

# Jet A-1

Material safety data sheet according to (EC) No 1907/2006



## Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company

### 1.1 Product identifier

Product name: Jet A-1, Jet A1, F35, Jet Fuel, Kerosine, Jet Engine Fuel JP4.

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

Relevant identified uses: Aviation fuel for aircrafts powered by gas-turbine engines.

Uses advised against: Other uses are not supported.

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

Supplier: Mabanaft Deutschland GmbH  
Am Strandkai 1  
20457 Hamburg  
GERMANY

Tel.: +49 (0)40 37004 0

Fax: +49 (0)40 37004 7173

Information to technical issues provided by: Kevin Tatzki  
Kevin.Tatzki@gma-qm.de  
+49 (0)40 37004 7642

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Giftinformationszentrum-Nord: +49 (0)551 192 40

## Section 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### 2.1.1 Classification according to (EC) No 1272/2008

This mixture is classified as hazardous according to (EC) No 1272/2008.

Flammable liquids, Category 3; H226

Aspiration toxicity, Category 1; H304

Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2; H315

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure – Category 3; H336

Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 2; H411

For the full text of hazard statement mentioned in this section, see section 16.

### 2.2 Label elements

#### 2.2.1 Labelling according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

#### Hazard pictograms



GHS02

GHS07

GHS08

GHS09

#### Signal Word

Danger

## Hazard statements

- H226 – Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H304 – May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H315 – Causes skin irritation.
- H336 – May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H411 – Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Precautionary statements

- P102 – Keep out of reach of children.
- P210 – Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P273 – Avoid release to the environment.
- P280 – Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P301 + P310 – If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.
- P331 – Do not induce vomiting.

## 2.3 Other hazards

The material can accumulate static charge, followed by combustion. This can be prevented by the use of suitable additives, or by avoiding high flow rates.

## Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substance

Component	Product identifier	% <sup>1)</sup>	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
Kerosine	(EG No) 232-366-4 (CAS No) 8008-20-6 (REACH registration no) 01-2119485517-27-0139	> 99	Flam. Liq., Cat. 3; H226 Asp. Tox., Cat. 1; H304 Skin Irrit., Cat. 2; H315 STOT SE, Cat. 3; H336 Aquatic Chronic, Cat. 2; H411

<sup>1)</sup> Concentration is indicated in vol.-%.

For the full text of the hazard statements see section 16.

### 3.2 Mixtures

Not applicable.

## Section 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid-measures

**Inhalation:** If breathing problems or other symptoms of exposure occur, remove affected person from source of exposure and get them into a comfortable position within fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention immediately. If person is not breathing, initiate artificial respiration immediately. If person has respiratory problems oxygen should be supplied by qualified personnel. Seek medical help immediately.

**Skin contact:** Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and rinse affected area with water. If the skin surface is damaged, apply sterile cover and seek medical help. If the upper skin layer is not harmed clean the affected area thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleanser. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical help. Clean contaminated clothing before reuse. If the product is injected into or under the skin of any body part, the person should be immediately examined by a physician, regardless of appearance and size of the wound.

**Eye contact:** Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, consult a doctor of medicine.

**Chocking:** Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the

lungs and cause lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious get the person in safety position. If possible, do not leave the person unattended and continuously monitor their breathing. Seek medical help.

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.

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

Acute: At high vapor concentrations, respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, fatigue, headache and other CNS effects are possible.

Delayed: Dry skin and possible irritation induced by repeated or prolonged exposure.

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

Note for physician: Possible symptoms: breathing difficulties, unconsciousness, headache, nausea, drowsiness, dizziness.

Hazards: Risk of circulatory collapse and respiratory disorders. If breathing problems occur a medical monitoring for at least 48 h is recommended.

Medication: Symptomatic treatment. Oral ingestion of the product can be identified by the characteristic odor. When ingested, give no milk, alcohol or other degreasing agents. If necessary start additional oxygen breathing. On vomiting – remember the danger of entering the lungs. Monitor circulatory system.

