



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 1. Identification of the hazardous chemical substance or mixture and of the supplier or manufacturer

**GHS product identifier** SP-154

**Other means of identification**

**Product Code** N/A

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

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

**Recommended restrictions** For industrial use only.

**Suppliers details**

**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 -- 1-(800)-424-9300;  
CHEMTREC  
International [Call Collect] +1 (703)-741-5970  
Emergency telephone (86) 0532 83889090  
[China]

### SECTION 2: Hazard identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

**Physical hazards** Not classified.

**Health hazards** Not classified.

**Environmental hazards** Not classified.

**OSHA defined hazards** Not classified.

**GHS label elements, including precautionary statements**

**Hazard symbols** None.

**Signal word** None.

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

**Precautionary statement**

**Prevention** 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.

**Storage** Store in accordance with local regulations.

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

**Other hazards which do not result in classification** May cause leucodermia.

**Supplemental information** May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

### SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Mixtures**

Chemical identity	Common name(s), synonym(s)	CAS number and other unique	Concentration
PHENOLIC RESIN	PHENOLIC RESIN	N/A	>= 95

Chemical identity	Common name(s), synonym(s)	CAS number and other unique	Concentration
XYLENE	XYLENE	1330-20-7	1.0 - 5.0
PARA-TERTIARY-BUTYLPHENOL	PARA-TERTIARY-BUTYLPHENOL	98-54-4	1.0 - 2.0
ETHYL BENZENE	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	0.1 - 1.0
FORMALDEHYDE		50-00-0	<0.04

## SECTION 4. First-aid measures

### Description of necessary first-aid measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Skin contact</b>	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.
<b>Eye contact</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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.
<b>Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed</b>	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.

### 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.

## SECTION 5. Fire-fighting measures

**Suitable extinguishing media** Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

**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.  
Auto-ignition point - not known  
Not flammable but will support combustion  
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". 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/ft<sup>3</sup> or ~20 g/m<sup>3</sup>.

**Special protective actions 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.

## SECTION 6. Measures that must be taken in the event of accidental spillage or an accidental leak

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### For non-emergency personnel

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. Remove all sources of ignition. Eliminate ignition sources, impede sparks, fires and do not smoke in the workplace.

Prevention of inhalation and contact with the skin, mucous membrane and eyes : Avoid product coming in contact with the skin, eyes and clothing. Use appropriate PPE

Control of dust : The ventilation system should be sufficiently capable to remove and to prevent the concentration of any vapors, dusts or fumes that may be generated during handling, storage and thermal processing.

#### For emergency responders

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Keep upwind. Keep out of low areas. Avoid inhalation of vapors and spray mists. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them.

### 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). Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

### 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.

### Other issues relating to spills and releases

Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations.

## SECTION 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions to ensure 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. Use care in handling/storage.

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Exposure guidelines

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

### Control parameters

### Occupational exposure limits

#### Mexico

#### Components

#### Type

#### Value

#### Form

DUST

REL

5 mg/m3

Respirable fraction.

15 mg/m3

Total dust.

50 mppcf

Total dust.

15 mppcf

Respirable fraction.

### Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values

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	0.3 ppm
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	STEL	150 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm

### US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value
ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	TWA	20 ppm
FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)	STEL	0.3 ppm
	TWA	0.1 ppm
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	STEL	150 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm

### Biological limit values

#### Mexico. Biological Exposure Indices

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	0.7 g/g	Suma de ácido mandélico y ácido fenilgloxílico	Creatinine in urine	*
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	1.5 g/g	Ácido metilhipúricos	Creatinine in urine	*

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

#### 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.

**Control banding approach** Not available.

## 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. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. 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".

## Hazardous Chemicals (NOM-028-STPS-2012, System for administration of workplace safety in the process and critical equipment for handling hazardous chemicals, Appendix A, Table A.I, 9/6/2012)

ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	4600 KG
FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)	500 KG
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	4600 KG

## 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. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not been established), an approved respirator must be worn. In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment. Dust safety masks are recommended when the dust concentration is more than 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. 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

Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid contact with skin. Wash hands after handling and before eating. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

This material is flaked.

#### Physical state

Solid.

#### Form

Flakes.

#### Color

Off-white.

### Odor

Characteristic.

### Odor threshold

Not available.

### pH

Not available.

### Melting point/freezing point

175 °F (79.44 °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

<b>Explosive limit - lower (%)</b>	Not available.
<b>Explosive limit - upper (%)</b>	Not available.
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	N/A
<b>Vapor density</b>	>Air
<b>Relative density</b>	1.1 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	Not very soluble [<1%]
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</b>	Not available.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not available.
<b>Molecular weight</b>	Not available.
<b>Other information</b>	
<b>Flash point class</b>	Combustible IIIB
<b>Specific gravity</b>	1.1

## SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Stable under normal conditions [e.g., 70°F (21°C) & 14.7 psig (760 mmHg)]. Material is stable under normal conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Will not occur under normal conditions [e.g., 70°F (21°C) & 14.7 psig (760 mmHg)]. Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid dust close to ignition sources. Heat, flames and sparks.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Incompatible with strong acids and bases.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Upon decomposition, this product emits carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and/or low molecular weight hydrocarbons. Phenolic vapors may be released upon decomposition.

