

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

# ExxonMobil

MOBIL ADVANCED ANTI-FREEZE CONCENTRATE

## Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : MOBIL ADVANCED ANTI-FREEZE CONCENTRATE

**Product description** : Glycol

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

**Identified uses** : Antifreeze/coolant

**Uses advised against** : This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified Uses above.

**Supplier** : AMPOL AUSTRALIA PETROLEUM PTY LTD  
ABN 17 000 032 128  
29-33 Bourke Rd  
Alexandria  
New South Wales 2015 Australia

**24 Hour Emergency Telephone** : +61 2 9037 2994/1800 862 115 (CHEMTREC)

**Product Technical Information** : 1300364169

**Supplier General Contact** : +612 9250-5000

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**SDS Internet Address** : [www.sds.exxonmobil.com](http://www.sds.exxonmobil.com)

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4  
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : DANGER

**Hazard statements** : H302 - Harmful if swallowed.  
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.  
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (kidneys)

### Precautionary statements

**General** : P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

**Prevention** : P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P260 - Do not breathe vapour.  
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.  
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection.

**Response** : P301 + P330, P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.  
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.

**Date of issue/Date of revision** :

25  
September  
2024

**Date of previous issue** :

No previous edition

**Version** : 1

1/11

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

- Storage** : P405 - Store locked up.
- Disposal** : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Contains** : ethane-1,2-diol and disodium tetraborate pentahydrate
- 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 and ingredient information

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	Identifiers
ethane-1,2-diol	≥90	CAS: 107-21-1
disodium tetraborate pentahydrate	<5	CAS: 12179-04-3
sodium nitrite	<5	CAS: 7632-00-0

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. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell.
- 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. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- 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.

## Section 4. First-aid measures

- 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. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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 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** : Harmful if swallowed.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.  
**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** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.  
**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. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, alcohol-resistant foam or water spray (fog).  
**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. This material is toxic to aquatic life. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.  
**Hazardous combustion products** : Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

- 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. 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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

### 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 spilt product. Material will sink. Remove material, as much as possible, using mechanical equipment. 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

## Section 7. Handling and storage

- 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 breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. 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. Secondary amines or materials containing secondary amines should not be added to this product due to the risk of forming nitrosamines, some of which have been shown to be carcinogenic in lab animals.
- 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 not a static accumulator.
- 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 unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
ethane-1,2-diol	<p><b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 10/2022)</b> Absorbed through skin.            STEL 15 minutes: 104 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Vapour.            TWA 8 hours: 52 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Vapour.            TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. Form: Vapour.            STEL 15 minutes: 40 ppm. Form: Vapour.            TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Particulate.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024)</b>            STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Inhalable fraction. Aerosol only.</p>
disodium tetraborate pentahydrate	<p><b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 10/2022)</b>            TWA 8 hours: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Borate compounds, Inorganic]</b>            TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Inhalable fraction.            STEL 15 minutes: 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Inhalable fraction.</p>

- Appropriate engineering controls** : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour 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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls and 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. < 1 hour (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.

## 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.

**Colour** : Green

**Odour** : Characteristic

**Odour threshold** : Not available.

**pH** : 7.5 to 8.5

**Melting point/freezing point** : -13°C (8.6°F)

**Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range** : 171 to 197°C (339.8 to 386.6°F)

**Flash point** : Closed cup: 116.1°C (241°F) [Setaflash Closed Cup]

**Evaporation rate** : Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<b>Flammability</b>	: Ignitable
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	: Lower: 3.2% Upper: 15.3%
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	: <0.06 mm Hg [20 °C]
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	: 2.1 [Air = 1]
<b>Relative density</b>	: 1.115
<b>Solubility in water</b>	: Complete
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: <2
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: 412°C (773.6°F)
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	: <15.6 cSt [40 °C]
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	
<b>Median particle size</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	
<b>Median particle size</b>	: Not applicable.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: High energy sources of ignition. Excessive heat.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: strong acids, Strong oxidisers
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: 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
MOBIL ADVANCED ANTI-FREEZE CONCENTRATE sodium nitrite	LDLo Oral	Human	1560 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	85 mg/kg	-

#### Conclusion/Summary

<b>Inhalation</b>	: Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Dermal</b>	: Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Oral</b>	: Moderately toxic Data available. Based on assessment of the components.

#### Irritation/Corrosion

#### Conclusion/Summary

<b>Skin</b>	: Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
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## Section 11. Toxicological information

- 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.

### Respiratory or skin 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.

### 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)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Target organs
MOBIL ADVANCED ANTI-FREEZE CONCENTRATE	Category 2	kidneys

#### **Conclusion/Summary**

- : May cause damage to organs through 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. No end point data for material.

### Other information

#### **Contains**

- : Sodium tetraborate: Adverse effects on fertility and fetal development have been observed in laboratory animals. ETHYLENE GLYCOL (EG): Repeated high oral exposure has caused kidney damage, neurological effects, degeneration of the liver and changes in blood chemistry and circulating blood cells in laboratory animals. Repeated overexposure has the potential to cause similar toxic effects in humans. EG causes developmental and reproductive effects at high dose levels in laboratory animals. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. SODIUM NITRITE: Ingestion of sodium nitrite may reduce the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood and may cause cyanosis (bluish skin), shortness of breath, palpitations, coma, and/or death.

## 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** : Toxic to aquatic life.
- Chronic toxicity** : Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms

### Persistence and degradability



## Section 12. Ecological information

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

**Atmospheric Oxidation** : Material -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

### Bioaccumulative potential

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

### Mobility in soil

**Mobility** : Material -- Expected to remain in water or migrate through soil.

### 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

	ADG	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	-	-	-
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	-	-	-
<b>Packing group</b>	-	-	-
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.	No.	No.

### Additional information

**IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

**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.

## Section 14. Transport information

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not applicable.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Not regulated.

### 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)	: Not determined.
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. Any other relevant information

### History

Date of issue/Date of revision	: 25 September 2024
Date of previous issue	: No previous edition
Version	: 1

Key to abbreviations	: ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods 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 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 SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons UN = United Nations
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### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4	Calculation method
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2	Calculation method

References : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Section 16. Any other relevant information

Product code : 351010101509\_P000000836

Notice to reader

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