

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ExxonMobil

DOBA BLEND CRUDE OIL

Section 1. Identification

Product name : DOBA BLEND CRUDE OIL

Product description : petroleum

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

Identified uses : Crude oil

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

Supplier : CAMEROON OIL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY –S.A.
164 Rue Toyota (Rue 1.239) Bonapriso
B.P 3738
Douala
Cameroon

24 Hour Emergency Telephone : +44 20 3885 0382 / +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

Section 2. Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : Flam. Liq. 1, H224
Eye Irrit. 2, H319
Carc. 1B, H350
STOT SE 3, H336
STOT RE 1, H372 (blood, liver, spleen, thymus)
Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H224 - Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H350 - May cause cancer.
H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (blood, liver, spleen, thymus)
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P240 - Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment.
P242 - Use non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.
P260 - Do not breathe vapour.
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Section 2. Hazard identification

| | |
|--|--|
| | P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273 - Avoid release to the environment. P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection. |
| Response | : P301 + P310, P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. P304 + P312, P340 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames. P391 - Collect spillage. |
| Storage | : P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P403 + P235 - Keep cool. P405 - Store locked up. |
| Disposal | : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. |
| Contains | : PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL |
| Supplemental label elements | : Not applicable. |
| Other hazards which do not result in classification | : None known. |
| Nota | : 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 | : PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL |

CAS number/other identifiers

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| EC number | : 232-298-5 |
|------------------|-------------|

| Ingredient name | % by weight | CAS number |
|------------------------|--------------------|---|
| petroleum | 100 | REACH #: Annex V EC: 232-298-5 CAS: 8002-05-9 |
| benzene | 1 - 5 | REACH #: 01-2119447106-44 EC: 200-753-7 CAS: 71-43-2 |
| naphthalene | 1 - 5 | REACH #: 01-2119561346-37 EC: 202-049-5 CAS: 91-20-3 |
| n-hexane | 1 - 5 | EC: 203-777-6 CAS: 110-54-3 |
| cyclohexane | 1 - 5 | REACH #: |

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

| | | |
|--------------|---------|---|
| xylylene | 1 - 5 | 01-2119463273-41 EC: 203-806-2 CAS: 110-82-7 REACH #: 01-2119488216-32 EC: 215-535-7 CAS: 1330-20-7 |
| toluene | 1 - 5 | EC: 203-625-9 CAS: 108-88-3 |
| ethylbenzene | 0.1 - 1 | EC: 202-849-4 CAS: 100-41-4 |

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

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

Section 4. First-aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- 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 it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- 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. For hot product: Immediately immerse in or flush affected area with large amounts of cold water to dissipate heat. Cover with clean cotton sheeting or gauze and get prompt medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Get medical attention.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Section 4. First-aid measures

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
Numbness, muscle cramps, weakness and paralysis that may be delayed.
- Skin contact** : Local necrosis as evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours after injection.
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

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

- Notes to physician** : If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately. This material, or a component, may be associated with cardiac sensitization following very high exposures (well above occupational exposure limits) or with concurrent exposure to high stress levels or heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine. Administration of such substances should be avoided.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting 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** : Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
- Hazardous combustion products** : hydrogen sulphide, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, sulfur oxides

Section 5. Firefighting measures

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

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

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. If permitted by regulatory authorities, the use of suitable dispersants should be considered where permitted in local oil spill contingency plans. Warn other shipping. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

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

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Thermal burn hazard - contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Crude oils can contain trace levels of natural impurities including heavy metals, such as mercury, nickel or lead, as well as naturally occurring radioactive material. As the impurity content may concentrate during refining/processing, process operations, including equipment, materials and products should be evaluated to identify and manage any potential risks to health, safety or the environment or regulatory concerns. Material may contain trace amounts of naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM), which will accumulate in process equipment and storage vessels.

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. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100×10^{-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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|-----------------|--|
| benzene | <p>EU OEL (Europe, 10/2019). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 3.25 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 0.5 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1.6 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 2.5 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 8 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> |

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| naphthalene | <p>ExxonMobil (Company). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 1 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 0.5 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022). Notes: list of indicative occupational exposure limit values TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 50 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 52 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> |
| n-hexane | <p>EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022). Notes: list of indicative occupational exposure limit values TWA: 72 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p> |
| cyclohexane | <p>EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022). Notes: list of indicative occupational exposure limit values TWA: 700 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.</p> |
| xylene | <p>EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022). [xylene, mixed isomers] Absorbed through skin. Notes: list of indicative occupational exposure limit values TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 221 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 442 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [p-xylene and mixtures containing p-xylene] Ototoxicant. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p> |
| toluene | <p>EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022). Absorbed through skin. Notes: list of indicative occupational exposure limit values TWA: 192 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 384 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). Ototoxicant. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p> |
| ethylbenzene | <p>EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022). Absorbed through skin. Notes: list of indicative occupational exposure limit values TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 442 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 884 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). Ototoxicant. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p> |
| hydrogen sulphide | <p>[Air contaminant - Decomposition product(s)] EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022). Notes: list of indicative occupational exposure limit values TWA: 7 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 5 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 14 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 10 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p>[Air contaminant - Decomposition product(s)] ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 5 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p>[Air contaminant - Decomposition product(s)] ExxonMobil (Company).</p> |

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

STEL: 10 ppm 15 minutes.
 STEL: 14 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
 TWA: 5 ppm 8 hours.
 TWA: 7 mg/m³ 8 hours.

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

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- 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.
- 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. Face shield.
- 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. If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. > 8 hours (breakthrough time): Nitrile, minimum 0.38 mm thickness or comparable protective barrier material
- 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. If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant apron and long sleeves are recommended. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- 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. Recommended: organic vapour (Type A) and acid gas (Type E) filter

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

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

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

Appearance

| | |
|--|---|
| Physical state | : Liquid. |
| Colour | : Black |
| Odour | : Petroleum/Solvent |
| Odour threshold | : Not available. |
| pH | : Not applicable. |
| Melting point/freezing point | : Not available. |
| Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range | : >25°C (>77°F) |
| Flash point | : Open cup: <21°C (<69.8°F) [ASTM D-92] |
| Evaporation rate | : Not available. |
| Flammability | : Flammable liquids - Category 1 |
| Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit | : Not available. |
| Vapour pressure | : 0 to 800 mm Hg [20 °C] |
| Relative vapour density | : Not available. |
| Relative density | : 0.65 to 1.013 |
| Solubility in water | : Negligible |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | : Not applicable. |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : Not available. |
| Decomposition temperature | : Not available. |
| Viscosity | : 0.4 to 600 cSt [40 °C] |

Particle characteristics

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Median particle size | : Not applicable. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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|---|---|
| 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 | : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. |
| Incompatible materials | : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials, Strong oxidisers |
| Hazardous decomposition products | : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. |

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Test | Species | Result | Duration |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------|-------------|----------|
| PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >2000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | >5000 mg/kg | - |
| naphthalene | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | >0.4 mg/l | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Oral | Mouse | 533 mg/kg | - |
| ethylbenzene | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | 17.8 mg/l | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 3.5 g/kg | - |

Conclusion/Summary

- Inhalation** : Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material.
- Dermal** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402
- Oral** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

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

Sensitisation

Conclusion/Summary

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

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 474 479

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary

- : May cause cancer. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

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

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Conclusion/Summary

- : May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401 402

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Product/ingredient name | Category | Target organs |
|-------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL | Category 1 | blood, liver, spleen, thymus |

