



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT: LIGHTER FUEL (SHELLITE)

Date of Issue: May 2013

Classified as hazardous

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND THE SUPPLIER

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**Product Name:** X55, also known as Solvent B1  
**Other Names:** Lighter Fuel, Petroleum distillates, N.O.S. (solvent Naphtha)  
**Recommended Use:** Industrial Solvent – restricted to professional users  
**Company:** Glendale Packaging Pty Ltd  
**Address:** Unit 1/75 Newton Road, Wetherill Park NSW 2164  
**Telephone Number:** (02) 9756 2315  
**Emergency Telephone:** (02) 9756 2315

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## 2. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

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**Hazard Classification:** Hazardous substance according to the criteria of NOHSC.  
Dangerous goods classification according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

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

**Risk Phase(s):** R11 – Highly flammable  
R38 – Irritating to skin  
R48/20 – Harmful; danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation  
R62 – Possible risk of impaired fertility  
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



**Safety Phase(s):**

S9 – Keep container in a well-ventilated place  
S16 – Keep away from sources of ignition – No smoking  
S23 – Do not breathe vapour. Adequate explosion – proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations  
S16 – Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets  
S2 – Keep out of reach of children

**Health Hazards:**

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Irritating to skin. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Causes serious nerve damage by prolonged exposure resulting in sensory loss. Possible risk of impaired fertility. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

**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. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression result in dizziness, light – headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Peripheral nerve damage may be evidenced by impairment of motor function (incoordination, unsteady walk, or muscle weakness in the extremities and/or loss of sensation in the arms and legs). If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

**Environmental Hazards:**

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

**SUSDP Schedule:**

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### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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**Material Formal Name:** Naphtha (petroleum), hydro treated light  
**CAS No:** 64742-89-8  
**Index No:** 649-267-00-0  
**EINECS No:** 265-192-2

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### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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**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.

**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.

**Skin:**

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.

**Eye:**

Flush eyes with water while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision or swelling persists, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

**Advice to Doctor:**

Causes central nervous system depression. Dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposure. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration or activated charcoal.

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### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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**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.

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**Suitable 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.

**Special Protective Equipment for Fire Fighters:**

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**

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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 the 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 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 labeled, 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. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

**Additional Advice:**

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

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**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 the 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.

**Precautions for Safe 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 ( $\leq 1\text{m/sec}$  until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7\text{m/sec}$ ). 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.

**Conditions for Safe 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 ( $\leq 1\text{m/sec}$  until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7\text{m/sec}$ ). 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.

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**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

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**Occupational Exposure Limits:**

Substance	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA ppm
n-Hexane	-	-	72	20
RCP – X55	-	-	450	-

**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
n-Hexane	2,5-Hexanedion	End of shift at	0.4 mg/L	ACGIH (2003)
	In urine	End of work week		

**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 EN371. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (eg. 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:**

Monogoggles (EN 166).

**Protective Clothing:**

Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots and apron. Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes.

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**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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<b>Appearance:</b>	Colourless liquid
<b>Odour:</b>	Paraffinic Sweet
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	Typical 50-135°C/122-275°F
<b>Melting/Freezing Point:</b>	Data not available
<b>Flash Point:</b>	Typical - 30°C/-22°F (IP 170)
<b>Explosion/Flammability</b>	
<b>Limits in Air:</b>	1-7.5° (V)
<b>Auto-ignition Temp:</b>	Data not available
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	Data not available
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	Data not available
<b>Density:</b>	Typical 670-755 kg/m <sup>3</sup> at 15°C/59°F (ASTM D-4052)
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	Insoluble
<b>Solubility in other solvents:</b>	Hydrocarbon solvents(s) Miscible
<b>Vapour Density (air = 1):</b>	Data not available



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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### **Chemical Stability:**

Stable under normal use conditions.

### **Conditions to Avoid:**

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

### **Materials to Avoid:**

Strong oxidizing agents.

### **Hazardous Decomposition Products:**

Thermal decomposition is highly dependant 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:

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### **Basis for Assessment:**

Information given is based on product testing and/or similar products and/or components.

### **Acute Oral Toxicity:**

Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50>2000 mg/kg, Rat Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

### **Acute Dermal Toxicity:**

Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50>2000 mg/kg, Rat

### **Acute Inhalation Toxicity:**

Expected to be of low toxicity: LC50>20 mg/L4 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.

### **Skin Irritation:**

Irritating to skin.

### **Eye Irritation:**

Expected to be non-irritating to eyes.

### **Respiratory Irritation:**

Not expected to be a respiratory irritant.



**Sensitisation:**

Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

**Repeated Dose Toxicity:**

Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system. Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats, which are not considered relevant to humans. Peripheral nervous system: causes peripheral neuropathy, which can be potentiated by ketones (n-Hexane).

**Mutagenicity:**

Not expected to be mutagenic.

**Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity:**

Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses, which are maternally toxic. Affects reproductive system in animals at doses, which produce other toxic effects (n-Hexane).

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Acute Toxicity:**

Fish:	Expected to be toxic: $1 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 10 \text{ mg/L}$
Aquatic Invertebrates:	Expected to be toxic: $1 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 10 \text{ mg/L}$
Algae:	Expected to be toxic: $1 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 10 \text{ mg/L}$
Microorganisms:	Expected to be toxic: $1 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 10 \text{ mg/L}$

**Mobility:**

Absorbs to soil and has low mobility. Floats on water.

**Persistence/degradability:**

Readily Biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

**Bioaccumulation:**

Has potential to bioaccumulate.

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**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**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**

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**ADG –**

**U.N. Number:** 1268  
**Proper Shipping Name:** Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S. (Solvent Naphtha)  
**DG Class:** 3  
**Hazchem Code:** 3[Y]E  
**Packing Group:** II

**IMDG –**

**Identification Number:** UN 1268  
**Identification Number:** Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S.  
**Class/Division:** 3  
**Packing Group:** II  
**Marine Pollutant:** No

**IATA (Country Variations may apply) –**

**U.N. No:** 1268  
**Proper Shipping Name:** Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S.  
**Class/Division:** 3  
**Packing Group:** II

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**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

**SUSDP Schedule:** 5  
**INV (CN):** Listed  
**TSCA:** Listed  
**EINECS:** Listed 265-192-2



**KECI (KR):** Listed KE-31661  
**PICCS (PH):** Listed

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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References: (1) National Code of Practice for the preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)], (2) Material Safety Data Sheet for X55 also known as Solvent B1 issued by Shell Chemicals dated February 2005.

**Contact Point:** Director **Telephone:** (02) 9756 2315

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**END OF MSDS**

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