

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

# ExxonMobil

JET A1 (with AO, high flash point)

## Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : JET A1 (with AO, high flash point)

**Product description** : petroleum hydrocarbons

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

**Identified uses** : Aviation fuel

**Uses advised against** : This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified Uses above.

**Supplier** : ExxonMobil Asia Pacific Pte.Ltd. (Company No.: 196800312N)

1 HarbourFront Place

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**24 Hour Emergency Telephone** : 800 101 2201 / +65 3158 1349 (CHEMTREC)

**Supplier General Contact** : (65) 6885 8000

**FAX** : (65) 6885 8938

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1  
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2  
This material is considered to be hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (see Section 15).

### GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : 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

**Prevention** : P261 - Avoid breathing vapour.  
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.  
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves.

**Response** : P301 + P331, P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.  
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.  
P304 + P312, P340 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P391 - Collect spillage.

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>Storage</b>	: P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P405 - Store locked up.
<b>Disposal</b>	: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>Contains</b>	: kerosine (petroleum)
<b>Other hazards which do not result in classification</b>	: None known.
<b>Nota</b>	: This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	%	Identifiers
kerosine (petroleum)	>99	CAS: 8008-20-6
naphthalene	<1	CAS: 91-20-3

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>	: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
<b>Skin contact</b>	: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

<b>Eye contact</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
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## Section 4. First-aid measures

- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.
- 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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Combustible liquid. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

- Hazardous combustion products** : Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, sulfur oxides

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. 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. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-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. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. 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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. 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 (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants. Warn other shipping. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. 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. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. It is dangerous and/or unlawful to put petrol

Section 7. Handling and storage

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Static Accumulator

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

into unapproved containers. Do not fill container while it is in or on a vehicle. Static electricity may ignite vapour and cause fire. Place container on ground when filling and keep nozzle in contact with container. Do not use electronic devices (including but not limited to cellular phones, computers, calculators, pagers or other electronic devices, etc.) during safety critical tasks, such as bulk fuel loading or unloading operations, or in storage areas where vapours may be present, unless the devices are certified intrinsically safe by an approved national testing agency and to the safety standards required by national and/or local laws and regulations. For use as a motor fuel only. Do not siphon by mouth.

: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

: 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. 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. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
<div>JET A1 (with AO, high flash point)</div> <div>kerosine (petroleum)</div> <div>naphthalene</div>	<div><b>ExxonMobil (COMPANY)</b> TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm. Form: Vapour and aerosol.. TWA 8 hours: 500 mg/m³. Form: Vapour and aerosol.. <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Kerosene]</b> Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 200 mg/m³ (as total hydrocarbon vapor). <b>ExxonMobil (COMPANY)</b> Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Stable Aerosol.. TWA 8 hours: 200 mg/m³. Form: Vapour.. <b>Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 2/2006)</b> PEL (long term) 8 hours: 10 ppm. PEL (long term) 8 hours: 52 mg/m³. PEL (short term) 15 minutes: 79 mg/m³. PEL (short term) 15 minutes: 15 ppm. <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024)</b> Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 10 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 52 mg/m³.</div>

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
<b>Environmental exposure controls</b>	: 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.
<b><u>Individual protection measures</u></b>	
<b>Hygiene measures</b>	: 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.
<b>Eye/face protection</b>	: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
<b><u>Skin protection</u></b>	
<b>Hand protection</b>	: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. > 8 hours (breakthrough time): Nitrile, minimum 0.38 mm thickness or comparable protective barrier material
<b>Body protection</b>	: 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.
<b>Other skin protection</b>	: 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.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	: Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: organic vapour (Type A) and particulate filter

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

**Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.**

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

### Appearance

<b>Physical state</b>	: Liquid. [Clear]
<b>Colour</b>	: Colorless to Yellow
<b>Odour</b>	: Petroleum/Solvent
<b>Odour threshold</b>	: Not available.
<b>pH</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	: -47°C (-52.6°F)



## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	: 160 to 300°C (320 to 572°F)
<b>Flash point</b>	: Closed cup: ≥61°C (≥141.8°F) [ASTM D-93]
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	: Not available.
<b>Flammability</b>	: Flammable liquids - Category 4
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	: Lower: 0.7% Upper: 5%
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	: <1 mm Hg [20 °C] 7.5 mm Hg [60 °C]
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	: 5.7 [Air = 1]
<b>Relative density</b>	: <1
<b>Density</b>	: 0.775 to 0.84 g/cm³ [0.775 to 0.84°C (33.4 to 33.5°F)]
<b>Solubility in water</b>	: Negligible
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: >3.5
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: 210°C (410°F)
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	: <8 cSt [-20 °C]
<b><u>Particle characteristics</u></b>	
<b>Median particle size</b>	: Not applicable.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
<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.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapour to accumulate in low or confined areas.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:,oxidising materials,Halogens, strong acids, Alkalies, Strong oxidisers
<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

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Species	Result	Duration
JET A1 (with AO, high flash point)	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	>5000 mg/m³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
naphthalene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	>0.4 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	533 mg/kg	-

#### Conclusion/Summary

## Section 11. Toxicological information

- Inhalation** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
- Dermal** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402
- Oral** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 420

### Irritation/Corrosion

#### Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Irritating to the skin. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
- Eyes** : May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
- Respiratory** : Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for material. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

#### Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
- Respiratory** : Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.

