

Product Name: EXXONMOBIL PREMIUM AFME 200  
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## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT

**Product Name:** EXXONMOBIL PREMIUM AFME 200  
**Product Description:** Hydrocarbons and Additives  
**Product Code:** 709437-60  
**Recommended Use:** Fuel

#### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Supplier:** Esso Petroleum Company Ltd.  
Ermyn Way  
Ermyn House  
LEATHERHEAD, SURREY KT22 8UX Great Britain

**24 Hour Emergency Telephone**  
**Supplier General Contact**  
**SDS Internet Address**  
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### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

#### CLASSIFICATION:

Acute inhalation toxicant: Category 4. Skin irritation: Category 2. 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:

##### Symbol:



**Signal Word:** Danger

**Hazard Statements:**

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Health: H315: Causes skin irritation. 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. Blood, Bone marrow, Liver, Thymus  
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 been read and understood. P210: Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. No smoking. P260: Do not breathe mist / vapours. P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273: Avoid release to the environment. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
Response: P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. 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. P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish. P391: Collect spillage.  
Storage: P403 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405: Store locked up.  
Disposal: P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

**Contains:** FUELS, DIESEL; HEAVY VACUUM GAS OIL (PETROLEUM)

### 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. Combustible.

### HEALTH HAZARDS

High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. Under conditions of poor personal hygiene and prolonged repeated contact, some polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs) have been suspected as a cause of skin cancer in humans. 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 mixture.

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

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	GHS Hazard Codes
FUELS, DIESEL	68334-30-5	35 - 45%	H227, H304, H332, H351, H315, H373, H401, H411
HEAVY VACUUM GAS OIL (PETROLEUM)	64741-57-7	55 - 65%	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 SULFIDE	7783-06-4	< 0.1%	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: Composition may contain up to 0.5% performance additives and / or dyes.

**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.

**EYE CONTACT**

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

**INGESTION**

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN**

None

**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 (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:** 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]:** 92°C (198°F) [Typical]

**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

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:** 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. 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.

**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.

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. Do not siphon by mouth. 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.

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).

**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 (100x10<sup>-12</sup> 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. 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. 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
FUELS, DIESEL	Stable Aerosol.	TWA	5 mg/m3		Skin	ExxonMobil	2020
FUELS, DIESEL	Vapour.	TWA	200 mg/m3		Skin	ExxonMobil	2020
FUELS, DIESEL [total hydrocarb, vapour&aerosol]	Inhalable fraction and vapour	TWA	100 mg/m3		Skin	ACGIH	2020
HEAVY VACUUM GAS OIL (PETROLEUM)		TWA	1370 mg/m3	300 ppm		Singapore PELs	2006
HEAVY VACUUM GAS OIL (PETROLEUM) [benzene solubles]	Total oil mist	TWA	0.1 mg/m3		Skin	ExxonMobil	2020
HYDROGEN SULFIDE		STEL	21 mg/m3	15 ppm		Singapore PELs	2006
HYDROGEN SULFIDE		TWA	14 mg/m3	10 ppm		Singapore PELs	2006
HYDROGEN SULFIDE		STEL	14 mg/m3	10 ppm		ExxonMobil	2020
HYDROGEN SULFIDE		TWA	7 mg/m3	5 ppm		ExxonMobil	2020

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 H2S 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, 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

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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:** Brown  
**Odour:** Petroleum/Solvent  
**Odour Threshold:** N/D

### IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

**Relative Density (at 15 °C):** 0.8 - 0.92  
**Flammability (Solid, Gas):** N/A  
**Flash Point [Method]:** 92°C (198°F) [Typical]  
**Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air):** LEL: 1.0 UEL: 6.0  
**Autoignition Temperature:** >250°C (482°F)  
**Boiling Point / Range:** > 180°C (356°F)  
**Decomposition Temperature:** N/D  
**Vapour Density (Air = 1):** > 2 at 101 kPa  
**Vapour Pressure:** < 0.04 kPa (0.3 mm Hg) at 20 °C  
**Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1):** N/D  
**pH:** N/D  
**Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient):** > 3.5  
**Solubility in Water:** Negligible  
**Viscosity:** [N/D at 40 °C] | 50 cSt (50 mm<sup>2</sup>/sec) at 50°C  
**Oxidizing Properties:** See Hazards Identification Section.

