



# Aviation turbine fuel JET A1

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) with its amendment Regulation (EU) 2020/878  
Issue date: 9/30/1999 Revision date: 9.5.2024 Supersedes version of: 12/12/2022 Version: 14.0

### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Chemical type	: Substance
Trade name	: Aviation turbine fuel JET A1
Trade name	: Aviation turbine fuel JET A1
EC Index-No.	: 649-423-00-8
EC-No.	: 265-184-9
CAS-No.	: 64742-81-0
REACH registration No	: 01-2119462828-25
Product code	: 11010039
IUPAC name	: Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized
Synonyms	: Aviation turbine fuel JET A1

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

##### 1.2.1. Relevant identified uses

Main use category	: Industrial use, Professional use
Industrial/Professional use spec	: Explosives manufacture & use Distribution of substance Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures Use as an intermediate Lubricants Manufacture of substance Metal working fluids / rolling oils Road and construction applications Use as a fuel Use in Cleaning Agents Uses in Coatings Functional Fluids Use as binders and release agents Use in Agrochemicals
Function or use category	: Cleaning/washing agents and additives, Construction materials additives, Poison centres for this organisation, Fuels, Impregnation agents, Intermediates, Lubricants and additives, Pesticides

##### 1.2.2. Uses advised against

No additional information available

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

SLOVNAFT, a.s. a.s.  
Vlčie hrdlo 1  
SK- 824 12 Bratislava  
Slovakia  
T +421-(0)2/4055-1111 - F +421-(0)2/5859-9759  
[info@slovnaft.sk](mailto:info@slovnaft.sk) - [www.slovnaft.sk](http://www.slovnaft.sk)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Podnikový dispečing 1: ++0421(0)2/4055 3344

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Country	Organisation/Company	Address	Emergency number	Comment
Ireland	National Poisons Information Centre Beaumont Hospital	PO Box 1297 Beaumont Road 9 Dublin	+353 1 809 2566 (Healthcare professionals- 24/7) +353 1 809 2166 (public, 8am - 10pm, 7/7)	
Israel	Israel Poison Information Center Rambam Health Care Campus	6 Ha'Aliya Street 31096 Haifa	+972 4 854 1900	
Malta	Medicines & Poisons Info Office	Mater Dei Hospital MSD 2090 Msida	+356 2545 6508	
United Kingdom	National Poisons Information Service (Belfast Centre) Royal Victoria Hospital	Grosvenor Road BT12 6BA Belfast	0344 892 0111	Only for healthcare professionals
United Kingdom	National Poisons Information Service (Birmingham Centre) City Hospital	Dudley Road B18 7QH Birmingham	0344 892 0111	Only for healthcare professionals
United Kingdom	National Poisons Information Service (Cardiff Centre) University Hospital Llandough	Penlan Road CF64 2XX Cardiff	0344 892 0111	Only for healthcare professionals
United Kingdom	National Poisons Information Service (Edinburgh Centre) Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh	Little France Crescent EH16 4SA Edinburgh	0344 892 0111	Only for healthcare professionals
United Kingdom	Guy's & St Thomas' Poisons Unit Medical Toxicology Unit, Guy's & St Thomas' Hospital Trust	Avonley Road SE14 5ER London	+44 20 7188 7188	
United Kingdom	National Poisons Information Service (Newcastle Centre) Regional Drugs and Therapeutics Centre	16/17 Framlington Place Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE2 4AB Newcastle	0344 892 0111	Only for healthcare professionals

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Flammable liquids, Category 3	H226
Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2	H315
Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Narcosis	H336
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304
Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Chronic Hazard, Category 2	H411

Full text of H- and EUH-statements: see section 16

#### Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

No additional information available

### 2.2. Label elements

#### Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Hazard pictograms (CLP)



Signal word (CLP)

: Danger

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Hazard statements (CLP)	: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315 - Causes skin irritation. H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements (CLP)	: P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking. P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P301+P310 - If swallowed, immediately call a doctor. P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting. P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

### 2.3. Other hazards

Contains no PBT/vPvB substances  $\geq 0.1\%$  assessed in accordance with REACH Annex XIII