### Mutagenicity

#### Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 475 476 478 479

### Carcinogenicity

#### Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to cause cancer. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451

### Classification

Product/ingredient name	IARC
kerosine (petroleum)	3
naphthalene	2B

### Reproductive toxicity

#### Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414 421

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

#### Conclusion/Summary

- : May cause drowsiness or dizziness. No end point data for material.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Target organs
JET A1 (with AO, high flash point)	Not applicable.	-

#### Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 410 412

### Aspiration hazard

#### Conclusion/Summary

- : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. Data available.

### Other information

#### Contains

- : NAPHTHALENE: Exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells, anemia, and cataracts. Naphthalene caused cancer in laboratory animal studies, but the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.



## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Product** : Kerosene: Carcinogenic in animal tests. Lifetime skin painting tests produced tumours, but the mechanism is due to repeated cycles of skin damage and restorative hyperplasia. This mechanism is considered unlikely in humans where such prolonged skin irritation would not be tolerated. Did not cause mutations in-vitro. Inhalation of vapours did not result in reproductive or developmental effects in laboratory animals. Inhalation of high concentrations in animals resulted in respiratory tract irritation, lung changes and some reduction in lung function. Non-sensitizing in animal tests. Vapour/ aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anaesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death. Repeated co-exposure to monoaromatic hydrocarbons contained in this product in excess of recognized occupational exposure limits and noise levels in excess of 85 dB(A) may increase the risk of hearing impairment. Jet fuel: Some jet fuels have potential in mice to suppress indicators of immune system functionality. The relevance of these effects to humans is uncertain. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

## Section 12. Ecological information

The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principals.

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Duration	Species	Result
JET A1 (with AO, high flash point)	72 hours	Algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	Acute EL50 1 to 100 mg/l data for similar materials
	48 hours	daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	Acute EL50 1 to 100 mg/l data for similar materials
	96 hours	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Acute LL50 1 to 100 mg/l data for similar materials
	72 hours	Algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	Chronic NOEL 1 to 10 mg/l data for similar materials
	21 days	daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	Chronic NOEL 0.48 mg/l data for similar materials

### Conclusion/Summary

**Acute toxicity** : Toxic to aquatic life.  
**Chronic toxicity** : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Qualifier	Media
JET A1 (with AO, high flash point)	Ready Biodegradability	<60 % - 28 days	data for similar materials	water

**Biodegradability** : Material -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable  
**Atmospheric Oxidation** : Majority of components -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

### Bioaccumulative potential

**Conclusion/Summary** : Majority of components -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

### Mobility in soil

**Mobility** : Majority of components -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Low potential to migrate through soil. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

### Other ecological information

## Section 12. Ecological information







**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

## Section 14. Transport information

	ADR	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	UN3082	UN3082	UN3082
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (kerosine (petroleum))	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (kerosine (petroleum))	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (kerosine (petroleum))
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	9	9	9
<b>Label(s) / Mark(s)</b>	 	 	 
<b>Packing group</b>	III	III	III
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.

### Additional information

#### ADR

- : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.

**Hazard identification number** 90

**Limited quantity** 5 L

**Special provisions** 274, 335, 601, 375

**Tunnel code** (-)

#### IMDG

- : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.

**Emergency schedules** F-A, S-F

**Special provisions** 274, 335, 969

## Section 14. Transport information

**IATA** : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 5.0.2.4.1, 5.0.2.6.1.1 and 5.0.2.8.  
**Quantity limitation** Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 450 L. Packaging instructions: 964. Cargo Aircraft Only: 450 L. Packaging instructions: 964. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 30 kg. Packaging instructions: Y964.  
**Special provisions** A97, A158, A197, A215

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not applicable.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

Material is hazardous as defined by Specification for hazard communication for hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods (Singapore Standard SS586) Part 2:2014 - Globally harmonised system of classification and labelling of chemicals - Singapore's adaptations.

[Singapore – hazardous chemical under government control, Second Schedule of the Environmental Protection And Management Act S 436, National Environment Agency](#)

None.

### Inventory list

<b>Australia inventory (AIIC)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Canada inventory (DSL-NDSL)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>China inventory (IECSC)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Japan inventory (CSCL)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Japan inventory (Industrial Safety and Health Act)</b>	: Not determined.
<b>New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Philippines inventory (PICCS)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Korea inventory (KECI)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>United States inventory (TSCA 8b)</b>	: All components are active or exempted.

## Section 16. Other information

### History

<b>Date of issue/Date of revision</b>	: 11 July 2024
<b>Date of previous issue</b>	: 9 February 2024
<b>Version</b>	: 2
<b>Key to abbreviations</b>	: 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) N/A = Not available

## Section 16. Other information

SGG = Segregation Group

UN = United Nations

### References

: Not available.

 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Product code

: 1194468

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