

Ribetak 7521

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION	
Manufacturer SI Group Crios Resinas S/A Av Brasil, 4500 – Distrito Industrial 13505-600 Rio Claro SP	Emergency Contact Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 (USA) (1)330-542-8400 (outside USA)
Trade Name(s): Ribetak 7521 Pastilles	Synonyms: Para tert Octyphenol formaldehyde resin
Chemical Name: Thermoplastic resin formed from the condensation between octyphenol and formaldehyde	
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against: No further relevant information available.	Application of the substance/the preparation: Industrial
Issued By: Sovereign Chemical Company	Date of Issue: November 1, 2018

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
 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: None.
 Hazard statement: This product does not meet the criteria for classification.
 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): None known.
 Supplemental information: May form combustible dust concentrations in air. >96% of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

NFPA ratings (scale 0-4)



HMIS ratings (scale 0-4)

HEALTH	1
FIRE	1
REACTIVITY	0

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

General information

CAS: N/A	phenolic resin	90-100%
CAS: 140-66-9	Para-tert-octylphenol	1-3%
CAS: 50-00-0	formaldehyde	0.001-0.01

Composition comments: The product is a polymer.

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.

The Minimum Ignition Energy for phenolic resins can be as low as 3mJ [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

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Remove all sources if 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 spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

6.3 Methods and material 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.

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/fume/gas/mist/vapor/spray.

Avoid contact with the skin.

Avoid contact with the 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.

Do not conduct such activity(ies) near full, partially full, or empty product containers without appropriate workplace safety authorization(s) or permit(s).

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage

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).

Use care in handling/storage.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)				
Component	Type		Value	
Formaldehyde (CAS 50-00-0)	STEL		2 ppm	
US OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants 29 CFR 1910.1000	DUST	Respirable fraction	PEL	5 mg/m ³
		Total dust		15 mg/m ³
US OSHA Table Z-3 29 CFR 1910.1000	DUST	Respirable fraction	TWA	5mg/m ³
		Total dust		15 mg/m ³
		Total dust		50 mppcf
		Respirable fraction		15 mppcf
US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values				
Component	Type		Value	
Formaldehyde (CAS 50-00-0)	Ceiling		0.3 ppm	
US NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards	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

Each person who could potentially be exposed to this material, via any route of entry, while performing their assignment, 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 the 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.

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.

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: Yellow to Amber	Change in Condition Melting Point/Melting Range: 85-95 °C (185-203 °F). Boiling Point/Boiling Range: Not available.
Odor: Characteristic.	Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: Not determined.
Odor threshold: Not available.	pH: Not available.
Vapor Pressure: Not applicable.	Flash point: > 95 °C (203°F)
Density at 25 °C: 2.5 g/cm ³ .	Flammability (solid, gaseous): Not applicable.
Relative density: 1-1.06 g/m ³ .	Ignition temperature: Not determined.
Vapor Density: > Air.	Decomposition temperature: Not determined.
Evaporation rate: < Ether.	Self-igniting: Product is not self-igniting.
Solubility in / Miscibility with water: <1%.	Danger of explosion: Not determined.
Viscosity Dynamic: Not applicable. Kinematic: Not applicable.	Explosion limits Lower: Not determined. Upper: Not determined.
Explosive properties: Not available.	Oxidizing properties: Not available.
Flash point class: Combustible III B	
Specific gravity: 1-1.06	

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) & 17.7 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.

Can react, under some conditions, to form explosive compounds with: perchloric acid and aniline, peroxyformic acid, nitromethane, or nitrogen dioxide.

Can react, under some conditions with hydrochloric acid to form bis-chloromethyl ether, a carcinogen.

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.

Other 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.

11.1 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.

50-00-0 formaldehyde		
Dermal	LD50	270 mg/kg (rabbit)
Inhalation	LC50	165 ppm (rat)
Oral	LD50	100 mg/kg (rat)
140-66-9 para-tert - nonylphenol		
Dermal	LD50	3160 mg/kg (rabbit)
Oral	LD50	2160 mg/kg (rat)
Phenolic resin		
Dermal	LD50	>2000 mg/kg (rabbit)
Oral	LD50	>5000 mg/kg (rat)

Skin corrosion/irritation: May be irritating to the skin.

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

Skin sensitization: May cause sensitization by skin contact.

ACGIH Sensitizer: Formaldehyde (CAS 50-00-0) Sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity: Not classified.

Carcinogenicity: Not classified.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity	
Formaldehyde (CAS 50-00-0)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.
OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)	
Formaldehyde (CAS 50-00-0)	A2 Suspected human carcinogen
US NTP Report on Carcinogens: Known carcinogen	
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. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis and sensitization of susceptible persons.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 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, SI Group has 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.

Component		Species	Test results
50-00-0 formaldehyde			
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
140-66-9 Para-tertiary-octylphenol			
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout	>0.1 mg/l 96 hours

12.2 Persistence and degradability
 Information for this material is not available. However, limited ingredient data, if available, is presented.
 Para-tertiary-octylphenol
 Terrestrial Fate: biodegrades; low mobility; biogrades.
 Aquatic Fate: low volatilization [half-life: river ~ 8 days; lake~61days] biodegrades [BOD1~10
 Atmospheric Fate: photochemically degrades (half-life ~9 hours).
 Formaldehyde
 Terrestrial Fate: biodegrades; low volatilization, leaches.
 Aquatic Fate: biodegrades [48-72 hours] low volatilization.
 Atmospheric Fate: photochemically degrades (half-life – a few hours).

12.3 Bio-accumulative potential: Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (low Kow)
 Formaldehyde: 0.35
 Para-tertiary-octylphenol: 4.12

12.4 Mobility in soil: Not considered mobile.
 Mobility 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: Ecological injuries are not known or expected under normal use.

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	Not regulated.
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 UN "Model Regulation"	Not applicable. -

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
US federal regulations
This product is not known to be 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)	
TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40CFR 707, Subpt. D)	Not regulated
CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)	50-00-0 formaldehyde Listed
SARA 304 Emergency release notification	50-00-0 formaldehyde 100 LBS
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
SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)	50-00-0 formaldehyde
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	50-00-0 formaldehyde Reportable quantity: 100 Threshold Planning quantity: 500 lbs.
SARA 311/312 Hazardous Chemical	No
SARA Section 313 (TRI reporting), % by weight	Not regulated.
Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants List	50-00-0 formaldehyde
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	140-66-9 Para-tertiary- octylphenol
California Candidate Chemicals: Listed on initial list	50-00-0 formaldehyde
California Controlled Substances. CA Department of Justice (California Health and Safety Code Section 11100)	Not listed.
New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act	50-00-0 formaldehyde
California Proposition 65	WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

California Proposition 65-CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance

50-00-0 formaldehyde: Listed:
January 1, 1988**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

DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level (REACH)

PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration (REACH)

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent