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SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT

Product Name: EXXSOL HEXANE FLUID
Product Description: Dearomatised Hydrocarbons
Intended Use: Reaction Diluent, Solvent

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Supplier: ExxonMobil Chemical Asia Pacific (Regn. No. 52893724C)
(A Division Of ExxonMobil Asia Pacific Pte Ltd - Regn. No. 196800312N)
INTERMEDIATES
1 HarbourFront Place
#06-00 HarbourFront Tower One 098633 Singapore

24 Hour Environmental / Health Emergency Telephone 800-101-2201
Supplier General Contact +65 6885 8377

Local Contact:

Country	Emergency Telephone Number
China	4001-204937
Hong Kong	800-968-793
India	000-800-100-7141
Japan	81-345209637
Malaysia	1-800-815-308
Republic of Korea	00-308-13-2549
Thailand	001-800-13-203-9987

This (M)SDS is a generic document with no country specific information included.

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to UN GHS Criteria. Classification includes all GHS hazard classes. For hazard categories with two cut-off/concentration limits, classification was based on the higher limit.

GHS CLASSIFICATION:

Flammable liquid: Category 2.
Skin irritation: Category 2.
Reproductive toxicant (fertility): Category 2.
Target organ toxicant (central nervous system): Category 3.
Target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 2.
Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.
Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 2.
Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2.

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GHS Label Elements:**Pictogram:**

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

Physical: H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Health: 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.

Environmental: H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: 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. P280: Wear protective gloves and eye / face protection. P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response: 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):

Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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. P314: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. P331: Do NOT induce vomiting. P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) for extinction. P391: Collect spillage.

Storage: P403 + P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P403 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405: Store locked up.

Disposal: 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

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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, H411

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

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	GHS Hazard Codes
CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7	1.0 - 3.0%	H225, H304, H336, H315, H410
HEXANE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	EXCL. N-HEXANE	30.0 - 55.0%	H225, H304, H336, H315, H411
n-Hexane	110-54-3	44.0 - 70.0%	H225, H304, H336, H361(F), H315, H373, H411

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

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 before reuse.

EYE CONTACT

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

INGESTION

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

ACUTE AND DELAYED SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS

See Toxicological Section

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

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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

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

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: <-18°C (0°F) [ASTM D-56]

Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 1.2 UEL: 8.3

Autoignition Temperature: 280°C (536°F)

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. 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.

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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: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Do not confine in area of spill. Advise occupants and shipping in downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and warn them to stay clear. Allow liquid to evaporate from the surface. 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 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 (100×10^{-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 container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect 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

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bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be earthed and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

Storage Temperature: [Ambient]

Storage Pressure: [Ambient]

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

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

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

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters/Exposure limits:

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

Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard			Note	Source	Year
CYCLOHEXANE		TWA	100 ppm			ACGIH	2011
HEXANE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)		STEL	3500 mg/m ³	1000 ppm		ACGIH	2011
HEXANE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)		TWA	1760 mg/m ³	500 ppm		ACGIH	2011
n-Hexane		TWA	50 ppm		Skin	ACGIH	2011
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	Vapour.	RCP - TWA	300 mg/m ³	85 ppm	Total Hydrocarbons	ExxonMobil	2010

Biological limits

Substance Name	Specimen	Sampling Time	Limit	Determinant	Source
n-Hexane	Urine	End of shift at end of work wk	0.4 mg/l	2,5-Hexanedione, without hydrolysis	ACGIH BELs (BEIs)

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

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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. 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

See Sections 6, 7, 12, 13.

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

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 15 °C): 0.68
Density (at 15 °C): 677 kg/m³ (5.65 lbs/gal, 0.68 kg/dm³)
Flammability (Solid, Gas): N/A
Flash Point [Method]: <-18°C (0°F) [ASTM D-56]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 1.2 UEL: 8.3
Autoignition Temperature: 280°C (536°F)
Boiling Point / Range: 64°C (147°F) - 70°C (158°F)

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Decomposition Temperature: N/D
Vapour Density (Air = 1): 2.9 at 101 kPa [Calculated]
Vapour Pressure: 17.6 kPa (132 mm Hg) at 20 °C | 37.2 kPa (279 mm Hg) at 38C
| 58 kPa (435 mm Hg) at 50C
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): 14
pH: N/A
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): N/D
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Viscosity: 0.44 cSt (0.44 mm2/sec) at 40°C | 0.48 cSt (0.48 mm2/sec) at 25C
Oxidizing Properties: See Hazards Identification Section.

OTHER INFORMATION

Freezing Point: <-60°C (-76°F)
Melting Point: N/D
Molecular Weight: 86
Hygroscopic: No
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion: 0.00137 V/V/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

<u>Route of Exposure</u>	<u>Conclusion / Remarks</u>
Inhalation	
Toxicity: Data available.	Minimally Toxic. Based on available literature
Irritation: No end point data.	Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. Based on available literature
Ingestion	
Toxicity: LD50 > 15000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on available literature
Skin	
Toxicity: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on available literature
Irritation: Data available.	Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure. Based on available literature
Eye	
Irritation: No end point data.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on available literature

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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.

Additional information is available by request.

IARC Classification:

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below: None.

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = IARC 1

2 = IARC 2A

3 = IARC 2B

SECTION 12

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the material, and similar materials.

ECOTOXICITY

Material -- Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

MOBILITY

Material -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation:

Material -- Expected to be readily biodegradable.

Atmospheric Oxidation:

Material -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

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OTHER ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

VOC: Yes

ECOLOGICAL DATA

Component	Acute Aquatic Toxicity
CYCLOHEXANE	L(E)C50 >0.1 - 1 mg/L

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS

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.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LAND (ADR/RID)

Proper Shipping Name: HEXANES
Hazard Class: 3
Hazchem Code: 3YE
UN Number: 1208
Packing Group: II
Label(s) / Mark(s): 3, EHS

SEA (IMDG)

Proper Shipping Name: HEXANES
Hazard Class & Division: 3
EMS Number: F-E, S-D
UN Number: 1208
Packing Group: II
Marine Pollutant: Yes
Label(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN1208, HEXANES, 3, PG II, (-24°C c.c.), MARINE POLLUTANT

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SEA (MARPOL 73/78 Convention - Annex II)

Product Name: HEXANE (ALL ISOMERS)

Ship type: 2

Pollution category: Y

AIR (IATA)

Proper Shipping Name: HEXANES

Hazard Class & Division: 3

UN Number: 1208

Packing Group: II

Label(s) / Mark(s): 3

Transport Document Name: UN1208, HEXANES, 3, PG II

SECTION 15

REGULATORY INFORMATION

Material is hazardous as defined by the EU Dangerous Substances/Preparations Directives.

EU CLASSIFICATION: Highly flammable. Category 3 Toxic to reproduction. Harmful. Irritant. Dangerous for the environment.

EU LABELING:

Symbol: F, Xn, N



Highly flammable.



Harmful.



Dangerous for the environment.

Nature of Special Risk: R11; Highly flammable. R62; Possible risk of impaired fertility. R48/20; Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. R65; Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R38; Irritating to skin. R67; Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. R51/53; Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety Advice: S43; In case of fire use foam, dry powder, or carbon dioxide (CO₂). S9; Keep container in a well-ventilated place. S16; Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S33; Take precautionary measures against static discharges. S36/37; Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. S57; Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination. S60; This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. S62; If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Contains: NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

REGULATORY STATUS AND APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Complies with the following national/regional chemical inventory requirements: KECI, PICCS, AICS, DSL, IECSC, ENCS, 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

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:

Updates made in accordance with implementation of GHS requirements.

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