SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier **SP-1055**

Other means of identification

Product Code N/A

Recommended use Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites

Recommended restrictions For industrial use only.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Manufacturer

Company name SI Group®

Address P.O. Box 1046
Schenectady, NY 12301
United States

Telephone General +1 (518)-887-2400

E-mail sds.info@siigroup.com

Emergency phone number EMERGENCY: USA -- CHEMTREC 1-(800)-424-9300;
International [Call Collect] +1 (703)-741-5970

Other information The material, or components, is either on the TSCA inventory list or is exempt from the requirement to be listed.

Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations.

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards Not classified.

Health hazards Not classified.

Environmental hazards Not classified.

OSHA defined hazards Not classified.

Label elements

Hazard symbol None.

Signal word None.

Hazard statement The product does not meet the criteria for classification.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response 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 ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

Storage Store in accordance with local regulations.

Disposal Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC) None known.

Supplemental information May form combustible dust concentrations in air. >98% of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Non-hazardous components

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
PHENOLIC RESIN	PHENOLIC RESIN	N/A	>= 98

Non-hazardous components

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
PARA-TERT-OCTYLPHENOL	PARA-TERT-OCTYLPHENOL	140-66-9	0.5< 0.7
XYLENE	XYLENE	1330-20-7	0.1< 0.9
ETHYL BENZENE	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	0.1< 0.2
FORMALDEHYDE	FORMALDEHYDE	50-00-0	0.02< 0.08

Composition comments This product is a polymer.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation Move to fresh air. For breathing difficulties, oxygen may be necessary. Induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim inhaled the substance. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. The signs and symptoms that may result from an emergency or an unexpected acute overexposure include: irritation -- respiratory tract

Skin contact Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash off with warm water and soap. For minor skin contact, avoid spreading material on unaffected skin. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists. The signs and symptoms that may result from an emergency or an unexpected acute overexposure include: irritation

Eye contact Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. The signs and symptoms that may result from an emergency or an unexpected acute overexposure include: irritation

Ingestion IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Never give anything by mouth to a victim who is unconscious or is having convulsions. If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Do not induce vomiting without advice from poison control center. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs. The signs and symptoms that may result from an emergency or an unexpected acute overexposure include: nausea ; vomiting ; diarrhea ; gastritis

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed Exposure to powder or dusts may be irritating to eyes, nose and throat.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed. Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Please consider other resources such as a regional Poison Control Center or web sites like the National Library of Medicine TOXNET @ http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov. A specific antidote is not known. Some of the symptoms presented may become life threatening if the exposure is a result of an emergency or an unexpected acute overexposure. Additionally, some workers with certain pre-existing medical conditions such as: asthma, allergies, or impaired pulmonary and/or liver functions, or who may be particularly susceptible to this material, may be affected by exposure to this material.

General information Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO2).

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA. Structural firefighters protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove container, if no risk is involved. Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA. High concentrations of dust may form explosive mixture with air. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground to some distant source of ignition and flash back.

Specific methods	In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out.
General fire hazards	High concentration of airborne dust may form explosive mixture with air. The Minimum Ignition Energy for phenolic resins can be as low as 3 mJ [millijoules]. The Minimum Explosive Concentration for phenolic resins can be as low as 0.025 oz/ft3 or ~20 g/m3.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Remove all sources of ignition. Avoid inhalation of vapors and spray mists. Keep out of low areas. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Follow facility/company's emergency plans.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Eliminate ignition sources including sources of electrical, static or frictional sparks. Ventilate the contaminated area. Avoid dust formation. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Large Spills: Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Cover with plastic sheet to prevent spreading. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. Small Spills: Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.
Environmental precautions	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Eliminate sources of ignition. Ventilate the contaminated area. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	Do not re-use empty containers. Guard against dust accumulation of this material. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged exposure. Do not use in areas without adequate ventilation. Wear personal protective equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices "Empty" containers retain product residue (liquid or vapor) and can be dangerous. As with all chemicals, good industrial hygiene practices should be followed when handling this material. When the container(s) is empty it may retain product residue including vapors which could accumulate. Therefore, do not cut, drill, grind, or weld empty containers. Additionally, do not conduct such activity(ies) near full, partially full, or empty product containers without appropriate workplace safety authorization(s) or permit(s).
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Guard against dust accumulation of this material. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS). Use care in handling/storage.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Exposure guidelines All PPE use is to be determined by a qualified person.

