

Safety Data (MSDS)

Wednesday, 19 March 2014

10:11 PM

ISO-PAR G Fuel :

EXXON COMPANY, U.S.A

DATE ISSUED: 01/21/00

SUPERSEDES DATE: 03/22/99

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

COMPANY: EXXON COMPANY, U.S.A.

P.O. BOX 2180

HOUSTON, TX 77252-2180

PRODUCT NAME

PRODUCT CODE

ISOPAR G

133464

PRODUCT CATEGORY

Hydrocarbon Fluid

MEDICAL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: (713) 656-3424

TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

(BAYTOWN) (281) 834-3296 (CHEMTREC) 1-800-424-9300

Product Information and Technical Assistance: 1-800-443-9966

FAXED MSDSs: 1-800-298-4007 MAILED MSDSs OR OTHER ASSISTANCE: (713) 656-5949

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS NO. OF COMPONENTS	APPROXIMATE CONCENTRATION
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	100%

This product consists predominantly of C10-C11 isoparaffinic hydrocarbons.

SEE SECTION 8 FOR EXPOSURE LIMITS

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

OSHA REQUIRED LABEL INFORMATION

In compliance with hazard and right-to-know requirements, where applicable OSHA Hazard Warnings may be found on the label, bill of lading or invoice accompanying this shipment.

DANGER!

COMBUSTIBLE

Note: Product label may contain non-OSHA related information also.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS)

Health	Flammability	Reactivity	BASIS
1	2	0	Recommended by Exxon

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Health	Flammability	Reactivity	BASIS
1	2	0	Recommended by Exxon

VARIABILITY AMONG INDIVIDUALS

Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons and synthetic lubricants pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapours, mists or fumes should be minimized.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE (Signs and symptoms of exposure)

High vapour concentrations (greater than approximately 1000 ppm) are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, and may cause headaches, dizziness, anaesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects, including death.

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Petroleum Solvents/Petroleum Hydrocarbons - Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT

If splashed into the eyes, flush with clear water for 15 minutes or until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, call a physician.

SKIN

In case of skin contact, remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and water. Launder or dry-clean clothing before reuse. 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.

INHALATION

If overcome by vapour, remove from exposure and call a physician immediately. If breathing is irregular or has stopped, start resuscitation, administer oxygen, if available.

INGESTION

If ingested, DO NOT induce vomiting; call a physician immediately.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (MINIMUM)

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE

COMBUSTIBLE - Per DOT 49 CFR 173.120

40°C (104°F)

Approximately 293°C (559°F)

ASTM D 56, Tag Closed Cup

ASTM D 2155

FLAMMABLE OR EXPLOSIVE LIMITS (APPROXIMATE PERCENT BY VOLUME IN AIR)

Estimated values: Lower Flammable Limit 1.2% Upper Flammable Limit 9.6%

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA AND FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Foam, water spray (fog), dry chemical, carbon dioxide and vaporizing liquid type extinguishing agents may all be suitable for extinguishing fires involving this type of product, depending on size or potential size of fire and circumstances related to the situation. Plan fire protection and response strategy through consultation with local fire protection authorities or appropriate specialists.

The following procedures for this type of product are based on the recommendations in the National Fire Protection Association's "Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials", Tenth Edition (1991):

Use dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide to extinguish the fire. "Water may be ineffective", but water should be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If a leak or spill has ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours and to protect persons attempting to stop a leak. Water spray may be used to flush spills away from exposures. Minimize breathing of gases, vapour, fumes or decomposition products. Use supplied-air breathing equipment for enclosed or confined spaces or as otherwise needed.

NOTE: The inclusion of the phrase "water may be ineffective" is to indicate that although water can be used to cool and protect exposed material, water may not extinguish the fire unless used under favourable conditions by experienced fire fighters trained in fighting all types of flammable liquid

fires.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS UNDER FIRE CONDITIONS

Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, aldehydes and other decomposition products, in the case of incomplete combustion.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

CLEAN WATER ACT / OIL POLLUTION ACT

This product may be classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, and under the Oil Pollution Act. Discharges or spills into or leading to surface waters that cause a sheen must be reported to the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802).