Endocrine disruptors: not yet evaluated

The substance does not contain cumene in a concentration of more than 0.1%

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Substance type : Mono-constituent

Name	Product identifier	%
SN/ 265-184-9 Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	CAS-No.: 64742-81-0 EC-No.: 265-184-9 EC Index-No.: 649-423-00-8 REACH-no: 01-2119462828-25	$\leq 100$

### 3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general	: Spillages make surfaces slippery. Before attempting to rescue casualties, isolate area from all potential sources of ignition including disconnecting electrical supply. Ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is present before entry into confined spaces. Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing to avoid risk of sparks from static electricity. Hydrogen sulphide (H <sub>2</sub> S) can accumulate in the headspace of product storage tanks and reach potentially hazardous concentrations. Inhalation is unlikely because of the low vapour pressure of the substance at ambient temperature. Exposure to vapours may however occur when the substance is handled at high temperatures with poor ventilation.
First-aid measures after inhalation	: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If casualty is unconscious and: Not breathing. Ensure that there is no obstruction to breathing and give artificial respiration by trained personnel. If necessary, give external cardiac massage and obtain medical advice. Breathing. Place in the recovery position. Administer oxygen if necessary. Obtain medical attention if casualty has an altered state of consciousness or if symptoms do not resolve. If there is any suspicion of inhalation of H <sub>2</sub> S (hydrogen sulphide). Rescuers must wear breathing apparatus, belt and safety rope, and follow rescue procedures. Remove casualty to fresh air as quickly as possible. Immediately begin artificial respiration if breathing has ceased. Provision of oxygen may help. Obtain medical advice for further treatment.

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First-aid measures after skin contact	: Remove contaminated clothing, contaminated footwear and dispose of safely. Wash affected area with soap and water. Seek medical attention if skin irritation, swelling or redness develops and persists. When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product can occur. If high-pressure injuries occur, immediately seek professional medical attention. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. For minor thermal burns, cool the burn. Hold the burned area under cold running water for at least five minutes, or until the pain subsides. Body hypothermia must be avoided.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. If irritation, blurred vision or swelling occurs and persists, obtain medical advice from a specialist.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: in case of ingestion, always assume that aspiration has occurred. The casualty should be sent immediately to hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Do not induce vomiting as there is high risk of aspiration. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: Inhalation of vapours may cause headache, nausea, vomiting and an altered state of consciousness.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: Symptoms: reddening, irritation.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: Slight eye irritation.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: few or no symptoms expected. If any, nausea and diarrhoea might occur.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Rescuers must wear breathing apparatus, belt and safety rope, and follow rescue procedures.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: Foam (trained personnel only). Water fog (trained personnel only). Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide. Other inert gases (subject to regulations). Sand or earth.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use direct water jets on the burning product. they could cause splattering and spread the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

No additional information available

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protection during firefighting	: In case of a large fire or in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, wear full fire resistant protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
Other information	: Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide. unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. If sulphur compounds are present in appreciable amounts, combustion products may include also H <sub>2</sub> S and SO <sub>x</sub> (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid.

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### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

##### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment

: Small spillages: normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate. Large spillages: full body suit of chemically resistant and antistatic material. Work gloves providing adequate chemical resistance, specifically to aromatic hydrocarbons. gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant, and are not suitable for emergency use. Work helmet. Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots. Goggles and /or face shield, if splashes or contact with eyes is possible or anticipated. Respiratory protection: a half or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours/H<sub>2</sub>S, or a Self-contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure. If the situation cannot be completely assessed, or if an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA's should be used.

Emergency procedures

: Stop or contain leak at the source, if safe to do so. Avoid direct contact with released material. Stay upwind. In case of large spillages, alert occupants in downwind areas. Keep non-involved personnel away from the area of spillage. Alert emergency personnel. Except in case of small spillages. The feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by a trained, competent person in charge of managing the emergency. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so (e.g. electricity, sparks, fires, flares). In those cases when the presence of dangerous amounts of SO<sub>2</sub> or H<sub>2</sub>S around the spilled product is suspected or proved. additional or special actions may be warranted including access restrictions, use of special protection equipment, procedures and personnel training. If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations. If necessary dike the product with dry earth, sand or similar non-combustible materials. Large spillages may be cautiously covered with foam, if available, to limit vapour cloud formation. Do not use direct jets. When inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation.

##### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

No additional information available

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering sewers, rivers or other bodies of water, or underground spaces (tunnels, cellars, etc.). Absorb spilled product with suitable non-combustible materials. Collect free product with suitable mechanical means. Transfer collected product and other contaminated materials to suitable containers for recovery or safe disposal. In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil and treat in accordance with local regulations. In case of small spillages in closed waters, 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. control the spreading of the spillage. collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means. Isolate the area and prevent fire/explosion hazard for ships and other structures, taking into account wind direction and speed, until the product is completely dispersed. The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities. Collect recovered product and other materials in suitable tanks or containers for recovery or safe disposal.

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment

: Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however, local conditions (wind, air temperature, wave/current direction and speed) may significantly influence the choice of appropriate actions. For this reason, local experts should be consulted when necessary. Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken. Concentration of H<sub>2</sub>S in tank headspaces may reach hazardous values, especially in case of prolonged storage. This situation is especially relevant for those operations which involve direct exposure to the vapours in the tank. Spillages of limited amounts of product, especially in the open air when vapours will be usually quickly dispersed, are dynamic situations, which will presumably limit the exposure to dangerous concentrations. As H<sub>2</sub>S has a density greater than ambient air, a possible exception may regard the build-up of dangerous concentrations in specific spots, like trenches, depressions or confined spaces. In all these circumstances, however, the correct actions should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

No additional information available

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### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Risk of explosive mixtures of vapour and air. Ensure that all relevant regulations regarding explosive atmospheres, and handling and storage facilities of flammable products, are followed. A specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of H<sub>2</sub>S in tank headspaces, confined spaces, product residue, tank waste and waste water, and unintentional releases must be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Avoid contact with the hot product. Avoid release to the environment. Take precautionary measures against static electricity. Ground/bond containers, tanks and transfer/receiving equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapours. Use adequate personal protective equipment as required. For more information regarding protective equipment and operational conditions see Exposure scenarios. Ensure that proper housekeeping measures are in place. Contaminated materials should not be allowed to accumulate in the workplaces and should never be kept inside the pockets. Keep away from food and beverages. Wash the hands thoroughly after handling. Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift.

#### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures : Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area, check the atmosphere for oxygen content and flammability. If sulphur compounds are suspected to be present in the product, check the atmosphere for H<sub>2</sub>S content. Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of containers. These can cause flammability / explosion hazards. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Empty containers may contain flammable product residues. Do not weld, solder, drill, cut or incinerate empty containers, unless they have been properly cleaned.

Storage conditions : Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of internal structure of storage tanks must be done only by properly equipped and qualified personnel as defined by national, local or company regulations.

Storage area : Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Storage area layout, tank design, equipment and operating procedures must comply with the relevant European, national or local legislation. Storage installations should be designed with adequate bunds in case of leaks or spills. Store separately from oxidising agents.

Special rules on packaging : If the product is supplied in containers: Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product. Keep containers tightly closed and properly labelled. Protect from the sunlight.

Packaging materials : Recommended materials: For containers, or container linings use materials specifically approved for use with this product. Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.

#### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

This substance is handled under Strictly Controlled Conditions in accordance with REACH regulation Article 17(3) for on-site isolated intermediates. In case the substance is transported to other sites for further processing, the substance should be handled at these sites under the Strictly Controlled Conditions as specified in REACH regulation Article 18(4). Site documentation to support safe handling arrangements including the selection of engineering, administrative and personal protective equipment controls in accordance with risk-based management systems is available at each manufacturing site. Written confirmation of application of Strictly Controlled Conditions has been received from every affected Distributor and Downstream Processor/User of the Registrant's intermediate.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

