



SAFETY DATA SHEET SOLVENT D60 REVISION 5, DATE 17 FEB 20

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Solvent D60
Other Names	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light; Redsol D60
Uses	Uses in Coatings, Use in Cleaning Agents, Lubricant, Metalworking fluid, Rolling oil, Use as binders and release agents, Use as a fuel, Lamp oil, Barbecue lighter, Functional Fluids, Road and construction applications, Laboratory activities, Polymer processing.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	Unspecified
Chemical Name	Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light
Product Description	A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150 °C to 290 °C.

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Redox Ltd	2 Swettenham Road Minto NSW 2566 Australia	+61-2-97333000
Redox Ltd	11 Mayo Road Wiri Auckland 2104 New Zealand	+64-9-2506222
Redox Inc.	3960 Paramount Boulevard Suite 107 Lakewood CA 90712 USA	+1-424-675-3200
Redox Chemicals Sdn Bhd	Level 2, No. 8, Jalan Sapir 33/7 Seksyen 33, Shah Alam Premier Industrial Park 40400 Shah Alam Sengalor, Malaysia	+60-3-5614-2111

Emergency Contact Details

For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Poisons Information Centre	Westmead NSW	1800-251525 131126
Chemcall	Australia	1800-127406 +64-4-9179888
Chemcall	Malaysia	+64-4-9179888
Chemcall	New Zealand	0800-243622 +64-4-9179888
National Poisons Centre	New Zealand	0800-764766
CHEMTREC	USA & Canada	1-800-424-9300 CN723420 +1-703-527-3887



2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION**Poisons Schedule (Aust)**

Schedule 5

Globally Harmonised System**Hazard Classification**

Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Hazard Categories

Flammable Liquids - Category 4

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Pictograms**Signal Word**

Danger

Hazard Statements**H227**

Combustible liquid.

H304

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

AUH066

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

P210

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P280

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

P301 + P310

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P331

Do NOT induce vomiting.

P370 + P378In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO₂), dry chemical or foam for extinction.

Storage

P405

Store locked up.

P403

Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal

P501

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification

NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Ingredients**

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light	Unspecified	64742-47-8	100 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. *Risk of product entering the lungs on vomiting after ingestion. In this case, the casualty should be sent immediately to hospital!
Eye	IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
Skin	IF ON SKIN: Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.
Inhaled	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If respiratory symptoms persist, get medical advice/attention. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. *If swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious pulmonary lesions (medical survey during 48 hours).
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with water spray until well after fire is out. Dike fire-control water for later disposal.
Flammability Conditions	Combustible liquid; May burn but does not ignite readily.
Extinguishing Media	Use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), foam or water spray for extinction - Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Containers may explode when heated.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases of varying toxicity, such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and soot. These may be highly dangerous if inhaled in confined spaces or at high concentration.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
Personal Protective Equipment	Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
Flash Point	60 - 75 °C [ASTM D 93]
Lower Explosion Limit	0.6 %
Upper Explosion Limit	5.5 %
Auto Ignition Temperature	238 °C
Hazchem Code	No Data Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop all work that requires a naked flame, stop all vehicles, stop all machines and equipment that may cause sparks or flames. Do not touch or walk through spilled material - Contaminated surfaces will be extremely slippery! Avoid breathing vapours and contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures	Pick up with sand or other non-combustible absorbent material and place into containers for later disposal (see SECTION 13).

*Use non-sparking handtools and explosionproof electrical equipment!

Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Dike to collect large liquid spills.
Decontamination	Following product recovery, flush area with water.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Evacuate non-essential personnel. Keep unauthorised personnel away.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Use personal protective equipment as required (see SECTION 8).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	<p>Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid breathing mist/vapours and contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Use personal protective equipment as required (see SECTION 8). Combustible liquid: Handle away from heat (hot manifolds or casings) and any source of ignition (open flames and sparks); No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling. Do not spray at high pressure (>3 bar). To avoid ignition of vapours by static electricity discharge, all metal parts of the equipment must be grounded. Do not allow splash loading and ensure that the product is poured slowly, particularly at the beginning of the operation.</p> <p>*To avoid risk of explosion - Operate only in cold and degassed tanks, in ventilated premises.</p>
Storage	<p>Store at room temperature in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep containers tightly closed and properly labelled. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces and all sources of ignition - No smoking. Ground/bond containers, tanks and transfer/receiving equipment. Keep away from incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up. Storage installations should be designed with adequate bunds so as to prevent ground or water pollution in case of leaks or spills.</p>
Container	<p>Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product.</p> <p>*Recommended materials for containers, or container linings: use mild steel, stainless steel.</p>

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	<p>No specific exposure standards are available for this product. For Oil mist, refined mineral:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 5 mg/m³. - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard: TWA = 5 mg/m³; STEL = 10 mg/m³ (Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour). - NIOSH REL/OSHA PEL: TWA = 5 mg/m³; STEL = 10 mg/m³. - Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) concentration: 2,500 mg/m³.
Exposure Limits	No Data Available
Biological Limits	No information available.
Engineering Measures	<p>Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits. A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area.</p> <p>*Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.</p>
Personal Protection Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respiratory protection: In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Recommended: When working in confined spaces (tanks, containers, etc), ensure that there is a supply of air suitable for breathing and wear the recommended equipment. For rescue and maintenance work in storage tanks, use self-contained breathing apparatus. - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to avoid eye contact. Recommended: Safety glasses with side-shields. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Impermeable gloves (aliphatic hydrocarbon resistant), e.g. Polyvinyl chloride. - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. Recommended: Overalls; Protective shoes or boots. <p>*Protective engineering solutions should be implemented and in use before personal protective equipment is considered. These recommendations apply to the product as supplied; If the product is used in mixtures, it is recommended that you contact the appropriate protective equipment suppliers.</p>

Special Hazards Precautions	When working in confined spaces (tanks, containers, etc.), ensure that there is a supply of air suitable for breathing and wear the recommended equipment. *Design the installations in order to avoid accidental emissions of product (due to seal breakage, for example) onto hot casings or electrical contacts. Design installations (machinery and equipment) to prevent burning product from spreading (tanks, retention systems, interceptors (traps) in drainage systems).
Work Hygienic Practices	When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Do not dry hands with rags that have been contaminated with product. Do not use abrasives, solvents or fuels. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Hydrocarbon-like
Colour	Colourless
pH	No Data Available
Vapour Pressure	<=0.3 hPa (@ 20 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	4.5 Air = 1
Boiling Point	187 - 210 °C [ASTM D 86]
Melting Point	<0 °C
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	15 mg/l water 20°C
Specific Gravity	0.75 - 0.89
Flash Point	60 - 75 °C [ASTM D 93]
Auto Ignition Temp	238 °C
Evaporation Rate	<1 (EtEt = 1)
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	750 - 890 kg/m3
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	No Data Available
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	3.3 (logPow)
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	1.27 mm2/s (@ 40 °C)
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	No information available.
Potential for Dust Explosion	Not applicable.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	No information available.
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No information available.

Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No information available.
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	Combustible liquid; May burn but does not ignite readily.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases of varying toxicity, such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and soot. These may be highly dangerous if inhaled in confined spaces or at high concentration.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	No information available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	No information available.
Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with strong acids, oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases of varying toxicity, such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and soot. These may be highly dangerous if inhaled in confined spaces or at high concentration.
Hazardous Polymerisation	No information available.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Acute toxicity: Not classified. Ingestion may cause abdominal pain, gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. May cause central nervous system depression. If swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious pulmonary lesions.- Skin corrosion/irritation: Not classified. Prolonged contact may cause redness and irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.- Eye damage/irritation: Not classified. May cause slight irritation. May cause burning feeling and temporary redness.- Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Not classified as a sensitiser.- Germ cell mutagenicity: This product is not classified as mutagenic.- Carcinogenicity: This product is not classified carcinogenic.- Reproductive toxicity: Not classified.- STOT (single exposure): Not classified. Vapours inhaled in strong concentration have a narcotic effect on the central nervous system. The inhalation of vapours or aerosols may be irritating for the respiratory tract and for mucous membranes.- STOT (repeated exposure): Not classified.- Aspiration toxicity: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. The fluid can enter the lungs and cause damage (chemical pneumonitis, potentially fatal).
Acute	
Ingestion	Acute toxicity (Oral): - LD50, Rat: >5,000 mg/kg [Supplier's SDS].
Other	Acute toxicity (Dermal): - LD50, Rabbit: >2,000 mg/kg [Supplier's SDS].
Inhalation	Acute toxicity (Inhalation): - LC50, Rat: >5.2 mg/l (4 h) [Supplier's SDS].
Carcinogen Category	None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Aquatic toxicity: - LC50, Crustacea (Dendronereides heteropoda): 4,720 mg/L (96 h) [Distillates (petroleum), hydro-treated light].
Persistence/Degradability	Not readily biodegradable.
Mobility	Given its physical and chemical characteristics, the product has no soil mobility. The product evaporates readily. The product is insoluble and floats on water.
Environmental Fate	Should not be released into the environment - Prevent entry into soils, drains and waterways.
Bioaccumulation Potential	logPow: 3.3
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	Dispose of in accordance with all applicable national environmental laws and regulations. Where possible, recycling is preferred to disposal or incineration. If recycling is not practicable, dispose of at a licensed waste oil facility.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Contaminated packaging: Empty containers may contain flammable or explosive vapours. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Land Transport (Australia)**

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	Solvent D60 (Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light)
Class	C1 Combustible Liquids - Flash Point >60°C - <=93°C, Closed Cup
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
Comments	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for LAND transport.

Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	Solvent D60 (Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light)
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
Comments	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for LAND transport.

Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	Solvent D60 (Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light)
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
Comments	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for LAND transport.

Land Transport (United States of America)

US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	Solvent D60 (Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light)
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
Comments	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for LAND transport.

Sea Transport

IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	Solvent D60 (Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light)
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	No Data Available
Marine Pollutant	No
Comments	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for SEA transport.

Air Transport

IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	Solvent D60 (Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light)
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
Comments	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for AIR transport.

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification

NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**General Information**

HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID

Poisons Schedule (Aust)

Schedule 5

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code

Solvents Combustible Group Standard 2020 HSR002649

National/Regional Inventories**Australia (AIC)**

Listed

Canada (DSL)

Listed

Canada (NDSL)

Not Determined

China (IECSC)

Listed

Europe (EINECS)

265-149-8

Europe (REACH)

Not Determined

Japan (ENCS/METI)

Listed

Korea (KECI)

Listed

Malaysia (EHS Register)

Not Determined

New Zealand (NZIoC)

Listed

Philippines (PICCS)

Listed

Switzerland (Giftliste 1)

Not Determined

Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances)

Not Determined

Taiwan (NCSR)

Not Determined

USA (TSCA)

Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	ALHYDR3370, DEMISP3250, DEMISP3301, DEMISP3302, DEMISP3303, DEMISP3304, DEMISP3420, DEMISP3421, DEMISP3430, DEMISP3431, DEMISP3432, DEMISP3435, DEMISP3460, DEMISP3461, DEMISP3462, DEMISP3600, DEMISP4201, DEMISP4202, DEMISP4300, DEMISP4400, DEMISP5900, DEMISP6002, DEMISP6003, DEMISP6004, DEMISP6012, DEMISP6020, DEMISP6030, DEMISP6101, DEMISP6201, DEMISP6202, DEMISP6301, DEMISP6302, DEMISP6401, DEMISP6700
Revision	5
Revision Date	17 Feb 2020
Reason for Issue	Updated SDS
Key/Legend	<p>< Less Than > Greater Than</p> <p>AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances atm Atmosphere CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) cm² Square Centimetres CO₂ Carbon Dioxide COD Chemical Oxygen Demand deg C (°C) Degrees Celcius EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand deg F (°F) Degrees Farenheit g Grams g/cm³ Grams per Cubic Centimetre g/l Grams per Litre HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health immiscible Liquids are insoluable in each other. inHg Inch of Mercury inH₂O Inch of Water K Kelvin kg Kilogram kg/m³ Kilograms per Cubic Metre lb Pound LC₅₀ LC stands for lethal concentration. LC₅₀ is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours. LD₅₀ LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD₅₀ is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. ltr or L Litre m³ Cubic Metre mbar Millibar mg Milligram mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre Misc or Miscible Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present. mm Millimetre mmH₂O Millimetres of Water mPa.s Millipascals per Second N/A Not Applicable NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NOHSC National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Oz Ounce PEL Permissible Exposure Limit Pa Pascal ppb Parts per Billion ppm Parts per Million ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours psi Pounds per Square Inch R Rankine RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure STEL Short Term Exposure Limit TLV Threshold Limit Value tne Tonne</p>

TWA Time Weighted Average
ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours
UN United Nations
wt Weight