

# Product Safety Summary



## ISOPAR™ E FLUID

This Product Safety Summary document is a high-level summary intended to provide the general public with an overview of product safety information on this chemical substance. It is not intended to provide emergency response, medical or treatment information, or to provide a discussion of all safety and health information. This document is not intended to replace the (Material) Safety Data Sheet. Warnings and handling precautions provided below are not intended to replace or supersede manufacturers' instructions and warning for their consumer products which may contain this chemical substance.

### 1. Chemical Identity

| <u>CAS No</u> | <u>Chemical Name</u>                |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 64741-66-8    | Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate |
| 90622-56-3    | Alkanes, C7-10-iso                  |

### EC No

|           |                                 |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 921-728-3 | Hydrocarbons, C7-C9, Isoalkanes |
|-----------|---------------------------------|

The EC # applies in REACH countries while the CAS number is the identifier in the rest of the world.

### 2. Product Uses

Isopar E Fluid is a solvent used in industrial, professional, and consumer applications such as consumer and process fluids. It is not sold directly to the public for general consumer uses. Isopar E Fluid may be an ingredient in consumer and commercial applications.

### 3. Physical / Chemical Properties

Isopar E Fluid can release vapors that readily form flammable mixtures. It should be handled only with adequate ventilation and in areas without any ignition source present (e.g. no open flames, static electricity sources, or unprotected light switches).

The flash point for Isopar E Fluid is approximately 6°C/ 43°F.

### 4. Health Information

Isopar E Fluid is generally recognized to have low acute and chronic toxicity. Vapor concentrations above the exposure limit of 241 parts per million (ppm) in the air can cause eye and lung irritation and may cause headaches, dizziness or drowsiness. Prolonged or repeated skin contact in an occupational setting may result in irritation and in these situations, the use of chemical resistant gloves is recommended. This product is not regarded as a mutagen or carcinogen, and there is low concern for reproductive, developmental, or nervous system toxic effects.

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### 5. Additional Hazard Information

If accidentally swallowed, small amounts of liquid may be aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting which may cause severe lung inflammation and lung edema (an accumulation of fluid in the lungs). This is a medical emergency which must be immediately and properly treated. Do not induce vomiting.

### 6. Food Contact Regulated Uses

Appropriate manufacturing and distribution practices are employed to ensure the quality of this product when offered for use in indirect food contact applications.

### 7. Environmental Information

Isopar E Fluid released to the environment is calculated to partition to the air. Volatilization from water to the air is calculated to occur at a relatively rapid rate for Isopar E Fluid based on its Henry's Law constant. Once in the air, Isopar E Fluid is expected to degrade rapidly based on a calculated atmospheric half-life of approximately one to two days.

Under natural conditions a significant proportion of Isopar E Fluid released to the environment will volatilize from water systems in a few days. In a wastewater treatment facility where air stripping is used, Isopar E Fluid is expected to volatilize at a higher rate. Non-volatilized product in the natural environment or in a wastewater treatment facility will biodegrade at a moderate rate and not persist.

Isopar E Fluid has been shown to have moderate acute aquatic toxicity. Because of the low water solubility of this product, the expected partitioning to soils and sediments and inherent biodegradation, chronic exposure of aquatic organisms in the water column to residues of Isopar E Fluid is unlikely. As a result, long-term adverse effects to aquatic organisms are not expected given a non-continuous (e.g. accidental release) emission source. However, due to the large degree of partitioning to soil and sediments, highly sensitive benthic organisms may be susceptible to chronic effects."

### 8. Exposure Potential

- **Workplace exposure** – This refers to potential exposure in a manufacturing facility or through evaporation in various industrial applications. Generally, exposure of personnel in manufacturing facilities is relatively low because the process, storage and handling operations are enclosed. The ExxonMobil recommended occupational exposure limit (OEL) is 241 ppm per 8-hour work day.
- **Consumer use of products containing Isopar E Fluid** – If exposure should occur, it is likely to be infrequent and of short duration depending on the products used and the conditions under which they are used. Exposure could occur through the use of coatings formulations or fuels that contain this product. The best way to prevent exposure to vapors is to work in well-ventilated areas, wear chemical resistant gloves, and follow good personal hygiene practices.
- **Environmental releases** – As a chemical manufacturer, we are committed to operating in an environmentally responsible manner everywhere we do business. Our efforts are guided by in-depth scientific understanding of the environmental impact of our operations, as well as by the social and economic needs of the communities in which we operate. Industrial spills or releases are rare; however a spill may pose a significant flammability issue. Our operational improvement targets and plans are based on driving incidents with real environmental impact to zero and delivering superior environmental performance.

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### 9. Manufacture of Product

**Process** – A common feedstock for the production of isoparaffinic solvents are olefins, which are themselves produced through an oligomerization process. The obtained olefins are then converted by hydrofining and hydrogenation to paraffins.

### 10. Risk Management

- **Workplace Risk Management** – When using this product, make sure that there is adequate ventilation. Always use chemical resistant gloves to protect your hands and skin and always wear eye protection such as chemical goggles. Do not eat, drink, or smoke where chemicals are handled, processed, or stored. Wash hands and skin following contact. If this product gets into your eyes, rinse eyes thoroughly for at least 15 minutes with tap water and seek medical attention. Please refer to the (Material) Safety Data Sheet.
- **Consumer Risk Management** - This chemical is not sold directly to the public for general consumer uses. If exposure should occur, it is expected to be infrequent and of short duration. Always follow manufacturers' instructions, warnings and handling precautions when using their products. The best way to minimize exposure to vapors is to work in well-ventilated areas.

### 11. Regulatory Information

Regulations may exist that govern the manufacture, sale, transportation, use and/or disposal of this chemical and may vary by city, state, country or geographic region. Additional helpful information may be found by consulting the relevant ExxonMobil (Material) Safety Data Sheet at:

- <http://www.msds.exxonmobil.com>

### 12. Conclusion Statements

Isopar E Fluid

- is a widely used industrial solvent, and may be an ingredient in consumer products.
- is low in toxicity; however it may cause lung damage if swallowed.
- does not cause adverse health or environmental effects at levels typically found in the workplace or environment.
- should be used only with good ventilation; avoid all ignition sources.

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