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Shut off and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep people away. Recover free product. Add sand, earth or other suitable absorbent to spill area. Minimize breathing vapors. Minimize skin contact. Ventilate confined spaces. Open all windows and doors. Keep product out of sewers and watercourses by diking or impounding. Advise authorities if product has entered or may enter sewers, watercourses, or extensive land areas.

Assure conformity with applicable governmental regulations. Continue to observe precautions for volatile, combustible vapors from absorbed material.

SECTION 7: STORAGE AND HANDLING

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode.

Keep product away from ignition sources, such as heat, sparks, pilot lights, static electricity, and open flames.

"EMPTY" CONTAINER WARNING

"Empty" containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous.

DO NOT PRESSURIZE, 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.

Do not attempt to refill or clean containers since residue is difficult to remove. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner. All other containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

For work on tanks refer to Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other governmental and industrial references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMIT FOR TOTAL PRODUCT	BASIS
300 ppm (1800 mg/m ³) for an 8-hour workday	Recommended by Exxon

VENTILATION

Use only with ventilation sufficient to prevent exceeding recommended exposure limit or buildup of explosive concentrations of vapor in air. No smoking, or use of flame or other ignition sources.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use supplied-air respiratory protection in confined or enclosed spaces, if needed.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Use chemical-resistant gloves, if needed, to avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact.

EYE PROTECTION

Use splash goggles or face shield when eye contact may occur.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Use chemical-resistant apron or other impervious clothing, if needed, to avoid contaminating regular clothing, which could result in prolonged or repeated skin contact.

WORK PRACTICES / ENGINEERING CONTROLS

To prevent fire or explosion risk from static accumulation and discharge, effectively bond and/or ground product transfer system in accordance with (THE) National Fire Protection Association PUBLICATIONS.

Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not store near heat, sparks, flame or strong oxidants. To prevent fire or explosion risk from static accumulation and discharge, effectively bond and/or ground product transfer system in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association standard for petroleum products.

In order to prevent fire or explosion hazards, use appropriate equipment.

Information on electrical equipment appropriate for use with this product may be found in the latest edition of the National Electrical Code (NFPA-70).

This document is available from the National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269.

PERSONAL HYGIENE

Minimize breathing vapor or mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Remove contaminated clothing; launder or dry-clean before re-use.

Remove contaminated shoes and thoroughly clean and dry before re-use. Cleanse skin thoroughly after contact, before breaks and meals, and at end of work period. Product is readily removed from skin by waterless hand cleaners followed by washing thoroughly with soap and water.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following data are approximate or typical values and should not be used for precise design purposes.

BOILING RANGE

160-177°C (320-351°F)

VAPOR PRESSURE

2.3 mm Hg @ 20°C (68°F)

ASTM D 2879

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (15.6°C/15.6°C)

0.75 (6.22 lb/gal)

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)

4.9

MOLECULAR WEIGHT

149

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME

Approximately 50% in 20 minutes

@ 1 atm. and 25°C (77°F)

EVAPORATION RATE @ 1 ATM. AND 25°C

pH (77~F) (n-BUTYL ACETATE = 1)

Essentially neutral 0.3

SOLUBILITY IN WATER @ 1 ATM.

POUR, CONGEALING OR MELTING POINT AND 25~C (77~F)

Less than -18~C (0~F) Negligible; 0.0001%

Pour Point by ASTM D 97

VISCOSITY

1.33 cSt @ 25~C (77~F) ASTM D 445

PRODUCT APPEARANCE AND ODOR

Clear water-white liquid

Faint petroleum hydrocarbon odor

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

This product is stable and will not react violently with water. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Avoid contact with strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, etc., as this presents a serious explosion hazard.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

NATURE OF HAZARD AND TOXICITY INFORMATION

Prolonged or repeated skin contact with this product tends to remove skin oils, possibly leading to irritation and dermatitis; however, based on human experience and available toxicological data, this product is judged to be neither a "corrosive" nor an "irritant" by OSHA criteria.