## Section 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing agents: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) or foam is recommended. Spray is recommended to cool exposed materials or structures to protect them. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Caution in the use of carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Inappropriate extinguishing agents: Do not use water jet in order to prevent scatter and the spread of the fire. Do not use water and foam on the same surface, as water dissolves the foam.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance

Unusual exposure risks: This material may ignite by heat, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition (e.g. static electricity, lights or mechanical / electrical equipment and electronic devices such as mobile phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as safe). Fumes can bridge considerable distances to a source of ignition, ignite there, explode or cause a flash back. It has the potential to form explosive atmosphere within enclosed buildings, in tight spaces, outside or within sewers. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate near the ground. If container is not properly cooled, it can explode due to the heat of the fire.

Dangerous decomposition products: Combustion may form smoke, carbon monoxide (CO) and other products of incomplete combustion. The formation of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and sulfur oxides (S<sub>x</sub>O<sub>y</sub>) may also occur. These decomposition products can be very dangerous if inhaled in high concentrations.

## 5.3 Advice for fire-fighting

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. Cool down any tanks and surfaces exposed to fire by spraying abundantly with water. Use water to cool tanks and parts exposed to the thermal flux – which have not caught up the flames. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed in accordance with local regulations. Isolate fire immediately, advice unauthorized people to leave the area. Remove undamaged container from the danger zone if this can be done safely. Water spray may be useful to restrict the vapor formation and to disperse it, as well as to protect persons. Avoid spreading the burning liquid with cold water. Cool any equipment exposed to fire with water, if this can be done safely.

See Section 9 for inflammatory properties, including flash point and flame (explosion)-limits.

## Section 6: Accidental release measures

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

Except for small - a qualified, competent person for the emergency - should be included.

Spilled product constitutes a fire hazard and can form an explosive atmosphere. Keep away all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces from spilled product. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Keep upwind and away from the spilled product. Avoid direct contact with the product. Additionally, wear other appropriate protective equipment, as required (refer to section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for further information on hazards and precautions. In case of accidental release notify the authority responsible in accordance with further applicable regulations.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Stop overflow / release, if this can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering into drains, other unofficial drainage systems or natural waterways. Use water sparingly to avoid especially environmental contamination. If spilled product contaminates water, notify the authorities responsible and inform them of the hazardous materials.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Inform authorities responsible in accordance with applicable regulations. Immediate purification of spillages is recommended. Absorb spilled material with inert material (e. g. sand), then place in an appropriate waste container. If spilled product contaminates water use appropriate methods for decontamination (e. g. skimming, barrier, absorbent). In case of soil contamination refer to local regulations for remediation or disposal.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

Protection measures in section 7, 8 and 13.

## Section 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from ignition sources such as heat / sparks / open flames. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Do not use any spark producing tools. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe vapors and mists. Use only outside or in well ventilated areas. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing and eye / face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this product. Wear appropriate person protective equipment. Flammable. Open container slowly to release pressure. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous situation when handling or processing this product. To prevent a fire or explosion, the static electricity must be grounded before transferring the product. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes for specific requirements regarding potential equalization / ground). Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits, without having made appropriate arrangements. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from ignition sources such as sparks or open flames. Prod-

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uct can easily evaporate at ambient temperature. Vapors are heavier than air and may form an explosive mixture. Caution! Regard accumulation of the explosive mixture in confined spaces and near surface areas. Only for use as fuel. Due to its flammability and its potentially toxic properties do not use as solvent. Siphoning by mouth can cause a dangerous or fatal pulmonary aspiration. The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products (e. g., carbon monoxide, sulfur and nitrogen oxides, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and / or dangerously low oxygen concentrations. Emissions from Jet A-1 combustion containing hazardous combustion products are classified as potentially carcinogenic to humans.

High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the skin may have serious consequences even though no immediate symptoms or injuries are currently present.

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed and properly labelled. Use this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas, keep away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces and all kinds of ignition sources. Keep only in suitable containers. Mark area with "smoking and open flames not permitted". Keep away from incompatible materials (see section 10). Protect containers against physical damage. "Empty" containers retain residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, drill, grind, or heat, these containers. They may explode and cause injuries. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly closed, and should be sent immediately to the supplier or other appropriate recyclers. All containers should be disposed in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with state regulations. Before working on or in tanks, which contain or have contained this material, consult the instructions regarding the cleaning repair, welding, or any other scheduled work. Separate storage or outside storage is recommended. Storage in buildings must meet the standards of the countries or commission as well as the relevant fire safety codes.

