

Safety data sheet

Regulations 1907/2006/EC (REACH) Article 31, 2020/878/EC and 1272/2008/EC (CLP)

Printing date 17.04.2025

Version number 1

Revision: 17.04.2025

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name: Jet with SAF (Sustainable Aviation Fuel)

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

Not applicable-Substance mixture.

Application of the substance / the mixture: Fuel

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier:

MOTOR OIL (HELLAS) CORINTH REFINERIES S.A.
Ag. Theodoroi, Corinth, P.O. Box 23, 201 00, Corinth, Greece
Tel.: +30 2741048602 +30 27410 48702
E-mail: motoroil.refinery@moh.gr

1.4 Emergency telephone number



European emergency number: 112

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:



GHS02 flame

Flam. Liq. 3 H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.



GHS08 health hazard

Asp. Tox. 1 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.



GHS09 environment

Aquatic Chronic 2 H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.



GHS07

Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Causes skin irritation.

STOT SE 3 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

The product is classified and labelled according to the CLP regulation.

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Hazard pictograms:


GHS02 GHS07 GHS08 GHS09

Signal word: Danger

Hazard-determining components of labelling:

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened
Renewbale hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction)

Hazard statements:

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

Precautionary statements:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P405 Store locked up.
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

2.3 Other hazards
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:
PBT: Not applicable.
vPvB: Not applicable.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures
Description: Mixture of substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

Dangerous components:

CAS: 91770-15-9 EINECS: 294-799-5 Index number: 649-427-00-X Reg.nr.: 01-2119502385-46-0057	Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened  Flam. Liq. 3, H226  Asp. Tox. 1, H304  Aquatic Chronic 2, H411  Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H336	50 – 99.9%
EC number: 931-082-4 Reg.nr.: 01-2119850115-46-0022	Renewbale hydrocarbons (kerosene type fraction)  Flam. Liq. 3, H226  Asp. Tox. 1, H304 EUH066	0.1 – 50%

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Trade name: Jet with SAF (Sustainable Aviation Fuel)**Additional information:** For the wording of the listed hazard phrases refer to section 16.

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SECTION 4: First aid measures**4.1 Description of first aid measures****General information:**

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.

Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) can accumulate in the headspace of storage tanks and reach potentially hazardous concentrations.

After inhalation:

Inhalation at ambient temperature is unlikely due to the low vapour pressure of the substance. Vapour exposure may however occur when the substance is handled at high temperatures with inadequate ventilation. In case of symptoms resulting from inhalation of fumes or mist or vapours: Move the victim to a quiet and well-ventilated place, if safe.

If the victim is unconscious and:

α. He/she is not breathing - ensure that there is no obstruction to breathing and give artificial respiration by trained personnel. If necessary, perform external cardiac massage and seek medical assistance.

β. Is breathing - place the person in a resuscitation position. Administer oxygen if necessary. Seek medical assistance if breathing remains difficult. (depending on applicability) If H₂S inhalation is suspected:

- Rescuers should wear a respirator, belt and safety rope and follow rescue procedures.

- Move the victim to fresh air as soon as possible and start CPR immediately if breathing has stopped.

Providing oxygen may help. Seek medical advice for further treatment.

After skin contact:

Remove contaminated clothing and footwear and dispose of it safely.

Wash the affected area with soap and water. Seek medical attention if skin irritation, swelling or redness occurs.

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. However, body hypothermia must be avoided.

Do not put ice on the burn; Remove non-sticking garments carefully. DO NOT attempt to remove portions of clothing glued to burnt skin but cut round them.

Seek medical attention in all cases of serious burns.

After eye contact:

Rinse carefully with water for several minutes. Remove the contact lenses, if there are any and it is easy to do so. Continue rinsing.

If irritation, blurred vision or swelling occurs and persists, seek medical advice from a specialist.

After swallowing:

Call a doctor immediately.

Do not induce vomiting as there is a risk of aspiration.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Information for doctor:

First aid personnel must be aware of individual risk during rescue.

Use personal protective equipment. See section 8 for more details.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Dizziness

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irritation of the respiratory tract
nausea
Headache
skin irritation
eye irritation
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
No further relevant information available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing agents:

Foam (only by qualified personnel).
Water spraying (only by qualified personnel).
Dry powder.
Carbon dioxide.
Other inert gases (in accordance with applicable regulations).
Sand or soil.

