Cascaphen Part A

Ureka Global Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **4**

Version No: **1.5**
Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Issue Date: **26/06/2023**
Print Date: **26/06/2023**
S.REACH.GB.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Cascaphen Part A
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains phenol)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	UFI:AGQV-T0G9-R00J-JUHY

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

Sectors of Use	SU3 Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations* at industrial sites
Relevant identified uses	Wood adhesives.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Ureka Global Ltd**
Address	Unit 5 Decoypool Road, St Modwen Park, Newport, NP19 4RG United Kingdom
Telephone	+44 (0)117 971 1364
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.thenamethatsticks.com
Email	sales@thenamethatsticks.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Not Available**
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]	H302 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H314 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H318 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H341 - Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, H370 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 1
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567*

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	

Page 1 continued...

Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H370	Causes damage to organs.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

2.3. Other hazards

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.

May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.

ethanol	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
phenol	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	**%[weight]**	**Name**	**Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567**	**SCL / M-Factor**	**Nanoform Particle Characteristics**
1. 108-46-3 2.203-585-2 3.604-010-00-1 4.Not Available	10-25	resorcinol *	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; H302, H315, H319, H400 [2]	*	Not Available

Continued...

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 64-17-5 2.200-578-6 3.603-002-00-5 4.Not Available	5-10	ethanol	Flammable Liquids Category 2; H225 [2]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 108-95-2 2.203-632-7 3.604-001-00-2 4.Not Available	3-5	phenol *	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2; H301, H311, H331, H314, H341, H373 [2]	* Skin Corr. 1B; H314: C ≥ 3 % | Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 1 % ≤ C < 3 % | Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 1 % ≤ C < 3 %	Not Available
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties*				

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▸ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▸ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. ▸ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▸ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▸ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▸ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. **This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.** (ICSC13719)
Ingestion	▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

The material may induce methaemoglobinaemia following exposure.
- Initial attention should be directed at oxygen delivery and assisted ventilation if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated substantial benefits.
- Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.
- Symptomatic patients with methaemoglobin levels over 30% should receive methylene blue. (Cyanosis, alone, is not an indication for treatment). The usual dose is 1-2 mg/kg of a 1% solution (10 mg/ml) IV over 50 minutes; repeat, using the same dose, if symptoms of hypoxia fail to subside within 1 hour.
- Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails, is of utmost importance.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	During or end of shift	B, NS, SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed
NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other materials
SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to phenols/ cresols:
- Phenol is absorbed rapidly through lungs and skin. [Massive skin contact may result in collapse and death]*
- [Ingestion may result in ulceration of upper respiratory tract; perforation of oesophagus and/or stomach, with attendant complications, may occur. Oesophageal stricture may occur.]*
- An initial excitatory phase may present. Convulsions may appear as long as 18 hours after ingestion. Hypotension and ventricular tachycardia that require vasopressor and antiarrhythmic therapy, respectively, can occur.
- Respiratory arrest, ventricular dysrhythmias, seizures and metabolic acidosis may complicate severe phenol exposures so the initial attention should be directed towards stabilisation of breathing and circulation with ventilation, intubation, intravenous lines, fluids and cardiac monitoring as indicated.
- [Vegetable oils retard absorption; do NOT use paraffin oils or alcohols. Gastric lavage, with endotracheal intubation, should be repeated until phenol odour is no longer detectable;

Continued...

follow with vegetable oil. A saline cathartic should then be given.]* ALTERNATIVELY: Activated charcoal (1g/kg) may be given. A cathartic should be given after oral activated charcoal.
- Severe poisoning may require slow intravenous injection of methylene blue to treat methaemoglobinaemia.
- [Renal failure may require haemodialysis.]*
- Most absorbed phenol is biotransformed by the liver to ethereal and glucuronide sulfates and is eliminated almost completely after 24 hours. [*Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology*] *[*Union Carbide*]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Total phenol in blood	250 mg/gm creatinine	End of shift	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant; also seen in exposure to other materials
for corrosives:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- Where eyes have been exposed, flush immediately with water and continue to irrigate with normal saline during transport to hospital.
- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Skin burns should be covered with dry, sterile bandages, following decontamination.
- **DO NOT** attempt neutralisation as exothermic reaction may occur.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- Consider endoscopy to evaluate oral injury.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	**WARNING:** In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures. ▸ Combustible. ▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Combustion products include: , carbon dioxide (CO_2) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. **Contains low boiling substance:** Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Continued...