## 7.3 Specific end uses

See section 1.2.

## Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### 8.1.1 Occupational Exposure Limits

Substance name	Source	Type	Limit	Comment
Kerosine (CAS No) 8008-20-6	TRGS 900	AGW	600 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Average in the atmosphere at the workplace (8 h)

#### 8.1.2 Biological limit values

For this substance no national biological limit values are defined in the TRGS 903.

#### 8.1.3 Exposure limits at intended use

Not applicable.

#### 8.1.4 DNEL/PNEC-values

DNELWorker:

Substance name	short-term, systemic	short-term, local	long-term, systemic	long-term, local
Kerosine (CAS No) 8008-20-6	-	-	-	-

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DNEL Consumer:

Substance name	short-term, systemic	short-term, local	long-term, systemic	long-term, local
Kerosine (CAS No.) 8008-20-6	-	-	19 mg/kg/24 h, oral	-

The substance is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or variable composition. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not appropriate and it is not possible to identify a single representative PNEC for such substances.

## 8.2 Limiting and monitoring of the exposure

Respiratory protection: If the exposure to air exceeds the exposure limit, wear an approved air-purifying respirator with Type A filter for organic gases and vapors.

Eye/face protection: Eye protection that meets or exceeds EN 166 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation or injury. Depending on the operating conditions, a tightly sealed eye and face protection is necessary.

Skin protection and handguard: Wearing impervious gloves, which are insensitive to the particular product, is recommended to avoid skin contact. Users should check with the manufacturer to verify the tightness of their products. Depending on the type of the exposure and use, an additional protection is required in order to avoid contact with the skin, including chemical resistant boots, aprons, hoods, coveralls, or full body suits. Proposed protective materials: nitrile rubber with the protection index 6 and a penetration time > 480 min according to EN 374. The maximum wearing time is 8 hours.

Technical measures: If current ventilation practices are not sufficient to keep concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Other protective equipment: A safety shower and an eye shower should be located in the work area. Clean contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

Exposure controls: see section 6, 7, 12 and 13.

The proposals outlined in this section in terms of exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should confirm the performance of their protective equipment by contacting the specific manufacturer. Special circumstances may make it necessary to contact a specialist for good hygiene and safety.

## Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Data represents typical values and is not intended for specification purposes.

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	Clear colourless to yellowish
Odour:	Typical petroleum
Melting point/freezing point:	< - 20 °C bei 101.325 kPa
Boiling point and boiling range:	146 – 299 °C bei ca. 101.325 kPa (ASTM D 86)
Flammability:	Yes
Lower and upper explosion limit:	≥ 1,2 Vol.-% in air, ca.8,8 Vol. -% in air

Flash point:	≥ 38 °C bei 101.325 kPa (ASTM D 93-02a)
Auto-ignition temperature:	> 220 °C (ASTM E 659)
Decomposition temperature:	N/B
pH:	N/A
Kinematic viscosity:	1 – 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup> /s bei 40 °C (ASTM D 445) 2.9 – 12 mm <sup>2</sup> /s bei - 20 °C (ASTM D 445)
Solubility:	Soluble in organic solvents. Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value):	N/A
Vapour pressure:	< 21 kPa bei 37.8 °C (ASTM D 323)
Relative density:	0.750 – 0.860 kg/L bei 15 °C (ASTM D 4052)
Relative vapour density:	> 1 (Air = 1)
Particle characteristics:	N/A

## 9.2 Other information

Vapours are heavier than air.

## Section 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Chemically unreactive.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperature and within the intended area of use.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions are expected.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Prevent high temperatures and sources of ignition. Prevent vapor accumulation.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Prevent contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products when properly stored / handled / transported. Un-complete combustion / thermal decomposition of lead, among other things will generate smoke, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur oxide (S<sub>x</sub>O<sub>y</sub>) and nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>).

## Section 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

#### 11.1.1 Substance information

Not applicable.