Product contacting the eyes may cause eye irritation.

Product has a low order of acute oral and dermal toxicity, but minute amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death.

This product is judged to have an acute oral LD50 (rat) greater than 5 g/kg of body weight, and an acute dermal LD50 (rabbit) greater than 3.16 g/kg of body weight.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Do not discharge this product into public waters or waterways unless authorized by a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit

issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Environmental and Ecological data may be available for this product. Write or call Exxon to obtain further information. Refer to Section 6 and Section 15 for Accidental Release information and Regulatory Reporting information.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Options for disposal of this product may depend on the conditions under which it was used. To determine the proper method of disposal, refer to RCRA (40 CFR 261), as well as federal EPA and state and local regulations.

Please refer to Sections 5, 6 and 15 for additional information.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

TRANSPORTATION INCIDENT INFORMATION

For further information relative to spills resulting from transportation incidents, refer to latest Department of Transportation Emergency Response

Guidebook for Hazardous Materials Incidents.

U.S. DOT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SHIPPING DESCRIPTION

Transported by highway or rail:

Bulk packagings (capacity greater than 119 gallons)

Petroleum Distillate, n.o.s., Combustible Liquid, UN1268, III

Non-bulk packagings (capacity less than or equal to 119 gallons)

Not regulated

Transported by air or marine vessel:

Bulk or non-bulk packagings

Petroleum Distillate, n.o.s., 3, UN1268, III

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MAY BE USEFUL IN COMPLYING WITH VARIOUS STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL STATUTES:

THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY (TPQ), EPA REGULATION 40 CFR 355
(SARA Sections 301-304)

No TPQ for product or any constituent greater than 1% or 0.1% (carcinogen).

TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE REPORTING, EPA REGULATION 40 CFR 372 (SARA Section 313)

No toxic chemical is present greater than 1% or 0.1% (carcinogen).

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL REPORTING, EPA REGULATION 40 CFR 370 (SARA Sections 311-312)

EPA Hazard Classification Code: Fire

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)

This product, as manufactured by Exxon, does not contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's).

All components of this product are listed on the U.S. TSCA inventory.

To Cairns Esplanade (Cairns Regional Council)

Hi my name is Chris McCarthy I am from a performance group Fractafire. We are based in Byron Bay. We have been involved in a lot of the major festivals back home such as Splendour in the Grass (over 80,000 people), Woodford (over 120,000 p), rainbow serpent (40,000 p), Worlds Biggest TOGA Party (4,500 p), and many more.

We have travelled here to kick start our world tour, which starts in Canada in two months' time. We would love to show Cairns our talents in Fire and Circus as we have done in many other towns along the way, including sunshine Coast, Bundaberg, Airlie Beach, Townsville V8 Supercars, and many more. We also perform at markets & caravan parks who have invited us for back for more performances. References can be supplied.

I have been traveling up and down the east coast for 2 years now with no harm to audience, with safety as our number one objective as we are trained fire performers and are well aware of the risks involved with fire.

Risk Management Plan:

We will be using:

Dragon Staff (fire)

Rope Dart (fire)

Fire Eating (fire)

Chain Staff (fire)

I have set out:

-MSD Data sheet for our fuel

-Safety sheet of area (Roped off Area and lit candles)

We first setup an area by using yellow rope which will be setup around 4 palm trees (as shown in attached diagram) and we also use candles to light the area (rope) up, on top of that we ask the people to stay at least a metre off the rope and also tell kids the risks of playing with fire. We put the first aid kit and fire extinguisher at the front of the stage and tell people where they are in case of emergency. We have a wet blanket at the rear of stage for putting fire equipment out. We make sure our fueling up area is in a safe place (as shown)

Thank you for your consideration, and we look forward to entertaining cairns in the in the near future.

