

Revision Date: 04 Feb 2022 Revision Number: 2.00

Page 1 of 13

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## SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE

**COMPANY / UNDERTAKING** 

As of the revision date above, this SDS meets the regulations in the United Kingdom excluding Northern Ireland.

1.1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Product Name: MOBILMET 443

Product Description: Base Oil and Additives

**Product Code:** 201570201030, 400394, 662262-60

1.2. RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST

Intended Use: Metal processing fluid

Uses advised against: This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use

other than the Identified Uses above.

1.3. DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Supplier: ExxonMobil Petroleum & Chemical BV

POLDERDIJKWEG B-2030 Antwerpen

Belgium

Product Technical Information: (UK) 0800 028 2851 Supplier General Contact: (UK) 0800 028 2851

SDS Internet Address: www.msds.exxonmobil.com

E-Mail: sds.uk@exxonmobil.com

Supplier / Registrant: (BE) +32 3 790 3111

1.4. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

**24** Hour Emergency Telephone: (UK) (+44) 870 8200418 National Poison Control Centre: (UK) 111

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Classification according to CLP

Aspiration toxicant: Category 1., H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

2.2. LABEL ELEMENTS

Label elements according to CLP

**Pictograms:** 



Revision Date: 04 Feb 2022 Revision Number: 2.00

Page 2 of 13



Signal Word: Danger

#### **Hazard Statements:**

Health:

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Supplemental:

EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

## **Precautionary Statements:**

Response:

P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:

P405: Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

Contains: Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic

#### 2.3. OTHER HAZARDS

#### Physical / Chemical Hazards:

No significant hazards.

## **Health Hazards:**

High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. This product may be used in certain applications where misting can occur. Excessive exposure to liquids and mists may cause skin and eye irritation. In addition, excessive exposure to mists may cause respiratory irritation and damage and aggravate pre-existing emphysema or asthma. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### **Environmental Hazards:**

No significant hazards. Material does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with REACH Annex XIII.

## **SECTION 3**

## **COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**3.1. SUBSTANCES** Not Applicable. This material is regulated as a mixture.



Revision Date: 04 Feb 2022 Revision Number: 2.00

Page 3 of 13

#### 3.2. MIXTURES

This material is defined as a mixture.

## Reportable hazardous substance(s) complying with the classification criteria and/or with an exposure limit (OEL)

Name CAS# EC# Registration# Concentration GHS/CLP classification 64742-55-8 01-2119487077-29 Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light 265-158-7 40 - < 50% Asp. Tox. 1 H304, paraffinic EUH066 64742-54-7 Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy 265-157-1 01-2119484627-25 20 - < 30% Asp. Tox. 1 H304 paraffinic 265-169-7 Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed 64742-65-0 01-2119471299-27 20 - < 30% Asp. Tox. 1 H304

Note - any classification in brackets is a GHS building block that was not adopted in CLP and therefore is not applicable in the countries which have implemented CLP and is shown for informational purposes only.

Note: See SDS Section 16 for full text of hazard statements.

## **SECTION 4**

heavy paraffinic

## **FIRST AID MEASURES**

## 4.1. DESCRIPTION OF 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

Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing 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.

#### **EYE CONTACT**

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

## **INGESTION**

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

#### 4.2. MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

Local necrosis as evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours after injection. Redness, dry cracking of skin.

#### 4.3. INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

Pre-existing conditions which may be aggravated by exposure include emphysema and asthma. If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.



Revision Date: 04 Feb 2022 Revision Number: 2.00

Page 4 of 13

#### **SECTION 5**

#### **FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

#### **5.1. EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Straight streams of water

#### 5.2. SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

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

#### **5.3. ADVICE FOR FIRE FIGHTERS**

**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:** Pressurised mists may form a flammable mixture.

#### FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: >160°C (320°F) [ASTM D-92]

Upper/Lower Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): UEL: 7.0 LEL: 0.9 [Estimated]

Autoignition Temperature: No data available

## **SECTION 6**

## **ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

## 6.1. PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

## **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: respiratory protection will be necessary only in special cases, e.g., formation of mists. Half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for dust/organic vapor 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 hydrocarbons are recommended. 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,



Revision Date: 04 Feb 2022 Revision Number: 2.00

Page 5 of 13

antistatic material is recommended.

#### **6.2. ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS**

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

#### 6.3. METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP

Land Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.

**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.

#### 6.4. REFERENCES TO OTHER SECTIONS

See Sections 8 and 13.

## SECTION 7

#### HANDLING AND STORAGE

## 7.1. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Avoid breathing mists or vapour. Avoid contact with skin. Small metal particles from machining may cause abrasion of the skin and may predispose to dermatitis. 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.

## 7.2. CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

The type of container used to store the material may affect static accumulation and dissipation. Do not store in open or unlabelled containers.

#### 7.3. SPECIFIC END USES

Section 1 informs about identified end-uses. No industrial or sector specific guidance available.