#### 11.1.2 Mixture information

Acute toxicity:

The mixture is not classified as acute toxic.

LC<sub>50</sub> > 5.28 mg/L, 4 h, rat, intake by inhalation.  
Moderately toxic. Based on test data from structurally similar materials (test equivalent or similar to OECD guidelines 403).  
Test results or other study results do not meet the criteria for

	classification.
	LD <sub>50</sub> > 2000 mg/kg, rabbit, dermal absorption. Low toxic. Based on test data from structurally similar materials (test equivalent or similar to OECD guidelines 402). Test results or other study results do not meet the criteria for classification.
	LD <sub>50</sub> > 5000 mg/kg, rat, ingestion. Low toxicity. Based on test data for structurally similar materials (test equivalent or similar to OECD guidelines 420). Test results or other study results do not meet the criteria for classification.
Irritation:	Skin corrosion / irritation: Substance is irritating to the skin. Based on test data from structurally similar materials (test equivalent or similar to OECD guidelines 404). Test results or other results of the study meet the criteria for classification as an irritant.  Serious eye damage / irritation: Test results or other study results do not meet the criteria for classification. May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials (test equivalent or similar to OECD guidelines 405).
Sensitization:	There are no test results or other study results showing that the substance potentially causes sensitization to skin or respiratory tract.
Repeated dose toxicity:	Test results and other study results show no evidence of acute systemic toxic effects.
Carcinogenicity:	A permanent skin contact may lead to tumor formation, as a result of irritation and not due to the intrinsic properties of the product. This substance does not meet the criteria for classification as a carcinogen in accordance with EU directives.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Test results or other study results do not meet the criteria for classification as a germ cell mutagen.
Reproductive toxicity:	Test results or other study results do not meet the criteria for classification as toxic for reproduction. The substance is not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

## 11.2 Information on other hazards

### 11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

Contains no substances with known endocrine-disrupting properties for human health.

## Section 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

The product is considered to be toxic to aquatic organisms, with potential adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Classification: H411; Chronic Cat. 2.

#### 12.1.1 Acute aquatic toxicity:

Fish toxicity:	LL <sub>50</sub> = 2 - 5 mg/L (96 h, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , OECD 203)
Daphnia toxicity:	EL <sub>50</sub> = 1.0 - 2.0 mg/L (48 h, <i>Daphnia magna</i> , OECD 202)
Toxicity to algae:	EL <sub>50</sub> = 1 - 3 mg/L (72 h, <i>Raphidocellis subcapitata</i> , OECD 201)

#### 12.1.2 Chronic aquatic toxicity:



Fish toxicity:	NOEL = 0.098 mg/L (28 d, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , PETROTOX)
Daphnia toxicity:	NOEL = 0.48 mg/L (21 d, <i>Daphnia magna</i> , OECD 211)
Toxicity to algae:	NOEL = 1.0 mg/L (72 h, <i>Raphidocellis subcapitata</i> , OECD 201)

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product is considered inherently biodegradable. Some hydrocarbon components of the mixture may meet the criteria for persistence. Other ingredients can be easily degraded by microorganisms under aerobic conditions.

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

The majority of the components have a high potential for bioaccumulation. Compounds having lower molecular weights can be degraded easier. The bioaccumulation potential of compounds of higher molecular weight is due to the low water solubility and the size of molecules not of high importance.

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

Release in water results in a hydrocarbon film that floats and spreads on the surface. For the lighter components, evaporating is an important loss process that reduces the risk to aquatic organisms. The photo-oxidation on the surface of water is a significant positive process, especially for polycyclic aromatic compounds. In water, the majority of the components will be absorbed by the sediment. The adsorption is the predominant physical process of the release into the soil. Adsorbed hydrocarbons are slowly degraded in the water as well as in the soil.

## 12.5 Results of vPvB assessment

The mixture is neither a PBT nor a vPvB substance, according to the result of the review.

## 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

This substance has no relevant endocrine disrupting properties for non-target organisms because it does not meet the criteria set out in Section B of Regulation (EU) No 2017/2100.

## 12.7 Other adverse effects

German water hazard class: hazardous (class 2). Hydrocarbon films on water surfaces may affect oxygen transfer and with that damage organisms.

