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SAFETY DATA SHEET

(SOLAS regulation VI/5-1 format)

SECTION 1

PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT

Product Name: C10+ Aromatics (Heavy Aromatics)
Product Description: Aromatic Hydrocarbon

Product Code: 709688-88

Intended Use: Fuel Blending Component

MARPOL Annex I Category: Fuel and residual oils, including ship's bunkers

See Section 14 for transportation information related to the Bill of Lading, other shipping documents

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Country	Company	Emergency Telephone Number		
International Sales	ExxonMobil Marine Fuels	(UK) (+44) (0) 23 8089 1558		
	Ermyn House			
	MP 31 Ermyn Way			
	Leatherhead, KT22 8UX UK			
Australia	MOBIL OIL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	+1 609 737 4411		
	A.B.N. 88 004 052 984			
	664 Collins St			
	Docklands			
	Victoria 3008 Australia			
Belgium	ExxonMobil Petroleum & Chemical BV	+32 (0) 487 545 780		
	Polderdijkweg			
	Haven 447 - 2030			
	Antwerpen, Belgium			
Canada	Imperial Oil	1-866-232-9563		
	505 Quarry Park Boulevard SE			
	Calgary, AB T2C 5N1 Canada			
Fiji	Mobil Oil Australia Pty Ltd - t/a Mobil Oil Fiji	+1 609 737 4411		
	Level 6, ANZ House,			
	25 Victoria Parade,			
	Suva, Fiji Islands			
France	Esso SAF	+33 08 1000 3353		
	Tour Manhattan La Defense 2			
	5/6 Place de l'Iris			
	92400 Courbevoie France			
Hong Kong	ExxonMobil Hong Kong Limited:	+1 609 737 4411		
	2201, 22/F, Central Plaza			
	18 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong			
Italy	Esso Italiana SRL	+39 0382 24444		
	Viale Castello della Magliana 25			
	Rome 00148 Italy			
New Zealand	Mobil Oil New Zealand Limited	National Poison Center +64 3 479 7248		
	Vero Centre	Freephone 0800 764 766		
	48 Shortland Street			
	Auckland 1140			
	New Zealand			
Norway	Esso Norge AS	Emergency: (NO) +47 33 37 73 00		



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	Drammensveien 149 Skøyen N-0213 Oslo, Norway	Poison: (NO) +47 22 59 13 00
Singapore	ExxonMobil Asia Pacific Pte Limited 1 HarbourFront Place #06-00 HarbourFront Tower One Singapore 098633	01-609-737-4411
Thailand	Esso (Thailand) Public Company Limited 3195/17-29 Rama 4 Road, Klong Ton, Klong Toey District Bangkok, Thailand 10110	+1-609-737-4411
United Kingdom	Esso Petroleum Company Limited Ermyn House MP 31 Ermyn Way Leatherhead, KT22 8UX UK	+32 (0) 487 545 780
United States	ExxonMobil Oil Corporation 22777 Springwoods Village Parkway Spring, TX 77389 USA	+1 609 737 4411

This (M)SDS is a document with no country specific information included.

SECTION 2

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to UN GHS Criteria. Classification includes all GHS hazard classes. For hazard categories with two cut-off/concentration limits, classification was based on the higher limit.

GHS CLASSIFICATION:

Acute oral toxicant: Category 5.
Acute inhalation toxicant: Category 4.

Carcinogen: Category 1B.

Reproductive toxicant (developmental): Category 2.

Specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 2.

Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.
Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 1.
Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 1.

GHS Label Elements:

Pictogram:





Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

Health: H303: May be harmful if swallowed. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H332: Harmful if inhaled. H350: May cause cancer. H361: Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Environmental: H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:



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Prevention: P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P260: Do not breathe mist / vapours. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273: Avoid release to the environment. P280: Wear protective gloves and clothing. Response: P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting. P391: Collect spillage.

Storage: P405: Store locked up.

Disposal: P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

Contains: Residues (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator

Other hazard information:

PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Material can release vapours that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Vapour is flammable and heavier than air. Vapour may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources, causing a flashback fire danger.

HEALTH HAZARDS

High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. Under conditions of poor personal hygiene and prolonged repeated contact, some polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs) have been suspected as a cause of skin cancer in humans. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Excessive exposure may result in eye, skin, or respiratory irritation.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

No additional hazards.

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

This material is defined as a complex substance.

Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	GHS Hazard Codes
Residues (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator	64741-67-9	100%	H332, H350(1B), H361(D), H373, H400(M factor 1), H410(M factor 1)

Hazardous Constituent(s) Contained in Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure

nazaraous constituent(s) contained in complex cabstance(s) required for disclosure			
Name	CAS#	Concentration*	GHS Hazard Codes
naphthalene	91-20-3	< 25%	H228(2), H302, H351, H400(M factor 1), H410(M
			factor 1)

^{*} All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.



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SECTION 4

FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION

Immediately remove from further exposure. Get immediate medical assistance. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. Give supplemental oxygen, if available. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device.

SKIN CONTACT

Remove contaminated clothing. Dry wipe exposed skin and cleanse with waterless hand cleaner and follow by washing thoroughly with soap and water. For those providing assistance, avoid further skin contact to yourself or others. Wear impervious gloves. Launder contaminated clothing separately before reuse. Discard contaminated articles that cannot be laundered. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

EYE CONTACT

Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

INGESTION

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

ACUTE AND DELAYED SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS

See Toxicological Section

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.

SECTION 5

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Appropriate Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames.

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight streams of water

FIRE FIGHTING

Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate area. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Fire-fighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Unusual Fire Hazards: Vapour is flammable and heavier than air. Vapour may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources, causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, Sulphur oxides

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES



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Flash Point [Method]: >=95°C (203°F) [ASTM D-93]

Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 0.7 UEL: 6.0

Autoignition Temperature: >250°C (482°F)

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.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H2S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Land Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Warn other shipping. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Large Spills: Dyke far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

SECTION 7

HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Avoid all personal contact. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapour may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). When the material is handled in bulk, an electrical spark could ignite any flammable vapors from liquids or residues that may be present (e.g., during switch-loading operations). Use proper bonding and/or earthing procedures. However, bonding and earthing may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional



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references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

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

STORAGE

The type of container used to store the material may affect static accumulation and dissipation. Do not store in open or unlabelled containers. Keep away from incompatible materials.

SECTION 8

EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

Exposure limits/standards (Note: Exposure limits are not additive)

Substance Name	Form	Limit/St	andard	Note	Source	Year
CATALYTIC REFORMER	Total oil	TWA	0.1 mg/m3	Skin	ExxonMobil	2021
FRACTIONATOR RESIDUE	mist					
(PETROLEUM) [benzene solubles]						
naphthalene		TWA	10 ppm	Skin	ACGIH	2020

Biological limits

Substance Name	Specimen	Sampling Time	Limit	Determinant	Source
naphthalene	No Biological	End of shift		1-Naphthol, with	ACGIH BELs
	Specimen			hydrolysis + 2-Naphthol,	(BEIs)
	provided			with hydrolysis	

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider:

Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a



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level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:

Half-face filter respirator Type AP filter material.

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapour warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Hand Protection: Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:

Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely wear gauntlet style gloves. Nitrile, Viton

Eye Protection: If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:

Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended.

Specific Hygiene Measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.

SECTION 9

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Physical State: Liquid
Colour: Colourless
Odour: Petroleum/Solvent
Odour Threshold: N/D

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 15 °C): < 1 Flammability (Solid, Gas): N/A

Flash Point [Method]: >=95°C (203°F) [ASTM D-93]

Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 0.7 UEL: 6.0

Autoignition Temperature: >250°C (482°F)



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Boiling Point / Range: > 178°C (352°F) **Decomposition Temperature:** N/D **Vapour Density (Air = 1):** N/D

Vapour Pressure: > 100 kPa (750 mm Hg) at 20 °C Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): N/D

pH: N/A

Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): N/D

Solubility in Water: Negligible

Viscosity: [N/D at 40°C] | 2 cSt (2 mm2/sec) at 50°C **Oxidizing Properties:** See Hazards Identification Section.

OTHER INFORMATION

Freezing Point: N/D Melting Point: N/A

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Excessive heat.

