



# Material Safety Data Sheet

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## 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

<b>Product:</b>	Release Wax (165100x)
<b>Manufacturer:</b>	Conrad Electronic SE
<b>Address:</b>	Klaus-Conrad-Str. 1, D-92240 Hirschau
<b>Telephone:</b>	+49 (0) 9604 / 40 - 8988
<b>Date:</b>	09.12.2019 (V1.05)

### 1.1. Product identifier

Release Wax (165100x)

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

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## 2. Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

**Hazard categories:**

Flammable liquid: Flam. Liq. 3

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure: STOT SE 3

Aspiration hazard: Asp. Tox. 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment: Aquatic Chronic 3

**Hazard Statements:**

Flammable liquid and vapour.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### 2.2. Label elements

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

**Hazard components for labelling**

Hydrocarbons, C9-C10, n-alkanes, iso-alkanes, cyclic, aromatic (<2%)

Hydrocarbons, C9, arom.

**Signal word:** Danger

**Pictograms:**





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## Hazard statements

- H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Precautionary statements

- P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

## Additional advice on labelling

The product is classified and labelled under the EC Directives/hazardous substances laws (GefStoffV).

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.2. Mixtures

Dispersion of waxes in a mixture of solvents.

### Chemical characterization

#### Hazardous components

CAS No.	Chemical name			Quantity
	EC No.	Index No.	REACH No.	
	GHS Classification			
64742-95-6	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified			15 - < 20 %
	265-199-0	649-356-00-4		
	Flam. Liq. 3, STOT SE 3, STOT SE 3, Asp. Tox. 1, Aquatic Chronic 2; H226 H335 H336 H304 H411 EUH066			

Full text of H and EUH statements: see section 16.



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### **4. First aid measures**

#### **4.1. Description of first aid measures**

##### **General information**

Change contaminated clothing. Remove affected person from the danger area and lay down. If victim is at risk of losing consciousness, position and transport on their side. Put victim at rest, cover with a blanket and keep warm. Call a doctor, giving the substance's exact name. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person or a person with cramps.

Self-protection of the first aider Wear personal protection equipment (refer to section 8). First Aid.

##### **After inhalation**

Provide fresh air.

In the case of lung irritation: Primary treatment using corticoide spray, eg. Auxiloson spray, Pulmicort-dosage-spray. (Auxiloson and Pulmicort are registered trademarks.) Call a physician immediately.

Consult a doctor immediately in the case of inhaling spray mist and show him packing or label.

##### **After contact with skin**

After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water and soap. Rub greasy ointment into the skin. Do not wash with: Solvents/Thinner.

In case of skin irritation, seek medical treatment.

##### **After contact with eyes**

In case of contact with eyes flush immediately with plenty of flowing water for 10 to 15 minutes holding eyelids apart and consult an ophthalmologist. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Protect uninjured eye.

##### **After ingestion**

Do NOT induce vomiting. Give nothing to eat or drink. Observe risk of aspiration if vomiting occurs.

Do not introduce anything into the mouth of an unconscious person. Risk of aspiration. Potential damage to lungs after vomiting.

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

The following symptoms may occur: Cough, Dyspnoea, Cyanosis (blue coloured blood), Pulmonary oedema, Pneumonia, Acidosis, Depression of central nervous system, Headache, Nausea, Drowsiness, Dizziness, Inebriation, unconsciousness.

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

Risk of aspiration. Potential damage to lungs after vomiting.

After ingestion the stomach must be emptied by a doctor using a probe. Follow-up observations for pneumonia and pulmonary oedema.

Regulation of the blood circulation, possible shock treatment. Where appropriate artificial ventilation.



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### 5. Firefighting measures

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

##### **Suitable extinguishing media**

Water mist , Extinguishing powder, Foam, Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

Fire rating: B (Fires of liquids or liquid turning substances).

##### **Unsuitable extinguishing media**

High power water jet. Water spray jet

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

Fire gives rise to dense black smoke. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Carbon monoxide hydrocarbons. Gases emitted by burning organic materials must always be classified as respiratory poisons. Burning produces heavy smoke.

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Usual measures for fire prevention.

Co-ordinate fire-fighting measures to the fire surroundings. In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. In case of inhalation of decomposition products, affected person should be moved into fresh air and kept still. Beware of reignition. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely.

Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. If this cannot be done, allow fire to burn under control. Use water spray jet to protect personnel and to cool endangered containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. Do not allow entering drains or surface water. Fire residue and contaminated firefighting water must be disposed of in accordance with government regulations.