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. ▸ Check regularly for spills and leaks. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	**Contains low boiling substance:** Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately. ▸ Check for bulging containers. ▸ Vent periodically ▸ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▸ Plastic pail. ▸ Polyliner drum. For low viscosity materials ▸ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▸ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt.
Storage incompatibility	Resorcinol: ▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, nitric acid ▸ is incompatible with acetanilide, alkalis, ammonia, amino-compounds, antipyrine, camphor, ferric salts, lead diacetate, menthol, spirit nitrous ether, urethane ▸ may accumulate static charges causing ignition of the dust ▸ Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates. ▸ Phenols are incompatible with strong reducing substances such as hydrides, nitrides, alkali metals, and sulfides. ▸ Avoid use of aluminium, copper and brass alloys in storage and process equipment. ▸ Heat is generated by the acid-base reaction between phenols and bases.
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	H3: STOT Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	H3 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
resorcinol	Dermal 40 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 5.6 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 132.8 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *Dermal 20 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 1.394 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 0.4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 33 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) **	0.017 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.002 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.08 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.008 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 10 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.79 mg/L (STP)

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Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
ethanol	Dermal 43 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 44 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 60 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 1 900 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *Dermal 206 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 114 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 87 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 950 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) **	0.96 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.79 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 2.75 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 3.6 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 2.9 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.63 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 580 mg/L (STP) 0.38 g/kg food (Oral)
phenol	Dermal 0.15 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.53 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 11.7 µg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Dermal 11.7 µg/cm² (Local, Acute) Inhalation 16 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *Dermal 0.4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 1.32 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 0.4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **	0.008 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.001 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.031 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.091 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.009 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.136 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 2.1 mg/L (STP)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	resorcinol	Resorcinol	10 ppm / 46 mg/m3	92 mg/m3 / 20 ppm	Not Available	Sk
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	ethanol	Ethanol	1000 ppm / 1920 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	phenol	Phenol	2 ppm / 7.8 mg/m3	16 mg/m3 / 4 ppm	Not Available	Sk

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
resorcinol	20 ppm	28 ppm	170 ppm
ethanol	Not Available	Not Available	15000* ppm
phenol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
resorcinol	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	3,300 ppm	Not Available
phenol	250 ppm	Not Available

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	‣ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ‣ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. ‣ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ‣ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber ‣ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. **NOTE:** ‣ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ‣ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ‣ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. ‣ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. ‣ Overalls.

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	▸ PVC Apron. ▸ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:
Cascaphen Part A

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AX-AUS P2	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AX-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 50	1000	-	AX-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AX-2
up to 100	10000	-	AX-3
100+		-	Airline**

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 deg C)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Dark Brown

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7-9	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	3000-8000
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	10-277	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	70	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available

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Solubility in water	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	1.15	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	**Nanoform Particle Characteristics**	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled

There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs.
The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is inco-ordination and drowsiness.
Irritation of throat and lungs, by resorcinol, is not pronounced and does not give adequate warning signs.
The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.
The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.
Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.
If phenols are absorbed via the lungs, systemic effects may occur affecting the cardiovascular and nervous systems. Inhalation can result in profuse perspiration, intense thirst, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, cyanosis, restlessness, stupor, falling blood pressure, hyperventilation, abdominal pain, anaemia, convulsions, coma, swelling and inflammation of the lung.

Ingestion

The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if swallowed once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs.
Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, "alcohol") may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea.
Effects on the body:

Blood concentration	Effects
<1.5 g/L	Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability
1.5-3.0 g/L	Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence.

The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to haemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methaemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia).
Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discolouration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties.
The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Some phenol derivatives can cause damage to the digestive system. If absorbed, profuse sweating, thirst, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, cyanosis, restlessness, stupor, low blood pressure, gasping, abdominal pain, anaemia, convulsions, coma and lung swelling can happen followed by pneumonia.

