

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT

Product Name: EXXSOL™ DSP 80/100 TH FLUID

Product Description: Dearomatised Hydrocarbons

Recommended Use: Solvent

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Supplier: ESSO (THAILAND) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
3195/17-29 RAMA IV ROAD
KLONG TON, KLONG TOEY
BANGKOK 10110 Thailand

24 Hour Environmental / Health Emergency Telephone 001-800-13-203-9987

Supplier General Contact +662 120 8609 / 1800 010 152 (local toll free)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (see (M)SDS Section 15).

CLASSIFICATION:

Flammable liquid: Category 2.

Skin irritation: Category 2. Reproductive toxicant (fertility): Category 2. Specific target organ toxicant (central nervous system): Category 3. Specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 2. Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.

Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 2. Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2.

LABEL ELEMENTS:

Pictograms:





Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315: Causes skin irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H361: Suspected of damaging fertility. H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:

P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. -- No smoking. P233: Keep container tightly closed. P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241: Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment. P242: Use only non-sparking tools. P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P260: Do not breathe mist / vapours. P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273: Avoid release to the environment. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P303 + P361 + P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P331: Do NOT induce vomiting. P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish. P391: Collect spillage.
P403 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405: Store locked up.
P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

Contains: NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Other hazard information:

PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. Material can release vapours that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited.

HEALTH HAZARDS

Overexposure to n-hexane may cause effects on the peripheral nerves, resulting in weakness or numbness of lower limbs. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. May cause central nervous system depression.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

No additional 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.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This material is defined as a complex substance.

Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure

Name	CAS#	Concentration *	GHS Hazard Codes
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	64742-49-0	100 %	H225, H304, H336, H361(F), H315, H373, H401, H411

Hazardous Constituent(s) Contained in Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure

Name	CAS#	Concentration *	GHS Hazard Codes
CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7	15 - 35%	H225, H304, H336, H315, H400(M factor 1), H410(M factor 1)
HEPTANE AND ISOMERS	ISOMER MIXTURES	25 - 40%	H225, H304, H336, H315, H400(M factor 1), H410(M factor 1)
METHYLCYCLOHEXANE	108-87-2	1 - 25%	H225, H304, H336, H315, H401, H411
n-Hexane	110-54-3	< 15%	H225, H304, H336, H361(F), H315, H373, H401, H411

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. Concentration values may vary.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing

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before reuse.

EYE CONTACT

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

INGESTION

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately. This light hydrocarbon material, or a component, may be associated with cardiac sensitisation following very high exposures (well above occupational exposure limits) or with concurrent exposure to high stress levels or heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine. Administration of such substances should be avoided.

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Contains hexane; individuals with pre-existing neurological disease should avoid exposure.

SECTION 5	FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES
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EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Appropriate Extinguishing Media: Use foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight streams of water

FIRE FIGHTING

Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate area. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. 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.

Unusual Fire Hazards: Highly flammable. Vapour is flammable and heavier than air. Vapour may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources, causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: -15°C (5°F) [Approximate] [ASTM D-56]

Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 1.0 UEL: 7.0

Autoignition Temperature: >200°C (392°F)

SECTION 6	ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
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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. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, due to toxicity or flammability of the 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: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H₂S, 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 aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: 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: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 deg C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. 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.

SECTION 7

HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Avoid breathing mists or vapour. Avoid contact with skin. Prevent exposure to ignition sources, for example use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapour may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Use only with adequate ventilation. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds 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

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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).

Loading/Unloading Temperature: [Ambient]

Transport Temperature: [Ambient]

Transport Pressure: [Ambient]

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 (100x10E-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.

STORAGE

Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended. The type of container used to store the material may affect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Outside or detached storage preferred. Storage containers should be earthed and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

Storage Temperature: [Ambient]

Storage Pressure: [Ambient]

Suitable Containers/Packing: Drums; Tank Cars; Tank Trucks; Barges

Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility): Carbon Steel; Stainless Steel; Polyester; Teflon; Polyethylene; Polypropylene

Unsuitable Materials and Coatings: Butyl Rubber; Polystyrene; Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM); Natural Rubber

SECTION 8

EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

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

Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard			Note	Source
CYCLOHEXANE		TWA	100 ppm			ACGIH
HEPTANE AND ISOMERS		TWA	1640 mg/m ³	400 ppm		ACGIH
METHYLCYCLOHEXANE		TWA	400 ppm			ACGIH
n-Hexane		TWA	50 ppm		Skin	ACGIH
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	Vapour.	RCP - TWA	600 mg/m ³	159 ppm	Total Hydrocarbons	ExxonMobil

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

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:

Half-face filter respirator Type A filter material

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:

Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely wear gauntlet style gloves. Nitrile

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:

Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended.