For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents:

Do not use water jets directly on the burning product as there is a risk of splashing and fire spreading.
Avoid pouring foam and water on the same surface at the same time, because water destroys the foam.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

This substance will float and may ignite on the surface of the water.
Incomplete combustion is likely to produce a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particles and gases, including carbon monoxide, H₂S, SO_x (sulphur oxides) or sulphuric acid and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
In the event of overheating or fire, toxic gases are released.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Protective equipment:

In the event of a large fire or in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas, wear full-face fire suits and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with mask full face and positive pressure mask.

Additional information

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated fire fighting water in accordance with official regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and 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).
(Subject to applicability): In those cases when the presence of dangerous amounts of H₂S 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.

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6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel

Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as listed in section 8.

Stay upwind of the wind.

Make sure there is adequate ventilation.

Eliminate all sources of ignition (electricity, sparks, fires, torches, smoking).

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Evacuate the area if necessary.

6.1.2 For emergency responders

Small leaks: normal working forms are usually sufficient.

Large spills: full body coveralls, made of slow-running and durable material, should be used

Work gloves (preferably gauntlets) that provide adequate protection against chemical hazards. Note: PVA gloves are not water resistant, and are not suitable for use in an emergency.

Where there is a risk of contact with a hot product, gloves should be heat-resistant and fire-resistant.

Protective helmet long at the back for neck protection.

Resistant, non-slip safety shoes or boots, heat-resistant.

Closed-fit safety glasses and/or visor if eye contact or splashes are expected.

Respiratory protection : A half or full face mask with organic/hydrogen sulphide vapour filters or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be used depending on the extent of the spill and the anticipated amount of exposure. If the situation cannot be adequately assessed or if oxygen deficiency is likely, then only SCBA should be used.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent the product from entering sewers, rivers, watercourses or other bodies of water. Prevent the product from contaminating soil or the water table.

Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basement or confined areas.

Do not allow to enter drains / surface or ground water.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For restraint:

Leaks on the ground: If necessary, cover the product with dry soil, sand or similar non-combustible materials.

Large spills should be carefully covered with foam, if available, to reduce the risk of fire. Do not use direct water jets.

Spills in water or at sea: In the case of small spills in enclosed waters (e.g. harbours) contain the product with floating barriers or other equipment.

If possible, large spills on the open sea should be contained by floating barriers or other mechanical means. If this is not possible, limit the spread of the spill, and contain the product by means of deaeration or other appropriate mechanical means.

For cleaning:

In the case of indoor areas (e.g. inside buildings or enclosed spaces) ensure adequate ventilation.

In buildings, e.g. indoor or indoor buildings, such as in buildings, indoor buildings, indoor buildings, etc: Absorb the spilled product with suitable non-burnable materials.

Collect the free product by appropriate means. Collect recovered product and other contaminated materials in suitable containers or receptacles for recycling, recovery or safe disposal. In case of soil contamination, remove the contaminated soil and remediate or dispose of it in accordance with local regulations.

Spills in water or sea: In case of small spills in enclosed waters (e.g. harbours), collect the spillage by absorbing it with special floating absorbent materials. In the case of large spills, contain the spill and collect the product by means of absorbent means or other suitable mechanical means.

The use of dispersants should be recommended by an expert and, if required, approved by local authorities.

Collect the recovered product and other contaminated materials in suitable tanks or containers for recovery or safe disposal.

Product that is heavier than water will sink to the bottom and probably no intervention will be possible. If possible, collect the product and contaminated materials by mechanical means and store/dispose of them in

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accordance with relevant regulations. In special situations (to be assessed on a case-by-case basis, according to expert opinion and local conditions), excavation of trenches in the bottom to collect the product or complete covering of the product with sand may be feasible solutions.

Other information:

The proposed measures are based on the most likely spill scenarios for this material, but local conditions (wind, air temperature, wave/current direction and speed) can potentially have a significant influence on the choice of appropriate actions. For this reason, local experts should be consulted when necessary. Local regulations may also determine or limit the actions to be taken.

The concentration of hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) in the free space of the product storage tanks may reach dangerous levels, especially in case of prolonged storage. This situation is particularly relevant for those activities involving direct exposure to tank vapours.

Spills of limited quantities of product, particularly in air where vapours are usually dispersed rapidly, are dynamic situations which are unlikely to result in exposure to dangerous concentrations. As hydrogen sulphide is denser than air, a possible exception is the accumulation of hazardous concentrations in specific locations such as wells, cavities or enclosed spaces. In all these circumstances, the correct action should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Dispose contaminated material as waste according to section 13.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For information on safe handling, see chapter 7.

