

SAFETY DATA SHEET

MOBIL DELVAC EXTENDED LIFE 50/50 PREDILUTED COOLANT/
ANTIFREEZE - C



Section 1. Identification

Product name : MOBIL DELVAC EXTENDED LIFE 50/50 PREDILUTED COOLANT/ANTIFREEZE - C
Product description : Glycol
SDS # : 21001

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 : Imperial Oil Downstream
P.O. Box 2480, Station M
Calgary, ALBERTA T2P 3M9 Canada
24-Hour emergency telephone number : 1-866-232-9563 / (800)424-9300 CHEMTREC
Product Technical Information : 1-800-268-3183
Supplier General Contact : 1-800-567-3776

SDS Internet Address : www.sds.exxonmobil.com

Section 2. Hazard identification

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

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

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

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (kidneys)

Precautionary statements

Prevention : P260 - Do not breathe vapor.
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response : P301 + P330, P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

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

Section 2. Hazard identification

- Contains** : ETHANE-1,2-DIOL
- 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 : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	Identifiers
ETHANE-1,2-DIOL	≥30 - ≤60	CAS: 107-21-1
sodium benzoate	≥1 - ≤5	CAS: 532-32-1

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. 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 following exposure or if feeling unwell. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell.
- 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.

Section 4. First-aid measures

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	: 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. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , 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.

Hazardous combustion products : Aldehydes, 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.

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. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
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).

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. 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

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. 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 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. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
ETHANE-1,2-DIOL	CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) CEIL: 100 mg/m ³ . Form: aerosol. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 4/2024) Notes: No British Columbia exposure limit at this time for inhalable aerosol TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m ³ . Form: Total, Aerosol. STEL 15 minutes: 20 mg/m ³ . Form: Total, Aerosol. C: 100 mg/m ³ . Form: Total, Aerosol. C: 50 ppm. Form: Vapour. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

sodium benzoate	Ceiling Limit: 10 mg/m³. Form: Inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only. STEL 15 minutes: 50 ppm. Form: Vapour fraction.. TWA 8 hours: 25 ppm. Form: Vapour fraction.. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) C: 50 ppm. Form: vapour and mist. C: 127 mg/m³. Form: vapour and mist. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023) C: 100 mg/m³. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m³. Form: Inhalable fraction. Aerosol only. STEL 15 minutes: 50 ppm. Form: Vapor fraction. TWA 8 hours: 25 ppm. Form: Vapor fraction. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 4/2024) Absorbed through skin. Notes: No British Columbia exposure limit at this time ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 2.5 mg/m³ (as benzoate). Form: Inhalable fraction.
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- Appropriate engineering controls** : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.

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

Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: Red
Odor	: Characteristic
Odor threshold	: Not available.
pH	: 8.6
Melting point/freezing point	: -37°C (-34.6°F)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	: 129°C (264.2°F)
Flash point	: Closed cup: Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Flammability	: Ignitable
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	: Not available.
Vapor pressure	: 0.06 mm Hg [20 °C]
Relative vapor density	: 2.1 [Air = 1]
Relative density	: 1.07
Solubility in water	: Complete
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: <2
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Not available.
<u>Particle characteristics</u>	
Median particle size	: Not applicable.

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.
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidizers, strong acids
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
MOBIL DELVAC EXTENDED LIFE 50/50 PREDILUTED COOLANT/ ANTIFREEZE - C sodium benzoate	LDLo Oral	Human	1560 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3140 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary

- Inhalation** : Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
- Dermal** : Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
- Oral** : Moderately toxic Data available. Based on assessment of the components.

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
- Eyes** : May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
- Respiratory** : Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for material.

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.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	IARC	NTP	ACGIH
ETHANE-1,2-DIOL sodium benzoate	-	-	A4
	-	-	A5

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. 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 DELVAC EXTENDED LIFE 50/50 PREDILUTED COOLANT/ANTIFREEZE - C	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

Section 11. Toxicological information

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 : 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.

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 -- 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 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.	UN3082	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (ETHANE-1,2-DIOL)	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	9	-	-
Label(s) / Mark(s)				
Packing group	-	III	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.

Additional information

DOT Classification

: **Reportable quantity** 10000 lbs / 4540 kg [1120.9 gal / 4243 L]. The classification of the product is due solely to the presence of one or more US DOT-listed 'Hazardous substances' that are subject to reportable quantity requirements and only applies to shipments of packages greater than, or equal to, the product reportable quantity. Package sizes less than the product reportable quantity are not regulated as hazardous materials.

Limited quantity Yes.

Packaging instruction Exceptions: 155. Non-bulk: 203. Bulk: 241.

Special provisions 8, 146, 173, 335, 441, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29

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 : The following components are listed: ethylene glycol

CEPA Toxic substances : None of the components are listed.

TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification

Not applicable.

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.

Section 15. Regulatory information

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	: 23 January 2025
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

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

References : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Product code : 351010101598_P000001070

Notice to reader

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