Skin Contact

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause very serious, irreversible damage of organs.
Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
Cross sensitisation is possible with other phenolic materials Application of 0.5 gm of resorcinol moistened with saline to rabbit skin for periods of up to 24 hours produced either no reaction or moderate irritation on intact skin to no reaction to necrosis on abraded skin.
The US EPA has calculated a permeability coefficient through human skin of 1.5 x 10(exp-3) cm/hr based primarily on the percutaneous transfer of 2.4 x 10(exp-4) cm/hr measured using human cadaver abdominal epidermis.
Dermal exposure has been reported to cause dermatitis, hyperaemia and pruritis.
Phenol and its derivatives can cause severe skin irritation if contact is maintained, and can be absorbed to the skin affecting the cardiovascular and central nervous system. Effects include sweating, intense thirst, nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea, cyanosis, restlessness, stupor, low blood pressure, hyperventilation, abdominal pain, anaemia, convulsions, coma, lung swelling followed by pneumonia.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Continued...

Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment. Application of 0.1 gm resorcinol into rabbit eyes produced discomfort, conjunctivitis and non-reversible corneal ulceration. Some phenol derivatives may produce mild to severe eye irritation with redness, pain and blurred vision. Permanent eye injury may occur; recovery may also be complete or partial. There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Ample evidence exists that this material directly causes reduced fertility Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents. Chronic exposures to resorcinol may show tubular damage to kidneys.Animal studies show reversible changes to thyroid gland; goiter. [CHEMINFO] May aggravate preexisting liver, kidney and blood conditions. Solid phenol is highly toxic if swallowed, inhaled or on skin contact. Chronic phenol poisoning is very rarely reported, but symptoms include vomiting, difficulty in swallowing, diarrhoea, lack of appetite, headache, fainting, dizziness, dark urine, mental disturbances, possibly skin rash and death due to liver and kidney damage may occur. Repeated exposure of animals to phenol vapour at concentrations ranging from 26 to 52 ppm has produced respiratory, cardiovascular, liver, kidney and neurologic toxicity and may produce blood cancers in mice on oral exposure. Long-term exposure to phenol derivatives can cause skin inflammation, loss of appetite and weight, weakness, muscle aches and pain, liver damage, dark urine, loss of nails, skin eruptions, diarrhoea, nervous disorders with headache, salivation, fainting, discolouration of the skin and eyes, vertigo and mental disorders, and damage to the liver and kidneys.

Cascaphen Part A	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
resorcinol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3360 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 5.325-78 mg/l4h[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 301 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
ethanol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h[2]	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
phenol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 850 mg/kg[2]	Eye(rabbit): 100 mg rinse - mild
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 0.177 mg/L4h[2]	Eye(rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 317 mg/kg[2]	Skin(rabbit): 500 mg open -SEVERE
		Skin(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - SEVERE
Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*	

Cascaphen Part A	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
RESORCINOL	The use of oxidative hair dye formulations results in consumer exposure to precursors and couplers as well as to their reaction products. Exposure to reaction products is considerably lower compared to that from precursors and coupler. No exposure to intermediates was noted. The percutaneous absorption rates in the in vitro skin penetration studies of the 14 representative reaction products evaluated ranged from 3.27 to 717.79 ng/cm2 (mean +1SD).
PHENOL	The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
Cascaphen Part A & PHENOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.
RESORCINOL & PHENOL	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

Continued...

	NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
RESORCINOL & ETHANOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity	✔	**Carcinogenicity**	✘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	**Reproductivity**	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✔
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✔	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✘
Mutagenicity	✔	**Aspiration Hazard**	✘

Legend: ✘ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data available to make classification*

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Cascaphen Part A

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

resorcinol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	53mg/l	Not Available
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.1-72mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	<=0.8mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=0.172mg/l	2

ethanol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/l	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/l	4

phenol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	0.00175mg/l	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	48.937-57.407mg/L	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.1mg/l	1
EC50(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	0.000352-0.000437mg/l	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0188-0.1044mg/l	4

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Continued...