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See Section 13 for disposal information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

A specific assessment of the inhalation risks from the presence of hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) in open tank spaces, confined spaces, product residues, tank waste and effluents and accidental releases shall be carried out to determine the controls required on a case-by-case basis.

Vapours are heavier than air.

Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace.

Prevent formation of aerosols.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Handle with care. Avoid jolting, friction and impact.

Information about fire - and explosion protection:



Keep ignition sources away - Do not smoke.

Grounding of containers, tanks and material handling and receiving equipment.

Use only in explosion protected area.

Wear shoes with conductive soles.

Flammable gas-air mixtures may form in empty receptacles.

Take the usual measures for preventive fire protection.

Protect against electrostatic charges.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage:

Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles:

The layout of the storage area, tank design, equipment and operating procedures must comply with local, national and European legislation.

Storage areas should be designed in such a way as to prevent escape to the ground or groundwater in the event of a small or large spill.

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Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of the internal structure of storage tanks should only be carried out by suitably equipped and trained personnel as defined by national, local and company regulations.

Before starting work indoors, check the atmosphere for oxygen and flammability.

(If applicable) If there is a possibility that the product may contain sulfur compounds, check the atmosphere for the presence of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S).

Suitable material: steel, stainless steel.

Information about storage in one common storage facility: Store away from oxidising agents.

Further information about storage conditions:

Keep away from heat.

Store in dry conditions.

Store in a cool place.

Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of the internal parts of storage tanks should be carried out only by suitably equipped and trained personnel with strict procedures for entry into the enclosed space.

Before entering confined spaces and commencing work, check the atmosphere for oxygen content and flammability.

Store only outside or in explosion proof rooms.

Storage class: 3

7.3 Specific end use(s) No further relevant information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Ingredients with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:

The product does not contain any relevant quantities of materials with critical values that have to be monitored at the workplace.

DNELs

Kerosene (petroleum), sweetened (CAS: 91770-15-9)

DNEL by ingestion, long-term exposure, systemic effects: 19 mg/kg /24h

PNECs

The product is a mixture of UVCB hydrocarbons. Conventional methods for the determination of PNEC are not suitable for such multi-polar substances.

Ingredients with biological limit values: They are not contained.

Additional information:

Confined space air monitoring using gas detectors to detect and monitor the presence of H₂S, oxygen deficiency conditions and explosive atmospheres.

Refer to EN 14042 "Workplace atmospheres. Guide to the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents", EN 1127-1 "Explosive atmospheres - Explosion prevention and protection", EN 60079-0 "Explosive atmospheres - General equipment requirements".

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Storage and handling in closed systems. Use barrier systems as much as possible. Local ventilation is recommended. Provide basic training to workers to prevent/minimize exposure. Risk identification and risk assessment should be carried out for each task. Procedures for confined space entry must be followed (e.g. work permit, gas measurements, etc.). Do not enter empty storage tanks until available oxygen measurements have been taken. Drain, flush and/or clean equipment prior to any disassembly work.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General protective and hygienic measures:

Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed.

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Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing
Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.
Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using it.

Respiratory protection:



Full-face masks with gas filters for organic vapours (EN 14387).

Hand protection: (EN ISO 374)



Protective gloves

The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ the preparation.
Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation

Material of gloves:

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

Penetration time of glove material:

The exact break through time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed.

Eye/face protection:



Protective face shield and/or fully-fitted goggles. EN 166.

Body protection:



Protective work clothing

EN 340



Use of non-slip (EN ISO 13287), anti-static safety footwear.

Thermal hazards

For large-scale fires: Fire-resistant coveralls with self-contained breathing apparatus (EN 340, EN 469, EN 1486, EN 137)

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

Prevent the material from entering drains, surface and ground water and soil.

EN

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

General Information

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	Colourless/yellowish
Odour:	Hydrocarbons
Odour threshold:	Not determined.
Melting point/freezing point:	Undetermined.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	90 – 320 °C
Flammability:	Flammable.
Lower and upper explosion limit	
Lower:	Not determined.
Upper:	Not determined.
Flash point:	29 – 70 °C
Auto-ignition temperature:	202 – 250 °C
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined.
pH:	Not determined.
Viscosity:	
Kinematic viscosity at 40 °C	1 - 2.4 mm ² /s
Dynamic:	Not determined.
Solubility	
water:	Fully miscible.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value):	Not determined.
Vapour pressure at 37 °C:	10 – 37 hPa
Density and/or relative density	
Density at 20 °C:	0.77 – 0.85 g/cm ³
Relative density:	Not determined.
Vapour density:	Not determined.

