

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SULFUR (CHUNKS / POWDER)

Section 1. Identification

Product name : SULFUR (CHUNKS / POWDER)

Product description : sulfur

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

Identified uses : Raw material

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

Supplier : EXXONMOBIL OIL CORPORATION
22777 Springwoods Village Parkway
Spring, TX 77389 USA

24-Hour emergency telephone number : 1-800-424-9300 / +1 703-741-5970 / +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

Supplier General Contact : 800-662-4525

SDS Internet Address : www.sds.exxonmobil.com

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H315 - Causes skin irritation.
May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280 - Wear protective gloves.

Response : P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Supplemental label elements : Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Prevent dust accumulation.

Contains : sulfur

Hazards not otherwise classified : None known.

Note : 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 : Substance
Chemical name : sulfur

Ingredient name	% by weight	Identifiers
sulfur	100	CAS: 7704-34-9

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Note :

Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) may be present in the material in trace quantities (by weight) and, when present, may accumulate to toxic or flammable concentrations in enclosed spaces such as tanks or tanker/railcar headspaces.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : 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.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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 adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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.
- Skin contact** : 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.
- Ingestion** : 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. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain or irritation
 watering
 redness
- Inhalation** : Respiratory and eye irritation, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, and loss of consciousness.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 irritation
 redness

Section 4. First aid measures

Ingestion : No specific data.

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

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Explosion: Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentration and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. This material is very toxic to aquatic life. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous combustion products : hydrogen sulfide, 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. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. Prevent runoff 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.

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. US regulations require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the applicable reportable quantity or oil spills which could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. The National Response Center can be reached at (800)424-8802.

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 spilled material. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Dust Deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (for example, clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Prevent dust exposure to ignition sources. For example, use non-sparking tools and prohibit smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

For emergency responders : If specialized 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".

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled 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 materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Move containers from spill area. Avoid dust generation. Using a vacuum with HEPA filter will reduce dust dispersal. Place spilled material in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Material will sink. Seek advice of a specialist. No immediate action required. 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 ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Prevent dust accumulation. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Electrical equipment and lighting should be protected to appropriate standards to prevent dust coming into contact with hot surfaces, sparks or other ignition sources. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Harmful amounts of H₂S may be present. Avoid breathing vapors, spray or mists. The toxic and olfactory (sense of smell) fatigue properties of hydrogen sulfide require that air monitoring alarms and respiratory protection be used where the concentration might be expected to reach a harmful level, such as in an enclosed space, heated transport vessel, or in a spill or leak situation.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : 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.

Static Accumulator : This material is a static accumulator.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. 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. 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 unlabeled 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
sulfur hydrogen sulfide	<p>None.</p> <p>[Air contaminant - Decomposition product(s)]</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020) CEIL 10 minutes: 10 ppm. CEIL 10 minutes: 15 mg/m³.</p> <p>OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013) CEIL: 20 ppm. AMP 10 minutes: 50 ppm.</p> <p>CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018) STEL 15 minutes: 21 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 15 ppm. C: 50 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 14 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 10 ppm.</p> <p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989) TWA 8 hours: 10 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 14 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 15 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 21 mg/m³.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) TWA 8 hours: 1 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 5 ppm.</p> <p>ExxonMobil (COMPANY) STEL 15 minutes: 10 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 14 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 5 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 7 mg/m³.</p>

Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) may be present in the material in trace quantities (by weight) and, when present, may accumulate to toxic or flammable concentrations in enclosed spaces such as tanks or tanker/railcar headspaces. The ExxonMobil OEL for H₂S is 5 ppm (8-hr TWA) and 10 ppm for 15 min STEL.

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

Appropriate engineering controls

: It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product are designed and maintained to minimize dust generation and accumulation. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dusts collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed to minimize the potential for dust ignition and prevent explosion propagation. For example, use explosion relief vents, an explosion suppression system or inert equipment internals. Additional examples of proper equipment include using only appropriately classified electrical equipment and powered industrial trucks.

Environmental exposure controls

: 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.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

: 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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Eye/face protection** : 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. If operating conditions cause high dust concentrations to be produced, use dust goggles.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : 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.
- Body protection** : 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.
- Other skin protection** : 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.
- Respiratory protection** : 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. Positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator in areas where H₂S vapors may accumulate is recommended.