## **SECTION 8**

## **EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### **8.1. CONTROL PARAMETERS**

**EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES** 



Revision Date: 04 Feb 2022 Revision Number: 2.00

Page 6 of 13

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

Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard			Note	Source
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	Inhalable fraction.	TWA	5 mg/m3			ACGIH
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	Inhalable fraction.	TWA	5 mg/m3			ACGIH
Distillates (petroleum), solvent- dewaxed heavy paraffinic	Inhalable fraction.	TWA	5 mg/m3			ACGIH

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

UK Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

## DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)/DERIVED MINIMAL EFFECT LEVEL (DMEL)

#### Worker

Substance Name	Dermal	Inhalation
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-	NA	5.4 mg/m3 DNEL, Chronic
dewaxed heavy paraffinic		Exposure, Local Effects
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated	NA	5.4 mg/m3 DNEL, Chronic
heavy paraffinic		Exposure, Local Effects

#### Consumer

- Contraction						
Substance Name	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral			
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-	NA	1.2 mg/m3 DNEL, Chronic	NA			
dewaxed heavy paraffinic		Exposure, Local Effects				
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated	NA	1.2 mg/m3 DNEL, Chronic	NA			
heavy paraffinic		Exposure, Local Effects				

Note: The Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) is an estimated safe level of exposure that is derived from toxicity data in accord with specific guidance within the REACH regulation. The DNEL may differ from an Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) for the same chemical. OELs may be recommended by an individual company, a governmental regulatory body or an expert organization, such as the Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) or the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). OELs are considered to be safe exposure levels for a typical worker in an occupational setting for an 8-hour work shift, 40 hour work week, as a time weighted average (TWA) or a 15 minute short-term exposure limit (STEL). While also considered to be protective of health, OELs are derived by a process different from that of REACH.

#### PREDICTED NO EFFECT CONCENTRATION (PNEC)

Substance Name	Aqua (fresh water)	Aqua (marine water)	Aqua (intermittent release)	Sewage treatment plant	Sediment	Soil	Oral (secondary poisoning)
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.33 mg / kg (food)



Revision Date: 04 Feb 2022 Revision Number: 2.00

Page 7 of 13

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dewaxed heavy paraffinic							
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.33 mg / kg (food)

#### 8.2. EXPOSURE CONTROLS

#### **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

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

No special requirements under ordinary conditions of use and with adequate ventilation.

## 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:

Particulate air-purifying respirator approved for dust or oil mist 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 include:

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

**Eye Protection:** If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended. Chemical type goggles should be worn during misting operations.

**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:

If prolonged or repeated contact is likely, chemical, and 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



Revision Date: 04 Feb 2022 Revision Number: 2.00

Page 8 of 13

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.

#### 9.1. INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Liquid

Colour: Amber

**Odour:** Characteristic

Odour Threshold: No data available

**pH:** Not technically feasible

**Melting Point:** Not technically feasible **Freezing Point:** No data available

Initial Boiling Point / and Boiling Range: No data available Flash Point [Method]: >160°C (320°F) [ASTM D-92] Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): No data available

Flammability (Solid, Gas): Not technically feasible

Upper/Lower Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): UEL: 7.0 LEL: 0.9 [Estimated]

**Vapour Pressure:** < 0.013 kPa (0.1 mm Hg) at 20 °C [Estimated]

Vapour Density (Air = 1): > 2 at 101 kPa [Estimated]
Relative Density (at 15 °C): 0.856 [ASTM D4052]

Solubility(ies): water Negligible

Partition coefficient (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): > 3.5 [Estimated]

**Autoignition Temperature:** No data available **Decomposition Temperature:** No data available

Viscosity: 14 cSt (14 mm2/sec) at 40°C | 3.8 cSt (3.8 mm2/sec) at 100°C [ASTM D 445]

**Explosive Properties:** None **Oxidizing Properties:** None

## 9.2. OTHER INFORMATION

**Pour Point:** -18°C (0°F) [ASTM D97]

DMSO Extract (mineral oil only), IP-346: < 3 %wt

#### SECTION 10

#### STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. REACTIVITY: See sub-sections below.

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



Revision Date: 04 Feb 2022 Revision Number: 2.00

Page 9 of 13

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**10.3. POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

**10.4. CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Excessive heat. High energy sources of ignition.

10.5. INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong oxidisers

**10.6. HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

## **SECTION 11**

## **TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## 11.1. INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Hazard Class	Conclusion / Remarks
Inhalation	
Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally 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.
Ingestion	
Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on assessment of the components.
Skin	
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.	May dry the skin leading to discomfort and dermatitis. Based on assessment of the components.
Eye	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: No end point data for material.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on assessment of the components.
Sensitisation	
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.
Aspiration: Data available.	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. 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.
Carcinogenicity: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause cancer. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Reproductive Toxicity:</b> No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on assessment of the components.
Lactation: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)	
Single Exposure: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure.
Repeated Exposure: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on assessment of the components.