## Section 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

This material - if discarded as produced - is in accordance with directive 2008/98/EC hazardous waste.

Product disposal: Send to a licensed waste contractor. If possible the product should be recycled. The contact of spilled material with soil, waterways, drains and sewers must be avoided. Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain flammable product residues and vapour. Never weld or braze empty containers.

EWC Waste Disposal No.: 13 07 03 "other fuels (including mixtures)". The listed waste code represents only a recommendation. The waste producer is responsible for the concrete specification of the waste. However, deviation from the intended use and / or contaminants may require an alternative waste disposal key number by the end user.

#### Legislation for waste treatment

Disposal:	Directive 2006/12/EC
Incineration:	Directive 2000/76/EC
Landfilling:	Directive 1999/31/EC

In addition, other national and regional rules apply.

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## Section 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN number or ID-number

UN number: 1863

### 14.2 Proper UN shipping name

ADR/RID/ADN: DÜSENKRAFTSTOFF  
IMDG-Code/ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR: FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE

### 14.3 Transportgefahrenklassen

14.3.1 Land transport (ADR/RID) / Inland water transport (ADN/ADNR) / Sea transport (IMDG-Code) / Air transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)

Transport hazard class: 3



### 14.4 Packing Group

Packing Group: III

### 14.5 Environmental hazard

Environmental hazard: Environmentally hazardous substance.

### 14.6 Special precautions for the user

If this material is transported on ships in international waters, MARPOL Annex 1 must be fulfilled.

### 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable.

## Section 15: Regulatory information

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

#### 15.1.1 EU rules

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006: Annex XVII, No. 3  
Guideline 96/82/EC (Seveso II): The product is subject to the Seveso directive.  
European standard for PPE: EN 166:2002 Eye protection  
EN 529:2005 Respirators  
EN 374-1:2016 Protective gloves against chemicals and microorganisms  
RL 89/686/EEC PPE

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

For this substance a chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

## Section 16: Other information

**Date of issue:** 03.07.2024

**Revision of sheet dated:** 30.10.2023

**Revised sections:** Section 1 – Section 16

## Full text of hazard statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Important literature and data sources that was used to compile the safety data sheet

The data comes from several sources (manufacturer, CONCAWE EU IUCLID database, BAuA, ECHA, etc.)

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACGIH	= American Conference of Industrial Hygienists
BImSchV	= Verordnung zur Durchführung des Bundes-Immissionsschutzgesetzes
DFG	= Deutsche Forschungsgruppe
OECD	= Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
IOELV	= Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Value
N/A	= Not applicable
N/D	= Not determined
NOAEL	= No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC	= No Observed Effect Level Concentration
PSA/PPE	= Persönliche Schutzausrüstung/ Personal Protective Equipment
STEL	= Short Term Exposure Limit (Kurzzeitexpositionsgrenze; 15 Minuten)
TRGS	= Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe
TRK	= Technische Richtkonzentration
TWA	= Time Weighted Average (zeitgewichteter Durchschnitt; 8 Stunden)
UVCB	= Stoffe mit unbekannter oder Variabler Zusammensetzung, komplexe Reaktionsprodukte und biologische Materialien
WGK	= Wassergefährdungsklasse
L <sub>50</sub>	= effective loading rate lethal to 50 % of the test population
E <sub>r</sub> L <sub>50</sub>	= effective loading rate that causes 50 % reduction in algal growth rate
LL <sub>50</sub>	= Lethal loading rate required to kill 50 % of test population
EL <sub>50</sub>	= Effect Load for 50 % of the test population
PBT	= Persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic
vPvB	= very persistent, very bioaccumulative

Note: The information in this MSDS is based on our current knowledge and experience. These data is not a guarantee for the properties of the product. The use of the product for other purposes than intended can be dangerous. Data contained in this MSDS does not release the user from the obligation to inform themselves about current regulations and apply them to his work. He has to bear the sole responsibility for the precautions required when using this product.

Aircraft fuels are subject to strict quality requirements. Information on international aircraft quality assurance standards can be found at [www.jigonline.com](http://www.jigonline.com).