ALPHACHEM MOULD RELEASE OIL



ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

Version 3.0

1. SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 **Product Identifier**

> **Product Name** AlphaChem Mould Release Oil

Product Code MMRO/Bulk

Unique Formula Identifier (UFI) CJG0-S0RF-E00G-JWCG

Nanoform The product does not contain nanoparticles.

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture

and uses advised against

Identified use(s) The product is intended for professional use. Quick release for hardened concrete Uses advised against

Anything other than the above.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

> Company Identification Cromar Building Products Limited

Units 1,3,4,5 Northside Industrial Park,

Selby Road Whitley Bridge North Yorkshire DN14 0GH United Kingdom 01977 663133

Telephone

E-mail (competent person) sales@cromar.uk.com

Distributed in the EU Cromar Ireland

Quinn Freight Forwarding Ltd / M.A. Quinn Shipping Ltd Unit 2017 Orchard Avenue Citywest Business Campus,

Dublin D24 AXR0,

Ireland

Telephone 00353 87 2528476 E-mail info@cromar.ie

1.4 **Emergency Telephone Number**

> Emergency Phone No. Office hours (08:30 - 17:00) 01977 663133

> > +353 (1) 809 2166 8.00am. - 10.00pm 7 days per week

Members of Public National Poisons Information Centre (Ireland)

24 hr. emergency phone number Healthcare Professionals ONLY 24 hr. emergency phone number

National Poisons Information Servce (Northern Ireland) +44 (0) 3448 920111 Healthcare Professionals ONLY

+353 (1) 809 2566

NHS 24 Members of Public 111 Emergency Phone No. 01977 663133

2. SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

> Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) Flam. Liq. 3; H226

Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Carc. 2; H351 STOT RE 2; H373 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411

2.2 Label elements According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Product name Mould Release Oil Contains: Fuels, Diesel; Naphthalene

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Hazard Pictogram(s)









Signal Word(s) Danger

Hazard Statement(s) H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315: Causes skin irritation. H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statement(s) P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other

ignition sources. No smoking.

P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P280: Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for

breathing.

Supplemental information None Known

2.3 Other hazards Hydrogen sulphide (H2S) can accumulate in the headspace of storage tanks and

reach potentially hazardous concentrations.

If there is any suspicion of inhalation: A self contained breathing apparatus should

be worn. Remove to fresh air immediately.

3. SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances - Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures

EC Classification Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Chemical identity of the substance	%W/W	CAS No.	EC No.	REACH Registration No.	Hazard Statement(s)
Fuels, Diesel	> 80	68334-30-5	269-822-7	Not yet assigned in the supply chain	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Carc. 2; H351 STOT RE 2; H373 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411
Naphthalene	0.5 - 1	91-20-3	202-049-5	Not yet assigned in the supply chain	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Carc. 2; H351 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

Note: For full text of H phrases see section 16.

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SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES 4.



4.1 Description of first aid measures

Self-protection of the first aider

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, avoid direct contact. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapour. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the responder should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Avoid all contact. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.

H₂S Warning: Hydrogen sulphide (H2S) can accumulate in the headspace of storage tanks and

reach potentially hazardous concentrations.

If there is any suspicion of inhalation: A self contained breathing apparatus should

be worn. Remove to fresh air immediately.

Inhalation

IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Apply artificial respiration if breathing has ceased or shows signs of failing. Do not employ mouth-to-mouth

method. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

IF ON SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing and wash all affected areas with plenty of water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical

advice/attention.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact

lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting because of risk of aspiration into the

lungs. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into the lungs. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. Do not wait for symptoms to appear. Harmful if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause cancer.

Treat symptomatically.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to a physician: IF INHALED: If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Administer oxygen if available and artificial respiration if necessary. IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting because of risk of aspiration into the lungs. If aspiration is suspected obtain immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into the lungs.

5. **SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

5.1 Extinguishing media

Skin contact

Eye contact

Ingestion

Suitable extinguishing media

Unsuitable extinguishing media

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

As appropriate for surrounding fire. Extinguish with sand or dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water fog or dry powder.

Do not use water jet. Direct water jet may spread the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Flammable liquid and vapour. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Decomposes in a fire giving off toxic fumes: A mixture of solid and liquid particulates and gases including unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. May form explosive mixture with air. Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and any watercourses. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback. If sulphur compounds are present

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5.3 Advice for firefighters in appreciable amounts, combustion products may include also H2S and SOx (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid

Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire. Avoid release to the environment. Dike fire control water for later disposal.