##### **Additional information**

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical protective clothing. DIN-/EN-Norms: DIN EN 469



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### **6. Accidental release measures**

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

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Do not breathe vapour/aerosol. Remove all sources of ignition.

Prevent the liquid from escaping. Move persons to safety. Be aware that gases can spread at ground level (heavier than air) and pay attention to the wind direction. Provide adequate ventilation. Special danger of slipping by leaking/spilling product.

##### **For non-emergency personnel:**

Wear personal protection equipment (refer to section 8).

##### **For emergency responders:**

Wear personal protection equipment (refer to section 8). Use personal protective equipment as required.

Suitable material: Personal protection equipment: see section 8

#### **6.2. Environmental precautions**

Do not allow to enter into surface water or drains. Do not allow to enter groundwater. Do not allow to enter the soil or subsoil. Ensure waste is collected and contained. Suppress gases/vapours/mists with water spray jet. In case of gas escape or of entry into waterways, soil or drains, inform the responsible authorities.

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

##### **For containment:**

Make sure spills can be contained, e.g. in sump pallets or kerbed areas. Prevent spread over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Remove from the water surface (e.g. skimming, sucking).

##### **For cleaning up:**

Methods of cleaning - large amounts of spilled material: Absorb with liquid-binding material (e.g. sand, diatomaceous earth, acid- or universal binding agents). Collect in closed and suitable containers for disposal.

##### **Methods of cleaning - small amounts of spilled material**

Clear spills immediately. Wipe up with absorbent material (eg. cloth, fleece). Wipe up with absorbent material (eg. cloth, fleece). Collect in closed and suitable containers for disposal. Clear contaminated areas thoroughly. Clean with detergents. Solvent use Retain contaminated washing water and dispose it. Ensure all waste water is collected and treated via a waste water treatment plant.

Suitable material for taking up: Sand. Kieselguhr. Universal binder. Absorbing material, organic

Unsuitable material for taking up: none known

#### **6.4. Reference to other sections**

Wear personal protection equipment (refer to section 8). Disposal: see section 13



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### 7. Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

##### **Advice on safe handling**

Measures to prevent aerosol and dust generation It is recommended to design all work processes always so that the following is excluded: Inhalation of vapours or spray/mists, Eye contact, Skin contact.

Technical ventilation of workplace: Vapours are heavier than air. Provide room air exhaust at ground level. During filling, metering and sampling should be used if possible: Splashproof grounded devices, Devices with local exhaust, Use only in a exhaust booth with integrated air filter. Use in ventilated spray booths only. Ensure that fresh air is supplied to the breathing zone of the operator and exhaust air is removed in his back! Recirculation of exhaust air is not recommended. Always close containers tightly after the removal of product.

##### **Advice on protection against fire and explosion**

Measures to prevent fire:

The product is: Flammable

The formation of combustible vapours is possible at temperatures above: +10 °C (Flash point -15°C).

Vapours can form potentially explosive mixtures with air. Spray mist may be blamalba at temperatures below the flash point. Reignition possible over considerable distance. Vapours are heavier than air, spread along floors and form explosive mixtures with air. Due to danger of explosion, prevent leakage of vapours into cellars, flues and ditches. Provide earthing of containers, equipment, pumps and ventilation facilities. Use explosion-proof machinery, apparatus, ventilation facilities, tools etc. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Flammable vapours can accumulate in head space of closed systems. Only use the material in places where open light, fire and other flammable sources can be kept away. Keep away from sources of heat (e.g. hot surfaces), sparks and open flames. Usual measures for fire prevention. Never use pressure to empty container. Wear anti-static footwear and clothing.

##### **Further information on handling**

##### **Environmental precautions:**

Shafts and sewers must be protected from entry of the product. Transfer wash-downs in sealed containers. Provide for retaining containers, eg. floor pan without outflow. For restriction of emission on volatile organic compounds (VOC) the solvent vapours should be supplied to an exhaust air purification facility (filter, gas washer, incineration).

Wear personal protection equipment (refer to section 8). Minimum standard for preventive measures while handling with working materials are specified in the TRGS 500. Observe the general hygiene measures when handling chemical substances. Working places should be designed to allow cleaning at any time. Floors, walls and other surfaces in the hazard area must be cleaned regularly. Clean spray booth and exhaust hood completely with every product change. When using do not eat, drink, smoke, sniff. Thorough skin-cleansing after handling the product. Used working clothes should not be worn outside the work area.

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

##### **Requirements for storage rooms and vessels**

Suitable floor material: Floors should be impervious, resistant to liquids and easy to clean.

Protect against: heat, Cold.

Store only in original container. Storage temperature: +10-+30°C

Keep away from foodstuffs and fodder.



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### Hints on joint storage

Do not store together with: (Storage class )

1 Explosive hazardous substances

2A Gases (except aerosol dispensers and lighters)

4.1 A Other potentially explosive hazardous substances

4.1 B flammable solids

4.2 A Pyrophoric or self-heating substances

4.3 Hazardous substances that release flammable gases when in contact with water

5.1 A Highly oxidising substances

5.1 C Ammonium nitrate and preparations containing ammonium nitrate

5.2 Organic peroxides and self-reactive substances

6.1 B Non-combustible substances of acute toxicity, category 1 and 2 / very toxic substances

6.2 Infectious substances

7 Radioactive substances

### Further information on storage conditions

Keep in well sealed receptacles at a cool, dry location.

Ventilate adequately storage and work rooms.



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### **8. Exposure controls/personal protection**

#### **8.1. Control parameters**

#### **8.2. Exposure controls**

##### **Appropriate engineering controls**

When thresholds are exceeded approved respiratory equipment must be worn.

##### **Protective and hygiene measures**

Do not smoke, eat, or drink during work. Do not breathe in vapours.

##### **Eye/face protection**

Tightly sealed safety glasses. (EN 166, BGR 192, ZH 1/703)

##### **Hand protection**

Wear protective gloves. (EN 374)

Material: NBR (Nitrile rubber). FKM (Fluoroelastomer).

Penetration time (maximum wearing period): 60 min

##### **Skin protection**

Wear protective clothing. (EN 340, BGR 189, ZH 1/700), antistatische Stiefel (EN 344, BGR 191, ZH 1/702))

##### **Respiratory protection**

Gas filtrating Half-face mask: FFA EN 405, BGR 190, ZH 1/701 Modell 4251 (FFA1P1/1000ml/m<sup>3</sup>) 4255 (FFA2P2SL/5000ml/m<sup>3</sup>)

Half-face mask or Quarter-face mask with gas filter: EN 141, BGR 190, ZH 1/701 Typ 6051(A1/1000ml/m<sup>3</sup>) 6055 (A2/5000ml/m<sup>3</sup>)

Full-face mask with gas filter: EN 136, BGR 190, ZH 1/701 TYP A, Indication colour brown

##### **Environmental exposure controls**

Do not let the product enter the groundwater, open water, or the sewerage system.





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### 9. Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	liquid
Colour:	white
Odour:	characteristic

#### Changes in the physical state

#### Test method

Melting point:	> 140 °C	
Flash point:	> 24 °C DIN	EN ISO 2719
Lower explosion limits:	0,6 vol. %	
Upper explosion limits:	7,0 vol. %	
Ignition temperature:	> 200 °C	
Vapour pressure:	5 hPa (at 20 °C)	
Vapour pressure: (at 50 °C)	24 hPa	
Density (at 20 °C):	0,78 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	DIN 51757
Water solubility: (at 20 °C)	0,1 g/L	

#### Solubility in other solvents

Mixable with most organic solvent cleaners

Viscosity / kinematic: (at 40 °C)	< 20,5 mm <sup>2</sup> /s	DIN 53015
Flow time: (at 23 °C)	23 s	3 EN ISO 2431
Evaporation rate: (at 20 °C)	0,6 n-BuAc=1	ASTM D 3539

### 10. Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

Stabile under the specified storage conditions.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stabile under the specified storage conditions.

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reaction when handled and stored according to provisions.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

No known hazardous decomposition products.

#### Further information

No decomposition when stored and handled properly



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### 11. Toxicological information

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

##### Acute toxicity

Preparation not tested.

CAS No.	Chemical name				
	Exposure route	Dose		Species	Source
64742-95-6	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified				
	oral	LD50	> 5000 mg/kg	Rat	OECD 401
	dermal	LD50	> 2000 mg/kg	Rabbit	OECD 402
	inhalation (4 h) aerosol	LC50	> 7,63 mg/l	Rat	OECD 403

##### Additional information on tests

Organic solvent: according to the literature, aliphatic hydrocarbons have a slightly irritant effect on the skin and mucous membranes in addition to their demaistering and narcotic properties. Direct contact with lung tissue (e.g. through aspiration) may cause pneumonia.

##### Practical experience

##### Observations relevant to classification

LD 50/oral rat => 2.000 mg/kg

LD 50/dermal rat => 2.000 mg/kg

LC 50/inhalativ 4h rat => 20 mg/l

##### Other observations

Has degreasing effect on the skin. Eye contact may cause irritation.

