

Created: 21 Mar 2022

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## SAFETY DATA SHEET

This Safety Data Sheet is provided in compliance with the EC Regulation 1907/2006-2015/830

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### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1 Product identifier

- Product Name: Formcoat F200
- Product Part Number: C02/02/02/041

#### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

- Use of the substance/mixture: Premium oil-based, diesel free form release agent

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

- Name of Supplier: Don Construction Products
- Address of Supplier: P.O.Box 24839  
Doha, Qatar
- Telephone: + 974 4 411 4004
- Fax: + 974 4 411 4014
- Email: info.qatar@dcp-int.com

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

- Emergency Telephone: + 974 4 411 4004 (Available during office hours)

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### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

- CLP: Asp. Tox. 1
- US NFPA ratings:  
Health: 0  
Flammability: 0  
Instability: 0
- US HMIS ratings:  
Health: 0  
Flammability: 0  
Instability: 0

#### 2.2 Label elements



- Signal Word: Danger

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**SECTION 2: Hazards identification (....)**

- Hazard statements  
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- Precautionary statements  
P301+P330+P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P405 - Store locked up.  
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to an authorised waste collection point

**2.3 Other hazards**

- No information available

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**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients****3.2 Mixtures**

The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3 % DMSO extract as measured by IP 346

- Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic; Baseoil - unspecified; [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 C20 through C50 and produces a finished oil of at least 100 SUS at 100 °F (19cSt at 40 °C). It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated hydrocarbons.]  
CAS Number: 64742-54-7  
EC Number: 265-157-1  
Concentration: 15 - 35%  
Categories: Asp. Tox. 1  
Symbols: GHS08  
H Statements: H304
- Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Baseoil - unspecified; [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 C15 through C30 and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100 °F (19cSt at 40 °C). It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated hydrocarbons.]  
CAS Number: 64742-55-8  
EC Number: 265-158-7  
Concentration: 15 - 35%  
Categories: Asp. Tox. 1  
Symbols: GHS08  
H Statements: H304
- Lubricating oils (petroleum), C24-50, solvent-extd., dewaxed, hydrogenated; Baseoil - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction and hydrogenation of atmospheric distillation residues. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C24 through C50 and produces a finished oil with a viscosity in the order of 16cSt to 75cSt at 40 °C (104 °F).]  
CAS Number: 101316-72-7

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### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients (....)

EC Number: 309-877-7  
Concentration: 15 - 35%  
Categories: Asp. Tox. 1  
Symbols: GHS08  
H Statements: H304

- Phenol, isopropylated, phosphate (3:1)

CAS Number: 68937-41-7  
EC Number: 273-066-3  
Concentration: 0.1 - 0.3%  
Categories: Asp. Tox. 1  
Symbols: GHS08  
H Statements: H304

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### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

- Inhalation

If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If casualty is unconscious and: If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Maintain an open airway.

- Contact with skin

Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Handle with care and dispose of in a safe manner. Seek medical attention if skin irritation, swelling or redness develops and persists. Accidental high pressure injection through the skin requires immediate medical attention. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.

- Contact with eyes

Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritation, blurred vision or swelling occurs and persists, obtain medical advice from a specialist.

- Ingestion

Always assume that aspiration has occurred. Do not induce vomiting. Can enter lungs and cause damage. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Seek professional medical attention or send the casualty to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Eye contact: Eye contact may cause redness and transient pain.

Inhalation: Inhalation of oil mist or vapours at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation.

Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures (....)

Ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Due to low viscosity there is a risk of aspiration if the product enters the lungs. Treat symptomatically.

Always assume that aspiration has occurred.

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Dry chemicals. Foam. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Water spray or foam.

Do not use direct water jets on the burning product; they could cause splattering and spread the fire.

Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

This substance will float and can be reignited on surface water.

Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, H<sub>2</sub>S, SO<sub>x</sub> (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Keep non-involved personnel away from the area of spillage. Alert emergency personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so. Avoid direct contact with the product. Stay upwind/keep distance from source. In case of large spillages, alert occupants in downwind areas. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Spillages of limited amounts of product, especially in the open air when vapours will be usually quickly dispersed, are dynamic situations, which will presumably limit the exposure to dangerous concentrations.

Small spillages: normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate.

Large spillages: full body suit of chemically resistant and thermal resistant material should be used. Work gloves providing adequate chemical resistance, specifically to aromatic hydrocarbons. Note : gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant, and are not suitable for emergency use. Safety helmet, antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots. Goggles and /or face shield, if splashes or contact with eyes is possible or anticipated.