6. **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Caution - spillages may be slippery. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures. Ensure adequate ventilation. Ensure suitable personal protection during removal of spillages. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Shut off leaks if without risk. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use non-sparking tools. Avoid all contact with substance. Do not breathe vapour. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment, and intrinsically safe electrical systems. See Section:8

H₂S Warning:

Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide. Exposure controls - These controls may include: Segregation of areas, Access only to authorised persons, Permit to work systems, Confined space working procedures, Area H2S alarms, Personal H2S alarms, Personal escape sets, H2S awareness training. Please see section 8 for

appropriate personal protection equipment Wear flame-resistant antistatic protective clothing.

Large spillages: Evacuate the area and keep personnel upwind. Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing to avoid risk of sparks from static electricity. Avoid all contact. Wear chemical protection suit and breathing apparatus. See Also

Section: 8.

6.2 **Environmental precautions** Avoid release to the environment. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other appropriate regulatory body. If necessary: Dike area to contain the spill and prevent releases to sewers, drains, or other waterways.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning Provided it is safe to do so, isolate the source of the leak. Use non-sparking equipment when picking up flammable spill. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. Ensure that the equipment is adequately grounded. Allow small spillages to evaporate provided there is adequate

ventilation. Wear flame-resistant antistatic protective clothing.

6.4 Reference to other sections See Section: 8, 13

7. SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Prevent vapour build up by providing adequate ventilation during and after use. Take action to prevent static discharges. Use non-sparking tools. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Avoid all contact with substance. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. Do not breathe vapour. Keep good industrial hygiene. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned. See Section: 8

H₂S Warning Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide: A specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of hydrogen sulphide in tank headspaces, confined spaces, product residue, tank waste and waste water, and unintentional releases should be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances. These controls may include: Segregation of areas, Access only to authorised persons, Permit to work systems, Confined space working procedures, Area H2S alarms, Personal H2S alarms, Personal escape sets, H2S awareness training.

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7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of containers. These can cause flammability / explosion hazards. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep only in original packaging. Keep containers properly sealed when not in use. Protect from sunlight. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residue. Empty container may contain product residue which may result in flammable or explosive vapours inside the container.

Ambient temperatures.

Strong oxidising agents, synthetic materials

7.3 See Section: 1.2. Specific end use(s)

8. SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

8.1.1 Occupational exposure limits

Storage temperature

Incompatible materials

United Kingdom:

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	LTEL (8 hr TWA ppm)	LTEL (8 hr TWA mg/m³)	STEL (ppm)	STEL (mg/m³)	Note
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	5	7	10	14	WEL, IOELV

Source: WEL: Workplace Exposure Limit (UK HSE EH40).

Ireland

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	Occupational Exposure Limit Value (8-hour reference period)		Occupational (15-minute	Notes	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	5	7	10	14	IOELV
Diesel fuel/kerosene	-	-	100	-	-	Sk

Source: 2021 Code of Practice for Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulation (2001 - 2021) and the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Carcinogens) Regulations (2001 - 2019); Health and Safety Authority

IOELV: Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Value

Sk: Substances which have the capacity to penetrate intact skin when they come in contact with it, and be absorbed into the body.

8.1.2 Not established Biological limit value

8.1.3 **PNECs and DNELs** Not established

8.2 **Exposure controls**

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction if dusts, fumes or vapours are likely to be evolved. Store in a cool/low-temperature, wellventilated (dry) place away from heat and ignition sources. A washing facility/water for eye and skin cleaning purposes should be present. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use non-sparking tools.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Protective clothing should be selected specifically for the working place, depending on concentration and quantity of the hazardous substances handled. The resistance of the protective clothing to chemicals should be ascertained with the respective supplier.

Fuels are typically used, transferred and transported in closed systems. If exposure is likely (i.e. during sampling) the following advice may be appropriate. Keep good industrial hygiene. Always wash hands before smoking, eating and drinking. Do not eat, drink or smoke at the work place. Avoid all contact. Do not breathe vapour.

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Eye/ face protection



Wear protective eye glasses for protection against liquid splashes. Wear eye

protection with side protection (EN166).

Skin protection



Hand protection: Wear impervious gloves (EN374). Gloves should be changed regularly to avoid permeation problems. Breakthrough time of the glove material:

refer to the information provided by the gloves' producer.

Recommended: Nitrile rubber.

Body protection: Wear anti-static clothing and shoes.

small scale: Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin.

large scale: Chemical protection suit

Respiratory protection

When the product is heated/In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. The use of a high efficiency filter (EN143) is recommended. Filter type

Closed system(s): Not normally required. Recommended: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. The use of a high efficiency filter (EN143)

is recommended.