##### 8.1.1 National occupational exposure and biological limit values

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Aviation turbine fuel JET A1 (64742-81-0)	
<b>EU - Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit (IOEL)</b>	
IOEL TWA	442 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Ethylbenzene
IOEL TWA [ppm]	100 ppm Ethylbenzene
IOEL STEL	884 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ethylbenzene
IOEL STEL [ppm]	200 ppm ethylbenzene
<b>Slovakia - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
NPHV (OEL TWA) [1]	442 mg/m <sup>3</sup> etylbenzén
NPHV (OEL TWA) [2]	100 ppm etylbenzén
NPHV (OEL C)	884 mg/m <sup>3</sup> etylbenzén

### 8.1.2. Recommended monitoring procedures

No additional information available

### 8.1.3. Air contaminants formed

No additional information available

### 8.1.4. DNEL and PNEC

Aviation turbine fuel JET A1 (64742-81-0)	
<b>DNEL/DMEL (General population)</b>	
Long-term - systemic effects,oral	19 mg/kg bodyweight/day / 24 h

DNEL : Workers:no hazard identified for this route

### 8.1.5. Control banding

No additional information available

## 8.2. Exposure controls

### 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

No additional information available

### 8.2.2. Personal protection equipment

#### Personal protective equipment:

Gloves. Protective goggles.

#### Personal protective equipment symbol(s):



#### 8.2.2.1. Eye and face protection

##### Eye protection:

If splashing is likely, full head and face protection (protective shield and/or safety goggles) should be used. If contact is likely, a protection (protective shield and/or safety goggles) should be used.

#### 8.2.2.2. Skin protection

##### Skin and body protection:

Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin. Coveralls should be changed at the end of the work shift and cleaned as necessary to avoid transfer of product to clothes or underwear.

##### Hand protection:

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. Gloves must be periodically inspected and changed in case of wear, perforations or contaminations.

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### 8.2.2.3. Respiratory protection

#### Respiratory protection:

to avoid respiratory tract irritation inhalation exposure should be kept to a minimum. If exposure levels cannot be determined or estimated with adequate confidence, or an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA's should be used. If necessary, approved respiratory protection equipment shall be used when handling hot product in confined spaces: enclosed face mask with cartridge/filter type "A" or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Change filter cartridge on respirator daily

### 8.2.2.4. Thermal hazards

#### Thermal hazard protection:

None in normal conditions.

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

#### Environmental exposure controls:

Store finished products in closed containers (e.g. bulk tanks, drums, cans). Use vapour recovery units when necessary. Carefully handle the substance to minimise releases.

#### Consumer exposure controls:

Substance registered as Isolated intermediate under SCC). This substance is handled under Strictly Controlled Conditions in accordance with REACH regulation Article 17(3) for on-site isolated intermediates. In case the substance is transported to other sites for further processing, the substance should be handled at these sites under the Strictly Controlled Conditions as specified in REACH regulation Article 18(4). Site documentation to support safe handling arrangements including the selection of engineering, administrative and personal protective equipment controls in accordance with risk-based management systems is available at each manufacturing site. Written confirmation of application of Strictly Controlled Conditions has been received from every affected Distributor and Downstream Processor/User of the Registrant's intermediate.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Colour	: Colourless.
Odour	: characteristic odour.
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: $\leq -47$ °C
Boiling point	: 165 – 300 °C
Flash point	: $\geq 40$ °C
Auto-ignition temperature	: 215 °C
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: 1 – 25 kPa at 37,8 °C <sup>1</sup> on
Relative vapour density at 20°C	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Density	: 775 – 840 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Solubility	: No data available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: 1.3 – 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 20°C
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidising properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: 0.6 – 8 vol %

### 9.2. Other information

No additional information available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

This substance will float and can be reignited on surface water.



