

Product Name: MOBIL DELVAC MODERN 10W-40 SUPER DEFENSE V1  
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# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1

## PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT

**Product Name:** MOBIL DELVAC MODERN 10W-40 SUPER DEFENSE V1  
**Product Description:** Base Oil and Additives  
**Product Code:** 20152040U721  
**Intended Use:** Diesel engine oil

### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Supplier:** ExxonMobil Petroleum & Chemical BV  
POLDERDIJKWEG  
B-2030 Antwerp  
Belgium

#### 24 Hour Emergency Telephone

ALGERIA: +213 2197 9898; MOROCCO: +212 537 68 6464; SENEGAL: +221 33 825 4007; TUNISIA: +216 1 335 500; KENYA: 0 800 720 021  
+20 2 279 16 360 / +20 2 279 16 390

#### Product Technical Information

#### Supplier General Contact

(BE) +32 3 543 3111

**National Poison Control Centre:** ALGERIA: +213 2197 9898; MOROCCO: +212 537 68 6464; SENEGAL: +221 33 825 4007; TUNISIA: +216 1 335 500; KENYA: 0 800 720 021

## SECTION 2

## HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is not hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (see (M)SDS Section 15).

### LABEL ELEMENTS:

#### Hazard Statements:

#### Supplemental:

EUH210: Safety data sheet available on request.  
EUH208: Contains: REACTION PRODUCTS OF BENZENESULFONIC ACID, MONO C20-24 (EVEN)-SEC-ALKYL DERIVS. PARA-, CALCIUM SALTS, maleic anhydride May produce an allergic reaction.

#### Other hazard information:

#### Physical / Chemical Hazards:

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No significant hazards.

**Health Hazards:**

High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. Excessive exposure may result in eye, skin, or respiratory irritation.

**Environmental Hazards:**

No significant hazards.

**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.

<b>SECTION 3</b>	<b>COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS</b>
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This material is defined as a mixture.

**Reportable Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s)**

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	GHS Hazard Codes
maleic anhydride	108-31-6	< 0.001%	H302, H317, H334, H314(1B), H372, H402
PHOSPHORODITHIOIC ACID, MIXED 0,0 BIS (1,3-DIMETHYLBUTYL AND ISO-PR)ESTERS, ZINC SALTS	84605-29-8	1 - < 2.5%	H303, H315, H318, H401, H411
REACTION PRODUCTS OF BENZENESULFONIC ACID, MONO C20-24 (EVEN)-SEC-ALKYL DERIVS. PARA-, CALCIUM SALTS	Confidential	0.1 - < 1%	H317
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	64742-54-7	5 - < 10%	H304
TETRAPROPENYL PHENOL	121158-58-5	0.025 - < 0.1%	H314(1C), H360(1B)(F), H400(M factor 10), H410(M factor 10)

\* All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

<b>SECTION 4</b>	<b>FIRST AID MEASURES</b>
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**INHALATION**

Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

**SKIN CONTACT**

Wash contact areas with soap and water. 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.

**EYE CONTACT**

Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

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## INGESTION

First aid is normally not required. Seek medical attention if discomfort occurs.

## NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

None

## SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

**Appropriate Extinguishing Media:** Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) to extinguish flames.

**Inappropriate Extinguishing Media:** Straight streams of water

### FIRE FIGHTING

**Fire Fighting Instructions:** Evacuate area. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Fire-fighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, Sulphur oxides

### FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

**Flash Point [Method]:** 244°C (471°F) [ASTM D-92]

**Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air):** LEL: 0.9 UEL: 7.0

**Autoignition Temperature:** N/D

## 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.

### PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: respiratory protection will be necessary only in special cases, e.g., formation of mists. Half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for dust/organic vapor or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to hydrocarbons are recommended. Gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

## SPILL MANAGEMENT

**Land Spill:** Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.

**Water Spill:** Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Warn other shipping. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

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.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

**Large Spills:** Dyke far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

<b>SECTION 7</b>	<b>HANDLING AND STORAGE</b>
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### HANDLING

Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). When the material is handled in bulk, an electrical spark could ignite any flammable vapors from liquids or residues that may be present (e.g., during switch-loading operations). Use proper bonding and/or earthing procedures. However, bonding and earthing may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

**Static Accumulator:** This material is a static accumulator.

### STORAGE

The type of container used to store the material may affect static accumulation and dissipation. Do not store in open or unlabelled containers.

<b>SECTION 8</b>	<b>EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION</b>
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### EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

**Exposure limits/standards (Note: Exposure limits are not additive):**

Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard			Note	Source
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	Inhalable fraction.	TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>			ACGIH
maleic anhydride		TWA	0.09 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.025 ppm	Sensitizer	ExxonMobil
maleic anhydride	Inhalable fraction and	TWA	0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>			ACGIH

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	vapour					
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**Exposure limits/standards for materials that can be formed when handling this product:** When mists/aerosols can occur the following is recommended: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> - ACGIH TLV (inhalable fraction).

Note: Information about recommended monitoring procedures can be obtained from the relevant agency(ies)/institute(s):

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider:

No special requirements under ordinary conditions of use and with adequate ventilation.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

**Respiratory Protection:** If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:

No special requirements under ordinary conditions of use and with adequate ventilation.

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapour warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

**Hand Protection:** Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:

No protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.

**Eye Protection:** If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.

**Skin and Body Protection:** Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:

No skin protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid skin contact.

**Specific Hygiene Measures:** Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

### ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and

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soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

### GENERAL INFORMATION

**Physical State:** Liquid

**Colour:** Brown

**Odour:** Characteristic

**Odour Threshold:** N/D

### IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

**Relative Density (at 15.6 °C):** 0.868 [ASTM D4052]

**Flammability (Solid, Gas):** N/A

**Flash Point [Method]:** 244°C (471°F) [ASTM D-92]

**Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air):** LEL: 0.9 UEL: 7.0

**Autoignition Temperature:** N/D

**Boiling Point / Range:** > 316°C (600°F)

**Decomposition Temperature:** N/D

**Vapour Density (Air = 1):** N/D

**Vapour Pressure:** < 0.013 kPa (0.1 mm Hg) at 20 °C

**Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1):** N/D

**pH:** N/A

**Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient):** > 3.5

**Solubility in Water:** Negligible

**Viscosity:** 98 cSt (98 mm<sup>2</sup>/sec) at 40°C | 14.6 cSt (14.6 mm<sup>2</sup>/sec) at 100°C [ASTM D 445]

**Oxidizing Properties:** See Hazards Identification Section.

### OTHER INFORMATION

**Freezing Point:** N/D

**Melting Point:** N/A

**Pour Point:** < -27°C (-17°F) [ASTM D97]

**DMSO Extract (mineral oil only), IP-346:** < 3 %wt

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**STABILITY:** Material is stable under normal conditions.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Excessive heat. High energy sources of ignition.

**MATERIALS TO AVOID:** Strong oxidisers

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

**POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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## INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

<b>Hazard Class</b>	<b>Conclusion / Remarks</b>
<b>Inhalation</b>	
Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on assessment of the components.
Irritation: No end point data for material.	Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures.
<b>Ingestion</b>	
Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Skin</b>	
Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on assessment of the components.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: No end point data for material.	Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Eye</b>	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: No end point data for material.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Sensitisation</b>	
Respiratory Sensitization: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin Sensitization: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Aspiration:</b> Data available.	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity:</b> No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Carcinogenicity:</b> No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause cancer. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Reproductive Toxicity:</b> No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on assessment of the components.
<b>Lactation:</b> No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.
<b>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)</b>	
Single Exposure: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure.
Repeated Exposure: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on assessment of the components.

## TOXICITY FOR SUBSTANCES

<b>NAME</b>	<b>ACUTE TOXICITY</b>
maleic anhydride	Oral Lethality: LD 50 1090 mg/kg (Rat)

## OTHER INFORMATION

### For the product itself:

Component concentrations in this formulation would not be expected to cause skin sensitization, based on tests of the components, this formulation, or similar formulations.

