

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ExxonMobil

JAYFLEX™ MB10

Section 1. Identification

Product name : JAYFLEX™ MB10
Regulatory reference : Not available.
Product description : Mono benzoate plasticizer based on high MW alcohol

Identification data of the safety data sheet

OKPD 2 : Not available.
TN VED : Not available.

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

Identified uses : Plasticizer for flexible PVC in construction and industrial applications and in non-PVC resin dispersions.
Uses advised against : This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified Uses above.

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
24 Hour Emergency Telephone : +44 20 3885 0382 / +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)
Supplier General Contact : +65 6885 8000

SDS Internet Address : www.sds.exxonmobil.com

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture according to GOST 32419-2022 and GOST 32423/24/25-2013

Classification of the substance or mixture : Not classified.

GHS label elements

Hazard statements : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Contains : benzoic acid, c9-11, c10-rich, branched alkyl esters
Other hazards which do not result in classification : None known.
Nota : 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 : benzoic acid, c9-11, c10-rich, branched alkyl esters
General description of the composition/Method of production : Not available.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	%	Identifiers	Exposure limits	Type
benzoic acid, c9-11, c10-rich, branched alkyl esters	100	CAS: 131298-44-7 EC: 421-090-1	-	[1]

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.

Type

[1] Constituent

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. Firefighting measures

General characteristics of fire and explosion hazards : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Indicators of fire and explosion hazard of chemical products

Flash point : Open cup: >170°C (>338°F) [ASTM D-92]

Ignition temperature : Not available.

Auto-ignition temperature : >350°C (>662°F) [ASTM E659]

Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit : Lower: 0.5% [In-house method ,]
Upper: 4.5%

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 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.

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.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

- 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 (100×10^{-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

- 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 unlabelled 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** : aluminium, polypropylene, Teflon, Stainless Steel, Nylon, Viton, Carbon Steel

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

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

None.

- 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.
- 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]
- Colour** : Colourless
- Odour** : Mild
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range** : 300°C (>572°F) [In-house method ,]
- Flash point** : Open cup: >170°C (>338°F) [ASTM D-92]

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Flammability	: Ignitable
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	:  Lower: 0.5% [In-house method ,] Upper: 4.5%
Vapour pressure	:  0.08 mm Hg [20 °C] [In-house method ,]
Relative vapour density	:  1 [Air = 1] [In-house method ,]
Relative density	: 0.95 to 0.955 [ASTM D4052 modified]
Density	: 0.95 to 0.955 g/cm ³ [20°C (68°F)] [ASTM D4052 modified]
Solubility in water	: Moderate
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:  61 [In-house method ,] Calculated value
Auto-ignition temperature	: >350°C (>662°F) [ASTM E659]
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: 5 to 16 cSt [20 °C] [ASTM D 445] 51 cSt
Molecular weight	: 262
<u>Particle characteristics</u>	
Median particle size	: Not applicable.
Pour point	: <-50°C [ASTM D5950 modified]
Hygroscopic	: No
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion	: 0.00082 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	: Excessive heat.
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidisers, nitric acid
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
benzoic acid, c9-11, c10-rich, branched alkyl esters	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>4.4 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>3160 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>10000 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary

Section 11. Toxicological information

- 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
- 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 structurally similar materials. 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 structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
- Respiratory** : Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. Data available.

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.

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

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

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 414 416

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)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Target organs
benzoic acid, c9-11, c10-rich, branched alkyl esters	Not applicable.	-

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

Aspiration hazard

Conclusion/Summary

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

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.

- General characteristics of the impact on environmental objects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

- Ways of affecting the environment** : Violation of storage and transport regulations, incorrect placement and incineration of waste, discharge into bodies of water or the ground, accidents and emergencies.

Toxicity

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Duration	Species	Result
benzoic acid, c9-11, c10-rich, branched alkyl esters	48 hours	daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	Acute EC0 14 ppb not toxic at water solubility
	96 hours	Algae - <i>Alga</i>	Acute EL0 50 ppb not toxic at water solubility
	96 hours	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Acute LL0 6.5 mg/l not toxic at water solubility
	96 hours	Algae - <i>Alga</i>	Acute NOEC 50 ppb not toxic at water solubility
	33 days	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	Chronic NOEC 47 ppb not toxic at water solubility
	21 days	daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	Chronic NOEC 39 ppb not toxic at water solubility

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

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Qualifier	Media
benzoic acid, c9-11, c10-rich, branched alkyl esters	Ready Biodegradability	78 % - 28 days	-	water

- Biodegradability** : Material -- Expected to be readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

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

Environmental limits

Not available.

Mobility in soil

- Mobility** : Material -- 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 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

Section 13. Disposal considerations

IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

Section 14. Transport information

	ADR	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.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not applicable.

Section 15. Regulatory information

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)	: Not determined.
Japan inventory (Industrial Safety and Health Act)	: Not determined.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	: Not determined.
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.

The national inventory listings are based on the CAS number or numbers listed below.

131298-44-7

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision	: 29 January 2025
Date of previous issue	: 4 August 2024
Version	: 1.02

Section 16. Other information

Key to abbreviations

: ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway
 ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
 ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 GOST = Gosudarstvennyy standart
 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
 RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
 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

: 1168004

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