

SAFETY DATA SHEET

JAYFLEX™ 382 PLASTICIZER



Section 1. Identification

Product name : JAYFLEX™ 382 PLASTICIZER
Product description : High Molecular Weight General Purpose Plasticizer
SDS # : 11299

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

Identified uses : Plasticizer for flexible PVC is used for durable goods, construction and industrial applications. Restrictions exist that limit use in children's toys or childcare articles that can be placed in the mouth.
Uses advised against : This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the identified uses above.

Supplier : IMPERIAL OIL CHEMICAL
P.O. Box 2480, Station M
CALGARY, ALBERTA T2P 3M9 Canad
24-Hour emergency telephone number : 1-866-232-9563 / (800)424-9300 CHEMTREC
Supplier General Contact : 1-800-663-4109

SDS Internet Address : www.sds.exxonmobil.com

Section 2. Hazard identification

This material is considered to be NON-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 : Not classified.

Contains : 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid dic9-11 branched alkyl esters, c10 rich
Note : This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in 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 : Substance
Chemical name : 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid dic9-11 branched alkyl esters, c10 rich

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : 68515-49-1

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid dic9-11 branched alkyl esters, c10 rich	100	68515-49-1

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. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

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

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting 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 : Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume

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 re-ignition. 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.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

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 spilled material. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- 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. 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. 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).
- 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.
- Loading/Unloading Temperature** : Ambient

Section 7. Handling and storage

Transport Temperature : Ambient

Transport Pressure : Ambient

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. 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.

Storage Temperature : Ambient

Storage Pressure : Ambient

Suitable Containers/Packing : Barges, Tank Cars, Drums

Suitable Materials and Coatings : Viton, Carbon Steel, Stainless Steel, polypropylene, Teflon, aluminum, Nylon

Unsuitable Materials and Coatings : butyl rubber, Vinyls, Natural Rubber

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid dic9-11 branched alkyl esters, c10 rich	ExxonMobil (Company). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Aerosol.

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.

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.

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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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. [Clear]
- Color** : Colorless
- Odor** : Mild
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : -50°C (-58°F)
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : >250°C (>482°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 225°C (437°F) [ASTM D-93]
- Evaporation rate** : <0.01 (butyl acetate = 1)
- Flammability** : Ignitable
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : <0.08 mm Hg [20 °C]
- Relative vapor density** : >1 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 0.97
- Density** : 0.966 g/cm³ [20°C (68°F)]
- Solubility in water** : Negligible
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : 8.8
- Auto-ignition temperature** : >400°C (>752°F)
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : 40.1 cSt [40 °C]
129 cSt [20 °C]
- Molecular weight** : 446

Particle characteristics

- Median particle size** : Not applicable.
- Hygroscopic** : No
- Coefficient of Thermal Expansion** : 0.00076 per Deg C

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.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Species	Result	Duration
1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid dic9-11 branched alkyl esters, c10 rich	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>130 mg/m ³	6 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>3160 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>62080 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary

- Inhalation** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
- Dermal** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402
- 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** : Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
- Eyes** : May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
- 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. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
- 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. Data available. Based on test data for the material and structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 474 476

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to cause cancer. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451

Reproductive toxicity

Section 11. Toxicological information

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414 416

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. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 408 410

Aspiration hazard

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

Other information

Product : Di-isodecyl phthalate (DIDP) has been tested in reproductive toxicology studies in laboratory rats (two-generation studies). There were no effects on fertility, reproductive performance, or evidence of alteration of endocrine processes. A small, statistically significant decrease in offspring survival was observed. In evaluating these and related studies, the EU Risk Assessment for DIDP has concluded that classification and labeling is not required for any effect including reproductive and developmental effects. In addition the NTP Center for Evaluation of Risks to Human Reproduction has concluded that there is negligible concern for reproductive effects in adults and minimal concern for developmental effects in fetuses and children due to DIDP exposure.

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

Product/ingredient name	Duration	Species	Result
1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid dic9-11 branched alkyl esters, c10 rich	8 days	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	Acute EC0 0.8 mg/l Data for the material
	48 hours	daphnia - Daphnia magna	Acute EC0 0.02 mg/l Data for the material
	96 hours	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	Acute LC0 0.62 mg/l Data for the material
	8 days	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	Acute NOEC 0.8 mg/l Data for the material
	21 days	daphnia - Daphnia magna	Chronic EC0 0.0034 mg/l Data for the material
	284 days	Fish - Oryzia latipes	Chronic LC0 20 ppm (ug/g) Data for the material
	284 days	Fish - Oryzia latipes	Chronic NOEC 20 ppm (ug/g) Data for the material
	21 days	daphnia - Daphnia magna	Chronic NOEC 0.0034 mg/l Data for the material

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

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Qualifier	Media
1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid dic9-11 branched alkyl esters, c10 rich	Ready Biodegradability	>60 % - 28 days	-	water

Photolysis : 0.2 day(s)

Biodegradability : Material -- Expected to be readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Conclusion/Summary : Material -- Potential to bioaccumulate is low.

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : 5.46 Media:Multimedia (2 or more media)

Mobility : Material -- Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids. Minimally volatile.

Other ecological information

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

Note :

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	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.

Section 14. Transport information

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 to IMO instruments : Not applicable.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Canadian lists

Canadian NPRI : None of the components are listed.
CEPA Toxic substances : None of the components are listed.

Inventory list

Australia inventory (AIC) : 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.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) : All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS) : All components are listed or exempted.
Korea inventory (KECI) : All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI) : All components are listed or exempted.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b) : All components are active or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision : 8 January 2024
Date of previous issue : No previous edition
Version : 1

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

Not classified.

References : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Product code : 1168034_13321218

Notice to reader

Section 16. Other information

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