

Product Name: HEAVY FUEL OIL COMPONENT  
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# SAFETY DATA SHEET

(SOLAS regulation VI/5-1 format)

## SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT

**Product Name:** HEAVY FUEL OIL COMPONENT  
**Alternate Product Name:** CARBON BLACK FEEDSTOCK, FCC BOTTOMS  
**Product Description:** Petroleum Hydrocarbons  
**Product Code:** 708447  
**Intended Use:** Process oil  
**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 Ermyn House MP 31 Ermyn Way Leatherhead, KT22 8UX UK	(UK) (+44) (0) 23 8089 1558
Australia	MOBIL OIL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD A.B.N. 88 004 052 984 664 Collins St Docklands Victoria 3008 Australia	+1 609 737 4411
Belgium	ExxonMobil Petroleum & Chemical BV Polderdijkweg Haven 447 - 2030 Antwerpen, Belgium	+32 (0) 487 545 780
Canada	Imperial Oil 505 Quarry Park Boulevard SE Calgary, AB T2C 5N1 Canada	1-866-232-9563
Fiji	Mobil Oil Australia Pty Ltd - t/a Mobil Oil Fiji Level 6, ANZ House, 25 Victoria Parade, Suva, Fiji Islands	+1 609 737 4411
France	Esso SAF Tour Manhattan La Defense 2 5/6 Place de l'Iris 92400 Courbevoie France	+33 08 1000 3353
Hong Kong	ExxonMobil Hong Kong Limited: 2201, 22/F, Central Plaza 18 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong	+1 609 737 4411
Italy	Esso Italiana SRL Viale Castello della Magliana 25 Rome 00148 Italy	+39 0382 24444
New Zealand	Mobil Oil New Zealand Limited Vero Centre 48 Shortland Street Auckland 1140 New Zealand	National Poison Center +64 3 479 7248 Freephone 0800 764 766

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Norway	Esso Norge AS Drammensveien 149 Skøyen N-0213 Oslo, Norway	Emergency: (NO) +47 33 37 73 00 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 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.

### GHS Label Elements:

#### Pictogram:



Signal Word: Danger

### Hazard Statements:

Health: 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:

Prevention: P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have

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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 eye / face protection.

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 CENTER 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:** Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum

Other hazard information:

#### PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Thermal burn hazard - contact with hot material may cause thermal burns.

#### 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. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### 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
Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum	64741-57-7	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.

### SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

#### INHALATION

Immediately remove from further exposure. Get immediate medical assistance. For those providing

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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.

#### ACUTE AND DELAYED SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS

See Toxicological Section

### SECTION 5

### FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

**Appropriate Extinguishing Media:** Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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:** 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]:** >120°C (248°F) [ASTM D-92]

**Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air):** LEL: 1.0 UEL: 6.0

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

### SECTION 6

### ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

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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, H<sub>2</sub>S, 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. Small Spills: Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.

**Water Spill:** Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Warn other shipping. Material will sink. Remove material, as much as possible, using mechanical equipment.

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

Remove debris in path of spill prior to oiling and remove contaminated debris from shoreline and water surface. Dispose of according to local regulations. 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. Harmful amounts of H<sub>2</sub>S 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.

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).

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**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/Standard			Note	Source	Year
HEAVY VACUUM GAS OIL (PETROLEUM) [benzene solubles]	Total oil mist	TWA	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		Skin	ExxonMobil	2021
hydrogen sulphide		STEL	14 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 ppm		ExxonMobil	2021
hydrogen sulphide		TWA	7 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 ppm		ExxonMobil	2021

### Biological limits

No biological limits allocated.

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:

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 H<sub>2</sub>S vapours may accumulate is recommended.

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,

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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, Viton

**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.

<b>SECTION 9</b>	<b>PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES</b>
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**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  
**Form:** Viscous  
**Colour:** Dark Brown  
**Odour:** Petroleum/Solvent  
**Odour Threshold:** N/D

## IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

**Relative Density (at 15 °C):** 1.08  
**Flammability (Solid, Gas):** N/A  
**Flash Point [Method]:** >120°C (248°F) [ASTM D-92]  
**Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air):** LEL: 1.0 UEL: 6.0  
**Autoignition Temperature:** 250°C (482°F)  
**Boiling Point / Range:** > 200°C (392°F)  
**Decomposition Temperature:** N/D  
**Vapour Density (Air = 1):** > 0.9 at 101 kPa  
**Vapour Pressure:** 0.013 kPa (0.1 mm Hg) at 20 °C

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**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:** >25 cSt (25 mm<sup>2</sup>/sec) at 40°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

<b>Hazard Class</b>	<b>Conclusion / Remarks</b>
<b>Inhalation</b>	
Acute Toxicity: (Rat) 4 hour(s) LC50 4100 mg/m3 (Aerosol)	Moderately toxic. Based on assessment of the components. 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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	
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
<b>Skin</b>	
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
<b>Eye</b>	
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
<b>Sensitisation</b>	
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



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	structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
<b>Aspiration:</b> Data available.	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity:</b> Data available.	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test method unavailable.
<b>Carcinogenicity:</b> Data available.	Caused cancer in laboratory animals. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451
<b>Reproductive Toxicity:</b> 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 method unavailable.
<b>Lactation:</b> No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.
<b>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)</b>	
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 method unavailable.

## OTHER INFORMATION

### For the product itself:

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 H<sub>2</sub>S 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 H<sub>2</sub>S 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.

## IARC Classification:

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum	64741-57-7	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.

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## ECOTOXICITY

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

## MOBILITY

More volatile component -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

High molecular wt. component -- Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

## PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

### Biodegradation:

Majority of components -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

### Atmospheric Oxidation:

More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

## BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL

Base oil component -- Potential to bioaccumulate is low.

## INTERNATIONAL OIL POLLUTION COMPENSATION (IOPC)

Material is considered a persistent oil.

<b>SECTION 13</b>
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<b>DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS</b>
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## DISPOSAL METHODS

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.

<b>SECTION 14</b>
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<b>TRANSPORT INFORMATION</b>
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## SEA (IMDG)

**Proper Shipping Name:** ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum)

**Hazard Class & Division:** 9

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**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. (Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum), 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 :** AIIIC, DSL, IECSC, KECI, 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 MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:

Section 08: Exposure Limits Table information was modified.

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**THIS SDS COVERS THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS:** CARBON BLACK FEEDSTOCK | CSO CAT I | CSO CAT IV | FO SLURRY > 1035SG

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