

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Solvent D60
Other Names	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light
Uses	Solvent. NOTE: This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use above without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	Unspecified
Chemical Name	Redsol D60
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 (302°F to 554°F).

### Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

**U.D.S. Pty Limited T/As**  
**Universal Dry Cleaning Solutions**  
**3 SPIRETON PLACE**  
**PENDLE HILL NSW 2145**  
**AUSTRALIA**  
**TELEPHONE 61 2 9688 2022**  
**FACSIMILE 61 2 9688 2044**

### 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



## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust) 5

### Globally Harmonised System

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



<b>Hazard Categories</b>	Aspiration Hazard - Category 1 Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2	
<b>Pictograms</b>	 	
<b>Signal Word</b>	Danger	
<b>Hazard Statements</b>	<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
	<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>Precautionary Statements</b>	Prevention	<b>P201</b> Obtain special instructions before use. <b>P202</b> Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. <b>P281</b> Use personal protective equipment as required.
	Response	<b>P308 + P313</b> IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. <b>P301 + P310</b> IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. <b>P331</b> Do NOT induce vomiting. <b>P302 + P350</b> IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water. <b>P332 + P313</b> If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. <b>P362</b> Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. <b>P301 + P310</b> IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
	Storage	<b>P405</b> Store locked up.
	Disposal	<b>P501</b> 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	No Data Available	64742-47-8	100.0 %

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

<b>Swallowed</b>	Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. Risk of product entering the lungs on vomiting after ingestion. In this case, the casualty should be sent immediately to hospital.
<b>Eye</b>	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water, also under the eyelids. Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
<b>Skin</b>	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation occurs, seek medical advice. Wash clothing before reuse.
<b>Inhaled</b>	In case of exposure to intense concentrations of vapours, fumes or spray, transport the person away from the contaminated zone, keep warm and allow to rest.
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient. If ingested, product may be



	aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis.
<b>Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. 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). Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Abdominal pain. May cause central nervous system depression. The inhalation of vapours or aerosols may be irritating for the respiratory tract and for mucous membranes. Vapours inhaled in strong concentration have a narcotic effect on the central nervous system.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>General Measures</b>	If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of fire.
<b>Flammability Conditions</b>	Product is a combustible liquid.
<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	Suitable Extinguishing Media Small fires : Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), Alcohol-resistant foam. Extinguishing media - large fires: Dry chemical, CO <sub>2</sub> , water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Unsuitable Extinguishing Media Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
<b>Fire and Explosion Hazard</b>	Combustible liquid
<b>Hazardous Products of Combustion</b>	Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases of varying toxicity such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide various hydrocarbons, aldehyde's and soot. These may be highly dangerous if inhaled in confined spaces or at high concentration.
<b>Special Fire Fighting Instructions</b>	Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do NOT allow fire fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store fire fighting water for treatment.
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves) or chemical splash suit.
<b>Flash Point</b>	>=61 °C ASTM D-93
<b>Lower Explosion Limit</b>	0.6 %
<b>Upper Explosion Limit</b>	5.5 %
<b>Auto Ignition Temperature</b>	238 °C
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	No Data Available

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>General Response Procedure</b>	Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Slippery when spilt. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Avoid generating dust. Isolate the danger area. Do NOT let product reach drains or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.
<b>Clean Up Procedures</b>	Use non-sparking handtools and explosionproof electrical equipment. Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13). Following product recovery, flush area with water.
<b>Containment</b>	Stop leak if safe to do so. Remove all sources of ignition. Stop all work that requires a naked flame, stop all vehicles, stop all machines and equipment that may cause sparks or flames.
<b>Environmental Precautionary Measures</b>	Do not allow product to reach drains, sewers or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Authority.
<b>Evacuation Criteria</b>	Evacuate all unnecessary personnel.
<b>Personal Precautionary Measures</b>	Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders. For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapour and, when applicable, H <sub>2</sub> S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.



## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Handling</b>	Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not spray at high pressure (> 3 bar) . WHILE MOVING THE PRODUCT: 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. OPERATE ONLY ON COLD AND DEGASSED TANKS IN VENTILATED PREMISES (TO AVOID RISK OF EXPLOSION). Handle away from any source of ignition (open flame and sparks) and heat (hot manifolds or casings). Do not smoke. Use explosion proof electrical equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling. Design installations (machinery and equipment) to prevent burning product from spreading (tanks, retention systems, interceptors (traps) in drainage systems).
<b>Storage</b>	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Protect against physical damage. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10. The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Storage containers should be earthed and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be earthed and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge. Storage Temperature: Ambient. Storage Pressure: Ambient. This product is classified as a 'C1' Combustible Liquid for the purpose of storage and handling in accordance with the requirements of AS1940.
<b>Container</b>	Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

<b>General</b>	Mineral oil mist: USA: OSHA (PEL) TWA 5 mg/m3, NIOSH (REL) TWA 5 mg/m3, STEL 10 mg/m3, ACGIH (TLV) TWA 5 mg/m3 (highly refined).
<b>Exposure Limits</b>	No Data Available
<b>Biological Limits</b>	Advisory OEL CEFIC-HSPA : 1200 mg/m3
<b>Engineering Measures</b>	The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider: Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. 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.
<b>Personal Protection Equipment</b>	RESPIRATOR: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include: Half-face filter respirator Type A filter material. For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapour warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded (AS1715/1716). EYES: If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended (AS1336/1337). HANDS: Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include: Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. Nitrile (AS2161). CLOTHING: Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include: Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended (AS3765/2210).
<b>Special Hazards Precautions</b>	PERSONAL PROTECTION: Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.
<b>Work Hygienic Practices</b>	Ensure the application of strict rules of hygiene by the personnel exposed to the risk of contact with the product. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Do not dry hands with rags that have been contaminated with product. Do not use abrasives, solvents or fuels. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Hydrocarbon-like
Colour	Clear/Colourless
pH	No Data Available
Vapour Pressure	<=0.3 hPA (@ 20 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	4.5 Air = 1
Boiling Point	186 - 210 °C ASTM D 86
Melting Point	No Data Available
Freezing Point	<-20 °C
Solubility	15 mg/l 20°C
Specific Gravity	No Data Available
Flash Point	>=61 °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	809 - 890 kg/m3
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	158 g/mol
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	No Data Available
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	log Pow 3.3
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 Data Available
Potential for Dust Explosion	Product is a liquid.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	No Data Available
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No Data Available
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No Data Available
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	No Data Available
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Material can release vapours that readily form flammable mixtures.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	No Data Available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information                      Combustible liquid.



<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Product is stable under normal conditions of use, storage and temperature. Combustible liquid.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Heat, flames and sparks. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
<b>Materials to Avoid</b>	Incompatible with strong oxidising agents.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases of varying toxicity such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehyde's and soot.
<b>Hazardous Polymerisation</b>	Hazardous reactions will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>General Information</b>	LD50 > 5000 mg/kg (Rat), Oral LD50 > 2000 mg/kg (Rat), Dermal LC50 (4h) > 3 mg/l (Rat), Inhalation Not classified as a sensitizer. No known effect based on information supplied. This product is not classified as mutagenic. No known effect based on information supplied. This product is not classified carcinogenic. No known effect based on information supplied.
<b>Eyelrritant</b>	May cause slight irritation.
<b>Ingestion</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. 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). Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Abdominal pain. May cause central nervous system depression. The fluid can enter the lungs and cause damage (chemical pneumonitis, potentially fatal).
<b>Inhalation</b>	The inhalation of vapours or aerosols may be irritating for the respiratory tract and for mucous membranes. Vapours inhaled in strong concentration have a narcotic effect on the central nervous system. The fluid can enter the lungs and cause damage (chemical pneumonitis, potentially fatal).
<b>SkinIrritant</b>	Causes mild skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Mildly irritating to skin.
<b>Carcinogen Category</b>	No Data Available

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	Toxicity to fish : LC50 (96h) > 2.2 mg/l (Lepomis macrochirus)
<b>Persistence/Degradability</b>	Not readily biodegradable.
<b>Mobility</b>	No information available.
<b>Environmental Fate</b>	Other information : VOC: Yes
<b>Bioaccumulation Potential</b>	Bio-concentration factor (BCF): 130-159. logPow 3.3 logPow 6
<b>Environmental Impact</b>	No Data Available

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<b>General Information</b>	Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.
<b>Special Precautions for Land Fill</b>	Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice. Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.  Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do NOT attempt to refill of 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 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.



**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Land Transport (Australia)**

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON
Class	C1 Combustible Liquids - Flash point 61 - 150 °C
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

**Sea Transport**

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name	ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON
Class	C1 Combustible Liquids - Flash point 61 - 150 °C
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

**Air Transport**

IATA

Proper Shipping Name	ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON
Class	C1 Combustible Liquids - Flash point 61 - 150 °C
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

**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)
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**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

General Information	No Data Available
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**National/Regional Inventories**

Australia (AICS)	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** ALHYDR3300, ALHYDR3301, ALHYDR3302, ALHYDR3303, ALHYDR3600, ALHYDR4200, ALHYDR4201, ALHYDR4300, ALHYDR4400, ALHYDR5900, ALHYDR6000, ALHYDR6001, ALHYDR6002, ALHYDR6100, ALHYDR6200, ALHYDR6201, ALHYDR6300, ALHYDR6301, ALHYDR6400, ALHYDR6700, DEMISP3250, DEMISP3420, DEMISP3430, DEMISP3460, DEMISP3461, DEMISP3431, DEMISP3435

**Revision** 3

**Revision Date** 28 Jul 2015

**Reason for Issue** Updated SDS

**Key/Legend**

- < Less Than
- > Greater Than
- AICS** Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
- atm** Atmosphere
- CAS** Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
- cm<sup>2</sup>** Square Centimetres
- CO<sub>2</sub>** 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/cm<sup>3</sup>** 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
- inH<sub>2</sub>O** Inch of Water





**K** Kelvin  
**kg** Kilogram  
**kg/m<sup>3</sup>** 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  
**m<sup>3</sup>** Cubic Metre  
**mbar** Millibar  
**mg** Milligram  
**mg/24H** Milligrams per 24 Hours  
**mg/kg** Milligrams per Kilogram  
**mg/m<sup>3</sup>** Milligrams per Cubic Metre  
**Misc or Miscible** Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.  
**mm** Millimetre  
**mmH<sub>2</sub>O** Millimetres of Water  
**mPa.s** Millipascals per Second  
**N/A** Not Applicable  
**NIOSH** National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health  
**NOHSC** National Occupational Health 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  
**TWA** Time Weighted Average  
**ug/24H** Micrograms per 24 Hours  
**UN** United Nations  
**wt** Weight



