SAFETY DATA SHEET

MOBILTRANS AST 20



Section 1. Identification

Product name : MOBILTRANS AST 20 : base oil and additives **Product description**

SDS# 23387

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

: Hydraulic fluid, Manual transmission fluid **Identified uses**

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

other than the identified uses above.

Supplier : Imperial Oil Downstream

P.O. Box 2480, Station M

Calgary, ALBERTA T2P 3M9 Canada

24-Hour emergency telephone number

: 1-866-232-9563 / (800)424-9300 CHEMTREC

Product Technical

: 1-800-268-3183

Information

Supplier General Contact : 1-800-567-3776

SDS Internet Address : www.sds.exxonmobil.com

Section 2. Hazard identification

This material is considered to be hazardous according to regulatory guidelines.

This product has been classified in accordance with hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17 and the SDS contains all the information required by the HPR SOR/2015-17.

Classification of the substance or mixture : TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Hazard statements : H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

> P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

: P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. Response

: P405 - Store locked up. **Storage**

Disposal : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional,

national and international regulations.

Contains : zinc alkaryldithiophosphate

This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Note

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.

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Section 2. Hazard identification

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
hydrotreated light paraffinic distillates, petroleum	≥30 - ≤60	64742-55-8
severely hydrotreated heavy paraffinic distillate	≥30 - ≤60	64742-54-7
lubricating oils (petroleum), hydrotreated neutral oil-based	≥1 - ≤5	72623-86-0
zinc alkaryldithiophosphate	≥1 - ≤5	11059-65-7
hydrotreated light paraffinic distillates, petroleum	≥1 - ≤5	64742-55-8
white mineral oil (petroleum)	≥1 - ≤5	8042-47-5
benzene, polypropene derivs., sulfonated, calcium salts	≥0.1 - ≤1	75975-85-8

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First-aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact

: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Inhalation

: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin contact

: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. 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. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Get medical attention.

Ingestion

: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contactInhalationNo known significant effects or critical hazards.No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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Section 4. First-aid measures

Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards. Ingestion

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

: No specific data. **Eye contact** Inhalation : No specific data.

Skin contact Local necrosis as evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few

hours after injection.

Ingestion : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician

: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments

: No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders

: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Hazardous combustion products

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

: Do not use water jet.

: In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. Pressurized mists may form a flammable mixture.

Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume,

sulfur oxides

: Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent reignition. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

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.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

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Section 6. Accidental release measures

For emergency responders: If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill

: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants. Warn other shipping. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

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.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Static Accumulator

This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

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Section 7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
hydrotreated light paraffinic distillates, petroleum	CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids (pure, highly and severely refined)] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable particulate matter. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). [Oil] OEL: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist OEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2021). [Mineral oil (mist)] TWAEV: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: mist STEV: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: mist ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction
severely hydrotreated heavy paraffinic distillate	CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids (pure, highly and severely refined)] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable particulate matter. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). [Oil] OEL: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist OEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction
lubricating oils (petroleum), hydrotreated neutral oil-based	CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids (pure, highly and severely refined)] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable particulate matter. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). [Oil] OEL: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist OEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction
hydrotreated light paraffinic distillates, petroleum	CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids (pure, highly and severely refined)] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable particulate matter. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). [Oil] OEL: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist OEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction
white mineral oil (petroleum)	CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids (pure, highly and severely refined)] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable particulate matter. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). [Oil]

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

OEL: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist OEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist

CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2021). [Mineral oil (mist)]

TWAEV: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: mist STEV: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: mist

CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023). [Oil mist - mineral, severely refined]

TWA: 1 mg/m³ 8 hours.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly

and severely refined]

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined]

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

Appropriate engineering controls

: If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Environmental exposure controls

: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.

Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

Hand protection

: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection

: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection

: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

: Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

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.

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid.
Color : Amber

Odor : Characteristic
Odor threshold : Not available.

pH : Not applicable.

Melting point/freezing point : Not available.

Boiling point, initial boiling : >316°C (>600.8°F)

point, and boiling range

Flash point : Open cup: >160°C (>320°F) [ASTM D-92]

Evaporation rate : Not available.
Flammability : Ignitable
Lower and upper explosion Imit/flammability limit : Lower: 0.9%
Upper: 7%

Vapor pressure : <0.1 mm Hg [20 °C]

Relative vapor density : >2 [Air = 1]

Relative density : 0.855 [ASTM D4052]

Solubility in water : Negligible
Partition coefficient: n- : >3.5

octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperature : Not available.

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

Viscosity : 30.7 cSt [40 °C] [ASTM D 445]

Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Not applicable.

Pour point : -45°C [ASTM D97]

DMSO Extract (mineral oil : <3 % by weight

only), IP-346

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability: The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : High energy sources of ignition. Excessive heat.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidizers

Hazardous decomposition products

 Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

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Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

Inhalation: Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the

components.

Dermal: Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the

components.

Oral : Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the

components.

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : May dry the skin leading to discomfort and dermatitis. No end point data for material.

Based on assessment of the components.

Eyes : May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. No end point data for material.

Based on assessment of the components.

Respiratory: Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for

material.

Sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

Skin: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. No end point data for material. Based on

assessment of the components.

Respiratory: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary: Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. No end point data for material. Based on

assessment of the components.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary: Not expected to cause cancer. No end point data for material. Based on assessment

of the components.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	IARC	NTP	ACGIH
hydrotreated light paraffinic distillates, petroleum	-	-	A4
severely hydrotreated heavy paraffinic distillate	-	-	A4
lubricating oils (petroleum), hydrotreated neutral oil-based	-	-	A4
hydrotreated light paraffinic distillates, petroleum	-	-	A4
white mineral oil (petroleum)	-	-	A4

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. No end point data for material.Based on assessment of the components.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Conclusion/Summary: Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. No end point data for

material.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Conclusion/Summary: Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. No end

point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.

Aspiration hazard

Conclusion/Summary: Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physico-chemical properties of

the material. Data available.

Other information

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 sensitizing in test animals.

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Section 11. Toxicological information

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.

Toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

Acute toxicity : Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

Chronic toxicity: Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability : Base oil component -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

Bioaccumulative potential

<u>Conclusion/Summary</u>: Base oil component -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or

physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

Mobility in soil

Mobility

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

Other ecological information

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. 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

•					
	TDG Classification	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA	
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-	-	
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-	-	
Packing group	-	-	-	-	
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MOBILTRANS AST 20 **Section 14. Transport information Environmental** No. No. No. No. hazards

Special precautions for user : Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are

upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in

the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according: Not applicable.

to IMO instruments

Section 15. Regulatory information

Canadian lists

Canadian NPRI : The following components are listed: zinc (and its compounds)

CEPA Toxic substances : None of the components are listed.

Inventory list

Australia inventory (AIIC) : All components are listed or exempted. Canada inventory (DSL-NDSL) : All components are listed or exempted.

China inventory (IECSC) : Not determined.

Japan inventory (CSCL) : All components are listed or exempted. : All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory (Industrial Safety and

Health Act)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals : All components are listed or exempted.

(NZIoC)

Philippines inventory (PICCS) : All components are listed or exempted. Korea inventory (KECI) : All components are listed or exempted. : All components are listed or exempted.

Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory

(TCSI)

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) : All components are active or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

History

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revision

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Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships,

1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

N/A = Not available SGG = Segregation Group UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1	Calculation method

MOBILTRANS AST 20

Section 16. Other information

References : Not available

▼ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Product code : 201520507555 1159359

Notice to reader

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