

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1**PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION****PRODUCT**

Product Name: PROWAX 710
Product Description: Paraffinic Hydrocarbons
Product Code: 4010101040A0, 761148-88
Recommended Use: Wax

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Supplier: ExxonMobil Asia Pacific Pte.Ltd. (Company No.: 196800312N)
1 HarbourFront Place
#06-00 HarbourFront Tower One
Singapore 098633

Supplier General Contact

(65) 6885 8000

SECTION 2**HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

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

Other hazard information:**PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Thermal burn hazard - contact with hot material may cause thermal burns.

HEALTH HAZARDS

High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. When heated, the vapour/fumes given off may cause respiratory tract 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.

SECTION 3**COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

This material is defined as a substance.

No Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure.

SECTION 4	FIRST AID MEASURES
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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 burned by contact with hot material, molten material adhering to skin should be cooled as quickly as possible with water, and see a physician for removal of adhering material and treatment of burn. 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 for at least 15 minutes. Get medical assistance.

INGESTION

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

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

None

SECTION 5	FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES
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EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Appropriate Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) 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: Smoke, Fume, Aldehydes, Sulphur oxides, Incomplete combustion products, Wax fumes, Oxides of carbon

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: >204°C (399°F) [ASTM D-92]

Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: N/D UEL: N/D

Autoignition Temperature: N/D

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. 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 combined dust/organic vapor filter(s) 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 provide chemical resistance and, when necessary, heat-resistance and/or thermal insulation 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 and, if necessary, heat resistant and thermal insulated material is recommended.

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Land Spill: Allow spilled material to solidify and shovel it up into a suitable container for recycle or disposal.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Warn other shipping. Skim from surface

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
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HANDLING

When heated, the vapour/fumes given off may cause respiratory tract irritation. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. In liquid state, 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 in the liquid state is a static accumulator.

STORAGE

The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Do not store in open or unlabelled containers.

Storage Temperature: < 75°C (167°F)

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	Year
Wax fumes	Fume.	TWA	2 mg/m3			Singapore PELs	2006
Wax fumes	Fume.	TWA	2 mg/m3			ACGIH	2012

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.

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. Particulate

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:

If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves. Nitrile, Viton

Eye Protection: If contact with material may occur, safety glasses and face shield are recommended.

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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:

If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant apron and long sleeves are 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.

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: Solid
Colour: Pale Yellow
Odour: Mild
Odour Threshold: N/D

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 15 °C): 0.8
Flammability (Solid, Gas):
Flash Point [Method]: >204 °C (399 °F) [ASTM D-92]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: N/D UEL: N/D
Autoignition Temperature: N/D
Boiling Point / Range: > 316 °C (600 °F) [Estimated]
Decomposition Temperature: N/D
Vapour Density (Air = 1): N/D
Vapour Pressure: < 0.013 kPa (0.1 mm Hg) at 20 °C [Estimated]
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): N/D
pH: N/A
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): > 6 [Estimated]
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Viscosity: [N/A at 40 °C] | 4 cSt (4 mm²/sec) at 100 °C
Oxidizing Properties: See Hazards Identification Section.

OTHER INFORMATION

Freezing Point: N/D
Melting Point: N/D

SECTION 10

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions.

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CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Excessive heat.

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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ACUTE TOXICITY

Route of Exposure	Conclusion / Remarks
Inhalation	
Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Not determined.
Irritation: No end point data for material.	Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Ingestion	
Toxicity (Rat): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Skin	
Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Irritation (Rabbit): Data available.	Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Eye	
Irritation (Rabbit): 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:

Petroleum wax: Not carcinogenic in lifetime animal skin painting or oral feeding studies. Did not cause mutations in vitro. High oral doses in one rat strain (F-344) resulted in microscopic inflammatory changes (microgranulomas) in liver, spleen, and lymph nodes, some increased organ weights, inflammation of the cardiac mitral valve, and accumulation of saturated mineral hydrocarbons in certain tissues. Non-sensitizing in animal tests and human subjects.

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

ECOTOXICITY

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

MOBILITY

Hydrocarbon 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:

Hydrocarbon component -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL

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

SECTION 13	DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
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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

Suitable routes of disposal are supervised incineration, preferentially with energy recovery, or appropriate recycling methods in accordance with applicable regulations and material characteristics at the time of disposal.

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
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LAND : Not Regulated for Land Transport

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

Marine Pollutant: No

SEA (MARPOL 73/78 Convention - Annex II)

Product Name: PARAFFIN WAX

Ship type: 2

Pollution category: Y

AIR (IATA): Not Regulated for Air Transport

SECTION 15**REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Material is not hazardous as defined by Specification for Hazardous communication for hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods (Singapore Standard SS586) Part 2:2008 - Globally harmonised system of classification and labelling of chemicals - Singapore's adaptation.

REGULATORY STATUS AND APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

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

Workplace Safety and Health Act & Workplace Safety and Health (General Provisions) Regulations

SECTION 16**OTHER INFORMATION**

N/D = Not determined, N/A = Not applicable

THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:

Revision Changes:

Section 09: Phys/Chem Properties Note was modified.

Section 09: Boiling Point °C(°F) was modified.

Section 09: n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient was modified.

Section 08: Comply with applicable regulations phrase was modified.

Section 09: Vapour Pressure was modified.

Section 11: Inhalation Lethality Test Data was modified.

Section 11: Inhalation Irritation Test Data was modified.

Section 09: Relative Density - Header was modified.

Section 09: Flash Point °C(°F) was modified.

Section 09: Viscosity was modified.

Section 09: Viscosity was modified.

Section 11: Inhalation Lethality Test Comment was modified.

Section 15: National Chemical Inventory Listing was modified.

Section 08: Exposure Limits Table was modified.

Section 09: Decomposition Temperature - Header was added.

Section 09: Flammability (Solid, Gas) - Header was added.

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Section 09: Decomposition Temp C(F) was added.
Section 14: Pollution Category (pulled from EMS_NUMBER column) was added.
Section 14: IMO ANNEX II Pollution Category - Header was added.
Section 14: Proper Shipping Name was added.
Section 14: Ship Type (pulled from ER_GUIDE_PAGE column) was added.
Section 14: IMO ANNEX II Ship Type - Header was added.
Section 09: Vapour Pressure was added.
Section 14: IMO ANNEX II - Header was added.
Section 14: IMO ANNEX II Product Name - Header was added.
Section 01: General Phone Number was deleted.
Section 16: Revision Information - Implementation of GHS requirements phrase. was deleted.
Section 09: Flammability (Solid, Gas) - Header was deleted.
Section 09: Decomposition Temperature - Header was deleted.
Section 09: Decomposition Temp C(F) was deleted.

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DGN: 2026933XSG (550057)
