

HRJ-11331

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION	
Manufacturer SI Group 2750 Balltown Road Schenectady NY 12301	Emergency Contact Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 (continental USA) (1)703-527-3887 (outside continental USA)
Trade Name(s): HRJ 11331 Resin Chemical Name: Phenolic Novolac resin	Synonyms: Heat reactive Phenolic resin
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against: No further relevant information available.	Application of the substance/the preparation: Industrial uses.
Issued By: Sovereign Chemical Company	SDS Number: 1877 Date of Issue: June 17, 2015 Revision Number: 3 (Supersedes February 20, 2014) Change(s): Update to GHS requirement.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification

Physical hazards: Not classified.

Health Hazards: Not classified.

Environmental hazards: Not classified.

OSHA defined hazards: Not classified.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard symbol: None.

Signal word: Warning.

Hazard statement: May cause leucodermia (HNOC).

Precautionary statement

Prevention

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Wash hands 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): May cause leucodermia.

Supplemental information: May form combustible dust concentrations in air. >96% of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

Hazard description

NFPA ratings (scale 0-4)  Health = 1
Fire = 1
Reactivity = 0

HMIS ratings (scale 0-4)  Health = 2*
Fire = 1
Reactivity = 0

* - Indicates a long-term health hazard from repeated or prolonged exposures.

2.3 Other hazards

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

- PBT: Not applicable.
- vPvB: Not applicable.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

Description: Mixture of substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

Components

CAS: N/A	Phenolic Resin	97-99%
CAS: 1330-20-7	xylene	0.1-<2.0%
CAS: 98-54-4	Para-tertiary-butylphenol	0.1-<1.0%
CAS: 100-41-4	ethylbenzene	0.1-<.04%
CAS: 50-00-0	formaldehyde	0.01<.04%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General information

Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.

In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show 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.

After 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.

After 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.

After 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.

After swallowing

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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing agents: Water fog, foam, dry chemical powder, CO₂.

For safety reasons, unsuitable extinguishing agents: Do not use water jet as an extinguisher as this will spread the fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture: Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Protective equipment

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

Structural firefighter's 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.

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 container 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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 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.

6.2 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 spilled or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Eliminate all 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 contaminated surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 7 for information on safe handling.

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See Section 13 for disposal information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Do not re-use empty containers.
 Guard against dust accumulation of this material.
 Avoid breathing dust/fumes/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" container 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 containers without appropriate workplace safety authorization(s) or permit(s).

7.2 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 in a closed container away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).
 Use care in handling/storage.

7.3 Specific end use(s): No further relevant information available.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

Additional information about design of technical facilities: No further data; see Section 7.

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure guidelines: This material does not have established exposure limits. All PPE use is to be determined by a qualified person.

Occupational exposure limits

	Component	Type	Value
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values	XYLENE (1330-20-7)	STEL	150 ppm
		TWA	100 ppm
	FORMALDEHYDE (50-00-0)	Ceiling	0.3 ppm
	ETHYL BENZENE (100-41-4)	TWA	20 ppm
US OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances 29 CFR 1910.1001.1050	FORMALDEHYDE (50-00-0)	STEL	2 ppm
		TWA	0.75 ppm
US OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants	XYLENE (1330-20-7)	PEL	435 mg/m3

29 CFR 1910.1000	ETHYL BENZENE (100-41-4)		PEL	100 ppm 435 mg/m3
	DUST	Respirable fraction	PEL	100 ppm 5 mg/m3
		Total dust		15 mg/m3
	US OSHA Table Z-3 29 CFR 1910.1000	DUST	Respirable fraction	TWA
Total dust				15 mg/m3
Total dust				50 mppcf
Respirable fraction				15 mppcf
US NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards	ETHYL BENZENE (100-41-4)		STEL	545 mg/m3 125 ppm
			TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
	FORMALDEHYDE (50-00-0)		Ceiling	0.1 ppm
			TWA	0.016 ppm

8.2 Exposure controls

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 Installation in Chemical Process Areas"

Note: since this material's vapors, dust or fumes can form explosive mixtures in air, ensure that any potential area where explosions may occur is 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".

Personal protective equipment

General protective and hygienic measures

Do not breathe dust.

Avoid contact with eyes.

Avoid contact with skin.

Respiratory protection

Do not breathe dust/fumes/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 288.2 requirements must be followed whenever work place conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Protection of skin

Hand: Wear protective gloves.