9.2 Other information

Appearance:	
Form:	low viscosity liquid
Important information on protection of health and environment, and on safety	
Ignition temperature:	Product is not selfigniting.
Explosive properties:	Product is not explosive. However, formation of explosive air/vapour mixtures are possible.
Solvent content:	
VOC (EC)	0.0 g/l 0.00 %
Change in condition	
Evaporation rate:	Not determined.

Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Explosives:	Void
Flammable gases:	Void
Aerosols:	Void
Oxidising gases:	Void
Gases under pressure:	Void
Flammable liquids:	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Flammable solids:	Void

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Self-reactive substances and mixtures:	Void
Pyrophoric liquids:	Void
Pyrophoric solids:	Void
Self-heating substances and mixtures:	Void
Substances and mixtures, which emit flammable gases in contact with water:	Void
Oxidising liquids:	Void
Oxidising solids:	Void
Organic peroxides:	Void
Corrosive to metals:	Void
Desensitised explosives:	Void

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No active substance is contained and no risks of reactivity are expected.

No further relevant information available.

10.2 Chemical stability Under normal conditions of use and storage, it is stable.

Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided: No decomposition if used according to specifications.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions No dangerous reactions known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid ignition hazards and possible sources of ignition and heat (extremely high temperatures, heat sources, open flames, static electricity, sparks).

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong acids.

Strong bases.

Horse.

Strong oxidants.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products No dangerous decomposition products known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

Acute toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

LD/LC50 values relevant for classification:

CAS: 91770-15-9 Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened

Oral	LD50	5,000 mg/kg (rat)
Dermal	LD50	2,000 mg/kg (rab)
Inhalative	LC50/4 h	5,280 mg/l (rat)

Primary irritant effect:

Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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STOT-single exposure: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Additional toxicological information:
Repeated dose toxicity It is not classified.

CMR effects (carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction)

No known significant outcome or critical risk.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties:

None of the ingredients is listed.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity:
CAS: 91770-15-9 Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened

EL50 0.89 mg/l (aquatic invertebrates)

1 – 3 mg/l (algae)

1 – 2 mg/l (daphnia)

LD50 2 – 5 mg/l (Fresh water fish)

677.9 mg/l (microorganisms)

NOEL 2 mg/l (Fresh water fish)

0.098 mg/l (marine water fish)

0.48 mg/l (aquatic invertebrates)

1 mg/l (algae)

0.3 mg/l (daphnia)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

The product is a mixture of UVCB hydrocarbons. The standard tests for this parameter refer to individual substances and are not appropriate.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

The product is a mixture of UVCB hydrocarbons. The standard tests for this parameter refer to individual substances and are not appropriate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

The distribution of the substance CAS: 91770-15-9 | EC: 294-799-5 in the different environmental systems, air, water, soil and sediment, has been calculated based on the PETRORISK model. Based on the regional exposure assessment, the distribution of the substance is 93,02 % in air, 5,83 % in water, 0,81 % in sediment and 0,34 % in soil.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT: It is not classified.

vPvB: It is not classified.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Remark: Toxic for fish

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Additional ecological information:
General notes:

Also poisonous for fish and plankton in water bodies.

Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system, even in small quantities.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
Recommendation:

Retrieve, if possible.

Dispose in accordance with the European Waste and Hazardous Waste Directives.

It is the responsibility of the waste producer to determine the appropriate waste code, waste classification and disposal methods based on the application for which the product was used.

Dispose of empty containers through an authorised person/licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local and European regulations.

Residue of the product including flammable or explosive vapours may remain in the empty containers.

Empty and drain containers thoroughly, including all internal piping, traps, and vertical piping.

Removal of flammable material from containers and/or receptacles may be accomplished by vaporization.

Do not perform any work (welding, cutting, drilling, punching, welding) on an "empty" container unless it has been cleaned and deemed safe.

Do not contaminate soil, water or the environment with the waste container.

DO NOT dispose of the substance in sewers, storm drains or on the ground.

The product should not be disposed of by disposal into sewers.

Where possible (e.g. in the absence of relevant pollution), recycling of the used substance is feasible and recommended.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local legislation and regulations.

It shall not be disposed of with general waste. Do not empty into drains.

Dispose of in accordance with national regulations.

