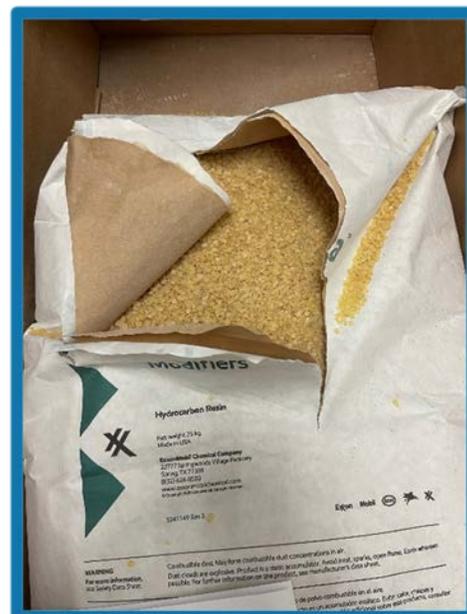


Offer Sheet

Product	Hydrocarbon Resin Escorez™ 1000 Series
Quantity	25 kg bags
Net weight	100,000 lbs.
Manufacture date	
Availability	One time
Location	Baton Rouge, LA
Date	11/13/25
COA & SDS	Attached below



If interested, please call or text:

Brian Svrusis
Solvent Systems International
70 King St.
Elk Grove Village, IL 60007
847-323-6718 call or text
Click here for: [Surplus Inventory](#)
Solvent-Systems.com

1. Hot-Melt Adhesives (HMAs)

Primary commercial use.

Escorez 1000 resins function as **tackifiers** that improve:

- Initial “grab” or tack
- Bond strength
- Heat resistance
- Polymer compatibility

Industries using HMAs with Escorez:

- Packaging (case & carton sealing, tray forming)
 - Bookbinding
 - Disposable hygiene products (diapers, feminine care, adult incontinence)
 - Product assembly adhesives
-

2. Pressure-Sensitive Adhesives (PSA)

Used in adhesives for:

- Tapes
- Labels
- Medical adhesives
- Protective films

Benefits provided:

- Improved viscoelastic balance
 - Better peel & shear performance
 - Enhanced compatibility with SIS, SBS, SEBS block copolymers
-

3. Adhesives for Nonwovens

Common in **hygiene and medical products** where high tack and quick set-time is critical.

- Elastic attachment adhesives
 - Construction adhesives in diaper and hygiene production
 - Core stabilization adhesives
-

4. Polymer Modification

Used to modify properties of polymers such as:

- **SIS, SBS, SEBS** (styrenic block copolymers)
- **EVA** (ethylene-vinyl acetate)
- **APAOs** (amorphous poly- α -olefins)

Improvements include:

- Elasticity
 - Melt viscosity
 - Processability
 - Cohesive strength
-

5. Protective Coatings

Escorez 1000 resins serve as film-formers or modifiers in:

- Industrial coatings
- Road-marking coatings
- Roof coatings
- Waterproofing membranes

Enhances:

- Tack and flexibility
 - Adhesion to various substrates
 - Resistance to environmental stress
-

6. Rubber Compounding & Elastic Materials

In rubber compounding, the resins can:

- Enhance tack during processing
- Improve green strength
- Aid bonding between rubber layers

Commercial applications:

- Tire components
 - Industrial rubber goods
 - Footwear and elastomers
-

7. Sealants and Construction Chemistry

Used in:

- Butyl sealants
- Joint and gap fillers
- Roofing sealants

Provides:

- Flexibility
 - Enhanced adhesion to substrates
 - Good heat and UV resistance (depending on formulation)
-

8. Wax Blends

Escorez 1000 improves functionality of paraffin, microcrystalline, and synthetic waxes:

- Better adhesion
- Increased hardness
- Improved thermal stability

Common uses:

- Packaging wax
- Candle manufacturing
- Corrugated board treatments

Certificate of Analysis

Product: Escorez™ 1000 Series

Grade: ESCZ1000 OS BG 25KG BRFP

Batch Number: B24092702

Packaging: 25 KG Bags

Material Code: 5214765

Manufacturer: ExxonMobile

Test	Result	Unit	Specification
Softening Point (Ring & Ball)	91.7	°C	Typical 91–93°C
Initial Color	9.4	G Gardner Scale	High color (off-spec)
Appearance	FAIL	–	High color, failed filter test

SAFETY DATA SHEET



ESCOREZ™ 1000 SERIES

Section 1. Identification

Product name	: ESCOREZ™ 1000 SERIES See Section 16 for synonyms.
Product description	: Hydrocarbon Resin
<u>Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against</u>	
Identified uses	: Road marking, Tackifier resin/Adhesive component, Tapes and labels
Uses advised against	: This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the identified uses above.
Supplier	: ExxonMobil Product Solutions Company (a division of Exxon Mobil Corporation) SDS – LOC. 106 22777 Springwoods Village Parkway Spring, TX 77389-1425 USA
24-Hour emergency telephone number	: 1-800-424-9300 / +1 703-741-5970 / +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)
Supplier General Contact	: (832) 624-8500
SDS Internet Address	: www.sds.exxonmobil.com

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Classification of the substance or mixture	: COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS
<u>GHS label elements</u>	
Signal word	: Warning
Hazard statements	: May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
Supplemental label elements	: Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Prevent dust accumulation.
Contains	: aliphatic hydrocarbons
Hazards not otherwise classified	: None known.
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

Substance/mixture	: Substance
Chemical name	: aliphatic hydrocarbons

There are no ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. For hot product: Immediately immerse in or flush affected area with large amounts of cold water to dissipate heat. Cover with clean cotton sheeting or gauze and get prompt medical attention. 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.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : No specific data.
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Explosion: Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentration and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.

- Hazardous combustion products** : Flammable hydrocarbons, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

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. US regulations require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the applicable reportable quantity or oil spills which could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. The National Response Center can be reached at (800)424-8802.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Dust Deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (for example, clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Prevent dust exposure to ignition sources. For example, use non-sparking tools and prohibit smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Move containers from spill area. Avoid dust generation. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Avoid dust generation. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Skim from surface. Warn other shipping. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

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.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Thermal burn hazard - contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Prevent dust accumulation. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Electrical equipment and lighting should be protected to appropriate standards to prevent dust coming into contact with hot surfaces, sparks or other ignition sources. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Prevent small spills and

Section 7. Handling and storage

leakage to avoid slip hazard. Care should be taken when storing and handling this product. Apart from the specific nature of the polymer product, conditions such as humidity, sunlight, and temperature have an influence on the way the product behaves during storage and handling. Special attention should be paid to avoid inappropriate stacking of palletized bags or other package units. Indeed, polymer products may be dimensionally unstable under certain conditions. Avoid conditions generating heat during transfer operations.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Static Accumulator

: This material is a static accumulator.

Loading/Unloading Temperature

: Ambient

Transport Temperature

: Softening point should be considered when determining the proper temperature

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Storage Temperature

: Softening point should be considered when determining the proper temperature

Storage Pressure

: Softening point should be considered when determining the proper pressure

Suitable Containers/Packing

: Big Bags, Bags (20/25kg)

Suitable Materials and Coatings

: paper, steel, polyethylene, polypropylene

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
None.	

For dusty conditions, ACGIH recommends for insoluble and poorly soluble particles not otherwise specified an 8-hour TWA of 10 mg/m3 (inhalable particles), 3 mg/m3 (respirable particles).

Appropriate engineering controls

: SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: Should significant vapors/fumes be generated during the thermal processing (rotomolding) of this product, it is recommended that work stations be monitored for the presence of thermal degradation by-products, such as aldehydes (formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, etc) and organic acids (formic acid, acetic acid, etc), which may evolve at elevated temperatures. Processors of this product should assure that adequate ventilation or other controls are used to control exposure. It is recommended that the current ACGIH-TLVs for the thermal degradation by-products be observed. Contact your local sales representative for further information. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product are designed and maintained to minimize dust generation and accumulation. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dusts collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed to minimize the potential for dust ignition and prevent explosion propagation. For example, use explosion relief vents, an explosion suppression system or inert equipment internals. Additional examples of proper equipment include using only appropriately classified electrical equipment and powered industrial trucks.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields. If operating conditions cause high dust concentrations to be produced, use dust goggles. Face shield.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves.

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant apron and long sleeves are recommended.

Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

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.

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state : Solid. [Flake, Prills, powder]

Color : Pale yellow

Odor : None to Mild

Odor threshold : Not available.

pH : Not applicable.

Melting point/freezing point : 90 to 123°C (194 to 253.4°F) [In-house method]

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range : Not available.

Flash point : Not applicable.

Evaporation rate : Not available.

Flammability : Ignitable

Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit : Not applicable.

Vapor pressure : Not applicable.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Relative vapor density	: Not applicable.
Relative density	: 0.94 to 1.01 [In-house method]
Density	: 0.938 to 1.008 g/cm ³ [20°C (68°F)] [In-house method]
Solubility in water	: Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Not applicable.
Molecular weight	: 800 to 2000
<u>Particle characteristics</u>	
Median particle size	: Not available.
Hygroscopic	: No

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Excessive heat. Avoid elevated temperatures for prolonged periods of time.
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidizers
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

Inhalation	: Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on chemical structure (polymers).
Dermal	: Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on chemical structure (polymers).
Oral	: Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on chemical structure (polymers).

