

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

<b>SECTION 1</b>	<b>IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING</b>
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This Safety Data Sheet is based on European Union regulatory requirements.

## 1.1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

**Product Name:** WYROL 4  
**Product Description:** Hydrocarbons and Additives  
**Product Code:** 201570204530, 7059360-60

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

**Intended Use:** Metal processing fluid additive

**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 MOSCOW REP. OFFICE  
31 NOVINSKY BOULEVARD  
123242 MOSCOW  
Russian Fed.

**Supplier General Contact:** +7 (495) 1391444  
**SDS Internet Address:** [www.msds.exxonmobil.com](http://www.msds.exxonmobil.com)

## 1.4. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

<b>SECTION 2</b>	<b>HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION</b>
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## 2.1. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Serious eye damage: Category 1. Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.  
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H318: Causes serious eye damage.

## 2.2. LABEL ELEMENTS

## Label elements according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

### Pictograms:



**Signal Word:** Danger

### Hazard Statements:

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H318: Causes serious eye damage.  
EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

### Precautionary Statements:

P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P280: Wear protective gloves and eye / face protection.  
P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P331: Do NOT induce vomiting. P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) to extinguish.  
P403: Store in a well-ventilated place. P405: Store locked up.  
P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

**Contains:** Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics; LAURIC ACID

## 2.3. OTHER HAZARDS

### 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:

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. May be irritating to 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

**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
2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYL-P-CRESOL	128-37-0	204-881-4	01-2119565113-46	0.1 - < 1%	Aquatic Acute 1 H400 (M factor 1), Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 (M factor 1)
Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics		926-141-6	01-2119456620-43	70 - < 80%	[Flam. Liq. 4 H227], Asp. Tox. 1 H304, EUH066
LAURIC ACID	143-07-7	205-582-1	01-2119538184-40	20 - < 30%	Eye Dam. 1 H318

Note - any classification in brackets is a GHS building block that was not adopted by the EU in the CLP regulation (No 1272/2008) and therefore is not applicable in the EU or in non-EU countries which have implemented the CLP regulation 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: Any entry in the EC# column that begins with the number "9" is a Provisional List Number provided by ECHA pending publication of the official EC Inventory Number for the substance. See Section 15 for additional CAS number information for the substance.

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

<b>SECTION 4</b>	<b>FIRST AID MEASURES</b>
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**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.

**EYE CONTACT**

Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical assistance. If medical assistance is not immediately available, flush an additional 15 minutes.

**INGESTION**

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

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

Eye pain, redness, tearing, swelling of eyelids, itching. Redness, dry cracking of skin.

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

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

### SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1. EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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:** Combustible. Pressurised mists may form a flammable mixture. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

#### FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

**Flash Point [Method]:** >70°C (158°F) [ASTM D-93]

**Upper/Lower Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air):** UEL: 7.0 LEL: 0.6 [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: 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.

## 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. Avoid contact with eyes. 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. 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.

### 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
2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYL-P-CRESOL	Inhalable fraction and vapour	TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>			ACGIH
HYDROCARBONS, C11-C14, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLICS, <2% AROMATICS	Vapour.	RCP - TWA	1200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	164 ppm	Total Hydrocarbons	ExxonMobil

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

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

#### Worker

Substance Name	Dermal	Inhalation
Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	NA	NA

#### Consumer

Substance Name	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral
Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	NA	NA	NA

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 European 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)
Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes,	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics							
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For hydrocarbon UVCBs, no single PNEC value is identified for the overall substance or used in risk assessment calculations. Therefore, no PNEC values are disclosed in the above table. For further information, please contact ExxonMobil.

## 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. Eye washes and showers for emergency use. 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:

Half-face filter respirator Type AP filter material., 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:

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:** Chemical goggles and face shield 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:

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 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:** Pale Yellow  
**Odour:** Characteristic  
**Odour Threshold:** No data available  
**pH:** No data available  
**Melting Point:** Not technically feasible  
**Freezing Point:** No data available  
**Initial Boiling Point / and Boiling Range:** 192°C (378°F) - 315°C (599°F) [Estimated]  
**Flash Point [Method]:** >70°C (158°F) [ASTM D-93]  
**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: 0.6 [Estimated]  
**Vapour Pressure:** < 0.02 kPa (0.15 mm Hg) at 20 °C [Estimated]  
**Vapour Density (Air = 1):** > 2 at 101 kPa [Estimated]  
**Relative Density (at 15 °C):** 0.828 [test method unavailable]  
**Solubility(ies): water** Negligible  
**Partition coefficient (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient):** No data available  
**Autoignition Temperature:** No data available  
**Decomposition Temperature:** No data available  
**Viscosity:** <7 cSt (7 mm<sup>2</sup>/sec) at 40°C [test method unavailable]  
**Explosive Properties:** None  
**Oxidizing Properties:** None

### 9.2. OTHER INFORMATION

**Pour Point:** 27°C (81°F) [test method unavailable]



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<b>SECTION 10</b>	<b>STABILITY AND REACTIVITY</b>
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**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:** Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

**10.5. INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:** Strong oxidisers

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

<b>SECTION 11</b>	<b>TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION</b>
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**11.1. INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS**

<b>Hazard Class</b>	<b>Conclusion / Remarks</b>
<b>Inhalation</b>	
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.
<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.	May dry the skin leading to discomfort and dermatitis. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Eye</b>	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: No end point data for material.	Severely irritating, and may seriously damage eye tissue. 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.	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.
<b>Carcinogenicity:</b> 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.
<b>Lactation:</b> No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.
<b>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)</b>	
Single Exposure: No end point data for	Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure.

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material.	
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.

## OTHER INFORMATION

### For the product itself:

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. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

## 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:

Majority of components -- Expected to be readily biodegradable.

#### Atmospheric Oxidation:

Hydrocarbon component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

### 12.3. BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

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

### 12.4. MOBILITY IN SOIL

Hydrocarbon component -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

A component -- Expected to remain in water or migrate through soil.

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

This product is not, or does not contain, a substance that is a PBT or a vPvB.

### 12.6. OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

No adverse effects are expected.

## ECOLOGICAL DATA

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**Ecotoxicity**

Test	Duration	Organism Type	Test Results
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	48 hour(s)	Ceriodaphnia dubia	NOELR 100 ppm: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Chronic Toxicity	7 day(s)	Ceriodaphnia dubia	NOELR 1.1 ppm: data for similar materials

**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.

**REGULATORY DISPOSAL INFORMATION**

**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 Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste, and subject to the provisions of that Directive unless Article 1(5) of that Directive applies.

**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 (ADNR/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

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**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): AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

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

**Applicable EU Directives and Regulations:**

1907/2006 [... on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals ... and amendments thereto]

2004/42/CE [on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products and amending Directive 1999/13/EC.]

98/24/EC [... on the protection of workers from the risk related to chemical agents at work ...]. Refer to Directive for details of requirements.

1272/2008 [on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.. and amendments thereto]

**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

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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
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
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 Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Classification procedure
Asp. Tox. 1; H304	Based on test data
Eye Dam. 1; H318	Calculation

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

[Flam. Liq. 4 H227]: Combustible liquid; Flammable Liquid, Cat 4  
 Asp. Tox. 1 H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; Aspiration, Cat 1  
 Eye Dam. 1 H318: Causes serious eye damage; Serious Eye Damage/Irr, Cat 1  
 Aquatic Acute 1 H400: Very toxic to aquatic life; Acute Env Tox, Cat 1  
 Aquatic Chronic 1 H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects; Chronic Env Tox, Cat 1  
 EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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

GHS Environmental Classification information was deleted.  
 GHS Environmental Hazards - Header information was deleted.  
 GHS Environmental Hazards information was deleted.  
 GHS Precautionary Statements - Prevention information was modified.  
 Hazard Identification: Physical/Chemical Hazard information was modified.

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Section 12: Ecological data - Header information was added.  
Section 12: Ecological Information - Acute Aquatic Toxicity information was added.  
Section 12: Ecological Information - Acute Aquatic Toxicity information was deleted.  
Section 12: Environmental tox table in section 12 information was added.  
Section 12: information was modified.  
Section 16 - List of CAS numbers - Header information was deleted.  
Section 16 - List of CAS numbers information was deleted.  
Section 16: Classification CLP/GHS Table information was modified.

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