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

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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
Form: Clear
Colour: Colourless
Odour: Mild Petroleum/Solvent
Odour Threshold: N/D

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 15 °C): 0.71
Density (at 15 °C): 720 kg/m³ (6.01 lbs/gal, 0.72 kg/dm³)
Flammability (Solid, Gas): N/A
Flash Point [Method]: -15°C (5°F) [Approximate] [ASTM D-56]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 1.0 UEL: 7.0
Autoignition Temperature: >200°C (392°F)
Boiling Point / Range: 75°C (167°F) - 115°C (239°F)
Decomposition Temperature: N/D
Vapour Density (Air = 1): N/D
Vapour Pressure: 8.65 kPa (64.88 mm Hg) at 20 °C | 31.47 kPa (236.03 mm Hg) at 50°C
| 19.44 kPa (145.8 mm Hg) at 38°C
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): 6
pH: N/A
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): N/D
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Viscosity: 0.43 cSt (0.43 mm²/sec) at 40°C | 0.56 cSt (0.56 mm²/sec) at 25°C
Oxidizing Properties: See Hazards Identification Section.

OTHER INFORMATION

Freezing Point: <0°C (32°F)
Melting Point: N/D
Molecular Weight: 94 [Approximate]
Hygroscopic: No
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion: 0.00126 per Deg C

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

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

ACUTE TOXICITY

Route of Exposure	Conclusion / Remarks
Inhalation	
Toxicity (Rat): LC50 > 20 mg/l	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Irritation: No end point data for material.	Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures.
Ingestion	
Toxicity (Rat): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Skin	
Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 3350 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Irritation: Data available.	Irritating to the skin. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Eye	
Irritation: Data available.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS FROM SHORT AND LONG TERM EXPOSURE

Anticipated health effects from sub-chronic, chronic, respiratory or skin sensitization, mutagenicity, reproductive toxicity, carcinogenicity, target organ toxicity (single exposure or repeated exposure), aspiration toxicity and other effects based on human experience and/or experimental data.

For the product itself:

Vapour concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. Very high exposure (confined spaces / abuse) to light hydrocarbons may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmias). Concurrent high stress levels and/or co-exposure to high levels of hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits), and to heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine, nasal decongestants, asthma drugs, or cardiovascular drugs may initiate arrhythmias.

Contains:

An ingredient or ingredients that are classified as toxic to a specific target organ from a repeated exposure. N-HEXANE: Prolonged and/or repeated exposures to n-Hexane can cause progressive and potentially irreversible damage to the peripheral nervous system (e.g. fingers, feet, arms, legs, etc.). Simultaneous exposure to Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) or Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK) and n-Hexane can potentiate the risk of adverse effects from n-Hexane on the peripheral nervous system. n-Hexane has been shown to cause testicular damage at high doses in male rats. The relevance of this effect for humans is unknown.

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EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LAND

Proper Shipping Name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Hazard Class: 3
Hazchem Code: 3YE
UN Number: 3295
Packing Group: II
Label(s) / Mark(s): 3, EHS

SEA (IMDG)

Proper Shipping Name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (heptane & Isomers)
Hazard Class & Division: 3
EMS Number: F-E, S-D
UN Number: 3295
Packing Group: II
Marine Pollutant: Yes
Label(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN3295, HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (heptane & Isomers), 3, PG II, (-15°C c.c.), MARINE POLLUTANT

SEA (MARPOL 73/78 Convention - Annex II)

Product Name: ALKANES (C6-C9)
Ship type: 2
Pollution category: X

AIR (IATA)

Proper Shipping Name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Hazard Class & Division: 3
UN Number: 3295
Packing Group: II
Label(s) / Mark(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN3295, HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S., 3, PG II

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

This material is considered hazardous according to the classification criteria of the Hazard Classification and Communication System for Hazardous Materials BE 2555.

REGULATORY STATUS AND APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Hazardous Substance Act BE2535: Regulated

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

SECTION 16	OTHER INFORMATION
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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):

- H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor; Flammable Liquid, Cat 2
- H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; Aspiration, Cat 1
- H315: Causes skin irritation; Skin Corr/Irritation, Cat 2
- H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness; Target Organ Single, Narcotic
- H361(F): Suspected of damaging fertility; Repro Tox, Cat 2 (Fertility)
- H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure; Target Organ, Repeated, Cat 2
- H400: Very toxic to aquatic life; Acute Env Tox, Cat 1
- H401: Toxic to aquatic life; Acute Env Tox, Cat 2
- 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:

- GHS Precautionary Statements - Prevention information was modified.
- Hazard Identification: Health Hazards information was modified.
- Section 01: Company Contact Methods information was modified.
- Section 01: Product Identification Product Name information was modified.
- Section 05: Fire Fighting Measures - Fire Fighting Instruction information was modified.
- Section 06: Protective Measures information was modified.
- Section 07: Handling and Storage - Handling information was modified.
- Section 07: Handling and Storage - Storage Phrases information was modified.
- Section 07: Materials/Coatings - Suitable information was modified.
- Section 07: Materials/Coatings - Unsuitable information was modified.
- Section 07: Suitable Containers information was modified.
- Section 09: Coefficient of Thermal Expansion information was modified.
- Section 09: VAPOUR PRESSURE information was modified.
- Section 14: IMO ANNEX II Ship Type - Header information was modified.

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