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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:MOBILCUT 100Product Description:Base Oil and AdditivesProduct Code:201570301015, 662106-60

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

Intended Use: Water-miscible cutting 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 MARINE LIMITED ERMYN HOUSE MAILPOINT 31, ERMYN WAY KT22 8UX LEATHERHEAD United Kingdom

Supplier General Contact: E-Mail: (UK) (+44) (0) 1372 222 000 sds.uk@exxonmobil.com

#### 1.4. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER 24 Hour Emergency Telephone: National Poison Control Centre:

(UK) (+44) (0) 23 8089 1558 (UK) 111

# **SECTION 2**

# HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

# 2.1. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Classification according to CLP Skin irritation: Category 2., H315: Causes skin irritation. Skin Sensitiser: Category 1., H317: May cause allergic skin reaction. Eye irritation: Category 2., H319: Causes serious eye irritation. Germ Cell Mutagen: Category 2., H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects. Carcinogen: Category 1B., H350: May cause cancer.

# 2.2. LABEL ELEMENTS



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### Label elements according to CLP

# Pictograms:

Signal Word: Danger

# Hazard Statements:

Health:

- H315: Causes skin irritation.
- H317: May cause allergic skin reaction.
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
- H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects.
- H350: May cause cancer.

### **Precautionary Statements:**

Prevention:

- P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P261: Avoid breathing mist / vapours.
- P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response:

P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

- P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
- P333 + P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

#### Storage:

P405: Store locked up.

# Disposal:

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

Contains: REACTION PRODUCTS OF PARAFORMALDEHYDE AND 2-HYDROXYPROPYLAMINE (RATIO 3:2)

# 2.3. OTHER HAZARDS

# Physical / Chemical Hazards:



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No significant hazards.

#### Health Hazards:

High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. Mists may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs.

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

# 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
ETHANOL, 2-(2 BUTOXYETHOXY)-	112-34-5	203-961-6	01-2119475104-44	1 - < 5%	Eye Irrit. 2 H319
ETHOXYLATED C16-C18 FATTY ALCOHOLS	68920-66-1	500-236-9	01-2119489407-26	< 1%	[Aquatic Acute 3 H402], Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, Skin Irrit. 2 H315
REACTION PRODUCTS OF PARAFORMALDEHYDE AND 2- HYDROXYPROPYLAMINE (RATIO 3:2)			NE	1 - < 2.5%	[Aquatic Acute 2 H401], Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, Acute Tox. 3 H311, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Carc. 1B H350, Muta. 2 H341, Skin Sens. 1A H317, Skin Corr. 1B H314, STOT RE 2 H373
SODIUM 2-PYRIDINETHIOL-1-OXIDE	3811-73-2	223-296-5	NE	0.025 - < 0.1%	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 (M factor 100), Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 (M factor 10), Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Eye Irrit. 2 H319
SODIUM PETROLEUM SULPHONATE	68608-26-4	271-781-5	NE	0.1 - < 1%	Eye Dam. 1 H318

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.

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

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



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#### **SECTION 4**

#### FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1. DESCRIPTION OF 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

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 for at least 15 minutes. Get medical assistance.

#### INGESTION

First aid is normally not required. Seek medical attention if discomfort occurs.

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

Eye pain, redness, tearing, swelling of eyelids, itching. Itching, pain, redness, swelling of skin. Local necrosis as evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours after injection. Itching and rash from allergic skin reaction.

# 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.

#### **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, Nitrogen oxides, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume

# 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. Hazardous material. Firefighters



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should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

#### FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: >120°C (248°F) [EN/ISO 2592] Upper/Lower Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): UEL: 6.5 LEL: 0.6 [Estimated] Autoignition Temperature: >240°C (464°F) [test method unavailable]

#### **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, 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. Seek advice of a specialist This product emulsifies, disperses or is miscible in water.

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.



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#### **SECTION 7**

#### HANDLING AND STORAGE

# 7.1. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Avoid all personal contact. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Small metal particles from machining may cause abrasion of the skin and may predispose to dermatitis. 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**

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

Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard			Note	Source
ETHANOL, 2-(2 BUTOXYETHOXY)-		STEL	101.2 mg/m3	15 ppm		UK EH40
ETHANOL, 2-(2 BUTOXYETHOXY)-		TWA	67.5 mg/m3	10 ppm		UK EH40
ETHANOL, 2-(2 BUTOXYETHOXY)-	Inhalable fraction and vapour	TWA	10 ppm			ACGIH

UK EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits. Exposure limits for use with Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended)

**Exposure limits/standards for materials that can be formed when handling this product:** When mists/aerosols can occur the following is recommended: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> - ACGIH TLV (inhalable fraction).

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

UK Health and Safety Executive (HSE)



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

Worker

Substance Name	Dermal	Inhalation	
ETHANOL, 2-(2 BUTOXYETHOXY)-	20 mg/kg bw/day DNEL, Chronic Exposure,	67.5 mg/m3 DNEL, Chronic	
	Systemic Effects	Exposure, Systemic Effects	

#### Consumer

Substance Name	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral
		34 mg/m3 DNEL, Chronic	NA
	Chronic Exposure, Systemic	Exposure, Systemic	
	Effects	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)	(marine	(intermittent	Sewage treatment plant	Sediment		Oral (secondary poisoning)
ETHANOL, 2-(2 BUTOXYETHOXY)-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

# **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:

Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded.

#### 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. European Committee for Standardization (CEN) standards EN 136, 140 and 405 provide respirator masks and EN 149 and 143 provide filter recommendations.

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. 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:** 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.

# 9.1. INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:LiquidColour:BrownOdour:CharacteristicOdour Threshold:No data availablepH:9.2[test method unavailable]Melting Point:No data availableFreezing Point:No data available



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> Initial Boiling Point / and Boiling Range: > 100°C (212°F) [Estimated] Flash Point [Method]: >120°C (248°F) [EN/ISO 2592] Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): No data available Flammability (Solid, Gas): Not technically feasible Upper/Lower Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): UEL: 6.5 LEL: 0.6 [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): 0.902 [test method unavailable] Solubility(ies): water Emulsifies Partition coefficient (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): No data available >240°C (464°F) [test method unavailable] Autoignition Temperature: Decomposition Temperature: No data available Viscosity: [N/D at 40°C] | 140 cSt (140 mm2/sec) at 20°C [test method unavailable] Explosive Properties: None **Oxidizing Properties:** None

# 9.2. OTHER INFORMATION

Pour Point: -9°C (16°F) [test method unavailable] 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.

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

**10.4. CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Heat/ Freezing temperatures. 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.



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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.	Irritating to the skin. Based on assessment of the components.
Еуе	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: No end point data for material.	Irritating and will injure eye tissue. 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.	May cause allergic skin reaction. Based on assessment of the components.
Aspiration: Data available.	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physico- chemical properties of the material.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No end point data for material.	Caused genetic effects in laboratory animals, but the relevance to humans is uncertain. Based on assessment of the components.
Carcinogenicity: No end point data for material.	Caused cancer in laboratory animals. Based on assessment of the components.
Reproductive Toxicity: 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.	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
SODIUM 2-PYRIDINETHIOL-1-OXIDE	Inhalation Lethality: 4 hour(s) LC50 1.08 mg/l (Aerosol) (Rat); Oral
	Lethality: LD 50 1208 mg/kg (Rat)

# OTHER INFORMATION

#### For the product itself:

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:

GLYCOL ETHERS: Some glycol ethers cause adverse effects in animals that include the reproductive system, offspring, blood, kidney and liver. MONO- AND DI-ETHYLENE GLYCOLS: Oral exposure may produce kidney damage. 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



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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.

# 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** Not determined.

#### **12.4. MOBILITY IN SOIL**

Not determined.

#### 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.

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**



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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 (May contain substance(s) subject to notification to the EPA Active TSCA inventory prior to import to USA): AllC, DSL, IECSC, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

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

# Applicable UK legislation:

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



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**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

# **Classification according to CLP**

Classification according to CLP	Classification procedure
Carc. 1B; H350	Calculation
Eye Irrit. 2; H319	Calculation
Muta. 2; H341	Calculation
Skin Irrit. 2; H315	Calculation
Skin Sens. 1; H317	Calculation

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

Acute Tox. 4 H302: Harmful if swallowed; Acute Tox Oral, Cat 4 Acute Tox. 3 H311: Toxic in contact with skin; Acute Tox Dermal, Cat 3 Acute Tox. 4 H312: Harmful in contact with skin; Acute Tox Dermal, Cat 4 Skin Corr. 1B H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage; Skin Corr/Irritation, Cat 1B Skin Irrit. 2 H315: Causes skin irritation; Skin Corr/Irritation, Cat 2 Skin Sens. 1 H317: May cause allergic skin reaction; Skin Sensitization, Cat 1 Eye Dam. 1 H318: Causes serious eye damage; Serious Eye Damage/Irr, Cat 1 Eye Irrit. 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation; Serious Eye Damage/Irr, Cat 2



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Acute Tox. 4 H332: Harmful if inhaled; Acute Tox Inh, Cat 4 Muta. 2 H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects; Germ Cell Mutagenicity, Cat 2 Carc. 1B H350: May cause cancer; Carcinogenicity, Cat 1B STOT RE 2 H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure; Target Organ, Repeated, Cat 2 Aquatic Acute 1 H400: Very toxic to aquatic life; Acute Env Tox, Cat 1 [Aquatic Acute 2 H401]: Toxic to aquatic life; Acute Env Tox, Cat 2 [Aquatic Acute 3 H402]: Harmful to aquatic life; Acute Env Tox, Cat 3 Aquatic Chronic 1 H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects; Chronic Env Tox, Cat 1 Aquatic Chronic 2 H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects; Chronic Env Tox, Cat 2

# THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:

No revision information

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ANNEX

Annex not required for this material.