Conclusion/Summary

- : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 411

Aspiration hazard

Conclusion/Summary

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

Section 11. Toxicological information

Other information

Contains

: NAPHTHALENE: Exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells, anemia, and cataracts. Naphthalene caused cancer in laboratory animal studies, but the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. ETHYLBENZENE: Caused cancer in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. BENZENE: Caused cancer (acute myeloid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome), damage to the blood-producing system, and serious blood disorders in human studies. Caused genetic effects and effects on the immune system in laboratory animal and some human studies. Caused toxicity to the fetus and cancer in laboratory animal studies. N-HEXANE: Prolonged and/or repeated exposures to n-Hexane can cause progressive and potentially irreversible damage to the peripheral nervous system (e.g. fingers, feet, arms, legs, etc.). Simultaneous exposure to Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) or Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK) and n-Hexane can potentiate the risk of adverse effects from n-Hexane on the peripheral nervous system. n-Hexane has been shown to cause testicular damage at high doses in male rats. The relevance of this effect for humans is unknown. Contains hexane; individuals with pre-existing neurological disease should avoid exposure. TOLUENE : Concentrated, prolonged or deliberate inhalation may cause brain and nervous system damage. Prolonged and repeated exposure of pregnant animals (> 1500 ppm) have been reported to cause adverse fetal developmental effects. HYDROGEN SULPHIDE: 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.

Product

: Crude oil: Contains polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs). Prolonged and / or repeated exposure by skin or inhalation of certain PACs may cause cancer of the skin, lung, and of other sites of the body. In animal studies, some crudes produced skin tumors in mice, while other crudes produced no tumors. Developmental studies of crude oil in lab animals showed reduced fetal weight and increased fetal resorptions at maternally toxic levels. Repeated dermal exposure to crude oils in rats resulted in toxicity to the blood, liver, thymus, and bone marrow. May cause central nervous system disorder (e.g., narcosis involving a loss of coordination, weakness, fatigue, mental confusion and blurred vision) and/or damage. Vapour/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anaesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death. Exposure to this material, or one of its components, in situations where there is the potential for high levels, such as in confined spaces or with abuse, may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmia). High-level exposure to hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits) may initiate arrhythmia in a worker that is undergoing stress or is taking a heart-stimulating substance such as epinephrine, a nasal decongestant, or an asthma or cardiovascular drug. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Section 12. Ecological information

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

Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Duration | Species | Result |
|-------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|--|
| PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL | 48 hours | Invertebrate - Invertebrate | Acute EC50 10 to 100 mg/l data for similar materials |

Conclusion/Summary

Section 12. Ecological information

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

Persistence and degradability

- Biodegradability** : High molecular wt. component -- Expected to biodegrade slowly. Low molecular wt. component -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable
Photolysis : More water soluble component -- Expected to degrade at a moderate rate in water when exposed to sunlight.
Atmospheric Oxidation : More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

Bioaccumulative potential

- Conclusion/Summary** : Components -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil

- Mobility** : Less volatile component -- Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids. Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. More volatile component -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.




Other ecological information

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

Section 13. Disposal considerations

- Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.

Section 14. Transport information

| | ADR | IMDG | IATA |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| UN number | UN1267 | UN1267 | UN1267 |
| UN proper shipping name | (petroleum, n-hexane) | (petroleum, n-hexane) | (petroleum, n-hexane) |
| Transport hazard class(es) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Label(s) / Mark(s) |  |  |  |
| Packing group | I | I | I |
| Environmental hazards | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required. |

Additional information

- ADR** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

Section 14. Transport information

- IMDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
- IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

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

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not applicable.

Section 15. Regulatory information

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not 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) | : All components are listed or exempted. |
| Japan inventory (Industrial Safety and Health Act) | : Not determined. |
| 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

History

- Date of issue/Date of revision** : 6/24/2024
- Date of previous issue** : 24 June 2024
- Version** : 2

Section 16. Other information

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

Procedure used to derive the classification

Expert judgment
Expert judgment
Expert judgment
Expert judgment
Expert judgment
Expert judgment
Expert judgment

References

: Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.



Product code

: 1161811

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