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

- Physical state** : Solid. [Chunk]
- Color** : Pale yellow
- Odor** : sulfur
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : 110 to 119°C (230 to 246.2°F)
- Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range** : 444.6°C (832.3°F)
- Flash point** : Open cup: 188°C (370.4°F) [ASTM D-92]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability** : Ignitable
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Not applicable.
- Vapor pressure** : Not applicable.
- Relative vapor density** : Not applicable.
- Relative density** : 2
- Density** : 0.00207 g/cm³ [20°C (68°F)]
- Solubility in water** : Negligible
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 255°C (491°F)
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Viscosity : Not applicable.

Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : High dust concentrations., Heat, sparks, flame, and build up of static electricity., Moisture. Excessive heat.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidizers, Alkalies

Hazardous decomposition products : hydrogen sulfide

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Species	Result	Duration
sulfur	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5000 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary

Inhalation : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403

Dermal : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402

Oral : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Irritating to the skin. Data available.

Eyes : May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Data available. Based on test data for the material. 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 vapors, 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 the material. 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 the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 473 474

Carcinogenicity

Section 11. Toxicological information

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to cause cancer. No end point data for material.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. No end point data for material.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. No end point data for material.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Target organs
sulfur	Not applicable.	-

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 408 410

Aspiration hazard

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. Data available.

Other information

Contains : HYDROGEN SULFIDE : Chronic health effects due to repeated exposures to low levels of H₂S have not been established. High level (700 ppm) acute exposure can result in sudden death. High concentrations will lead to cardiopulmonary arrest due to nervous system toxicity and pulmonary edema. Lower levels (150 ppm) may overwhelm sense of smell, eliminating warning of exposure. Symptoms of overexposure to H₂S include headache, fatigue, insomnia, irritability, and gastrointestinal problems. Repeated exposures to approximately 25 ppm will irritate mucous membranes and the respiratory system and have been implicated in some eye damage.

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
sulfur	48 hours	daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	Acute EC0 5 ppb Data for the material
	72 hours	Algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	Acute EC50 >5 ppb Data for the material
	96 hours	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Acute LC0 5 ppb Data for the material
	21 days	daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	Chronic NOEC 2.5 ppb Data for the material

Conclusion/Summary

Acute toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic toxicity : Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Qualifier	Media
sulfur	Ready Biodegradability	<60 % - 28 days	data for similar materials	water

Bioaccumulative potential

Not determined.

Mobility in soil

Mobility : Material -- Low water solubility, expected to sink and migrate into the sediment. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Other ecological information

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

Section 12. Ecological information

Note : Not toxic to aquatic organisms at maximum water solubility.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized 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 spilled 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

Additional information

Material not assessed for transportation.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: hydrogen sulfide

TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification

Not applicable.

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) : Not listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	EHS	SARA 302 TPQ		SARA 304 RQ	
			(lbs)	(gallons)	(lbs)	(gallons)
hydrogen sulfide	≤0.03	Yes.	500	-	100	-

SARA 304 RQ : 333333.3 lbs / 151333.3 kg

SARA 311/312

Section 15. Regulatory information

Classification : COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2

SARA 313

This material contains no chemicals subject to the supplier notification requirements of the SARA 313 Toxic Release Program.

State regulations

Massachusetts : The following components are listed: SULFUR
New York : None of the components are listed.
New Jersey : The following components are listed: SULFUR
Pennsylvania : The following components are listed: SULFUR
Illinois : None of the components are listed.

Inventory list

Australia inventory (AIC) : All components are listed or exempted.
Canada inventory (DSL-NDSL) : All components are listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC) : All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (CSCL) : At least one component is not listed.
Japan inventory (Industrial Safety and Health Act) : All components are listed or exempted.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) : All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS) : All components are listed or exempted.
Korea inventory (KECI) : All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI) : All components are listed or exempted.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b) : All components are active or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	/	2
Flammability		1
Physical hazards		0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



Procedure used to derive the classification

Section 16. Other information

Classification	Justification
COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2	Expert judgment Calculation method

History

Date of issue/Date of revision : 10 September 2024

Date of previous issue : 24 June 2024

Version : 1.02

Key to abbreviations

: 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
 SGG = Segregation Group
 UN = United Nations

References

: Not available.

☑ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Product code

: 1157514

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