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Alkalies, Halogens, Strong Acids, Strong oxidisers

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Hazard Class	Conclusion / Remarks		
Inhalation			
Acute Toxicity: (Rat) 4 hour(s) LC50 4100 mg/m3 (Aerosol)	Moderately toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403		
Irritation: No end point data for material.	Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.		
Ingestion			
Acute Toxicity (Rat): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401		
Skin			
Acute Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 2000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 434		
Skin Corrosion/Irritation (Rabbit): Data available.	May dry the skin leading to discomfort and dermatitis. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404		
Eye			
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation (Rabbit): Data available.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405		



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Sensitisation Respiratory Sensitization: No end point data Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. for material. Skin Sensitization: Data available. Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406 Aspiration: Data available. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physicochemical properties of the material. Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Data available. structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 474 475 476 Carcinogenicity: Data available. Caused cancer in laboratory animals. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451 Reproductive Toxicity: Data available. Caused damage to the fetus in laboratory animals, but the relevance to humans is uncertain. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414 Lactation: No end point data for material. Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children. Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Single Exposure: No end point data for Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure.

TOXICITY FOR SUBSTANCES

Repeated Exposure: Data available.

NAME	ACUTE TOXICITY	
naphthalene	Inhalation Lethality: 4 hour(s) LC50 > 0.4 mg/l (Max attainable	
	vapor conc.) (Rat); Oral Lethality: LD 50 533 mg/kg (Mouse)	

Guideline 410 411

OTHER INFORMATION

For the product itself:

Target Organs Repeated Exposure: Blood, Liver, Thymus

Contains:

material.

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

Contains a substance that may cause damage to organs from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on test data for

structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD

Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (PAC/PNA): Carcinogenic in animal studies. Caused mutations in-vitro. Reproductive and developmental studies resulted in decreased fetal weights, survival and malformations, as well as reduced sperm count in males. Dermal studies resulted in increased mortality, skin irritation, liver, kidney, thymus, bone marrow, blood and lymphoid tissue toxic effects. Possible allergen and/or photoallergen.

IARC Classification:

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
Residues (petroleum), catalytic	64741-67-9	3



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reformer fractionator		
naphthalene	91-20-3	3

-- REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = IARC 1 2 = IARC 2A 3 = IARC 2B

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.

ECOTOXICITY

Material -- Expected to be very toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

MOBILITY

Majority of components -- Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Majority of components -- Low potential to migrate through soil.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation:

Material -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL

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

ECOLOGICAL DATA

Ecotoxicity

Test	Duration	Organism Type	Test Results
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	48 hour(s)	Daphnia magna	EL50 1 - >1000 mg/l: data for similar
			materials
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	96 hour(s)	Oncorhynchus	LL50 10 - >1000 mg/l: data for similar
		mykiss	materials
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	72 hour(s)	Pseudokirchneriella	EL50 0.1 - 100 mg/l: data for similar
		subcapitata	materials
Aquatic - Chronic Toxicity	72 hour(s)	Pseudokirchneriella	NOELR <1 mg/l: data for similar materials
_		subcapitata	

INTERNATIONAL OIL POLLUTION COMPENSATION (IOPC)

Material is considered a persistent oil.

SECTION 13

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS



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Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable.

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

Empty Container Warning 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

SEA (IMDG)

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Catalytic

reformer fractionator residue)
Hazard Class & Division: 9
EMS Number: F-A, S-F
UN Number: 3082
Packing Group: III
Marine Pollutant: Yes

Label(s): 9

Transport Document Name: UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S. (Catalytic reformer fractionator residue), 9, PG III, MARINE POLLUTANT

Footnote: Not subject to the provisions of UN3082 Environmentally hazardous substances liquid, n.o.s., if shipped in quantities of 5 liters or less per single or inner combination packaging as per IMDG code 2.10.2.7.

Note - this material is being carried under the scope of MARPOL Annex I

SECTION 15

REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATORY STATUS AND APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories : AIIC, DSL, IECSC, KECI, PICCS, TCSI, TSCA

SECTION 16

OTHER INFORMATION

N/D = Not determined, N/A = Not applicable
KEY TO THE H-CODES CONTAINED IN SECTION 3 OF THIS DOCUMENT (for information only):
H228(2): Flammable solid; Flammable Solid, Cat 2



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H302: Harmful if swallowed; Acute Tox Oral, Cat 4

H332: Harmful if inhaled; Acute Tox Inh, Cat 4

H350(1B): May cause cancer; Carcinogenicity, Cat 1B

H351: Suspected of causing cancer; GHS Carcinogenicity, Cat 2

H361(D): Suspected of damaging the unborn child; Repro Tox, Cat 2 (Develop)

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure; Target Organ, Repeated, Cat 2

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life; Acute Env Tox, Cat 1

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects; Chronic Env Tox, Cat 1

THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:

Section 08: Exposure Limits Table information was modified.

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