### OTHER INFORMATION

**Freezing Point:** N/D



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**Melting Point:** N/A  
**Pour Point:** < 6°C (43°F)

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**STABILITY:** Material is stable under normal conditions.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Open flames and high energy ignition sources.

**MATERIALS TO AVOID:** Alkalies, 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

### INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

<b>Hazard Class</b>	<b>Conclusion / Remarks</b>
<b>Inhalation</b>	
Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Moderately toxic. Based on assessment of the components.
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: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Skin</b>	
Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on assessment of the components.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: No end point data for material.	Irritating to the skin. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Eye</b>	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: No end point data for material.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Sensitisation</b>	
Respiratory Sensitization: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin Sensitization: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on assessment of the components.
<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> No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Carcinogenicity:</b> No end point data for material.	Caused cancer in laboratory animals. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Reproductive Toxicity:</b> No end point data for material.	Caused damage to the fetus in laboratory animals, but the relevance to humans is uncertain. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Lactation:</b> No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.



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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: No end point data for material.	Contains a substance that may cause damage to organs from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on assessment of the components.

## TOXICITY FOR SUBSTANCES

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

## OTHER INFORMATION

### For the product itself:

Target Organs Repeated Exposure: Blood, Bone marrow, Liver, Thymus

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.

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.

### 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. 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
HEAVY VACUUM GAS OIL (PETROLEUM)	64741-57-7	1, 3

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = IARC 1

2 = IARC 2A

3 = IARC 2B

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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

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.

Majority of components -- Low potential to migrate through soil.

#### PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

##### Biodegradation:

Material -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

##### Atmospheric Oxidation:

More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

#### BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL

Majority of components -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

### 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

**Proper Shipping Name:** ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (HEAVY VACUUM GAS OIL)

**Hazard Class:** 9

**Hazchem Code:** 3Z

**UN Number:** 3082

**Packing Group:** III

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**Label(s) / Mark(s):** 9, EHS

#### SEA (IMDG)

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**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 SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (HEAVY VACUUM GAS OIL), 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.

#### AIR (IATA)

**Proper Shipping Name:** ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (HEAVY VACUUM GAS OIL)  
**Hazard Class & Division:** 9  
**UN Number:** 3082  
**Packing Group:** III  
**Label(s) / Mark(s):** 9, EHS  
**Transport Document Name:** UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, LIQUID, N.O.S. (HEAVY VACUUM GAS OIL), 9, PG III

[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 Special Provision A197.]

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Material is hazardous as defined by Specification for hazard communication for hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods (Singapore Standard SS586) Part 2:2014 - Globally harmonised system of classification and labelling of chemicals - Singapore's adaptations.

#### REGULATORY STATUS AND APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories (May contain substance(s) subject to notification to the EPA Active TSCA inventory prior to import to USA): AIIC, DSL, IECSC, KECI, TSCA

Workplace Safety and Health Act & Workplace Safety and Health (General Provisions) Regulations  
MPA (Dangerous Goods, Petroleum and Explosives) Regulations

### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

N/D = Not determined, N/A = Not applicable

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**KEY TO THE H-CODES CONTAINED IN SECTION 3 OF THIS DOCUMENT (for information only):**

H220: Extremely flammable gas; Flammable Gas, Cat 1  
H227: Combustible liquid; Flammable Liquid, Cat 4  
H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated; Pressurized Gas  
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; Aspiration, Cat 1  
H315: Causes skin irritation; Skin Corr/Irritation, Cat 2  
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  
H351: Suspected of causing cancer; GHS Carcinogenicity, Cat 2  
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  
H401: Toxic to aquatic life; Acute Env Tox, 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 SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:**

Composition: Component Table information was modified.  
GHS Environmental Symbol information was modified.  
GHS Health Symbol information was modified.  
Hazard Identification: Health Hazards information was modified.  
Section 08: Exposure Limits Table information was modified.  
Section 11 Substance Toxicology table information was modified.  
Section 11: Target Organ Toxicity - Repeat Conclusion information was modified.  
Section 14: IATA Footnote information was added.  
Section 14: IMDG Footnote information was added.  
Section 15: National Chemical Inventory Listing information was modified.

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