine Fuel, AVTUR/FSII, Aviation Kerosine Type: Containing Fuel System Icing Inhibitor
<b>Product code</b>	SAV2102
<b>SDS no.</b>	SAV2102
<b><u>Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against</u></b>	
<b>Use of the substance/mixture</b>	Jet fuel, do not use for other purposes. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
<b>Manufacturer Supplier</b>	BP Australia Pty Ltd Level 17, 717 Bourke Street Docklands, Victoria 3008 ABN 53 004 085 616 www.bp.com.au  Tel: +61 (03) 9268 4111
<b>EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	1800 638 556 (24 hour)
<b>OTHER PRODUCT INFORMATION</b>	Technical Helpline Number: 1300 139 700

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

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

#### Precautionary statements

##### General

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

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## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

<b>Prevention</b>	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. P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P261 - Avoid breathing vapour. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
<b>Response</b>	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.
<b>Storage</b>	P405 - Store locked up. P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P403 + P235 - Keep cool.
<b>Disposal</b>	P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>Supplemental label elements</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Other hazards which do not result in classification</b>	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

A mixture of kerosine streams. May also contain small quantities of proprietary performance additives. Contains small amounts of diethyleneglycol monomethyl ether (DEGME, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol ) as a fuel icing inhibitor. May contain Tracer A (LDTA-A) .

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	0 - 100	64742-81-0
Kerosine (petroleum)	0 - 100	8008-20-6

**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

<b>Eye contact</b>	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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	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.

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## 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.

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## 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). Do not swallow. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. 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 material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges.

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## Section 7. Handling and storage

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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	<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
Kerosine (petroleum)	<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

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## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

distillates (petroleum), light hydrocracked

**ACGIH TLV (United States).**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Oil Mist, Mineral

### 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

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:** 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 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

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## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

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.

### 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:** If ventilation is inadequate, use respirator that will protect against organic vapour and dust/mist.

### 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

Clear. Colourless to light yellow.

#### Odour

Hydrocarbon.

#### Odour threshold

0.1 ppm

#### pH

Not applicable. Based on: Solubility in Water (Very slightly soluble in water)

#### Melting point

<-47°C (<-52.6°F)

#### Boiling point

140 to 280°C (284 to 536°F)

#### Flash point

Closed cup: ≥38°C (≥100.4°F) [Pensky-Martens.]

#### Evaporation rate

Not relevant/applicable due to nature of the product. Based on: low volatility.

#### Flammability (solid, gas)

Not applicable. Based on - Physical state

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

Lower: 0.6%

Upper: 6%

#### Vapour pressure

Not available.

#### Vapour density

>1 [Air = 1]

#### Relative density

<1

#### Density

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

#### Solubility

Very slightly soluble in water.

#### Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not applicable. Based on Kerosene - Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.

#### Auto-ignition temperature

>220°C (>428°F)

#### Decomposition temperature

Not observed to decompose by final boiling point: >280°C (>536°F)

#### Viscosity

Kinematic: <7 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (<7 cSt) at 40°C

Kinematic: 1 to 8 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (1 to 8 cSt) at -20°C

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

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

#### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
distillates (petroleum), light hydrocracked	Category 2	-	bone marrow, liver, thymus

#### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Kerosine (petroleum)	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
distillates (petroleum), light hydrocracked	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on likely routes of exposure** Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

#### Potential acute health effects

<b>Eye contact</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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

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

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## Section 11. Toxicological information

<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>Inhalation</b>	Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.
<b>Short term exposure</b>	
<b>Potential immediate effects</b>	May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs. Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.
<b>Potential delayed effects</b>	Not available.
<b>General</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<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>
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	>5 mg/l

### **Other information**

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. Animal studies with this material have resulted in moderate skin irritation following short-term exposure or prolonged/repeated exposure. Skin irritation and body weight loss were observed in 28 day dermal studies on this material in rats, but there were no systemic tissue changes characteristic of disease. Personal hygiene measures taken to prevent skin irritation are expected to be adequate to prevent risk of skin cancer.

This product has a sufficiently low vapor pressure to prevent a hazardous buildup of vapors unless the product is heated, used in a confined space with inadequate ventilation or misted. Inhalation of mist or high concentrations of vapors can produce dizziness, headache, and nausea and possibly irritation of the eye, nose and throat. In acute inhalation toxicity tests in rats, during exposure the material caused labored breathing, reduced activity and nasal discharge.

Materials of this type have been shown to produce kidney damage in male rats following prolonged inhalation exposures. Following extensive research, this effect appears to be unique to the male rat and is considered to be of little or no relevance

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## Section 11. Toxicological information

in terms of human health risk.

Dermal and inhalation exposure to some jet fuel mixtures has been shown to reduce or inhibit certain indicators of immune function in mice. The relevance of these findings for humans is under investigation.

Diesel exhaust particulates have been classified by the National Toxicological Program (NTP) to be a reasonably anticipated human carcinogen. Exposure should be minimized to reduce potential risk.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Persistence and degradability

Expected to be biodegradable.

### Bioaccumulative potential

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

### 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 soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

### Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration

No additional special precautions identified.

## Section 14. Transport information

	<b>ADG</b>	<b>IMDG</b>	<b>IATA</b>
<b>UN number</b>	UN1863	UN1863	UN1863
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Fuel, aviation, turbine engine	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE. Marine pollutant	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE

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## Section 14. Transport information

<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	3 	3  	3 
<b>Packing group</b>	III	III	III
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	No.
<b>Additional information</b>	<b>Hazchem code</b> 3Y <b>Initial emergency response guide</b> 14	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. <b>Emergency schedules</b> 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

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

<b>Ingredient name</b>	<b>List name</b>	<b>Status</b>
Not listed.		

#### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

<b>Ingredient name</b>	<b>List name</b>	<b>Status</b>
Not listed.		

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

<b>Ingredient name</b>	<b>List name</b>	<b>Status</b>
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)**

All components are listed or exempted.

##### **Canada inventory**

Not determined.

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

Not determined.

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

At least one component is not listed.

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

Not determined.

<b>Product name</b> Jet A-1 (FSII + Lubricity Improver Additive)	<b>Product code</b> SAV2102	<b>Page:</b> 11/13
<b>Version</b> 2.01 <b>Date of issue</b> 2/3/2021	<b>Format</b> Australia (Australia)	<b>Language</b> ENGLISH (ENGLISH)

## Section 15. Regulatory information

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	2/3/2021
Date of issue/Date of revision	2/3/2021
Date of previous issue	2/3/2021
Version	2.01
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

Classification	Justification
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3	On basis of test data
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Calculation method
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

Product name	Jet A-1 (FSII + Lubricity Improver Additive)	Product code	SAV2102	Page:	12/13		
Version	2.01	Date of issue	2/3/2021	Format	Australia	Language	ENGLISH
				(Australia)		(ENGLISH)	

## Section 16. Any other relevant information

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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