Other

Avoid contact with the skin.

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Wear impervious gloves for prolonged contact.

Eye protection



Safety glasses with side shields (or goggles)

Avoid contact with eyes.

If splashes are likely to occur, wear face-shield.

Eye wash fountain is recommended.

Thermal hazards: Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

Risk management measures

See Section 7 for additional information.

No further relevant information available.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

General Information

Appearance Form: Solid. Color: Off-white.	Change in Condition Boiling Point/Boiling Range: Not available. Melting point/freezing point: Not available.
Odor: Characteristic.	Relative density: 0.86 g/cm ³ .
Odor threshold: Not available.	Flash point: >203.0°F (95.0°C).
pH value: Not available.	Flash point class: Combustible III B.
Vapor Pressure: Not applicable.	Decomposition temperature: Not available.
Density at 20 °C: 2.5 g/cm ³ .	Solubility in water: Not very soluble (<1%).
Vapor Density: > Air.	Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.
Evaporation rate: < Ether.	Flammability (solid, gas): Not available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): Not available	Explosion limits: Lower: Not determined. Upper: Not determined.
Viscosity: Not available.	Flash point class: Combustible III B.

9.2 Other information: No further relevant information available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

10.2 Chemical stability: Material is stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: Will not occur under normal conditions (e.g. 70°F (21°C, 14.7 psig (760 mmHg)).

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Heat, flames and sparks.
Avoid dust close to ignition sources.

10.5 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.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Low molecular weight hydrocarbons.
Phenolic vapors may be released upon decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Information on likely routes of exposure

Ingestion: Ingestion of this product may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Inhalation: May cause irritation to the respiratory system.

Skin contact: May cause skin irritation.

Eye contact: Dust or powder may irritate eye tissue.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics: Product dust may be irritating to eyes, skin and respiratory system.

Acute toxicity

May cause eye/skin irritation.

May cause irritation of respiratory tract.

Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

LD/LC50 values relevant for classification		
1330-20-7 Xylene		
Dermal	LD50	>1700 mg/kg (rabbit)
Inhalation	LC50	5000 ppm, 8 hours (rat)
Oral	LD50	4300 mg/kg (rat)
98-54-4 Para-tertiary Butylphenol		

Dermal	LD50	>5000 mg.kg (rabbit) [No observed deaths]
Inhalation	LC50	5.6 mg/l, 4 hours (rat) [20% mortality]
Oral	LD50	5660mg/kg (rat)
50-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE		
Dermal	LD50	270 mg.kg (rabbit)
Inhalation	LC50	165 ppm(rat)
Oral	LD50	100 mg/kg (rat)
100-41-4 Ethyl Benzene		
Dermal	LD50	4100 mg/kg(rabbit)
Inhalation	LC50	4000 ppm 4 hours(rat)
Oral	LD50	3500 mg/kg (rat)
PHENOLIC RESIN		
Dermal	LD50	>2000 mg.kg (rabbit)
Oral	LD50	>5000mg/kg (rat)

Primary irritant effect

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

Skin sensitization: May cause sensitization by skin contact.

ACGIH Sensitizer: FORMALDEHYDE (CAS 50-00-0): Sensitizer

Respiratory sensitization: Not classified.

Germ cell mutagenicity: Not classified.

Carcinogenicity

	50-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE	100-41-4 Ethyl Benzene	1330-20-7 Xylene
IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity			
	1 Carcinogenic to humans	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.	3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans
US NTP Report on Carcinogens: Known carcinogen			
	Known to be Human Carcinogen		
US OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29CFR 1910.1001-1050)			
	Cancer		

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. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis and sensitization of susceptible persons.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Ecotoxicity: Information given is based on data on the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Ecotoxicological data

		Species	Test Results
1330-20-7 Xylene			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	LC50	Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	100 - 1000 mg/l 24 hours
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout, Donaldson trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	11.9-25.1 mg/l 96 hours
	TLm	Bluegill (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>)	22 ppm 96 hours
98-54-4 Para-tertiary Butylphenol			
Aquatic			
	EC50	Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	3.4 - 4.5 mg/l 48 hours
	LC50	Fathead minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)	4.71 - 5.62 mg/l 96 hours
Acute			
	LC50	Rainbow trout, Donaldson trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	1 mg/l, 96 hours
50-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (<i>Daphnia pulex</i>)	4.3-7.8 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LD	Rainbow Trout	50 ppm, 24 hours
	TDL0	Catfish (<i>Plecostomus commersoni</i>)	32 ppm, 24 hours
100-41-4 Ethyl Benzene			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	1.37 - 4.4 mg/l 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Bluegill (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>)	26.74 - 43.67 mg/l 24 hours
		Fathead minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)	11.5 - 12.7 mg/l 96 hours
		Rainbow trout, Donaldson trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	4.2 mg/l 96 hours

Environmental effects

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

FORMALDEHYDE: Terrestrial Fate: biodegrades; low volatilization; leaches.

