SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT

Product Name: **FUEL OIL 180**
Product Description: Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Product Code: 709101-78
Intended Use: Fuel

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Supplier: **EXXONMOBIL EGYPT (SAE)**
1097 CORNISH EL NIL STREET
GARDEN CITY
11511 CAIRO
Egypt

Product Technical Information	+20 2 795 4850
Supplier General Contact	+20 2 795 4850

National Poison Control Centre: +20226840902

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (see (M)SDS Section 15).

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:
Acute inhalation toxicant: Category 4.
Carcinogen: Category 1B.
Reproductive toxicant (developmental): Category 2.
Specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 2.
Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 1.
Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 1.

LABEL ELEMENTS:

Pictograms:

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

Health:
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H350: May cause cancer.
H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Blood, Liver, Thymus).
Environment:
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Supplemental:
EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Precautionary Statements:

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:
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 CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P391: Collect spillage.
Storage:
P405: Store locked up.
Disposal:
P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

Contains: Fuel oil, residual

Other hazard information:

Physical / Chemical Hazards:
Thermal burn hazard - contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. Material can release vapours that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Combustible.

Health Hazards:
High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. Hydrogen sulphide, a highly toxic gas, may be present. Signs and symptoms of overexposure to hydrogen sulphide include respiratory and eye irritation, dizziness, nausea, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, and loss of consciousness. Odour does not provide a reliable indicator of the presence of hazardous levels in the atmosphere. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs.

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.

Reportable Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s)

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	GHS Hazard Codes
Fuel oil, residual	68476-33-5	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

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	GHS Hazard Codes
hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	< 0.01%	H220, H280, H330(2), H400(M factor 1)

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

NOTE: Carbon monoxide (CO) may be present in the material in trace quantities 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

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. 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.

EYE CONTACT
Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical assistance.

INGESTION

Seek immediate medical attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

None

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: Combustible. The product may form flammable mixtures and can burn only when heated above the flash point. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

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

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: >60°C (140°F) [ASTM D-93]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: N/D UEL: N/D
Autoignition Temperature: >220°C (428°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. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas.

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. Eliminate sources of ignition.

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. Residual fuel oils may require heating and other forms of pre-treatment before use and will normally be stored and handled in facilities fitted with heating systems. Users should ensure their facilities are capable of storing and handling these fuels at or just above an appropriate temperature. Proper temperatures for storage and handling will depend on a number of factors such as the viscosity of the fuel and the specific requirements of the heating plant or engine that will consume the fuel. Users should consult the fuel supplier on appropriate storage and handling temperatures. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapour may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Harmful amounts of H_2S may be present. 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.

Do not use electronic devices (including but not limited to cellular phones, computers, calculators, pagers or other electronic devices, etc.) during safety critical tasks, such as bulk fuel loading or unloading operations, or in storage areas where vapours may be present, unless the devices are certified intrinsically safe by an approved national testing agency and to the safety standards required by national and/or local laws and regulations. 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 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).

Loading/Unloading Temperature: 50°C (122°F) - 55°C (131°F)

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. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep away from incompatible materials. Storage containers should be earthed and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be earthed and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

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

Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard			Note	Source
FUEL OIL, RESIDUAL [benzene solubles]	Total oil mist	TWA	0.1 mg/m3			ExxonMobil
FUEL OIL, RESIDUAL [benzene solubles]	Total oil mist	TWA	0.1 mg/m3		Skin	ExxonMobil
hydrogen sulphide		STEL	21 mg/m3	15 ppm		Egypt OELs
hydrogen sulphide		TWA	14 mg/m3	10 ppm		Egypt OELs
hydrogen sulphide		STEL	14 mg/m3	10 ppm		ExxonMobil
hydrogen sulphide		TWA	7 mg/m3	5 ppm		ExxonMobil
Carbon monoxide		TWA	29 mg/m3	25 ppm		Egypt OELs
Carbon monoxide		TWA	25 ppm			ACGIH

Note: Information about recommended monitoring procedures can be obtained from the relevant agency(ies)/institute(s):

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment to stay below exposure limits.

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 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:

Positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator in areas where H2S vapours may accumulate is recommended. European Committee for Standardization (CEN) standards EN 136, 140 and 405 provide respirator masks and EN 149 and 143 provide filter recommendations.

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 product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves. Nitrile, minimum 0.38 mm thickness or comparable protective barrier material with a high performance level for continuous contact use conditions, permeation breakthrough minimum 480 minutes in accordance with CEN standards EN 420 and EN 374.

