

ANDREW KEROSENE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
 For Domestic Use Only.
 Issue Date: 13-Sep-2008
 XC9477SD

CHEMWATCH 1223
 Version No:8
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ANDREW KEROSENE

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

OTHER NAMES

"petroleum hydrocarbons", "Lighting kerosene", "Coal oil", "Range oil", "liquid hydrocarbon kerosine", Coralite, Deobase, ROZ-50, ROZ50, Septone, Glendale, "Blue Kerosene"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

KEROSENE

PRODUCT USE

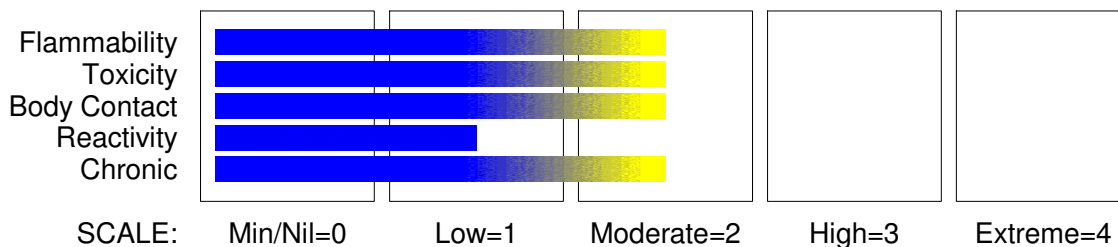
Used as a fuel; an industrial solvent; as a degreaser and cleaner.
 Fragrance

SUPPLIER

Company: Damar Industries Limited
 Address:
 Eastgate Business Park
 800 Te Ngae Road
 Rotorua
 Telephone: +64 7 345 6007
 Emergency Tel: 0800 2436 2255
 Emergency Tel: 0800 CHEMCALL
 Fax: +64 7 345 6019

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2
 Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5
 Flammable Liquid Category 3
 Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD WARNING

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Gazetted by ERMANZ:
3.1C 6.1E 6.3B 9.1B
Flammable liquid and vapour
May be harmful if swallowed
Causes mild skin irritation
Toxic to aquatic life

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Avoid release to the environment.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
kerosene	8008-20-6	100
Mixture of petroleum hydrocarbons. Individual kerosene composition varies widely, but consists mainly of linear and branched aliphatics (79- 82%), olefins (1.3- 2.5%) , cycloparaffins, an aromatics (15.5- 19.6%) in the C10 to C16 range.		

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
Avoid giving milk or oils.
Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

- » If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

SKIN

- » If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

» Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
• For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C).

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

• Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

• Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
• Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	kerosene (Oil mist, mineral)	10	5

» NOTE H: Special requirements exist in relation to classification and labelling of this substance. This note applies to certain coal- and oil -derived substances and to certain entries for groups of substances in Annex I. European Union (EU) List of Dangerous Substances (Annex I) - up to the 29th ATP.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

• Safety glasses with side shields.
• Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

• Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
• Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
• frequency and duration of contact,
• chemical resistance of glove material,

OTHER

• Overalls.
• PVC Apron.
• Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

» For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required.
Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear, blue or colourless, flammable liquid with a characteristic mild odour; floats on water. Mixes with other petroleum solvents.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C): - 51
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable.
Volatile Component (%vol): 100
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 4.5 approx.
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 0.7
Autoignition Temp (°C): 228
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 150- 290
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.79- 0.85
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): < 0.7 @ 20C
Evaporation Rate: V. Slow
Flash Point (°C): 36- 48
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 5.0
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- » Irritating to skin.
- » HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- » Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- » Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- » Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
- » May produce discomfort of the eyes and respiratory tract*.
- » * (limited evidence).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- » Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- » * (limited evidence).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney.
The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.
For "kerosenes"
Acute toxicity: Oral LD50s for three kerosenes (Jet A, CAS No. 8008-20-6 and CAS No.

CARCINOGEN

kerosene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens	Group	3
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle where possible
 Otherwise ensure that:
- licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: None

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1223	Packing Group:	III
Shipping Name:	KEROSENE		

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1223	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	None		
Shipping Name:	KEROSENE		

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1223	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	None
Limited Quantities:	5 L		
Shipping Name:	KEROSENE		

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

kerosene (CAS: 8008-20-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Hazardous Substances Register
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Poisons Schedule [NLV]
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action
Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at
<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

» Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as

independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

» The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

determine whether
the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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