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Consistent Supply for Consistent Production

Safety Data Sheet

SOLVENT 60/145

1. Identification of the substance or mixture and of the supplier

Trade Name : SOLVENT 60/145
Material Uses : Industrial solvent.

Supplier : Srithana Perfect Company Limited

440/4-6 Prachacheun Rd. Bangsue

Bangkok 10800 Thailand

Telephone: +66 2 913 7999 (Auto 20 Lines)

Fax: +66 2 586 0990-4

Website : www.srithanaperfect.com
E-mail : info@srithanaperfect.com

2. Hazards Identification

GHS Classification : Flammable liquids, Category 2

Aspiration hazard, Category 1 Skin irritation, Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3 -

Narcotic effect

Aquatic toxicity (Acute), Category 2 Aquatic toxicity (Chronic), Category 2

GHS label elements Symbol(s)



Signal words : Danger



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GHS Hazard Statements

Physical Hazards : H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Health Hazards : H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H316 Causes mild skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Environmental Hazards : H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

GHS Precautionary

statements

Prevention : P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot

surfaces. - No smoking.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting

equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static

discharge.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye

protection/face protection.

Response : P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off

immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with

water/shower.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media for

extinction.

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER or doctor/physician.



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P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at

rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel

unwell.

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical

advice/attention.

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage : P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep

Container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal : P501: Dispose of contents and container to appropriate

waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and

3. Composition/Information on ingredients

Chemical Identity : Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light.

CAS No : 64742-49-0

Classification of components according to GHS

Chemical name	CAS no.	Conc.	
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated	64742-49-0	100 %	
light	19.49		

Additional information : Contains n-Hexane < 35%

: Concentration values may vary.



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4. First-aid measures

General Information : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under

normal conditions.

Inhalation : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur,

transport to nearest medical facility for additional

treatment

Skin Contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin

with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

: Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent

irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. If vomiting occurs spontaneously,

keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Give nothing

by mouth. Do not induce vomiting.

Notes to physician

Eye Contact

Most important symptoms /effects, acute & delayed

De-fatting 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.

Peripheral nerve damage may be evidenced by impairment of motor function (in-coordination, 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. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation

of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.



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Immediate medical attention, special treatment

Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Potential for cardiac sensitization, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these effects. Consider: oxygen therapy. Causes central nervous system depression. Dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposure.

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 vapor 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 : Do not use water in a jet.

Media

Protective Equipment for Fire : Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing

Fighters apparatus.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Personal Precautions, : Avoid contact with spilled or released material.

Protective Equipment and Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For

Emergency Procedures 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.

Environmental : Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all

Precautions 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 vapor or to direct its flow to a safe location for



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Methods and material for containment and clean up

example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding all equipment.

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. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Vapor may

form an explosive mixture with air.

Additional Advice

7. Handling And Storage

General Precautions

Avoid breathing vapors or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. On 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.

Precautions for safe Handling

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<= 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. 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.



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Conditions for safe : Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area,

Storage 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 all equipment.

Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<= 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec).

Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air for filling,

discharging or handling.

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 vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or

perform similar operations on or near containers.

Other Advice : Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and

storage facilities are followed.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

If the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) value is provided on this document, it is provided for information only.

Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Source	Туре	ppm	mg/m3	Notation
RCP Aliphatic de-	HSPA	TWA (8h)		1,200	
aromatized	OELs				
solvent 80 -110					
n-Hexane	ACGIH	TWA	50 ppm		
		SKIN_DES			Can be absorbed
					through the skin



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Additional Information

Skin notation means that significant exposure can also occur by absorption of liquid through the skin and of vapor through the eyes or mucous membranes. Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Individual protection Measures Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

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 vapors meeting EN14387.

Where respiratory protective equipment is required, use a full face mask. 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 :

Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739, AS/NZS:2161) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: Longer term protection: Viton. Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is

recommended.



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Eye Protection : Chemical splash goggles (chemical goggles).

Body protection : Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron.

