

Material Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Material Name : **AeroJet**
Recommended Uses : Fuel for aviation turbine engines fitted to aircraft.

Other names : FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE
Product Code : 002C0936

Manufacturer/Supplier : **The Shell Company of Australia Limited**
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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.
Classified as hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC, and as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

Symbol(s) : Xn Harmful.
N Dangerous for the environment.

R-phrases(s) : R10 Flammable.
R38 Irritating to skin.
R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

S-phrases(s) : S2 Keep out of the reach of children.
S29 Do not empty into drains.
S23 Do not breathe vapour.
S24 Avoid contact with skin.
S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Health Hazards : Slightly irritating to respiratory system. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache and nausea. Irritating to skin. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Signs and Symptoms : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Breathing

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- of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.
- Safety Hazards** : Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space. Vapour in the headspace of tanks and containers may ignite and explode at temperatures exceeding auto-ignition temperature, where vapour concentrations are within the flammability range. Flammable. Electrostatic charges may be generated during handling. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.
- Environmental Hazards** : Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Additional Information** : This product is intended for use in closed systems only.
- SUSDP Schedule** : S5

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

- Preparation description** : Complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the C9 to C16 range. May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each.

Hazardous Components

Chemical Identity	CAS	EINECS	Symbol(s)	R-phrases	Conc.
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised	64742-81-0	265-184-9	Xi, Xn, N	R10; R38; R65; R51/53	0.00 - 100.00 %
Kerosine	8008-20-6	232-366-4	Xi, Xn, N	R10; R38; R65; R51/53	0.00 - 100.00 %
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	111-77-3	203-906-6			0.00 - 0.15 %

- Additional Information** : Refer to chapter 16 for full text of EC R-phrases. Total aromatic hydrocarbons present are typically in the range of 10-20%v/v.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- Inhalation** : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- Skin Contact** : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- Eye Contact** : Flush eyes with water while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision, or swelling persist, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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- Ingestion** : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
- Advice to Physician** : Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

- Specific Hazards** : Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Oxides of sulphur. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
- Suitable Extinguishing Media** : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
- Unsuitable Extinguishing Media** : Do not use water in a jet.
- Protective Equipment for Firefighters** : Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.
- Additional Advice** : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water. If possible remove containers from the danger zone. If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

- Protective measures** : May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature. Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Clean Up Methods** : For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

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- For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. Shovel into a suitable clearly marked container for disposal or reclamation in accordance with local regulations.
- Additional Advice** : Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- General Precautions** : Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering. Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Prevent spillages. Never siphon by mouth. For comprehensive advice on handling, product transfer, storage and tank cleaning refer to the product supplier.
Maintenance and Fuelling Activities - Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin.
- Handling** : Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. When using do not eat or drink. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Earth all equipment. Electrostatic charges may be generated during handling. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.
- Storage** : Drum and small container storage: Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Take suitable precautions when opening sealed containers, as pressure can build up during storage. Tank storage: Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be

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- controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system.
- Product Transfer** : Avoid splash filling. Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling. Conditions, such as filling empty Filter Water Separator vessels, that lead to the formation of hydrocarbon mists are also particularly hazardous. Contamination resulting from product transfer may give rise to light hydrocarbon vapour in the headspace of tanks that have previously contained gasoline. This vapour may explode if there is a source of ignition. Partly filled containers present a greater hazard than those that are full, therefore handling, transfer and sampling activities need special care.
- Recommended Materials** : For containers, or container linings use carbon steel and low alloy steel. Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard. For container linings the following may also be used: Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (U-PVC), Fluoropolymers (PTFE), Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), Polyetheretherketone (PEEK), Polyamide (PA-11). For seals and gaskets use: Fluoroelastomer (FKM), Viton A, and Viton B, Nitrile butadiene (NBR), Buna-N. For coating (paint) materials use: High build, amine adduct-cured epoxy.
- Unsuitable Materials** : For containers or container linings, examples of materials to avoid are: Polyethylene (PE, HDPE), Polypropylene (PP), Polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS). For seals and gaskets, examples of materials to avoid are: Natural rubber (NR), Ethylene Propylene (EPDM), Polychloroprene (CR) - Neoprene, Butyl (IIR), Chlorosulphonated polyethylene (CSM), e.g. Hypalon.
- Container Advice** : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Additional Information** : In the interests of air safety, aviation fuels are subject to strict quality requirements and product integrity is of paramount importance. For one source of information on international standards for the quality assurance of aviation fuels, see www.jointinspectiongroup.org. Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits

- Additional Information** : In the absence of a national exposure limit, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) recommends the following values for Kerosine: TWA - 200 mg/m³ Critical effects based on Skin, Irritation and Central Nervous System.
- Exposure Controls** : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.

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	Appropriate measures include: Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
Personal Protective Equipment	: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers. AS/NZS 1337: Eye protectors for industrial applications. AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices. AS/NZS 1716: Respiratory protective devices.
Respiratory Protection	: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.
Hand Protection	: Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable.
Eye Protection	: Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles). Approved to EU Standard EN166.
Protective Clothing	: Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron (where risk of splashing).
Monitoring Methods	: Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.
Environmental Exposure Controls	: Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: Pale straw. Liquid.
Odour	: Hydrocarbon
pH	: Data not available

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Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	: 150 - 300 °C / 302 - 572 °F
Freezing/melting point	: Data not available
Flash point	: > 38 °C / 100 °F (ASTM D-93 / PMCC)
Lower / upper Flammability or Explosion limits	: 1.0 - 6.0 %(V)
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 220 °C / 428 °F
Vapour pressure	: < 0.1 hPa at 20 °C / 68 °F
Specific gravity	: Data not available
Density	: 0.775 - 0.84 g/cm ³ at 15 °C / 59 °F
Bulk density	: Data not available
Solubility in other solvents	: Data not available
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow)	: 2 - 6
Kinematic viscosity	: 1 - 2 mm ² /s at 40 °C / 104 °F
Vapour density (air=1)	: Data not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	: Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to Avoid	: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Materials to Avoid	: Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment	: Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.
Acute Oral Toxicity	: Low toxicity: LD ₅₀ >2000 mg/kg, Rat Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
Acute Dermal Toxicity	: Low toxicity: LD ₅₀ >2000 mg/kg, Rabbit
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	: Low toxicity: LC ₅₀ >5 mg/l / 4 h, Rat High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
Skin Irritation	: Irritating to skin.
Eye Irritation	: Slightly irritating.
Respiratory Irritation	: Slightly irritating.
Sensitisation	: Not a skin sensitiser.
Repeated Dose Toxicity	: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans
Mutagenicity	: Not considered a mutagenic hazard.
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified as a carcinogen. Repeated skin contact has resulted in irritation and skin cancer

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Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity : in animals.
: Not classified as a developmental toxicant.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Acute Toxicity : Toxic:LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l(to aquatic organisms)(LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).

Mobility : Floats on water. Contains volatile constituents. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

Persistence/degradability : Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulation : Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Other Adverse Effects : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal : Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination. Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Container Disposal : Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer. Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard if heated above the flash point. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container. Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

Local Legislation : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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ADG

UN number 1863
Proper shipping name FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE
Class 3
Packing group III
Hazchem Code 3Y

IMDG

Identification number UN 1863
Proper shipping name FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE
Class / Division 3
Packing group III
Marine pollutant: Yes

IATA (Country variations may apply)

UN No. : 1863
Proper shipping name : Fuel, aviation, turbine engine
Class / Division : 3
Packing group : III

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

SUSDP Schedule : S5

AICS : All components are listed or exempt

Classification triggering components : Contains kerosine.

Other Information : National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets [NOHSC:2011] List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005]. Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008]. Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003]. Australian Dangerous Goods Code. Standard Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information : This document contains important information to ensure the safe storage, handling and use of this product. The information in this document should be brought to the attention of the person in your organisation responsible for advising on safety matters.

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R-phrases(s)

R10	Flammable.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

MSDS Version Number	:	1.2
MSDS Effective Date	:	08.04.2010
MSDS Revisions	:	A vertical bar () in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
MSDS Regulation	:	
Uses and Restrictions	:	This product must not be used in applications other than those recommended in Section 1, without first seeking the advice of the supplier. This product is not to be used as a solvent or cleaning agent; for lighting or brightening fires; as a skin cleanser. Not to be used as a fuel for automotive vehicles. Not to be used to prevent waxing in diesel fuel.
MSDS Distribution	:	The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product.
Disclaimer	:	This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.