Aquatic Fate: biodegradable [48-72 hours]; low volatilization.

Atmospheric Fate: photochemically degrades [half-life- a few hours].

12.3 Bio-accumulative potential

Octanol/water partition coefficient log Kow

Xylene	3.12
Para-tertiary Butylphenol	3.31
Formaldehyde	0.35
Ethyl Benzene	3.15

12.4 Mobility

In soil: Not considered mobile.

In general: The product is insoluble in water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT: Not applicable.

vPvB: Not applicable.

12.6 Other adverse effects: No further relevant information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

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 (40CFR 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. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

14.1 UN-Number

DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA Not regulated

14.2 UN proper shipping name

DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA Resin, coal tar or petroleum, not DOT hazardous

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA Class Not regulated

14.4 Packing group

DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA Not regulated

14.5 Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant No

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of

MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

UN "Model Regulation"

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

US federal regulations
 This product is a “Hazardous Chemical” as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Depending on the concentrations that may be released from this material, vapors may be heavier than air, may concentrate; and may travel along the ground to some source of ignition including static electricity. The composite potential health risks of the components include: potential cancer hazard; skin burns; toxic if swallowed; toxic if absorbed through skin; has tested positive as a mutagen; may influence, or cause tumor(s) growth; lung irritant; may cause skin sensitization; may cause respiratory sensitization; may affect the nervous system; may affect mucous membranes; may cause gastrointestinal disturbances.

Such components may be capable of being released during storage, handling, and/or processing but should not represent a physical, or health hazard during normal operations. 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, assigning personal protective equipment and provide instructional programs.

United States (USA)	
CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)	100-41-4 Ethyl Benzene: Listed. 50-00-0 formaldehyde: Listed. 1330-20-7 Xylene: Listed.
SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance	50-00-0 formaldehyde Reportable quantity: 100 Threshold Planning quantity: 500 lbs.
SARA 304 Emergency release notification	50-00-0 formaldehyde 100 LBS
SARA 311/312 Hazardous Chemical	Yes
SARA Section 313 (TRI reporting), % by weight	100-41-4 Ethyl Benzene: 0.1-<.4 1330-20-7 Xylene: 0.1-<2
SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings): Listed substance	100-41-4 Ethyl Benzene 50-00-0 formaldehyde 1330-20-7 Xylene
SARA Section 355 (extremely hazardous substances)	50-00-0 formaldehyde
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Hazard Categories	Immediate Hazard: Yes Delayed Hazard: Yes Fire Hazard: No Pressure Hazard: No Reactivity Hazard: No
TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)	50-00-0 formaldehyde
TSCA section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)	Not regulated.
OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)	50-00-0 formaldehyde Cancer Skin sensitization Respiratory sensitization Eye irritation

	Skin irritation Respiratory tract irritation Acute toxicity Flammability
Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants List	100-41-4 Ethyl Benzene 50-00-0 formaldehyde 1330-20-7 Xylene
Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 (r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)	50-00-0 formaldehyde
Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 112(r) (40 CFR 68.130)	Hazardous substance
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)	Not regulated
US state regulations	
California Candidate Chemicals: Listed on initial list	100-41-4 Ethyl Benzene 50-00-0 formaldehyde 1330-20-7 Xylene
California Controlled Substances. CA Department of Justice (California Health and Safety Code Section 11100)	Not listed.
Proposition 65 (California): Chemicals known to cause cancer	100-41-4 Ethyl Benzene: Listed June 11, 2004 50-00-0 formaldehyde: Listed: January 1, 1988
New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act	100-41-4 Ethyl Benzene 50-00-0 formaldehyde 1330-20-7 Xylene

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

Abbreviations and acronyms:

- ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
- DOT: US Department of Transportation
- IATA: International Air Transport Association
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (USA)
- HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System (USA)
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level (REACH)
- PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration (REACH)
- LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent
- LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent