

**Material Safety Data Sheet**

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**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING**

**Material Name** : X95  
**Recommended Uses** : Industrial Solvent.

**Other names** : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.(HYDROCARBON MIXTURE.)  
**Product Code** : Q2657

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**2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.  
Classified as hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC, and as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

**Symbol(s)** : F Highly flammable.  
Xn Harmful.  
N Dangerous for the environment.

**R-phrase(s)** : R11 Highly flammable.  
R38 Irritating to skin.  
R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.  
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.  
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**S-phrase(s)** : S9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.  
S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.  
S23 Do not breathe vapour.  
S24 Avoid contact with skin.  
S33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.  
S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.  
S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.  
S 2 Keep out of the reach of children.

**Health Hazards** : Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Irritating to

**Material Safety Data Sheet**

- skin. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Chapter 11 for details. Target organ(s): Central nervous system (CNS).
- Signs and Symptoms** : Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Other signs and symptoms of central nervous system (CNS) depression may include headache, nausea, and lack of coordination. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.
- Safety Hazards** : Highly flammable. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.
- Environmental Hazards** : Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- SUSDP Schedule** : 5

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

- Material Formal Name** : Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic  
**CAS No.** : 64742-89-8  
**INDEX No.** : 649-267-00-0  
**EINECS No.** : 265-192-2

**Hazardous Components**

Chemical Name	CAS	EINECS	Symbol(s)	R-phrase(s)	Conc.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	F, Xn	R11; R20	< 10.00 %W

- Additional Information** : Refer to chapter 16 for full text of EC R-phrases.

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

- General Information** : In general no treatment is necessary, however, obtain medical advice.
- Inhalation** : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- Skin Contact** : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.
- Eye Contact** : Flush eyes with water while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision, or swelling persist, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- Ingestion** : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
- Advice to Physician** : Causes central nervous system depression. Dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposure. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal.

**Material Safety Data Sheet**

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**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

- Specific Hazards** : Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
- Extinguishing Media** : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment.
- Unsuitable Extinguishing Media** : Do not use water in a jet.
- Protective Equipment for Firefighters** : Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Additional Advice** : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.
- Hazchem Code** : 3[Y]E - For fire fighting, use foam (alcohol resistant foam may be required). Risk of explosion. Breathing apparatus, firefighting gear and chemically impervious protective gloves should be worn. Prevent spillage from entering drains or watercourses. Evacuation of people from the neighbourhood of an incident should be considered.

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**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

- Protective measures** : Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Clean Up Methods** : For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely.

**Material Safety Data Sheet**

- Additional Advice** : Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.  
: See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

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**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

- General Precautions** : Avoid breathing of or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
- Handling** : Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Handle and open container with care in a well-ventilated area. Ventilate workplace in such a way that the Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) is not exceeded. Do not empty into drains.
- Storage** : Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Storage Temperature: Ambient.
- Product Transfer** : Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. If positive displacement pumps are used, these must be fitted with a non-integral pressure relief valve.
- Recommended Materials** : For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.
- Unsuitable Materials** : Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.
- Container Advice** : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

**Material Safety Data Sheet****8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION****Occupational Exposure Limits**

In the absence of occupational exposure standards for this product, it is recommended that the following are adopted.

Material	Source	Type	ppm	mg/m3	Notation
RCP - 600	HSPA OELs	TWA (8 h)		600 mg/m3	

**Additional Information** : Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

**Biological Exposure Index (BEI) - See reference for full details**

Material	Determinant	Sampling time	BEI	Reference
Ethylbenzene	Mandelic acid in urine	End of shift at end of workweek	1.5 g/g creatinine	ACGIH (2003)

- Respiratory Protection** : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling point >65 °C (149 °F)] meeting EN141. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.
- Hand Protection** : Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves  
Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves
- Eye Protection** : Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles).
- Protective Clothing** : Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron. Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

- Appearance : Colourless Liquid.
- Odour : Paraffinic
- pH : Not applicable.
- Boiling point : Typical 90 - 140 °C / 194 - 284 °F
- Melting / freezing point : Data not available.
- Flash point : < -6 °C / 21 °F (Abel)
- Explosion / Flammability limits in air : Data not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature : Data not available.
- Vapour pressure : Data not available.
- Specific gravity : Data not available.

**Material Safety Data Sheet**

Density	: Typical 700 - 770 kg/m <sup>3</sup> at 15 °C / 59 °F (ASTM D-4052)
Water solubility	: Negligible.
Solubility in other solvents	: Miscible.
Vapour density (air=1)	: Data not available.

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**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Stability</b>	: Stable under normal conditions of use.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
<b>Materials to Avoid</b>	: Strong oxidising agents.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

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**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

<b>Basis for Assessment</b>	: Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.
<b>Acute Oral Toxicity</b>	: Expected to be of low toxicity: LD <sub>50</sub> >2000 mg/kg, Rat Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
<b>Acute Dermal Toxicity</b>	: Expected to be of low toxicity: LD <sub>50</sub> >2000 mg/kg, Rat
<b>Acute Inhalation Toxicity</b>	: Expected to be of low toxicity: LC <sub>50</sub> >20 mg/l / 4 hours, Rat High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
<b>Skin Irritation</b>	: Irritating to skin.
<b>Eye Irritation</b>	: Expected to be non-irritating to eyes.
<b>Respiratory Irritation</b>	: Not expected to be a respiratory irritant.
<b>Sensitisation</b>	: Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.
<b>Repeated Dose Toxicity</b>	: Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system. Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	: Not expected to be mutagenic.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	: Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect. (Ethylbenzene)
<b>Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity</b>	: Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.  Not expected to impair fertility.

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	
<b>Fish</b>	: Toxic: 1 < LC/EC/IC <sub>50</sub> <= 10 mg/l
<b>Aquatic Invertebrates</b>	: Toxic: 1 < LC/EC/IC <sub>50</sub> <= 10 mg/l
<b>Algae</b>	: Harmful: 10 < LC/EC/IC <sub>50</sub> <= 100 mg/l
<b>Microorganisms</b>	: Expected to be toxic: 1 < LC/EC/IC <sub>50</sub> <= 10 mg/l
<b>Mobility</b>	: Floats on water. Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility.
<b>Persistence/degradability</b>	: Inherently biodegradable.

**Material Safety Data Sheet**

**Bioaccumulation** : Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.  
: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

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**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Material Disposal** : Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

**Container Disposal** : Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Refer to Section 7 before handling the product or containers. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

**Local Legislation** : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

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**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION****ADG**

UN number 1268  
Proper shipping name PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.(HYDROCARBON MIXTURE.)  
Class 3  
Packing group II  
Hazchem Code 3[Y]E

**IMDG**

Identification number UN 1268  
Proper shipping name PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.  
Class / Division 3  
Packing group II  
Marine pollutant: No

**IATA (Country variations may apply)**

UN No. : 1268  
Proper shipping name : Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.  
Class / Division : 3  
Packing group : II

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**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

**SUSDP Schedule** : 5  
AICS : Listed.  
DSL : Listed.

**Material Safety Data Sheet**

INV (CN)	:	Listed.	
TSCA	:	Listed.	
EINECS	:	Listed.	265-151-9
KECI (KR)	:	Listed.	KE-25623
PICCS (PH)	:	Listed.	

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**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

## R-phrases

R11	Highly flammable.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

<b>MSDS Version Number</b>	:	1.2
<b>MSDS Effective Date</b>	:	20.12.2005
<b>MSDS Revisions</b>	:	A vertical bar ( ) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
<b>MSDS Regulation</b>	:	
<b>Uses and Restrictions</b>	:	Industrial Solvent.
<b>MSDS Distribution</b>	:	The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product
<b>Disclaimer</b>	:	This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.