Thermal hazards Not applicable

Avoid release to the environment. 8.2.3 **Environmental exposure controls**

9. **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state Liquid Colour Red Odour Aromatic

Melting point/freezing point No data available

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range 180 °C

Flammability Flammable liquid Lower and upper explosion limit No data available

> 55 °C Flash point 250 °C Auto-ignition temperature

Decomposition temperature No data available рΗ Not applicable No data available Kinematic viscosity Solubility Not soluble in water

Soluble in most organic solvents.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value) No data available

No data available Vapour pressure Density and/or relative density 0.82 to 0.88 < 0.3 (20 °C) Relative vapour density Particle characteristics Not applicable

No data available 9.2 Other information

10. **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

10.1 Reactivity

Chemical stability 10.2

Stable under normal conditions Reacts with - Strong oxidising agents Stable under normal conditions Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide.

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10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions Stable under normal conditions. Flammable liquid and vapour. Will float and can

be reignited on surface water. Decomposes in a fire giving off toxic fumes: A mixture of solid and liquid particulates and gases including unidentified organic

and inorganic compounds. May form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source

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

away from direct sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible materials Strong oxidising agents, synthetic materials.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products A mixture of solid and liquid particulates and gases including unidentified organic

and inorganic compounds. If sulphur compounds are present in appreciable amounts, combustion products may include also H2S and SOx (sulfur oxides) or

sulfuric acid

11. SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Germ cell mutagenicity

Reproductive toxicity

STOT - Single Exposure

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Carcinogenicity

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity - Ingestion Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: Estimated LD50 (oral,rat) mg/kg: >

7000.

Acute toxicity - Inhalation Mixture: Acute Tox. 4; H332: Harmful if inhaled.

Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: Estimated LC50 (rat) mg/l (air) = 4

Fuels, Diesel Acute Tox. 4; H332: Harmful if inhaled.

LC50 (rat) > 4.1 mg/L/4h air (OECD 403)

Source; ECHA registration dossier for Fuels, Diesel

Acute toxicity - Skin contact

Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: Estimated LD50 (skin,rabbit) mg/kg:

>4000

Skin corrosion/irritation Mixture: Skin Irrit. 2; H315: Causes skin irritation.

Fuels, Diesel Skin Irrit. 2; H315: Causes skin irritation.

Irritating to skin. (rabbit) (OECD 404)

Source; ECHA registration dossier for Fuels, Diesel

Serious eye damage/irritation

Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Mixture: Carc. 2; H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

Fuels, Diesel Carc. 2; H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

VGO/Hydrocracked/Distillate Fuels exhibited varying levels of activity in carcinogenicity testing with some materials demonstrating low carcinogenic potential and others a marked response both in the presence of severe irritation. Carcinogenic activity is reported in the presence of repeated dermal irritation, which could be prevented by limiting irritation. However, in view of the

questionable adequacy of the PAH analysis and the high levels of phenanthrene and pyrene found in some samples tested in the key study, it is uncertain

whether a genotoxic mechanism can be ruled out.

Therefore VGO/Hydrocracked/Distillate fuels are classified as Category 2, H351, according to the EU CLP Regulation (EC)1272/2008. This is in line with the harmonized classification assigned to most of the members of the category as in

Annex VI of the regulation.

Source; ECHA registration dossier for Fuels, Diesel

Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Mixture: STOT RE 2; H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or

repeated exposure.

Fuels, Diesel STOT RE 2; H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

NOAEL; 1,000 mg/kg bw/day ECHA registration dossier

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Mixture: Asp. Tox. 1: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Fuels, Diesel Asp. Tox. 1; H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

1.5 - 5.5 mm²/s (ASTM D445) (40 °C)

GAS OIL SDS V1.0 CROWN OIL LTD

11.2 Information on other hazards

Other information

11.2.2

Aspiration hazard

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties This product does not contain a substance that has endocrine disrupting

properties with respect to humans as no components meets the criteria.

