Date of revision 20 August 2025 **SDS Number:** 1265950_P000000181

First issue date 3 April 2023 Version 4.02

SAFETY DATA SHEET

EXXSOL™ D145



Section 1. Identification

Product name : EXXSOL™ D145

Product description : Dearomatised Hydrocarbons

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

Identified uses : Agricultural material, Blending component

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

other than the Identified Uses above.

Supplier : EXXONMOBIL CHEMICAL SERVICES (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD

Correspondence address:

1099 Zixing Road Minhang District SHANGHAI China

24 Hour Emergency

Telephone

: (+86)0532-83889090 (NRCC)

Supplier General Contact : (+86) 021-23515000

E-Mail : sds-CN.SM@exxonmobil.com

FAX : 86-21-23500826

Supplier : ExxonMobil Chemical Asia Pacific (Regn. No. 52893724C)

(A Division Of ExxonMobil Asia Pacific Pte Ltd - Regn. No. 196800312N)

1 HarbourFront Place

#06-00 HarbourFront Tower One 098633 Singapore

Supplier General Contact: +65 6885 8000

SDS Internet Address : www.sds.exxonmobil.com

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture is in accordance with national standard GB30000 series of Specification/Rules for classification and labeling of chemicals

Emergency overview

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : Colorless to Yellow Odour : Petroleum/Solvent

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately.

Classification of the substance or mixture

: ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Date of issue/Date of revision : 20 August Date of previous issue : 20 August 2025 Version : 4.02 1/11

1265950_P000000181 **Date of revision** 20 August 2025 **SDS Number:**

First issue date 3 April 2023 **Version** 4.02

Section 2. Hazards identification

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statements

: P301 + P331, P316 - IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Get emergency Response

medical help immediately.

Storage : P405 - Store locked up.

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

national and international regulations.

Physical and chemical

hazards

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Health hazards : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

: No specific data. **Eve contact** Inhalation : No specific data. Skin contact : No specific data.

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

nausea or vomiting

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate : Not available.

effects

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

: Not available. **Potential immediate**

effects

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Environmental hazards : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Contains : distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic

Other hazards which do not result in classification

: None known.

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

Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

Chemical name : distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	Identifiers
distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	100	CAS: 64742-55-8

Date of issue/Date of revision : 20 August 2025 Version: 4.02 2/11 : 20 August Date of previous issue 2025

Date of revision 20 August 2025 SDS Number: 1265950_P000000181

First issue date 3 April 2023 Version 4.02

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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

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

Section 4. First-aid measures

First aid

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 adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

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.

Ingestion

Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. 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

Inhalation: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Eye contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

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

Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

nausea or vomiting

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

Specific treatments: No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Notes to physician : If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical

pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Date of issue/Date of revision : 20 August Date of previous issue : 20 August 2025 Version : 4.02 3/11

Date of revision 20 August 2025 **SDS Number:** 1265950_P000000181

First issue date 3 April 2023 Version 4.02

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

: Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

: In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Hazardous combustion products

: Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, sulfur oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

: 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 run-off 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.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

: 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 spilt material. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

For emergency responders

: If specialised 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 spilt 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 material 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 the 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 spill 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

Date of issue/Date of revision : 20 August Date of previous issue : 20 August 2025 Version : 4.02 4/11

Date of revision 20 August 2025 **SDS Number:** 1265950_P000000181

First issue date 3 April 2023 Version 4.02

Section 6. Accidental release measures

contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Precautionary measures to prevent the occurrence of secondary disasters

: Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas.

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

Precautions for operating

: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. 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.

Conditions for safe storage

: 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 unlabelled 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
distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ExxonMobil (COMPANY)
paraffinic	TWA: 5 mg/m³. Form: Stable Aerosol
	TWA: 200 mg/m³. Form: Vapour
distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Mineral Oil, pure, highly
paraffinic	and severely refined]
	TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Inhalable fraction.

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

Appropriate engineering controls

: Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 20 August Date of previous issue : 20 August 2025 Version : 4.02 5/11

Date of revision 20 August 2025 **SDS Number**: 1265950_P000000181

First issue date 3 April 2023 Version 4.02

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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. > 8 hours (breakthrough time): Nitrile, minimum 0.38 mm thickness or comparable protective barrier material

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. Recommended: half-face mask organic vapour filter (Type AX)

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.

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

Appearance and physical state

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : Colorless to Yellow
Odour : Petroleum/Solvent
Odour threshold : Not available.