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### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Contact with strong oxidizers (peroxides, chromates, etc.) may cause a fire hazard.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

They may be ignited by heat, sparks, static electricity or flames.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

A mixture with nitrates or other strong oxidisers (e.g. chlorates, perchlorates, liquid oxygen) may create an explosive mass.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Not classified  
Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified  
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not classified

#### SN/ 265-184-9 Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized (64742-81-0)

LD50 oral rat	5000 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rat	2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	5280 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes skin irritation.  
Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified  
Respiratory or skin sensitisation : Not classified  
Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified  
Carcinogenicity : Not classified  
Reproductive toxicity : Not classified  
STOT-single exposure : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### SN/ 265-184-9 Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized (64742-81-0)

STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
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STOT-repeated exposure : Not classified  
Aspiration hazard : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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Viscosity, kinematic	1.3 – 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 20°C
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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute) : Not classified  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic) : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### SN/ 265-184-9 Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized (64742-81-0)

LC50 - Fish [1]	> 1 mg/l
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 1 mg/l

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### SN/ 265-184-9 Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized (64742-81-0)

EC50 - Crustacea [2]	0.89 mg/l
EC50 - Other aquatic organisms [1]	750 mg/l

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

#### SN/ 265-184-9 Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized (64742-81-0)

Persistence and degradability	Not easily bio-degradable (according to OECD-criteria).
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	Biodegradation is only 37,61 %

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

#### SN/ 265-184-9 Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized (64742-81-0)

BCF - Fish [1]	2 – 100 mg/l
BCF - Fish [2]	0.098 mg/l

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No additional information available

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Regional legislation (waste)	: DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives.
Waste treatment methods	: Contain and dispose of waste according to local regulations. External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. Where possible (e.g. in the absence of relevant contamination), recycling of used substance is feasible and recommended.
Sewage disposal recommendations	: Do not empty into drains, dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point. Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its container in a safe way.
Waste disposal recommendations	: Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Dispose of waste or used sacks/containers according to local regulations.
Additional information	: (*) Hazardous waste according to Directive 91/689/EEC. European Waste Catalogue code(s) (Decision 2001/118/CE): The final user has the responsibility for the attribution of the most suitable code, according to the actual use(s) of the material, contaminations or alterations.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ADR / IMDG / IATA / ADN / RID

ADR	RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1. UN number				
1863	1863	1863	1863	1863

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ADR	RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>				
FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>				
3 	3 	3	3	3 
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>				
III	III	III	III	III
<b>14.5. Environmental hazards</b>				
Dangerous for the environment : Yes	Dangerous for the environment : Yes	Dangerous for the environment : Yes	Dangerous for the environment : Yes Marine pollutant : Yes	Dangerous for the environment : Yes
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>				
F1	F1	F1		
No supplementary information available				

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

#### 15.1.1. EU-Regulations

Not listed on REACH Annex XVII

Not listed on the REACH Candidate List

Not listed on REACH Annex XIV (Authorisation List)

Not listed on the PIC list (Regulation EU 649/2012)

Not listed on the POP list (Regulation EU 2019/1021)

Not listed on the Ozone Depletion list (Regulation EU 1005/2009)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Explosives Precursors list (Regulation EU 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Drug Precursors list (Regulation EC 273/2004 on the manufacture and the placing on market of certain substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances)

#### 15.1.2. National regulations

##### Germany

Water hazard class (WGK) : WGK 1, Slightly hazardous to water (Classification according to AwSV; ID No. 9167)

Hazardous Incident Ordinance (12. BImSchV) : Is not subject of the Hazardous Incident Ordinance (12. BImSchV)

##### Netherlands

SZW-lijst van kankerverwekkende stoffen : SN/ 265-184-9 Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized is listed

SZW-lijst van mutagene stoffen : SN/ 265-184-9 Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized is listed

SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen – Borstvoeding : The substance is not listed

SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen –

Vruchtbaarheid

SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen – Ontwikkeling : The substance is not listed

##### Denmark

Classification remarks : Emergency management guidelines for the storage of flammable liquids must be followed

Danish National Regulations : Young people below the age of 18 years are not allowed to use the product

##### Switzerland

Storage class (LK) : LK 3 - Flammable liquids

# Aviation turbine fuel JET A1

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) with its amendment Regulation (EU) 2020/878

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No additional information available

### SECTION 16: Other information

Data sources : CONCAWE registration dossier.  
Training advice : Before handling, storing or using the present substance for the first time, employees must be informed.

#### Full text of H- and EUH-statements:

Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Chronic Hazard, Category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, Category 1
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids, Category 3
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Narcosis

SDS EU (REACH Annex II) MOL

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.