Revision Date: 04 Feb 2022 Revision Number: 2.00

Page 10 of 13

#### OTHER INFORMATION

#### For the product itself:

Repeated and/or prolonged exposure may cause irritation to the skin, eyes, or respiratory tract. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. Oil Mist (highly refined oils): Animals exposed to high concentrations of mist developed oil retention, inflammation, and oil granulomas in the respiratory tract. Oils exposed to high temperatures, cracking conditions, or mixing with tramp / used oils may introduce polycyclic aromatic compounds or microbial contaminants that could result in cancer or severe respiratory hazards.

#### Contains:

Base oil severely refined: Not carcinogenic in animal studies. Representative material passes IP-346, Modified Ames test, and/or other screening tests. Dermal and inhalation studies showed minimal effects; lung non-specific infiltration of immune cells, oil deposition and minimal granuloma formation. Not sensitising in test animals.

#### **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.

#### 12.1. TOXICITY

Material -- Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

#### 12.2. PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

## **Biodegradation:**

Base oil component -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

## 12.3. BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Base oil component -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

#### 12.4. MOBILITY IN SOIL

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

## 12.5. PERSISTENCE, BIOACCUMULATION AND TOXICITY FOR SUBSTANCE(S)

Material does not meet the Reach Annex XIII criteria for PBT or vPvB.

#### 12.6. OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

No adverse effects are expected.

## **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.

#### 13.1. WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

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.



Revision Date: 04 Feb 2022 Revision Number: 2.00

Page 11 of 13

European Waste Code: 12 01 07\*

NOTE: These codes are assigned based upon the most common uses for this material and may not reflect contaminants resulting from actual use. Waste producers need to assess the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code(s).

This material is considered as hazardous waste pursuant to The Hazardous Waste Regulations (HWR), and subject to the provisions of those Regulations.

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

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LAND (ADR/RID): 14.1-14.6 Not Regulated for Land Transport

INLAND WATERWAYS (ADN): 14.1-14.6 Not Regulated for Inland Waterways Transport

SEA (IMDG): 14.1-14.6 Not Regulated for Sea Transport according to IMDG-Code

SEA (MARPOL 73/78 Convention - Annex II):

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not classified according to Annex II

AIR (IATA): 14.1-14.6 Not Regulated for Air Transport

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### REGULATORY STATUS AND APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories : AllC, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI, PICCS, TCSI, TSCA

# 15.1. SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS/LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Applicable UK legislation:



Revision Date: 04 Feb 2022 Revision Number: 2.00

Page 12 of 13

REACH [... Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals ... and

amendments thereto]

CLP [Classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.. and amendments

thereto]

REACH Restrictions on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex XVII):

The following entries of Annex XVII may be considered for this product: None

#### 15.2. CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT

**REACH Information:** A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for one or more substances present in the material.

## **SECTION 16**

#### OTHER INFORMATION

**REFERENCES:** Sources of information used in preparing this SDS included one or more of the following: results from in house or supplier toxicology studies, CONCAWE Product Dossiers, publications from other trade associations, such as the EU Hydrocarbon Solvents REACH Consortium, U.S. HPV Program Robust Summaries, the EU IUCLID Data Base, U.S. NTP publications, and other sources, as appropriate.

## List of abbreviations and acronyms that could be (but not necessarily are) used in this safety data sheet:

Acronym Full text
N/A Not applicable
N/D Not determined
NE Not established

VOC Volatile Organic Compound

AIIC Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

AIHA WEEL American Industrial Hygiene Association Workplace Environmental Exposure Limits

ASTM ASTM International, originally known as the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)

DSL Domestic Substance List (Canada)

EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances

ELINCS European List of Notified Chemical Substances

ENCS Existing and new Chemical Substances (Japanese inventory)

IECSC Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China

KECI Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory
NDSL Non-Domestic Substances List (Canada)
NZIOC New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TLV Threshold Limit Value (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)

TSCA Toxic Substances Control Act (U.S. inventory)

UVCB Substances of Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or Biological materials

LC Lethal Concentration LD Lethal Dose

LL Lethal Loading

EC Effective Concentration EL Effective Loading

NOEC No Observable Effect Concentration NOELR No Observable Effect Loading Rate



Revision Date: 04 Feb 2022 Revision Number: 2.00

Page 13 of 13

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## Classification according to CLP

Classification according to CLP	Classification procedure
Asp. Tox. 1; H304	Based on test data

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

Asp. Tox. 1 H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; Aspiration, Cat 1

EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:

dnel table - consumer information was modified.

dnel table - worker information was modified.

GHS CLP Supplemental Statements information was added.

PNEC table information was modified.

Section 04: Symptoms and Effects information was modified.

Section 08: Respiratory CEN Standards - EU information was deleted.

Section 16: HCode Key information was modified.

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Internal Use Only

MHC: 2A, 0B, 0, 0, 1, 1 PPEC: C

DGN: 2010426XGB (555361)

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ANNEX

Annex not required for this material.