Where risk of splashing or in spillage clean up, use chemical

resistant one-piece overall with integral hood.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

Monitoring Methods : Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the

breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may

be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances

biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Environmental Exposure

Controls

Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapor.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance : Colorless Liquid.
Odor : Paraffinic.

Odor threshold : Data not available.
pH : Not applicable.
Boiling point : Typical 70- 95 °C

Melting / freezing point : Typical -50 °C
Flash point : Typical -18 °C (closed cup)

Explosion / Flammability : 1 - 7.5 %(V)

limits in air

Auto-ignition temperature : 350 °C / 662 °F (ASTM E-659) Vapor pressure : Typical 15 kPa at 20 °C / 68 °F

Density : Typical 720 kg/m3 at 15 °C / 59 °F(ASTM D-1298)

Water solubility : Negligible

Solubility in other solvents : Hydrocarbon solvent (s) Miscible

n-octanol/water partition : 4.0-5.7

coefficient (log Pow)

Decomposition temperature : Note: Stable under normal conditions of use.

Vapor density (air=1) : 3.1



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10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to Avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Prevent vapor accumulation.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition : 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.

Possibility of hazardous : Data not available.

Reactions

Products

Sensitivity to Static : Yes

Discharge

11. Toxicological Information

Information on Toxicological effects

Basis for Assessment : Information given is based on product testing, and/or

similar products, and/or components.

Likely routes of exposure : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin

absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute Toxicity

Acute Oral Toxicity : Low toxicity : LD50 >5000 mg/kg , Rat
Acute Dermal : Low toxicity : LD50 >3350 mg/kg , Rabbit

Toxicity

Acute Inhalation : Low toxicity : LC50 >20 mg/L

Toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes skin irritation. Prolonged/repeated contact may

cause de-fatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Serious eye : Expected to be non-irritating to eyes. Vapors may be

damage/irritation irritating to the eye. Insufficient to classify.

Respiratory Irritation : Inhalation of vapors or mists may cause irritation to the

respiratory system.

Respiratory or skin : Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Sensitization

Aspiration hazard : Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may

cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not expected to be mutagenic.



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Carcinogenicity : Not expected to be carcinogenic.

Tumors produced in animals are not considered relevant to humans. (Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aliphatic) Not a development toxicant, does not impair fertility.

Reproductive and

Developmental Toxicity

Specific target organ

toxicity - single exposure

Specific target organ

toxicity - repeated

exposure

May cause drowsiness and dizziness., High concentrations

may cause central nervous system depression resulting in

headaches, dizziness and nausea.

Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the

nervous system.

12. Ecological Information

Basis for Assessment : Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this

product. The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of

similar products.

Acute Toxicity

Fish : LC50 > 1 - <= 10 mg/LAquatic Invertebrates : LC50 > 1 - <= 10 mg/LAlgae : LC50 > 10 - <= 100 mg/L

Mobility : Floats on water. Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility.

Persistence/degradability : Expected to be inherently biodegradable.

Oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative potential : Has the potential to bioaccumulation.

Other Adverse Effects : In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is

unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

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.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses. Waste product should not be allowed to

contaminate soil or water.

Container Disposal : Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe

place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an



Local Legislation

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explosion hazard. Do not, puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

14. Transport Information

Land (as per ADR classification) : Regulated

 Class
 :
 3

 Packing group
 :
 II

 UN No.
 :
 1268

Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

Identification number : UN 1268

Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

Class / Division : 3
Packing group : II

IATA (Country variations may apply)

UN No. : 1268

Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

Class / Division : 3
Packing group : II

15. Regulatory Information

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

Chemical Inventory Status

AICS : Listed.

DSL : Listed.

ENCS : Listed.

IECSC : Listed.

TSCA : Listed.

EINECS : Listed. 265-151-9 KECI : Listed. KE-31661

PICCS : Listed.



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16. Other Information

Uses and Restrictions : Raw material for use in the chemical industry.

Use only in industrial processes

MSDS Distribution : The information in this document should be made

available to all who may handle the product

Disclaimer : 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.