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

Skin	: Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. No end point data for material. Based on chemical structure (polymers).
Eyes	: May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. No end point data for material. Based on chemical structure (polymers).
Respiratory	: Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for material.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

Skin	: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. No end point data for material. Based on chemical structure (polymers).
Respiratory	: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. No end point data for material. Based on chemical structure (polymers).

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to cause cancer. No end point data for material. Based on chemical structure (polymers).

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. No end point data for material. Based on chemical structure (polymers).

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. No end point data for material.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Target organs
aliphatic hydrocarbons	Not applicable.	-

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. No end point data for material. Based on chemical structure (polymers).

Aspiration hazard

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. Data available.

Other information

Product : Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapors, mists or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract.

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.

Toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

Acute toxicity : Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

Chronic toxicity : Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability : Material -- Expected to be persistent.

Hydrolysis : Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant.

Photolysis : Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant.

Atmospheric Oxidation : Transformation due to atmospheric oxidation not expected to be significant.

Bioaccumulative potential

Conclusion/Summary : Material -- Potential to bioaccumulate is low.

Mobility in soil

Mobility : Material -- Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids. Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land.

Other ecological information

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

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

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-	-
Label(s) / Marks				
Packing group	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.

Special precautions for user

: **Transport within user’s premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

: Not applicable.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations

: TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined

TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification

Not applicable.

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed

Section 15. Regulatory information

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) : Not listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS

SARA 313

This material contains no chemicals subject to the supplier notification requirements of the SARA 313 Toxic Release Program.

State regulations

- Massachusetts** : None of the components are listed.
- New York** : None of the components are listed.
- New Jersey** : None of the components are listed.
- Pennsylvania** : None of the components are listed.
- Illinois** : None of the components are listed.

Inventory list

Please contact your supplier for information on the inventory status of this material.

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	/	0
Flammability		1
Physical hazards		0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS	Expert judgment

History

Date of issue/Date of revision : 8 August 2024

Section 16. Other information

Date of previous issue : 21 December 2023

Version : 2.01

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
N/A = Not available
SGG = Segregation Group
UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

THIS SDS COVERS THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS :

Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Resins. Names of individual grades consist of the base polymer name or the base polymer name plus a suffix as an additional identifier.; Base polymers : ; ESCOREZ 1000; ESCOREZ 1102; ESCOREZ 1304; ESCOREZ 1310 ; ESCOREZ 1315; Suffixes;; LC; N; OFF-SPEC; POWDER; RECOVERED; RESIN DUST; RESIN SWEEPINGS; RM; TRANSITION

Product code : 1167395_13757375

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ExxonMobil Chemical Company
22777 Springwoods Village Parkway
Spring, TX 77389-1425

Subject: OSHA Hazard Communication 2012 Combustible Dust Labeling

Dear ExxonMobil Customer:

As you may be aware, in March 2012, the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) issued its final Hazard Communication Standard which stated its intent to adopt the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System (GHS) for the classification and labeling of hazardous substances. This updated hazard communication standard requires product labels for hazardous substances and mixtures. In addition to product labels, the standard requires suppliers to provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), previously known as Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs), for all hazardous products."

The UN GHS does not contain a classification for combustible dust hazards. The combustible dust hazard was an element OSHA desired to include in its standard. As such, OSHA amended the standard definition of 'hazardous chemical' to include 'combustible dust' which has resulted in a hazard classification of certain polymer materials and the need to provide a hazard label. For polymer materials presenting a combustible dust hazard as shipped, a label will be applied to each package. For polymers that do not present a combustible dust hazard in the shipped form, OSHA permits the transmittal of label information with the SDS. Enclosed please find the combustible dust label for the referenced product.

If you have any questions, please direct them to your ExxonMobil Customer Service Representative.

Please find below an OSHA HazCom 2012 label for combustible dust hazard for

ESCOREZ™ 1000 SERIES

Supplier : SDS – LOC. 106
22777 Springwoods Village Parkway
Spring, TX 77389-1425 USA

**24-Hour emergency
telephone number** : 1-800-424-9300 / +1 703-741-5970 / +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

Supplier General Contact : (832) 624-8500

Warning

May form combustible dust concentrations in air

**Dust clouds are explosive
Product is a static accumulator
Avoid heat, sparks, open flame
Earth wherever possible**

For more information, see Safety Data Sheet

**For further information on this product,
See manufacturer's data sheet**