European waste catalogue:

HP3	Flammable
HP4	Irritant - skin irritation and eye damage
HP5	Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)/Aspiration Toxicity
HP14	Ecotoxic

Uncleaned packaging:
Recommendation: Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number
ADR, IMDG, IATA

UN1863

14.2 UN proper shipping name
ADR

1863 FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE

IMDG

FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE

IATA

Fuel, aviation, turbine engine

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14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR, IMDG, IATA



Class	3 Flammable liquids.
Label	3

14.4 Packing group ADR, IMDG, IATA

III

14.5 Environmental hazards:

Product contains environmentally hazardous substances: Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazard identification number (Kemler code):

Warning: Flammable liquids.

EMS Number:

30

Stowage Category:

F-E,S-E

A

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable.

Transport/Additional information:

ADR

Limited quantities (LQ):

5L

Excepted quantities (EQ):

Code: E1

Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 30 ml

Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 1000 ml

Transport category:

3

Tunnel restriction code:

D/E

IMDG

Limited quantities (LQ):

5L

Excepted quantities (EQ):

Code: E1

Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 30 ml

Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 1000 ml

UN "Model Regulation":

UN 1863 FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE, 3,
III

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Regulation (EU) CLP 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) and establishing a European Chemicals Agency.

Directive 2008/98/EC of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain directives.

Directive 2012/18/EC of 4 July 2012 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances, amending and consequently repealing Directive 96/82/EC.

Directive 2001/7/EC of 29 January 2001 on the third adaptation to technical progress.

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Regulations 1907/2006/EC (REACH) Article 31, 2020/878/EC and 1272/2008/EC (CLP)

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Council Directive 94/55/EC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States with regard to the transport of dangerous goods by road.

Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental sustainability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage.

Directive 2004/37/EC of 29 April 2004 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work.

Directive 2009/161 establishing a third list of indicative exposure limit values in implementation of Directive 98/24/EC and amending Directive 2000/39/EC.

Authorisations:

REACH Regulation Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation.

Restrictions of use:

REACH Regulation Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles.

Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work.

Council Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work, as amended.

Directive 92/85/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding, as amended.

Directive 2012/18/EU

Named dangerous substances - ANNEX I None of the ingredients is listed.

Seveso category

E2 Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment

P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of lower-tier requirements 200 t

Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of upper-tier requirements 500 t

REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII Conditions of restriction: 3

Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment – Annex II

None of the ingredients is listed.

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148

Annex I - RESTRICTED EXPLOSIVES PRECURSORS (Upper limit value for the purpose of licensing under Article 5(3))

None of the ingredients is listed.

Annex II - REPORTABLE EXPLOSIVES PRECURSORS

None of the ingredients is listed.

Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 on drug precursors

CAS: 108-88-3 toluene

3

Regulation (EC) No 111/2005 laying down rules for the monitoring of trade between the Community and third countries in drug precursors

CAS: 108-88-3 toluene

3

National regulations:

Other regulations, limitations and prohibitive regulations

Substances of very high concern (SVHC) according to REACH, Article 57 They are not contained.

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15.2 Chemical safety assessment A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

This Safety Data Sheet is in compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Article 31 as amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878.

These statements are based on our current state of knowledge, are not a guarantee of the properties of the products and do not give rise to legal consequences.

MOTOR OIL (HELLAS) CORINTH REFINERIES S.A. specifies that the information given refers only to the specific product, and only when it is not used in combination with another product. The information is accurate according to the current state of knowledge and experience of the product at the date of last revision. MOTOR OIL (HELLAS) CORINTH REFINERIES S.A. accepts no legal responsibility from any losses or damages caused by other uses, not described above, or from any incorrect use, handling, storage or purchase of the product. It is on the sole responsibility of the user to take all the necessary precautions for the safe use of the specific product. The information and guidelines of this document should be made available to all users.

If further information needed, please contact the company at the above telephone numbers or address.

Relevant phrases:

- 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.
- EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Training hints

Workers should be provided with appropriate safety training in handling, storage and handling of the product based on all available information.

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Flammable liquids	On basis of test data
Skin corrosion/irritation Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Aspiration hazard Hazardous to the aquatic environment - long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard	The classification of the mixture is generally based on the calculation method using substance data according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Department issuing SDS:



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Abbreviations and acronyms:

ADR: Accord relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par route (European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
IATA: International Air Transport Association
GHS: Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

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Safety data sheet
Regulations 1907/2006/EC (REACH) Article 31, 2020/878/EC and
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VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds (USA, EU)
DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level (REACH)
PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration (REACH)
LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent
LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent
PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern
vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
Flam. Liq. 3: Flammable liquids – Category 3
Skin Irrit. 2: Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 2
STOT SE 3: Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 3
Asp. Tox. 1: Aspiration hazard – Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - long-term aquatic hazard – Category 2

EN