## SECTION 11. Toxicological information

<b>Acute toxicity</b>	May cause eye/skin irritation. May cause irritation of respiratory tract. May cause leucoderma. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
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### Information on likely routes of exposure

<b>Inhalation</b>	May cause irritation to the respiratory system. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.
<b>Skin contact</b>	May cause skin irritation. May cause leucoderma (skin depigmentation)
<b>Eye contact</b>	Dust or powder may irritate eye tissue.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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.

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Information on toxicological effects

Components	Species	Test Results
ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)		
<b>Acute</b>		
<b>Dermal</b>		
LD50	Rabbit	4100 mg/kg
<b>Inhalation</b>		
LCL0	Rat	4000 ppm, 4 hours
<b>Oral</b>		
LD50	Rat	3500 mg/kg

Components	Species	Test Results
FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)		
<b>Acute</b>		
<b>Dermal</b>		
LD50	Rabbit	270 mg/kg
<b>Inhalation</b>		
LC50	Rat	165 ppm
<b>Oral</b>		
LD50	Rat	100 mg/kg
PARA-TERTIARY-BUTYLPHENOL (CAS 98-54-4)		
<b>Acute</b>		
<b>Dermal</b>		
	Rabbit	> 5000 mg/kg [No observed deaths]
<b>Inhalation</b>		
	Rat	5.6 mg/l, 4 hours [20% mortality]
<b>Oral</b>		
LD50	Rat	5660 mg/kg
PHENOLIC RESIN		
<b>Acute</b>		
<b>Dermal</b>		
LD50	Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
<b>Oral</b>		
LD50	Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)		
<b>Acute</b>		
<b>Dermal</b>		
LD50	Rabbit	> 1700 mg/kg
<b>Inhalation</b>		
LC50	Rat	5000 ppm, 4 hours
<b>Oral</b>		
LD50	Rat	4300 mg/kg
<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	May be irritating to the skin.	
<b>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</b>	Dust or powder may irritate eye tissue.	
<b>Respiratory or skin sensitization</b>		
<b>ACGIH sensitization</b>		
FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)	Dermal sensitization	
	Respiratory sensitization	
<b>Respiratory sensitization</b>	Not classified.	
<b>Skin sensitization</b>	May cause sensitization by skin contact.	
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	Not classified.	
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Not classified.	
<b>ACGIH Carcinogens</b>		
ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)	A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.	
FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)	A1 Confirmed human carcinogen.	
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.	
<b>IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity</b>		
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.	
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	Not classified.	

**Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure** Not classified.

**Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure** Not classified.

**Aspiration hazard** Not classified.

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

## SECTION 12. Ecotoxicological information

**Ecotoxicity** The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Components	Species	Test Results
ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)		
<b>Aquatic</b>		
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)		
<b>Aquatic</b>		
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
<i>Acute</i>		
Fish	LC50	Zebra danio (Danio rerio) 6.9 mg/l, 144 hours
PARA-TERTIARY-BUTYLPHENOL (CAS 98-54-4)		
<b>Aquatic</b>		
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna) 3.4 - 4.5 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) 4.71 - 5.62 mg/l, 96 hours
<i>Acute</i>		
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) > 1 mg/l, 96 hours
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)		
<b>Aquatic</b>		
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** Not inherently biodegradable.

**Bioaccumulative potential** No data is available on the product itself.

### Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)

ETHYL BENZENE	3.15
FORMALDEHYDE	0.35
PARA-TERTIARY-BUTYLPHENOL	3.31
XYLENE	3.12

**Mobility in soil** Not considered mobile.

**Mobility in general** The product is insoluble in water.

**Other adverse effects** Not available.



## SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

### Disposal methods

<b>Disposal instructions</b>	Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Must be incinerated in a suitable incineration plant holding a permit delivered by the competent authorities. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
<b>Local disposal regulations</b>	Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Must be incinerated in a suitable incineration plant holding a permit delivered by the competent authorities. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
<b>Hazardous waste code</b>	The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.
<b>Waste from residues / unused products</b>	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
<b>Contaminated packaging</b>	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.

## SECTION 14. Transport information

### ROAD/RAIL

**Packaging Type:** BULK-- TANK TRUCK/TANK CAR  
**Proper Shipping Name:** RESIN, COAL TAR OR PETROLEUM, NOT DOT HAZARDOUS

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

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

### 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

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

## SECTION 15. Regulatory information

**Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question** This safety data sheet was prepared in accordance with the Official Mexican Standard (NMX-R-019-SCFI-2011).

### Mexico. Hazard identification guidance list (NOM-018-STPS)

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

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**Mexico. Substances subject to reporting for the pollutant release and transfer registry (PRTR)**

FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0)	100 KG
	2500 KG
XYLENE (CAS 1330-20-7)	1000 KG
	5000 KG

**International regulations**

The product is classified and labelled in accordance with EC directives or respective national laws. This chemical safety data sheet was prepared in accordance with the Malaysia OSH-CPL Regulation and Guidelines for the Formulation of a Chemical Safety Data Sheet issued by the Malaysia Department of Occupational Safety and Health.

**Montreal Protocol**

Not applicable.

**Stockholm Convention**

Not applicable.

**Rotterdam Convention**

Not applicable.

**Kyoto protocol**

Not applicable.

**Basel Convention**

Not applicable.

**SECTION 16. Other included information relevant to the preparation and updating of safety data sheets**

**Issue date** 12-04-2015

**Revision date** 05-27-2022

**Version #** 47

**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 marchandises 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.

## References

USA: United States of America.  
vPvB: very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative.  
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]

## Further information

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## Revision information

This document has undergone significant changes and should be reviewed in its entirety.