Inhalation of high vapour concentrations can cause narcotic effects and metabolic acidosis. Symptoms of overexposure are dizziness, headaches, fatigue, nausea, unconsciousness, and respiratory arrest. Fast evaporation of liquid can cause frostbite.



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### 12. Ecological information

#### 12.1. Toxicity

LC 50/96h/Poecilia reticulata: 10-100 mg/l

EC 50/72h/algae: 10-100 mg/l

EC 50/48h/Daphnia magna: 10-100 mg/l

CAS No.	Chemical name					
	Aquatic Toxicity	Dose	[h]   [d]	Species	Source	
64742-95-6	Lösungsmittelnaphtha (Erdöl), leicht, aromatisch; Naphtha, niedrigsiedend, nicht spezifiziert					
	Acute fish toxicity	LC50	10 mg/l	96 h	Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)	OECD 203
	Acute algae toxicity	ErC50	3,1 mg/l	72 h	Selenastrum capricornutum	OECD 201
	Acute crustacea toxicity	EC50	4,5 mg/l	48 h	Daphnia magna (Big water flea)	OECD 202
	Crustaceatoxizität	NOEC	2,6 mg/l	21 d	Daphnia magna (Big water flea)	OECD 211

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

CAS No.	Chemical name			
	Method	Value	d	Source
	Evaluation			
64742-95-6	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified			
	OECD 301 F	77,05%	28	
	Readily biodegradable (according to OECD criteria).			

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

##### Partition coefficient n-octanol/water

CAS No.	Chemical name	Log Pow
64742-95-6	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified	> 3

##### BCF

CAS No.	Chemical name	BCF	Species	Source
64742-95-6	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified	102500		

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

The product ist insoluble an floats on water. The product evaporates readily.

#### 12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

#### Further information

Do not let the product enter the groundwater, open water, or the sewerage system.



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### 13. Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

##### **Disposal recommendations**

Carry out a burning of hazardous waste according to official regulations.

##### **List of Wastes Code - residues/unused products: 070204**

WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES; wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres; other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors; hazardous waste

##### **List of Wastes Code - used product: 070204**

WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES; wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres; other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors; hazardous waste

##### **List of Wastes Code - contaminated packaging: 150110**

WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED; packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste); packaging containing residues of or contaminated by hazardous substances; hazardous waste

##### **Contaminated packaging**

Cleaned containers may be recycled.



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### 14. Transport information

#### Land transport (ADR/RID)

<b>14.1. UN number:</b>	UN 1268
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name:</b>	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es):</b>	3
<b>14.4. Packing group:</b>	III
Hazard label:	3
Classification code:	F1
Limited quantity:	LQ7
Hazard No:	30



#### Other applicable information (land transport)

Transport category:	3
Tunnel restriction code:	E

#### Marine transport (IMDG)

<b>14.1. UN number:</b>	UN 1268
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name:</b>	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es):</b>	3
<b>14.4. Packing group:</b>	III
Hazard label:	3
Marine pollutant:	NO
Limited quantity:	5 L
EmS:	F-E, S-E



#### Other applicable information (marine transport)

Special provisions:	223, 944, 955
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### Air transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)

<b>14.1. UN number:</b>	UN 1268
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name:</b>	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es):</b>	3
<b>14.4. Packing group:</b>	III
Hazard label:	3
Limited quantity Passenger:	10 L
IATA-packing instructions - Passenger:	309
IATA-max. quantity - Passenger:	60 L
IATA-packing instructions - Cargo:	310
IATA-max. quantity - Cargo:	220 L
Passenger-LQ:	Y309



### Other applicable information (air transport)

#### **14.5. Environmental hazards**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS: no



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### 15. Regulatory information

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

##### EU regulatory information

2010/75/EU (VOC): (25 °C) 96% 752 g/L.

2004/42/EC (VOC): (25 °C) 96% 752 g/L.

Subcategory according to Directive 2004/42/EC: Binding primers - Solvent-borne coatings, VOC limit value: 750 g/l

##### Additional information

Contains epoxy constituents. See information supplied by the manufacturer.

##### National regulatory information

Employment restrictions: Observe restrictions to employment for juvenils according to the 'juvenile work protection guideline' (94/33/EC). Observe employment restrictions under the Maternity Protection Directive (92/85/EEC) for expectant or nursing mothers.

Water contaminating class (D): 2 - clearly water contaminating

### 16. Other information

#### Relevant H and EUH statements (number and full text)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### Further Information

Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.

(The data for the hazardous ingredients were taken respectively from the last version of the sub-contractor's safety data sheet.)