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Components	Type	Value
FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)	STEL	2 ppm
	TWA	0.75 ppm

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value
ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	PEL	435 mg/m3
		100 ppm
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	PEL	435 mg/m3
		100 ppm

US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value	Form
DUST	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.
		50 mppcf	Total dust.

US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value	Form
		15 mppcf	Respirable fraction.

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value
ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	TWA	20 ppm
FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)	Ceiling	0.3 ppm
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	STEL	150 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value
ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	STEL	545 mg/m3
		125 ppm
	TWA	435 mg/m3
		100 ppm
FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)	Ceiling	0.1 ppm
	TWA	0.016 ppm

Biological limit values

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	0.15 g/g	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid	Creatinine in urine	*
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	1.5 g/g	Methylhippuric acids	Creatinine in urine	*

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

Appropriate engineering controls

Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. High concentration of airborne dust may form explosive mixture with air. Ensure that good housekeeping practices are followed as well as applicable guidelines such as the National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] 654, "Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing., Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids". Ventilation should be sufficient to effectively remove, and prevent buildup of, any vapors, dusts, or fumes that may be generated during handling or thermal processing. In order to ensure appropriate electrical safety practices are followed, consult applicable standards. These may include guidelines such as the National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] 70, "The National Electrical Code" and NFPA 499, "Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas ". NOTE: since this material's vapors, dust or fumes can form explosive mixtures in air, ensure that any potential areas where explosions may occur are designed to minimize potential damage. For recommendations to prevent such explosions and associated damage, consult applicable guidelines such as NFPA 69, "Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems" and/or NFPA 68, "Guide for Venting Deflagrations".

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Avoid contact with eyes. Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles). If splashes are likely to occur, wear: Face-shield. Eye wash fountain is recommended.

Skin protection

Hand protection

Wear protective gloves.

Other

Avoid contact with the skin. Wear suitable protective clothing. Wear impervious gloves for prolonged contact.

Respiratory protection	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment. Dust safety masks are recommended when the dust concentration is more than 10 mg/m3. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever work place conditions warrant a respirator's use.
Thermal hazards	Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.
General hygiene considerations	Each person who could potentially be exposed to this material, via any route of entry, while performing their assignments, routine and non-routine; from piping; and/or during an emergency situation, should review this SDS in order to better understand the hazards associated with the material. Accordingly, please note an * in a HMIS® field indicates this material may potentially involve certain chronic health issues such as cancer -- HMIS is a registered trade and service mark of the ACA. To work safely with this material. Do not breathe dust. Use with adequate ventilation -- do not enter any confined spaces without first verifying air quality Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid contact with skin.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Flakes.
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Flakes.
Color	White.
Odor	Characteristic.
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	176 - 203 °F (80 - 95 °C)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
Flash point	> 203.0 °F (> 95.0 °C) Closed Cup
Evaporation rate	<Ether
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Vapor pressure	N/A
Vapor density	>Air
Relative density	0.86 g/cm³
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Not very soluble [<1%]
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Other information	
Flash point class	Combustible IIIB
pH in aqueous solution	3

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions [e.g., 70°F (21°C) & 14.7 psig (760 mmHg)]. Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Will not occur under normal conditions [e.g., 70°F (21°C) & 14.7 psig (760 mmHg)].
Conditions to avoid	Heat, flames and sparks. Avoid dust close to ignition sources.

Incompatible materials	Incompatible with strong acids and bases. FORMALDEHYDE may react with: acids; alkalies; anhydrides; isocyanates; oxides; phenols; strong oxidizing agents; urea. Formaldehyde can react, under some conditions, to form explosive compounds with: perchloric acid and aniline; peroxyformic acid; nitromethane; or nitrogen dioxide. Formaldehyde can react, under some conditions, with hydrochloric acid to form bis-chloromethyl ether, a carcinogen. Formaldehyde may self-polymerize to form paraformaldehyde which can precipitate from the solution. Oxygen, from the air, can oxidize formaldehyde to formic acid which is a corrosive material especially when heated.
Hazardous decomposition products	Upon decomposition, this product emits carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and/or low molecular weight hydrocarbons. Phenolic vapors may be released upon decomposition.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	May cause irritation to the respiratory system.
Skin contact	May cause skin irritation.
Eye contact	Dust or powder may irritate eye tissue.
Ingestion	Ingestion of this product may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Product dust may be irritating to eyes, skin and respiratory system.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	May cause eye/skin irritation. May cause irritation of respiratory tract. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Components	Species	Test Results
ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	4100 mg/kg
Inhalation		
LCL0	Rat	4000 ppm, 4 hours
Oral		
LD50	Rat	3500 mg/kg
FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	270 mg/kg
Inhalation		
LC50	Rat	165 ppm
Oral		
LD50	Rat	100 mg/kg
PARA-TERT-OCTYLPHENOL (CAS 140-66-9)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	1880 mg/kg
Oral		
LD50	Rat	2160 mg/kg
PHENOLIC RESIN		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg

Components	Species	Test Results
Oral		
LD50	Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	> 1700 mg/kg
Inhalation		
LC50	Rat	5000 ppm, 4 hours
Oral		
LD50	Rat	4300 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation May be irritating to the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Dust or powder may irritate eye tissue.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

ACGIH Sensitization

FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)	Dermal sensitization Respiratory sensitization

Respiratory sensitization Not classified.

Skin sensitization May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Germ cell mutagenicity Not classified.

Carcinogenicity Not classified.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)	Cancer

US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens

FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Not classified.

Aspiration hazard Not classified.

Chronic effects Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

Further information The toxicological properties of this product have not been thoroughly investigated. Use appropriate precautions.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity This product is based on the reaction of formaldehyde and para-tertiary-octylphenol [PTOP]. While most chemical reactions have a high degree of completion, some reaction residuals may remain within a product's chemical structure and this product may contain up to the amount of PTOP shown in Section 3. In the EU PTOP is classified as a Category 1 for both Acute and Chronic Environmental hazards and has a mandatory designated concentration range to use for product classification and labeling. However, we have conducted the test protocols referenced in Annex I [Regulation (EC) #. 1272/2008] Accordingly, while this product is a polymer and contains a residual of a "hazardous" material, the product as offered for sale does not represent an aquatic hazard nor is classified per any other listed hazard. Thus, the product is not required to be considered hazardous per the noted requirements.

Components		Species	Test Results
ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna)	1.37 - 4.4 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus)	26.74 - 43.67 mg/l, 24 hours
		Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)	11.5 - 12.7 mg/l, 96 hours
		Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	4.2 mg/l, 96 hours
FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia pulex)	4.3 - 7.8 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LD	Rainbow Trout	50 ppm, 24 hours
	TDL0	Catfish (Plecostomus commersoni)	32 ppm, 24 hours
Acute			
Fish	LC50	Zebra danio (Danio rerio)	6.9 mg/l, 144 hours
PARA-TERT-OCTYLPHENOL (CAS 140-66-9)			
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Rainbow Trout	> 0.1 mg/l, 96 hours
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	LC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna)	100 - 1000 mg/l, 24 hours
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	11.9 - 25.1 mg/l, 96 hours
	TLm	Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus)	22 ppm, 96 hours

Persistence and degradability Information for this material is not available. However, limited ingredient data, if available, is presented.

PARA-tertiary-OCTYLPHENOL: Terrestrial Fate: low mobility; biodegrades. Aquatic Fate: low volatilization [half-lives: river ~8 days; lake ~61 days]; biodegrades [BOD1 ~10%]. Atmospheric Fate: photochemically degrades [half-life ~9 hours].

FORMALDEHYDE: Terrestrial Fate: biodegrades; low volatilization; leaches. Aquatic Fate: biodegradable [48 - 72 hours]; low volatilization. Atmospheric Fate: photochemically degrades [half-life -- a few hours].

Bioaccumulative potential Not available.

Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)

ETHYL BENZENE	3.15
FORMALDEHYDE	0.35
PARA-TERT-OCTYLPHENOL	4.12
XYLENE	3.12

Mobility in soil Not considered mobile.

Mobility in general The product is insoluble in water.

Other adverse effects Ecological injuries are not known or expected under normal use.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. This product, in its present state, when discarded or disposed of, is not a hazardous waste according to Federal regulations (40 CFR 261.4 (b)(4)). Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Local disposal regulations Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies.

Hazardous waste code Not regulated.

Waste from residues / unused products	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Contaminated packaging	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Do not re-use empty containers.