Respiratory protection : A half or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours (and when applicable for H<sub>2</sub>S) a Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure. If the situation cannot be completely assessed,

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures (....)

or if an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA's should be used.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering sewers, rivers or other bodies of water. If necessary dike the product with dry earth, sand or similar non-combustible materials. In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil and treat in accordance with local regulations.

In case of small spillages in closed waters (i.e. ports), contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. Collect spilled product by absorbing with specific floating absorbents.

If possible, large spillages in open waters should be contained with floating barriers or other mechanical means. If this is not possible, control the spreading of the spillage, and collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means. The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### Small spills

Stop leak if without risk. Absorb spilled product with suitable non-combustible materials.

#### Large spills

Large spillages may be cautiously covered with foam, if available, to limit vapour cloud formation.

Do not use water jet. When inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation.

Transfer collected product and other contaminated materials to suitable containers for recovery or safe disposal.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

- See Section 1, 8, 13
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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Ensure that proper housekeeping measures are in place. Contaminated materials should not be allowed to accumulate in the workplaces and should never be kept inside the pockets. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store separately from oxidising agents. Recommended materials for containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Not suitable : Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use.

Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.

Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product. Keep

container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Do not store in unlabelled containers.

Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Empty containers may contain harmful, flammable/combustible or explosive residue or vapours.

Do not cut, grind, drill, weld, reuse or dispose of containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards. Store locked up. Protect from sunlight.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

- No information available

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

AFS 2015:7 (Sweden, 12/2015).

TWA: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: mist and fume

STEL: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: mist and fume

### 8.2 Exposure controls

Hygiene measures:

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eye/face protection:

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Recommended: Safety glasses with side shields.

Hand/Body protection:

4 - 8 hours (breakthrough time): nitrile rubber

Wear protective clothing if there is a risk of skin contact. Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift.

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed.

Respiratory protection:

Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Appearance: Clear liquid
- Colour: Pale Yellow
- Odour: Petroleum odor
- Boiling Point/Range: No information available
- Flashpoint: > 170°C
- pH: Not applicable
- Vapour Pressure: ≤ 0,1 hPa (20 °C)
- Autoignition Temperature: > 300°C
- Kinematic viscosity: 22 (40 °C) mm<sup>2</sup>/s
- Specific Gravity: 0.85 ± 0.05
- Solubility in water: Insoluble in water

### 9.2 Other information

DMSO extractable compounds for base oil: Not applicable  
substance(s) according to IP346: <3%

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

- No hazardous reactions known if used for its intended purpose

### 10.2 Chemical stability

- Considered stable under normal conditions

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

- No hazardous reactions known if used for its intended purpose

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Keep away from extreme heat and oxidizing agents.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

- Incompatible with oxidizing substances

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, H<sub>2</sub>S, SO<sub>x</sub> (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### Carcinogenicity:

The base oil(s) in this product is based on an severely hydrotreated distillate. The product should not be regarded as a carcinogen.

#### Aspiration hazard:

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

#### Eye contact:

Eye contact may cause redness and transient pain.

#### Inhalation:

Inhalation of oil mist or vapours at elevated temperatures may cause respiratory irritation.

#### Ingestion:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

- No information available

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

- No information available

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**SECTION 12: Ecological information (....)**

- No information available

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

- immiscible with water

## 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

- No information available

## 12.6 Other adverse effects

Insoluble in water. Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

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**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

## 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Where possible (e.g. in the absence of relevant contamination), recycling of used substance is feasible and recommended. This substance can be burned or incinerated, subject to national/local authorizations, relevant contamination limits, safety regulations and air quality legislation. Contaminated or waste substance (not directly recyclable): Disposal can be carried out directly, or by delivery to qualified waste handlers. National legislation may identify a specific organization, and/or prescribe composition limits and methods for recovery or disposal.

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**SECTION 14: Transport information**

## 14.1 Air (ICAO/IATA)

- Not classified as hazardous for transport

## 14.2 Road/Rail (ADR/RID)

- Not classified as hazardous for transport

## 14.3 Sea (IMDG)

- Not classified as hazardous for transport

## 14.4 Environmental hazards

- Not hazardous

## 14.5 Special precautions for user

- No information available

## 14.6 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

- No information available
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**SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

## 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture



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## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information (....)**

- This Safety Data Sheet is provided in compliance with the EC Regulation 1907/2006-2015/830

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

- A REACH chemical safety assessment has not been carried out
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## **SECTION 16: Other information**

Text not given with phrase codes where they are used elsewhere in this safety data sheet:- H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

The information supplied in this Safety Data Sheet is designed only as guidance for the safe use, storage and handling of the product. This information is correct to the best of our knowledge and belief at the date of publication however no guarantee is made to its accuracy. This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any other process.

--- end of safety datasheet ---

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