

Section 1. Identification

Product name :
Product description : Liquefied Hydrocarbon Gas
Other means of identification : ESSO GAS MOBIL LP-GAS LPG

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

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

Supplier : MOBIL OIL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
A.B.N. 88 004 052 984
664 Collins St
Docklands
Victoria 3008 Australia

24 Hour Emergency Telephone : +61 2 9037 2994/1800 862 115 (CHEMTREC)

Supplier General Contact : +61 3 9261 0000

SDS Internet Address : www.sds.exxonmobil.com

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Liquefied gas

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : DANGER

Hazard statements : H220 - Extremely flammable gas.
H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Response : P377 - Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
P381 - In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.

Storage : P410 + P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Contains : petroleum gases, liquefied; butane; propane; isobutane; ethane; isopentane and propene

Other hazards which do not result in classification : Acts as a simple asphyxiant. At very high concentrations, can displace the normal air and cause suffocation from lack of oxygen.

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 and ingredient information

Substance/mixture : Substance
Chemical identity : petroleum gases, liquefied

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : 68476-85-7

Ingredient name	% (v/v)	CAS number
petroleum gases, liquefied	99	68476-85-7
butane	60 - 80	106-97-8
propane	20 - 40	74-98-6
isobutane	0 - 40	75-28-5
ethane	0 - 5	74-84-0
isopentane	0 - 5	78-78-4
propene	0 - 1	115-07-1

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

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

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 if irritation occurs.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. To avoid the risk of static discharges and gas ignition, soak contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. In case of contact with liquid, warm frozen tissues slowly with lukewarm water and get medical attention. Do not rub affected area. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. 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.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. If frostbite occurs, get medical attention. 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. As this product rapidly becomes a gas when released, refer to the inhalation section.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Dermal contact with rapidly evaporating liquid could result in freezing of the tissues or frostbite.
- Ingestion** : Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Section 4. First-aid measures

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
frostbite
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
frostbite
Local necrosis as evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours after injection.
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
frostbite

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

- Notes to physician** : 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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use water fog, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Contains gas under pressure. Extremely flammable gas. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion.

- Hazardous combustion products** : Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon

- 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. Contact supplier immediately for specialist advice. 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. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and allow fire to burn. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. 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. For incidents involving large quantities, thermally insulated undergarments and thick textile or leather gloves should be worn.

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 : Accidental releases pose a serious fire or explosion hazard. 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. Avoid breathing gas. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

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 : Ensure emergency procedures to deal with accidental gas releases are in place to avoid contamination of the environment. 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).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

Large spill : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

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

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contains gas under pressure. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. 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. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not puncture or incinerate container. It is dangerous and/or unlawful to put petrol into unapproved containers. Do not fill container while it is in or on a vehicle. Static electricity may ignite vapour and cause fire. Place container on ground when filling and keep nozzle in contact with container. 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. For use as a motor fuel only. Do not siphon by mouth. Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.

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.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
petroleum gases, liquefied	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019). TWA: 1800 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]. Explosive potential.
butane	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019). TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Explosive potential. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.
propane	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]. Explosive potential.
isobutane	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Explosive potential. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.
ethane	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]. Explosive potential.
isopentane	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
propene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). TWA: 500 ppm 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: safety glasses with side-shields. Face shield.

Skin protection

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal 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 contact with the liquid is possible, insulated gloves suitable for low temperatures should be worn. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. 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.

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** : Gas. [Compressed or Liquefied]
- Colour** : Colourless
- Odour** : Odorless (may be odorized)
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not applicable.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : -88.89°C (-128°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: <-40°C (<-40°F) [ASTM D-93]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability** : Flammable gases - Category 1
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Lower: 2%
Upper: 9.5%
- Vapour pressure** : >1000 mm Hg [20 °C] [No Test Method]
- Relative vapour density** : 1.6 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 0.53 to 0.58
- Solubility in water** : Negligible
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 410°C (770°F)
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Not applicable.
- Particle characteristics**
- Median particle size** : Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: 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. Do not allow gas to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Incompatible 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 gases, liquefied	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	>5000 ppm_m	4 hours

Conclusion/Summary

Inhalation	: Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
Dermal	: Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material.
Oral	: Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material.

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

Skin	: Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
Eyes	: May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
Respiratory	: Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for material.

Sensitisation

Conclusion/Summary

Skin	: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. No end point data for material.
Respiratory	: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary

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

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary

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

Classification

Product/ingredient name	IARC
propene	3

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

: Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414 422

Section 11. Toxicological information

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

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

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 413 422

Aspiration hazard

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

Other information

Product : May cause central nervous system disorder (e.g., narcosis involving a loss of coordination, weakness, fatigue, mental confusion and blurred vision) and/or damage. Simple asphyxiant: Acts by displacing oxygen in the lungs thereby diminishing the supply of oxygen available to the blood and tissues. Symptoms include shortness of breath, rapid heart rate, incoordination, lethargy, headaches, nausea, vomiting, and disorientation. Continued lack of oxygen may result in convulsions, loss of consciousness and death. Since exercise increases the tissue need for oxygen, symptoms will occur more quickly during exertion in an oxygen-deficient environment. Oxygen in enclosed spaces should be maintained at 21 percent by volume. 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.

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

Conclusion/Summary

Acute toxicity : Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

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

Persistence and degradability

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

Biodegradability : Material -- Expected to be readily biodegradable.

Photolysis : More water soluble component -- Expected to degrade at a moderate rate in water when exposed to sunlight.

Atmospheric Oxidation : Material -- Transformation due to atmospheric oxidation not expected to be significant.

Bioaccumulative potential

Conclusion/Summary : Material -- Potential to bioaccumulate is low.

Mobility in soil

Mobility : Material -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Section 12. Ecological information




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. Empty pressure vessels should be returned to the supplier. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1075	UN1075	UN1075
UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED	Petroleum gases, liquefied
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1	2.1	2.1
Label(s) / Mark(s)			
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

Additional information

ADG : **Hazchem code** 2YE
Special provisions AU03

IMDG : **Emergency schedules** _F-D_, S-U
Special provisions 392
Flash point <-40 °C C.C.

IATA : **Quantity limitation** Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: Forbidden. Packaging instructions: Forbidden. Cargo Aircraft Only: 150 kg. Packaging instructions: 200. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: Forbidden. Packaging instructions: Forbidden.
Special provisions A1

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 available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

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Inventory list

Australia inventory (AIIC)	: 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 (ISHL)	: All components are listed or exempted.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Korea inventory (KECI)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)	: All components are listed or exempted.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b)	: All components are active or exempted.

Section 16. Any other relevant information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision : 16 December 2022

Date of previous issue : 16 December 2022

Version : 2

Key to abbreviations : ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
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
SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons
UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Liquefied gas	Expert judgment Expert judgment

References : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

DOC ID : 1166016

Notice to reader

Section 16. Any other relevant information

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