14. Transport information

General information This product is not regulated as a hazardous material by the United States (DOT) or Canadiar (TDG) transportation regulations. Not dangerous goods in the meaning of ADR/RID, ADNR, IMDG-Code, ICAO/IATA-DGR

ROAD/RAIL (US DOT)

Packaging Type: DRUM(s)/BAG(s)
Proper Shipping Name: RESIN, COAL TAR OR PETROLEUM, NOT DOT HAZARDOUS
ERG Number: 171

Packaging Type: PAIL(s)/CAN(s)
Proper Shipping Name: RESIN, COAL TAR OR PETROLEUM, NOT DOT HAZARDOUS
ERG Number: 171

AIR (ICAO/IATA)

Packaging Type: DRUM(s)/BAG(s)
Proper Shipping Name: RESIN, COAL TAR OR PETROLEUM, NOT RESTRICTED

Packaging Type: PAIL(s)/CAN(s)
Proper Shipping Name: RESIN, COAL TAR OR PETROLEUM, NOT RESTRICTED

VESSEL (IMDG)

Packaging Type: DRUM(s)/BAG(s)
Proper Shipping Name: RESIN, COAL TAR OR PETROLEUM, NON-DANGEROUS

Packaging Type: PAIL(s)/CAN(s)
Proper Shipping Name: RESIN, COAL TAR OR PETROLEUM, NON-DANGEROUS

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations This product is not known to be a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazarc Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

The user of this material has the responsibility to provide a safe work place and, as necessary via job-task analysis: develop appropriate work practices, assign personal protective equipment, anc provide instructional programs.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	Listed.
FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)	Listed.
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	Listed.

SARA 304 Emergency release notification

FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)	100 LBS

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)	Cancer Skin sensitization Respiratory sensitization Eye irritation Skin irritation respiratory tract irritation Acute toxicity

Flammability

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: Listed substance

ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	ETHYLBENZENE
FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)	FORMALDEHYDE
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	Xylene (mixed isomers)

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories Immediate Hazard - No
Delayed Hazard - No
Fire Hazard - No
Pressure Hazard - No
Reactivity Hazard - No

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Chemical name	CAS number	Reportable quantity	Threshold planning quantity	Threshold planning quantity, lower value	Threshold planning quantity, upper value
FORMALDEHYDE	50-00-0	100	500 lbs		

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical No

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)
FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)

Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 112(r) (40 CFR 68.130) Hazardous substance

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Not regulated.

US state regulations

US - California Candidate Chemicals: Listed

ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)
FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)
PARA-TERT-OCTYLPHENOL (CAS 140-66-9)
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)

US. California Controlled Substances. CA Department of Justice (California Health and Safety Code Section 11100)

Not listed.

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)
FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance

ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	Listed: June 11, 2004
FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)	Listed: January 1, 1988

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date 06-19-2015

Revision date 09-05-2017

Version # 40

Further information HMIS® is a registered trade and service mark of the ACA.

HMIS® ratings

Health: 1
Flammability: 1
Physical hazard: 0
Personal protection: B

NFPA ratings

Health: 1
Flammability: 1
Instability: 0

List of abbreviations

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
ADR: European agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road (Accord européen relatif transport des merchandises dangereuses par route).
ANSI: American National Standards Institute.
Maximum permissible concentration of biological working substances (BAT: Biologische Arbeitsstofftoleranzwerte).
BOD5: Biochemical oxygen demand within 5 days.
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service.
CEN: European Committee for Standardization (Comité Européen de Normalisation).
CLP: Classification, Labeling and Packaging REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures.
DNEL: Derived No Effect Level.
EC: European Community.
EC50: Effective Concentration 50%.
ECHA: European Chemical Agency.
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization.
IMDG Code: International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.
LC: Lethal Concentration.
LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%.
LD50: Lethal Dose 50%.
MAK: Threshold limit values Germany (Maximale Arbeitsplatzkonzentration - DFG).
N/A: Not available.
NY: New York State.
OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration.
PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic.
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit.
PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration.
PPE: Personal Protective Equipment.
RCRA: Resource Conservation Recovery Act.
SCBA: Self-contained breathing apparatus.
STEL: Short-term Exposure Limit.
TDG: Transport of Dangerous Goods.
TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act.
TWA: Time Weighted Average.
USA: United States of America.
vPvB: very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative.

References

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
ECHA: European Chemical Agency.
ERG: Emergency Response Guide
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HSDB® - Hazardous Substances Data Bank
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer - Monographs
NTP: National Toxicology Program - Report on Carcinogens
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
SI Group®: Test results
[Vendor]

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Revision information

Product and Company Identification: Product and Company Identification
Composition / Information on Ingredients: Used in Reach Calculation
Toxicological information: Carcinogenicity
Toxicological information: Chronic effects
Toxicological information: Corrosivity
Toxicological information: Mutagenicity
Toxicological information: Skin contact
Toxicological information: Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
HazReg Data: International Inventories