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
For Ethanol:
log Kow: -0.31 to -0.32;
Koc 1: Estimated BCF= 3;
Half-life (hr) air: 144;
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 144;
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 6.29E-06;
BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%
COD: 1.99-2.11,97%;
ThOD : 2.1.
Environmental Fate: Terrestrial - Ethanol quickly biodegrades in soil but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. Ethanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil.
For Phenols:
Ecotoxicity - Phenols with log Pow >7.4 are expected to exhibit low toxicity to aquatic organisms however; the toxicity of phenols with a lower log Pow is variable. Dinitrophenols are more toxic than predicted from QSAR estimates. Hazard information for these groups is not generally available.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
resorcinol	LOW	LOW
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
phenol	LOW (Half-life = 10 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.95 days)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
resorcinol	LOW (BCF = 2.4)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
phenol	LOW (BCF = 17.5)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
resorcinol	LOW (KOC = 434)
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
phenol	LOW (KOC = 268)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗

PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No
vPvB	No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: ▸ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▸ Recycle wherever possible. ▸ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▸ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

Continued...

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	1760
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains phenol)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 8 Subsidiary risk: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Hazard identification (Kemler): 80 Classification code: C9 Hazard Label: 8 Special provisions: 274 Limited quantity: 5 L Tunnel Restriction Code: 3 (E)

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	1760
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. * (contains phenol)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 8 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 8L
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A3 A803 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 856 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 852 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y841 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	1760
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains phenol)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 8 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-A, S-B Special provisions: 223 274 Limited Quantities: 5 L

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. **UN number**	1760

Continued...

14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains phenol)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	8 Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Classification code: C9 Special provisions: 274 Limited quantity: 5 L Equipment required: PP, EP Fire cones number: 0

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
resorcinol	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available
phenol	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
resorcinol	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available
phenol	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

resorcinol is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL) | UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances | UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

phenol is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL) | UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	H3

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
resorcinol	108-46-3	604-010-00-1	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Aquatic Acute 1	GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H302; H315; H319; H400
2	Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Aquatic Acute 1; Skin Sens. 1B; Eye Dam. 1; STOT SE 1; Aquatic Chronic 3; Acute Tox. 4; STOT RE 1; Flam. Sol. 2	GHS09; GHS08; GHS05; Dgr	H302; H315; H400; H317; H318; H370; H410; H312; H372

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
ethanol	64-17-5	603-002-00-5	Not Available

Continued...

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 2	GHS02; Dgr	H225
2	Flam. Liq. 2; Carc. 1A; STOT SE 3; STOT RE 1; STOT SE 3; Muta. 1B; Repr. 1A; Met. Corr. 1; Skin Corr. 1B; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; Acute Tox. 3; Acute Tox. 3; Acute Tox. 3; STOT SE 1; Eye Dam. 1; Skin Sens. 1	Dgr; GHS08; GHS01; GHS09; GHS05; GHS06	H225; H350; H411; H335; H304; H340; H336; H372; H315; H360; H318; H220; H301; H311; H331; H370; H317

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
phenol	108-95-2	604-001-00-2	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 3; Acute Tox. 3; Skin Corr. 1B; Acute Tox. 3; Muta. 2; STOT RE 2	GHS08; GHS05; GHS06; Dgr	H301; H311; H314; H331; H341
2	Acute Tox. 3; Acute Tox. 3; Skin Corr. 1A; Eye Dam. 1; eyes; Acute Tox. 1; Aquatic Acute 1; STOT RE 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; Muta. 1B; Repr. 1B; Skin Sens. 1; Carc. 2; STOT SE 3	GHS08; GHS05; GHS09; GHS06; Dgr	H301; H311; H314; H318; H370; H330; H400; H372; H410; H340; H360; H317; H351; H335

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (resorcinol; ethanol; phenol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	26/06/2023
Initial Date	26/06/2023

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Continued...

H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.5	26/06/2023	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:
EN 166 Personal eye-protection
EN 340 Protective clothing
EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H302	On basis of test data
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, H314	Minimum classification
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H317	Expert judgement
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H318	Expert judgement
Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, H341	Calculation method
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 1, H370	Expert judgement

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end of SDS