PH : Not applicable.

Melting point/freezing point : Not available.

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling

: 285 to 370°C (545 to 698°F) [ASTM D86]

range

Flash point : Closed cup: 148°C (298.4°F) [ASTM D 93]

Date of issue/Date of revision : 20 August Date of previous issue : 20 August 2025 Version : 4.02 6/11

Date of revision 20 August 2025 SDS Number: 1265950_P000000181

First issue date 3 April 2023 Version 4.02

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Evaporation rate : Not available.
Flammability : Ignitable
Lower and upper explosion : Not available.

limit/flammability limit

Vapour pressure : Not available.

Relative vapour density : Not available.

Relative density : 0.84 [ASTM D4052]

Solubility in water Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Not applicable.

: Negligible

Auto-ignition temperature : Not available.

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

Viscosity : 7 to 10.5 cSt [40 °C] [ASTM D 445]

Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Not applicable.

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., Do not heat above Flash Point., Sunlight.

Excessive heat.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidisers, strong acids, Strong Bases, Halogens

Hazardous decomposition products

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

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50 >5000 mg/kg Rat - Oral - LD50 >5000 mg/kg Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists >5 mg/l [4 hours]

Conclusion/Summary

Inhalation : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403

Dermal : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402

Date of issue/Date of revision : 20 August Date of previous issue : 20 August 2025 Version : 4.02 7/11 2025

Date of revision 20 August 2025 **SDS Number**: 1265950_P000000181

First issue date 3 April 2023 Version 4.02

Section 11. Toxicological information

Oral

: Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

Skin

: May dry the skin leading to discomfort and dermatitis. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline

Eyes

: May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405

Respiratory

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

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

Skin

: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406

Respiratory

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

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary

: Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 473 474 476

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary

Reproductive toxicity

: Not expected to cause cancer. No end point data for material.

Conclusion/Summary

: Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414 421

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)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Target organs
distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	Not applicable.	-

Conclusion/Summary

: Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 408 411 412 453

Aspiration hazard

Conclusion/Summary

: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. Data available.

Other information

Product

: Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 20 August Date of previous issue : 20 August 2025 Version : 4.02 8/11 2025

Date of revision 20 August 2025 **SDS Number:** 1265950_P000000181

First issue date 3 April 2023 Version 4.02

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 : Material -- Inherently biodegradable

Bioaccumulation/Accumulation

Conclusion/Summary

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

Mobility in soil

Mobility

: Less volatile component -- Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids. Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Majority of components -- Low potential to migrate through soil. More volatile component -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

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 minimised 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 spilt 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

Date of issue/Date of revision : 20 August Date of previous issue : 20 August 2025 Version : 4.02 9/11

2025

1265950_P000000181 **Date of revision** 20 August 2025 **SDS Number:**

First issue date 3 April 2023 **Version** 4.02

Section 14. Transport information

	JT/T617	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

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.

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing

media

: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: Do not use water jet.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidisers, strong acids, Strong Bases, Halogens

Transport in bulk according

to IMO instruments

: Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

The hazard classification for this material is in accordance with national standard GB30000 series of Specification/Rules for classification and labeling of chemicals

Refer to below China regulations (if applicable):

The General Rules for preparation of precautionary label for Chemicals (GB 15258-2009)

Regulations on the Safe Management of Hazardous Chemicals

Measures for the Environmental Management Registration of New Chemical Substances

Inventory list

Australia inventory (AIIC) : All components are listed or exempted.

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

China inventory (IECSC) All components are listed or exempted.

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

Japan inventory (Industrial Safety and

Health Act)

: All components are listed or exempted.

: All components are listed or exempted.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

(NZIoC)

Philippines inventory (PICCS)

: All components are listed or exempted. : All components are listed or exempted.

Korea inventory (KECI) Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory

: All components are listed or exempted.

(TCSI)

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

Date of issue/Date of revision Version: 4.02 : 20 August Date of previous issue : 20 August 2025 2025

Date of revision 20 August 2025 SDS Number: 1265950_P000000181

First issue date 3 April 2023 Version 4.02

Section 15. Regulatory information

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of issue/Date of

revision

: 20 August 2025

Date of previous issue

: 20 August 2025

Version

4.02

Key to abbreviations

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

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

References

: Not available.

▼ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Product code : 1265950 P000000181

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Date of issue/Date of revision : 20 August Date of previous issue : 20 August 2025 Version : 4.02 11/1

2025