Diesel engine oils: Not carcinogenic in animals tests. Used and unused diesel engine oils did not produce any carcinogenic effects in chronic mouse skin painting studies.

### Contains:

Base oil severely refined: Not carcinogenic in animal studies. Representative material passes IP-346, Modified Ames test, and/or other screening tests. Dermal and inhalation studies showed minimal effects; lung non-specific infiltration of

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immune cells, oil deposition and minimal granuloma formation. Not sensitising in test animals. Tetrapropenyl phenol (TPP). TPP was tested in a rat oral gavage one-generation reproductive toxicity study and a rat dietary two-generation reproductive toxicity study. Results from the one-generation study included reduced ovary weights and changes in male reproductive accessory organs. Results from the two-generation study included prolonged estrous cyclicity, reduced ovary weights, accelerated sexual maturation, decreased mean live litter size, decreased fertility rates, hypospermia, and reduced weights of male reproductive accessory organs. A classification threshold for reproductive effects of 1.5 wt% TPP was derived by the supplier based on the NOAEL (15 mg/kg/day) from the rat dietary two-generation study and was confirmed in supporting studies with other substances containing TPP as an impurity.

## **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.

### **ECOTOXICITY**

Material -- Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

### **MOBILITY**

Base oil component -- Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

### **PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY**

#### **Biodegradation:**

Base oil component -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

### **BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL**

Base oil component -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

NOTE: One or more additive components of this material contains a branched alkylphenol impurity that is highly toxic to aquatic organisms. The components containing the impurity have been tested by the additive supplier and found to be no more than minimally toxic to aquatic organisms.

## **SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

### **DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

**Empty Container Warning** 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.**



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<b>SECTION 14</b>	<b>TRANSPORT INFORMATION</b>
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**LAND (ADR/RID):** Not Regulated for Land Transport

**SEA (IMDG):** Not Regulated for Sea Transport according to IMDG-Code

**Marine Pollutant:** No

**AIR (IATA):** Not Regulated for Air Transport

<b>SECTION 15</b>	<b>REGULATORY INFORMATION</b>
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**This material is not considered hazardous according to the Classification of Chemicals based on Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).**

**REGULATORY STATUS AND APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS**

**Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories :** AIIIC, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI, PICCS, TCSI, TSCA

<b>SECTION 16</b>	<b>OTHER INFORMATION</b>
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**N/D = Not determined, N/A = Not applicable**

**KEY TO THE H-CODES CONTAINED IN SECTION 3 OF THIS DOCUMENT (for information only):**

H302: Harmful if swallowed; Acute Tox Oral, Cat 4

H303: May be harmful if swallowed; Acute Tox Oral, Cat 5

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; Aspiration, Cat 1

H314(1B): Causes severe skin burns and eye damage; Skin Corr/Irritation, Cat 1B

H314(1C): Causes severe skin burns and eye damage; Skin Corr/Irritation, Cat 1C

H315: Causes skin irritation; Skin Corr/Irritation, Cat 2

H317: May cause allergic skin reaction; Skin Sensitisation, Cat 1

H318: Causes serious eye damage; Serious Eye Damage/Irr, Cat 1

H334: May cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled; Respiratory Sens, Cat 1

H360(1B)(F): May damage fertility; Repro Tox, Cat 1B (Fertility)

H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure; Target Organ, Repeated, Cat 1

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life; Acute Env Tox, Cat 1

H401: Toxic to aquatic life; Acute Env Tox, Cat 2

H402: Harmful to aquatic life; Acute Env Tox, Cat 3

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects; Chronic Env Tox, Cat 1

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects; Chronic Env Tox, Cat 2

**THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:**

No revision information

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The information and recommendations contained herein are, to the best of ExxonMobil's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date issued. You can contact ExxonMobil to insure that this document is the most current



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Internal Use Only

MHC: 0B, 0B, 0, 0, 0, 0

PPEC: A

DGN: 7222343XLY (1033814)

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