None known

12. SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1	Toxicity		Mixture: Aquatic Chronic 2; H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
	,	Fuels. Diesel	Aquatic Chronic 2; H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
		•	The 96h LL50 for freshwater fish is 21 mg/L
			Source; ECHA registration dossier for Fuels, Diesel
		Naphthalene	Aquatic Acute 1; H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
		·	LC50 (fish) mg/l (96 hour); 1-10
			Aquatic Chronic 1; H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
			NOEC (Fish) 40-Day (Fresh water); 0,37 mg/L
			Source; ECHA registration dossier for Naphthalene
12.2	Persistence and degradability		Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
		Fuels, Diesel	Substance is complex UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for
			single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance
		Naphthalene	Inherently Biodegradable
12.3	Bioaccumulative potential		Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
		Fuels, Diesel	Substance is complex UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for
			single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance
		Naphthalene	Low bioaccumulative potential
12.4	Mobility in soil		Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
		Fuels, Diesel	Substance is complex UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for
			single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance
		Naphthalene	Moderately mobile.
			Koc: 378
			Source; ECHA registration dossier for Naphthalene
12.5	Results of PBT and vPvB assessment		Not classified as PBT or vPvB.
12.6	Endocrine disrupting properties		This product does not contain a substance that has endocrine disrupting
			properties with respect to non-target organisms as no components meets the
40 =			criteria.
12.7	Other adverse effects		None known

13. SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself. Dispose of wastes in an approved waste disposal facility.

wastes in an approved waste disposal facility

Waste classification according to Directive 2008/98/EC

(Waste Framework Directive)

Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state or national legislation.

14. SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR/RID ADN **IMDG** IATA/ICAO 14.1 **UN** number or ID number UN 1202 UN 1202 UN 1202 UN 1202 14.2 UN proper shipping name GAS OIL or GAS OIL or GAS OIL or GAS OIL or DIESEL FUEL or DIESEL FUEL or DIESEL FUEL or DIESEL FUEL or HEATING OIL, HEATING OIL, HEATING OIL, HEATING OIL, LIGHT LIGHT LIGHT LIGHT

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 14.3
 Transport hazard class(es)
 3
 3
 3

 14.4
 Packing group
 III
 III
 III
 III
 III

14.5 Environmental hazards Environmentally Environmentally Classified as a Environmentally

hazardous hazardous Marine Pollutant. hazardous

14.6 Special precautions for user
 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO
 Not applicable

instruments

14.8 Additional information None

15. SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental

regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

15.1.1 EU regulations

Authorisations and/or restrictions on use Not restricted

Substance(s) of Very High Concern (SVHCs)

This product does not contain any known "substances of very high concern"

(SVHC's)

CoRAP Substance Evaluation

Naphthalene; Status: Concluded / Year: 2016 (United Kingdom)

EU Seveso Directive

Naphthalene; Annex I-Part 1 (Categories of dangerous substances)

To follow: Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 on the protection of the health and safety of

workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work.

15.1.2 National regulations

Germany-Water hazard class (WGK) Water hazard class: 2 (Self classification)

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment A REACH chemical safety assessment has not been carried out.

16. SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

The following sections contain revisions or new statements: New SDS Regulation 2020/878 format, all sections have been updated to include new information. Please review SDS with care.

References:

Existing ECHA registration(s) for Fuel oil, no. 4 (CAS No. 68476-31-3) and Naphthalene (CAS No. 91-20-3) Existing Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for Fuel oil, no. 4 (CAS No. 68476-31-3) and Naphthalene (CAS No. 91-20-3)

EU Classification: This Safety Data Sheet was prepared in accordance with EC Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

Classification of the substance or mixture According to	Classification procedure
Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)	
Flam. Liq. 3; H226	Flash point (°C) / Boiling Point (°C)
Acute Tox. 4; H332	Threshold Calculation
Skin Irrit. 2; H315	Threshold Calculation
Asp. Tox. 1; H304	Threshold Calculation
Carc. 2; H351	Threshold Calculation
STOT RE 2; H373	Threshold Calculation
Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	Summation Calculation

Legend

ADR ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ADN ADN: European Agreement on the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures

DNEL Derived no effect level

IATA IATA: International Air Transport Association
ICAO ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LTEL Long term exposure limit

PBT PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

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PNEC Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

RID RID: Regulations concerning the international railway transport of dangerous goods

STEL Short term exposure limit

vPvB vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Hazard classification / Classification code:

Flam. Liq. 3; Flammable liquid, Category 3 Acute Tox. 4; Acute Toxicity, Category 4 Skin Irrit. 2; Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2 Asp. Tox. 1; Aspiration hazard, Category 1

Carc. 2; Carcinogenicity, Category 2

STOT RE 2; Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure,

Category 2

Aquatic Acute 1; Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Acute, Category

Aquatic Chronic 1; Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic,

Category 1 Aquatic Chronic 2; Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic,

Category 2

Hazard Statement(s)

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

H332: Harmful if inhaled. H315: Causes skin irritation.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Training advice: Consideration should be given to the work procedures involved and the potential extent of exposure as they may determine whether a higher level of protection is required.

Disclaimers

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Annex to the extended Safety Data Sheet (eSDS)

Exposure scenarios for substances in this preparation are not available.

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