MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
(SOLAS regulation VI/5-1 format)

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT
Product Name: DIESEL/BIODIESEL BLEND
Alternate Product Name: BIODIESEL
Product Description: Hydrocarbons and Additives
Product Code: 708173
Intended Use: Diesel engine fuel
MARPOL Annex I Category: Gas oils, including ship’s bunkers
See Section 14 for transportation information related to the Bill of Lading, other shipping documents

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Emergency Telephone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| International Sales | ExxonMobil Marine Fuels  
ExxonMobil House  
MP 31 Ermyn Way  
Leatherhead, KT22 8UX, UK | +44 (0)23 80891558 |
| Australia         | MOBIL OIL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD  
A.B.N. 88 004 052 984  
12 Riverside Quay  
Southbank  
Victoria 3006 Australia | +1 609 737 4411 |
| Barbados          | Esso (Barbados) International Sales Co. Ltd.  
Holborn Circle  
PO Box 245  
Bridgetown, Barbados | +1 609 737 4411 |
| Belgium           | Esso Belgium  
Polderdijkweg  
Haven 447 - 2030  
Antwerp, Belgium | +32 (0)3 543 3340 |
| Canada            | Imperial Oil  
237 Fourth Avenue S.W.  
PO Box 2480 Station M  
Calgary, AB T2P 3M9 Canada | 1-866-232-9563 |
| Columbia          | ExxonMobil de Columbia S.A.  
Calle 90 No. 19C-32  
Bogota, Colombia | 01-800-091-3776 - Option 4 |
| 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 Défense 2  
5/6 Place de l'Isle  
92400 Courbevoie France | +33 08 1000 3353 |
| Hong Kong         | ExxonMobil Hong Kong Limited | +1 609 737 4411 |
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:

Flammable liquid: Category 3.
Acute inhalation toxicant: Category 4.
Skin irritation: Category 2.
Carcinogen: Category 2.
Specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 2.
Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.
Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 2.
Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2.

GHS Label Elements:

Pictogram:

Signal Word: Danger
Hazard Statements:

Health: H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315: Causes skin irritation. H332: Harmful if inhaled. H351: Suspected of causing cancer. H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Environmental: H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:

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

Contains: FUELS, DIESEL

Other hazard information:

PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS
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.

HEALTH HAZARDS
High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. May cause central nervous system depression.

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.
This material is defined as a mixture.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Concentration*</th>
<th>GHS Hazard Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FUELS, DIESEL</td>
<td>68334-30-5</td>
<td>&gt; 80 %</td>
<td>H227, H304, H332, H351, H315, H373, H401, H411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Concentration*</th>
<th>GHS Hazard Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ETHYL BENZENE</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>0.1 - 1%</td>
<td>H225, H332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPHTHALENE</td>
<td>91-20-3</td>
<td>0.1 - 1%</td>
<td>H302, H351, H400(M factor 1), H410(M factor 1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

NOTE: Composition may contain up to 0.5% performance additives and / or dyes. Composition may contain up to 20% fatty acid methyl esters (FAME).

### SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

**INHALATION**
Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

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

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

**INGESTION**
Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

**ACUTE AND DELAYED SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS**
See Toxicological Section

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

**PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE**
Contains hydrocarbon solvent/petroleum hydrocarbons; skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.
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: FLAMMABLE. Evacuate area. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Fire-fighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

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

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

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: >38°C (100°F) [ASTM D-93]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: N/D  UEL: N/D
Autoignition Temperature: N/D

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: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A
vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 deg C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

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

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING
Avoid all personal contact. Do not siphon by mouth. Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses. For use as a motor fuel only. 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) in or around any fuelling operation or storage area 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). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds 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).

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 container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect 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. 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Name</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Limit/Standard</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ETHYL BENZENE</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUELS, DIESEL</td>
<td>Stable Aerosol.</td>
<td>TWA 5 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
<td>ExxonMobil</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUELS, DIESEL</td>
<td>Vapour.</td>
<td>TWA 200 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
<td>ExxonMobil</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUELS, DIESEL [total hydrocarb, vapour&amp;aerosol]</td>
<td>Inhalable fraction and vapour</td>
<td>TWA 100 mg/m3</td>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPHTHALENE</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>15 ppm</td>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPHTHALENE</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Biological limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Name</th>
<th>Specimen</th>
<th>Sampling Time</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Determinant</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ETHYL BENZENE</td>
<td>Creatinine in urine</td>
<td>End of shift at end of work wk</td>
<td>0.7 g/g</td>
<td>Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid</td>
<td>ACGIH BELs (BEIs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHYL BENZENE</td>
<td>End-exhaled air</td>
<td>Not critical</td>
<td>Ethyl benzene</td>
<td>Ethyl benzene</td>
<td>ACGIH BELs (BEIs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPHTHALENE</td>
<td>No Biological Specimen provided</td>
<td>End of shift</td>
<td>1-Naphthol, with hydrolysis + 2-Naphthol, with hydrolysis</td>
<td>ACGIH BELs (BEIs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

- Type A filter material
- Type P filter material

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

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

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

**Eye Protection:** If contact 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.

**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
- **Colour:** Colourless
- **Odour:** Petroleum/Solvent
- **Odour Threshold:** N/D

**IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION**

- **Relative Density (at 15 °C):** 0.82 - 0.865
- **Flammability (Solid, Gas):** N/A
- **Flash Point [Method]:** >38°C (100°F) [ASTM D-93]
- **Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air):** LEL: N/D UEL: N/D
- **Autoignition Temperature:** N/D
- **Boiling Point / Range:** 118°C (245°F) - 154°C (310°F)
- **Decomposition Temperature:** N/D
- **Vapour Density (Air = 1):** > 2 at 101 kPa
- **Vapour Pressure:** 0.067 kPa (0.5 mm Hg) at 20 °C
- **Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1):** N/D
- **pH:** N/A
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): N/D
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Viscosity: 2 cSt (2 mm²/sec) at 40°C - 5 cSt (5 mm²/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: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Halogens, Strong Acids, Strong Bases, 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

ACUTE TOXICITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route of Exposure</th>
<th>Conclusion / Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity (Rat): LC50 &gt; 4000 mg/m³</td>
<td>Moderately toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irritation: Data available.</td>
<td>Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingestion</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity (Rat): LD50 &gt; 5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skin</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 &gt; 5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irritation (Rabbit): Data available.</td>
<td>Irritating to the skin. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eye</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irritation (Rabbit): Data available.</td>
<td>May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS FROM SHORT AND LONG TERM EXPOSURE
Anticipated health effects from sub-chronic, chronic, respiratory or skin sensitization, mutagenicity, reproductive toxicity, carcinogenicity, target organ toxicity (single exposure or repeated exposure), aspiration toxicity and other effects based on human experience and/or experimental data.

For the product itself:
Sensitisation: Non-sensitising to the skin of laboratory animals. Vapour concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Contains:
Diesel fuel: Carcinogenic in animal tests. Caused mutations in-vitro. Repeated dermal exposures to high concentrations in test animals resulted in reduced litter size and litter weight, and increased fetal resorptions at maternally toxic doses. Dermal exposure to high concentrations resulted in severe skin irritation with weight loss and some mortality. Inhalation exposure to high concentrations resulted in respiratory tract irritation, lung changes/infiltration/accumulation, and reduction in lung function. 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. Diesel exhaust fumes: Carcinogenic in animal tests. Inhalation exposures to exhaust for 2 years in test animals resulted in lung tumours and lymphoma. Extract of particulate produced skin tumours in test animals. Caused mutations in-vitro.

IARC Classification:
The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>List Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ETHYL BENZENE</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPHTHALENE</td>
<td>91-20-3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED---
1 = IARC 1
2 = IARC 2A
3 = IARC 2B

SECTION 12  ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the material, and similar materials.

ECOTOXICITY
Material -- Expected to be 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:
Material -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

Atmospheric Oxidation:
More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air
INTERNATIONAL OIL POLLUTION COMPENSATION (IOPC)
Material is considered a non-persistent oil.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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 containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

SEA (IMDG)
Proper Shipping Name: GAS OIL
Hazard Class & Division: 3
EMS Number: F-E, S-E
UN Number: 1202
Packing Group: III
Marine Pollutant: Yes
Label(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN1202, GAS OIL, 3, PG III, (38°C c.c.), MARINE POLLUTANT

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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATORY STATUS AND APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Complies with the following national/regional chemical inventory requirements: AICS, DSL, IECSC, KECl, 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):
H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor; Flammable Liquid, Cat 2
H227: Combustible liquid; Flammable Liquid, Cat 4
H302: Harmful if swallowed; Acute Tox Oral, Cat 4
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; Aspiration, Cat 1
H315: Causes skin irritation; Skin Corr/Irritation, Cat 2
H332: Harmful if inhaled; Acute Tox Inh, Cat 4
H351: Suspected of causing cancer; GHS Carcinogenicity, Cat 2
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure; Target Organ, Repeated, Cat 2
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects; Chronic Env Tox, Cat 1
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects; Chronic Env Tox, Cat 2

THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:
Revision Changes:
Section 06: Protective Measures information was modified.
Section 09: Boiling Point ºC(ºF) information was modified.
Section 09: Vapour Pressure information was modified.
Section 09: Relative Density - Header information was modified.
Section 09: Flash Point ºC(ºF) information was modified.
Section 09: Viscosity information was modified.
Section 14: Transport Document Name information was modified.
Section 11: Additional Health Information information was modified.
Section 16: MSN, MAT ID information was modified.
Section 11: Tox List Cited Table information was modified.
Composition: Component Table information was modified.
Composition: Component Table information was modified.
Section 08: Biological Limits - Table information was modified.
GHS Health Classification information was modified.
Section 08: Exposure Limits Table information was modified.
Section 01: IMO R&S Emergency Numbers information was modified.
Section 16: Global Disclaimer information was added.
Section 12: Ecological data - Header information was deleted.
Revision Date: 18 Sep 2013

The information and recommendations contained herein are, to the best of ExxonMobil's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date issued. You can contact ExxonMobil to insure that this document is the most current available from ExxonMobil. The information and recommendations are offered for the user's consideration and examination. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy itself that the product is suitable for the intended use. If buyer repackages this product, it is the user's responsibility to insure proper health, safety and other necessary information is included with and/or on the container. Appropriate warnings and safe-handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users. Alteration of this document is strictly prohibited. Except to the extent required by law, re-publication or retransmission of this document, in whole or in part, is not permitted. The term, "ExxonMobil" is used for convenience, and may include any one or more of ExxonMobil Chemical Company, Exxon Mobil Corporation, or any affiliates in which they directly or indirectly hold any interest.