Eye Protection: If contact with material is likely, chemical goggles 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. If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant apron and long sleeves are 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. Contact the Supplier for additional information.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Physical State: Liquid
Form: Viscous
Colour: Black
Odour: Petroleum/Solvent
Odour Threshold: N/D

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 15 °C): 0.995
Flammability (Solid, Gas): N/A

Flash Point [Method]: >60°C (140°F) [ASTM D-93]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: N/D UEL: N/D
Autoignition Temperature: >220°C (428°F)
Boiling Point / Range: > 250°C (482°F)
Decomposition Temperature: N/D
Vapour Density (Air = 1): N/D
Vapour Pressure: < 0.013 kPa (0.1 mm Hg) at 20 °C
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): N/D
pH: N/A
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): > 3.5
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Viscosity: [N/D at 40ºC] | 180 cSt (180 mm2/sec) at 50°C - 230 cSt (230 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. High energy sources of ignition.

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 402
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
Sensitisation	
Respiratory Sensitization: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
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.	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Data available.	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 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 414 416
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 material.	Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure.
Repeated Exposure: Data available.	Concentrated, prolonged or deliberate exposure may cause organ damage. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 411

TOXICITY FOR SUBSTANCES

NAME	ACUTE TOXICITY
hydrogen sulphide	Inhalation Lethality: 4 hour(s) LC50 444 ppm (Gas) (Rat)

OTHER INFORMATION

For the product itself:

Target Organs Repeated Exposure: Blood, Liver, Thymus

Residual fuel oil: Carcinogenic in animal tests. Caused mutations in-vitro. Dermal exposure to high concentrations resulted in maternal toxicity, decreased fetal weight and fetal survival, and some external fetal malformations. Dermal studies in animals: increased mortality, skin irritation, liver, kidney, thymus, bone marrow, blood and lymphoid tissue toxic effects. Possible allergen and photoallergen.

Contains:

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.

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 mykiss	LL50 10 - >1000 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	72 hour(s)	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	EL50 0.1 - 100 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Chronic Toxicity	72 hour(s)	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	NOELR <1 mg/l: data for similar materials

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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.

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

LAND (ADR/RID)

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Fuel Oil, Residual)
Hazard Class: 9
Classification Code: M6
UN Number: 3082
Packing Group: III
Label(s) / Mark(s): 9, EHS
Hazard ID Number: 90
Hazchem EAC: 3Z

SEA (IMDG)

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Fuel Oil, Residual)
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 SUBSTANCES, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Fuel Oil, Residual), 9, PG III, (>60°C c.c.), MARINE POLLUTANT

AIR (IATA)

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Fuel Oil, Residual)
Hazard Class & Division: 9
UN Number: 3082
Packing Group: III
Label(s) / Mark(s): 9, EHS
Transport Document Name: UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Fuel Oil, Residual), 9, PG III

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

This material is considered hazardous according to the Classification of Chemicals based on Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

REGULATORY STATUS AND APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories : AIIC, DSL, IECSC, 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):
H220: Extremely flammable gas; Flammable Gas, Cat 1

H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated; Pressurized Gas
H330(2): Fatal if inhaled; Acute Tox Inh, Cat 2
H332: Harmful if inhaled; Acute Tox Inh, Cat 4
H350(1B): May cause cancer; Carcinogenicity, Cat 1B
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 SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:
CLP Classification information was added.
Composition: Component Table information was modified.
GHS CLP Supplemental Statements information was added.
GHS Environmental Classification information was deleted.
GHS Environmental Hazards information was added.
GHS Environmental Hazards information was deleted.
GHS Environmental Symbol information was deleted.
GHS Health Classification information was deleted.
GHS Health Hazards information was added.
GHS Health Hazards information was deleted.
GHS Health Symbol information was deleted.
GHS Precautionary Statements - Disposal information was added.
GHS Precautionary Statements - Disposal information was deleted.
GHS Precautionary Statements - Prevention information was added.
GHS Precautionary Statements - Prevention information was deleted.
GHS Precautionary Statements - Response information was added.
GHS Precautionary Statements - Response information was deleted.
GHS Precautionary Statements - Storage information was added.
GHS Precautionary Statements - Storage information was deleted.
GHS Signal Word information was added.
GHS Signal Word information was deleted.
GHS Symbol information was added.
GHS Target Organ List information was deleted.
GHS Target Organ Phrase information was deleted.
Hazard Identification: EU - Hazards Statement - GHS information was deleted.
Section 02: GHS Contains for LABEL_GHS codes information was modified.
Section 08: Exposure Limits Table information was modified.
Section 11 Substance Toxicology table information was modified.
Section 15: National Chemical Inventory Listing information was modified.

Internal Use Only

MHC: 0B, 0B, 2, 0, 1, 1 PPEC: E

DGN: 7122219XEG (1020270)
