Harrell Industries, Inc.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Issue Date** 22-Apr-2015 **Revision Date** 23-Sep-2015 **Version** 2

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

**Product identifier**

**Product Name** Phenol / Methanol 80/20%

**Other means of identification**

**Product Code** 6160
**UN/ID no.** UN1992
**Synonyms** Phenol: phenol, CVD; Carbolic acid; phenic acid; phenylic acid; hydroxybenzene; monohydroxybenzene/ Methanol: Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol; carbinol

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

**Recommended Use** Laboratory chemicals.
**Uses advised against** No information available

**Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

**Manufacturer Address**
Harrell Industries, Inc.
2495 Commerce Drive
Rock Hill, SC 29730

**www.harrellindustries.com**

**Emergency telephone number**

**Company Phone Number** 803-327-6335
**Fax Number** 803-327-7808
**24 Hour Emergency Phone Number** 800 633-8253 (PERS)

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Classification**

**OSHA Regulatory Status**
This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

| | |
|---|---|
| Acute toxicity - Oral | Category 3 |
| Acute toxicity - Dermal | Category 3 |
| Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Dusts/Mists) | Category 3 |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | Category 1 Sub-category B |
| Serious eye damage/eye irritation | Category 1 |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | Category 2 |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) | Category 1 |
| Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) | Category 2 |

**Label elements**

**Emergency Overview**

**Danger**

**Hazard statements**
Toxic if swallowed
Toxic in contact with skin
Toxic if inhaled
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Suspected of causing genetic defects
Causes damage to organs

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Phenol: Poison! Danger! May be fatal if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Rapidly absorbed through skin. Corrosive. Causes severe burns to every area of contact. Affects central nervous system, liver and kidneys. Combustible liquid and vapor. Methanol: Poison! Danger! Vapor harmful. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Cannot be made nonpoisonous. Flammable liquid and vapor. Causes irritation to skin, eyes and respiratory tract. Affects central nervous system and liver.

**Appearance** Colorless to light pink liquid **Physical state** liquid **Odor** sharp, medicinal, sweet, tarry

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**
Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Use personal protective equipment as required
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Do not breathe dust

**Precautionary Statements - Response**
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
Phenol: Corrosive. Eye burns with redness and pain, blurred vision may occur. May cause severe damage and blindness. Methanol: Irritant. Continued exposure may cause eye lesions.
Phenol: Corrosive. Rapidly absorbed through the skin with systematic poisoning effects to follow. Discoloration and severe burns may occur, but may be disguised by a loss in pain sensation. Methanol: Methyl alcohol is a defatting agent and may cause skin to become dry and cracked. Skin absorption can occur; symptoms may parallel inhalation exposure.
Phenol: Breathing vapor, dust or mist results in digestive disturbances (vomiting, difficulty in swallowing, diarrhea, loss of appetite). Will irritate, possibly burn, respiratory tract. Other symptoms listed under ingestion may also occur. Methanol: A slight irritant to the mucous membranes. Toxic effects exerted upon nervous system, particularly the optic nerve. Once absorbed into the body, it is very slowly eliminated. Symptoms of overexposure may include headache, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, blindness, coma, and death. A person may get better but then worse again up to 30 hours later.
Phenol: Poison. Symptoms may include burning pain in mouth and throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, muscular weakness, central nervous system effects, increase in heart rate, irregular breathing, coma, and possibly death. Acute exposure is also associated with kidney and liver damage. Ingestion of 1 gram has been lethal to humans. Methanol: Toxic. Symptoms parallel inhalation. Can intoxicate and cause blindness. Usual fatal dose: 100-125 milliliters.

**Precautionary Statements - Storage**
Store locked up
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal**
Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

**Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)**
Not applicable

**Other Information**
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects Very toxic to aquatic life

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Substance**

**Synonyms** Phenol: phenol, CVD; Carbolic acid; phenic acid; phenylic acid; hydroxybenzene; monohydroxybenzene/, Methanol: Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol; carbinol.

**Formula** Not applicable to mixtures (phenol: C6H5OH; methanol: CH3OH)

| Chemical Name | CAS No. | Weight-% |
|---|---|---|
| Phenol | 108-95-2 | 80 |
| Methyl alcohol | 67-56-1 | 20 |

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Description of first aid measures**

**Eye contact** Immediately flush eyes with gentle but large stream of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Call a physician immediately.

**Skin contact** In case of skin contact, immediately flush skin with large amounts of water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. As soon as possible, repeatedly apply polyethylene glycol to affected area. Destroy contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush skin with water for at least 30 minutes. It is very important to avoid rubbing or wiping affected parts which would aggravate irritation and cause product dispersion. Continue treatment until the burned area changes color from white to pink. Expect that this can take a long period of time (20 minutes or more). The polyethylene glycol application should be done during transportation to the hospital. If polyethylene glycol is not available, flush with water for at least 30 minutes prior to going to hospital. Get medical attention immediately.

**Inhalation** Remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

**Ingestion** Phenol: If swallowed, immediately administer castor oil or other vegetable oil. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Be ready to induce vomiting at the advice of a physician or poison control center. Castor oil(or vegetable oil) dosage should be between 15 and 30 cc. Get medical attention immediately. Methanol: Induce vomiting immediately as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

**Symptoms** Chronic: Phenol: repeated exposure may cause symptoms described for acute poisoning as well as eye and skin discoloration. Methanol: Marked impairment of vision has been reported. Reported or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

**Note to physicians** In case of phenol poisoning, start first aid immediately, then get medical attention. People administering first aid should take precautions to avoid contact with phenol. A phenol antidote kit (castor oil or other vegetable oil, polyethylene glycol 300) should be available in any phenol work area. Actions to be taken in case of phenol poisoning should be planned and practiced before beginning work with phenol. Castor oil and or polyethylene glycol can be given by a first aid responder before medical help arrives. Treat ingestion with gastric lavage using 40% aqueous Bacto-Peptone, milk or water until phenolic odor is eliminated. Then give 15 to 50 cc castor or vegetable oil. Debride necrotic skin. Monitor vital signs, fluid status, electrolytes, BUN, renal and hepatic function, and electrocardiogram. Manage sedation, seizures, renal failure, and fluid electrolyte imbalances symptomatically as indicated.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**Suitable extinguishing media**

Phenol: water spray, dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool. Methanol: Use alcohol foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. (water may be ineffective).

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical**
Phenol: Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Sealed containers may rupture when heated. Methanol: Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Moderate explosion hazard and dangerous fire hazard when exposed to heat, sparks or flames. Sensitive to static discharge.

**Hazardous combustion products** Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Formaldehyde. Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions.

**Explosion data**
**Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact** None.
**Sensitivity to Static Discharge** None.

**Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters**
As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Structural firefighter's protective clothing is ineffective for fires involving this material. Stay away from sealed containers. Note for methanol component: Use water spray to blanket fire, cool fire exposed containers, and to flush non-ignited spills or vapors away from fire. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

**Personal precautions** Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering.

**Environmental precautions**

**Environmental precautions** See Section 12 for additional ecological information.

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

**Methods for containment** Contain and recover liquid when possible. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb and place into an chemical waste container.

**Methods for cleaning up** Absorb with inert materials (e.g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth). Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer!!. Dry lime or soda ash may be used to neutralize spills.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for safe handling**

**Advice on safe handling** Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

**Storage Conditions** Keep in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area away from sources of heat or ignition. Protect against physical damage. Store separately from reactive or combustible materials, and out of direct sunlight. All phenol workers should be properly trained on its hazards and the proper protective measures required. This training should also include emergency actions. All phenol operations should be enclosed to eliminate any potential exposure routes. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

**Incompatible materials** Phenol: oxidizers, aluminum chloride, and nitrobenzene, calcium hypochlorite, butadiene, halogens, formaldehyde, mineral oxidizing acids, isocyanates, sodium nitrate, and many other materials. Hot liquid phenol will attack aluminum, magnesium, lead and zinc metals. Methanol: Strong oxidizing agents such as nitrates perchlorates, or sulfuric acid. Will attack

some forms of plastics, rubber, and coatings. May react with metallic aluminum and generate hydrogen gas.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Control parameters**

**Exposure Guidelines** .

| Chemical Name | ACGIH TLV | OSHA PEL | NIOSH IDLH |
|---|---|---|---|
| Phenol<br>108-95-2 | TWA: 5 ppm<br>S* | TWA: 5 ppm<br>TWA: 19 mg/m³<br>(vacated) TWA: 5 ppm<br>(vacated) TWA: 19 mg/m³<br>(vacated) S*<br>S* | IDLH: 250 ppm<br>Ceiling: 15.6 ppm 15 min<br>Ceiling: 60 mg/m³ 15 min<br>TWA: 5 ppm<br>TWA: 19 mg/m³ |
| Methyl alcohol<br>67-56-1 | STEL: 250 ppm<br>TWA: 200 ppm<br>S* | TWA: 200 ppm<br>TWA: 260 mg/m³<br>(vacated) TWA: 200 ppm<br>(vacated) TWA: 260 mg/m³<br>(vacated) STEL: 250 ppm<br>(vacated) STEL: 325 mg/m³<br>(vacated) S* | IDLH: 6000 ppm<br>TWA: 200 ppm<br>TWA: 260 mg/m³<br>STEL: 250 ppm<br>STEL: 325 mg/m³ |

**Appropriate engineering controls**

**Engineering Controls** Showers
Eyewash stations
Ventilation systems.

**Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**

**Eye/face protection** Use chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

**Skin and body protection** Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

**Respiratory protection** If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection should be worn. Positive-pressure supplied air respirators may be required for high airborne contaminant concentrations. Respiratory protection must be provided in accordance with current local regulations.

**General Hygiene Considerations** Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Physical state** | liquid | | |
| **Appearance** | Colorless to light pink liquid | **Odor** | sharp, medicinal, sweet, tarry |
| **Color** | colorless to light pink | **Odor threshold** | No information available |

| Property | Values | Remarks • Method |
|---|---|---|
| **pH** | 3.7-4.8@25C | |
| **Melting point / freezing point** | No information available | |
| **Boiling point / boiling range** | No information available | |
| **Flash point** | Phenol: 79 Methanol:12 °C / Phenol: 174 Methanol: 54 °F | |
| **Evaporation rate** | No information available | |
| **Flammability (solid, gas)** | No information available | |
| **Flammability Limit in Air** | | |
| **Upper flammability limit:** | No information available | |
| **Lower flammability limit:** | No information available | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Vapor pressure** | No information available |
| **Vapor density** | No information available |
| **Relative density** | 1.008+-0.001@25C |
| **Water solubility** | No information available |
| **Solubility in other solvents** | No information available |
| **Partition coefficient** | No information available |
| **Autoignition temperature** | Phenol:715 Methanol: 464 °C / Phenol: 1319 Methanol: 867 °F |
| **Decomposition temperature** | No information available |
| **Kinematic viscosity** | No information available |
| **Dynamic viscosity** | No information available |
| **Explosive properties** | No information available |
| **Oxidizing properties** | No information available |

**Other Information**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Softening point** | No information available |
| **Molecular weight** | No information available |
| **VOC Content (%)** | No information available |
| **Density** | No information available |
| **Bulk density** | No information available |

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Reactivity**
No data available

**Chemical stability**
Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions**
None under normal processing.

**Hazardous polymerization** Will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid**
Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

**Incompatible materials**
Phenol: oxidizers, aluminum chloride, and nitrobenzene, calcium hypochlorite, butadiene, halogens, formaldehyde, mineral oxidizing acids, isocyanates, sodium nitrate, and many other materials. Hot liquid phenol will attack aluminum, magnesium, lead and zinc metals. Methanol: Strong oxidizing agents such as nitrates perchlorates, or sulfuric acid. Will attack some forms of plastics, rubber, and coatings. May react with metallic aluminum and generate hydrogen gas.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**
Carbon dioxide (CO2). Carbon monoxide. Formaldehyde. Toxic gases and vapors may be released if involved in a fire.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Information on likely routes of exposure**

**Product Information** Phenol: Breathing vapor, dust or mist results in digestive disturbances (vomiting, difficulty in swallowing, diarrhea, loss of appetite). Will irritate, possibly burn respiratory tract. Other symptoms listed under ingestion may also occur.Methanol: A slight irritant to the mucous membranes. Toxic effects exerted upon nervous system, particularly the optic nerve. Once absorbed into the body, it is very slowly eliminated. Symptoms of overexposure may include headache, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, blindness, coma, and death. A person may get better but then worse again up to 30 hours later.

**Inhalation** Phenol: Breathing vapor, dust or mist results in digestive disturbances (vomiting, difficulty in swallowing, diarrhea, loss of appetite). Will irritate, possibly burn respiratory tract. Other symptoms listed under ingestion may also occur.Methanol: A slight irritant to the mucous membranes. Toxic effects exerted upon nervous system, particularly the optic nerve. Once absorbed into the body, it is very slowly eliminated. Symptoms of overexposure may include headache, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, blindness, coma, and death. A person may get better but then worse again up to 30 hours later.

**Eye contact** Phenol: Corrosive. Eye burns with redness, pain, blurred vision may occur. May cause severe damage and blindness. Methanol: Irritant. Continued exposure may cause eye lesions.

**Skin contact** Phenol: Corrosive. Rapidly absorbed through the skin with systemic poisoning effects to follow. Discoloration and severe burns may occur, but may be disguised by a loss in pain sensation. Methanol: Methyl alcohol is a defatting agent and may cause skin to become dry and cracked. Skin absorption can occur; symptoms may parallel inhalation exposure.

**Ingestion** Phenol: Poison. Symptoms may include burning pain in mouth and throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, muscular weakness, central nervous system effects, increase in heart rate, irregular breathing, coma, and possibly death. Acute exposure is also associated with kidney and liver damage. Ingestion of 1 gram has been lethal to humans.Methanol: Toxic. Symptoms parallel inhalation. Can intoxicate and cause blindness. Usual fatal dose: 100-125 milliliters.

| Chemical Name | Oral LD50 | Dermal LD50 | Inhalation LC50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Phenol<br>108-95-2 | = 317 mg/kg ( Rat ) = 340 mg/kg ( Rat ) | = 630 mg/kg ( Rabbit ) | - |
| Methyl alcohol<br>67-56-1 | = 6200 mg/kg ( Rat ) | - | = 83.2 mg/L ( Rat ) 4 h |

**Information on toxicological effects**

**Symptoms** No information available.

**Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**

**Carcinogenicity** The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen

| Chemical Name | ACGIH | IARC | NTP | OSHA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phenol<br>108-95-2 | - | Group 3 | - | - |

**Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information**

**The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document** .

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic life.

**Ecotoxicity**

Phenol: When released into the soil, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into the soil, this material is not expected to leach into ground water. When released into the soil, this material may evaporate to a moderate extent. When released into the soil, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days. When released into water, this material is expected to biodegrade, not expected to evaporate significantly, and is expected to have a half life between 10 and 30 days. This material has an estimated bioconcentration factor of less than 100. It is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photo chemically produced hydroxyl radicals. When released into the air, this material is expected to have a half-life of less than one day. Methanol: When released into the soil, this material is expected to leach into groundwater, leach in to ground water and to quickly evaporate. When released into water, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days, readily biodegrade, and to exist in the aerosol phase with a short half-life. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photo chemically produced hydroxyl radicals, have a half life between 10 and 30 days, and be readily removed from the atmosphere by wet deposition.

| Chemical Name | Algae/aquatic plants | Fish | Crustacea |
|---|---|---|---|
| Phenol<br>108-95-2 | 46.42: 96 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50 0.0188 - 0.1044: 96 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50 static 187 - 279: 72 h Desmodesmus subspicatus mg/L EC50 static | 11.9 - 50.5: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 20.5 - 25.6: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static 32: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 5.449 - 6.789: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 flow-through 7.5 | 4.24 - 10.7: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 Static 10.2 - 15.5: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | - 14: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 static 4.23 - 7.49: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 semi-static 5.0 - 12.0: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 13.5: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static 11.9 - 25.3: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 flow-through 11.5: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 semi-static 34.09 - 47.64: 96 h Poecilia reticulata mg/L LC50 static 31: 96 h Poecilia reticulata mg/L LC50 semi-static 27.8: 96 h Brachydanio rerio mg/L LC50 0.00175: 96 h Cyprinus carpio mg/L LC50 semi-static 33.9 - 43.3: 96 h Oryzias latipes mg/L LC50 flow-through 23.4 - 36.6: 96 h Oryzias latipes mg/L LC50 static | |
| Methyl alcohol<br>67-56-1 | - | 28200: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 100: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static 19500 - 20700: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 flow-through 18 - 20: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mL/L LC50 static 13500 - 17600: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 flow-through | - |

**Persistence and degradability**

**Bioaccumulation**

| Chemical Name | Partition coefficient |
|---|---|
| Phenol<br>108-95-2 | 1.47 |
| Methyl alcohol<br>67-56-1 | -0.77 |

**Other adverse effects** No information available

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste treatment methods**

**Disposal of wastes** Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste disposal facility.

**Contaminated packaging** Do not reuse container.

| Chemical Name | RCRA | RCRA - Basis for Listing | RCRA - D Series Wastes | RCRA - U Series Wastes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phenol<br>108-95-2 | U188 | Included in waste streams: F039, K001, K022, K087 Included in waste stream: K060 | - | U188 |
| Methyl alcohol<br>67-56-1 | - | Included in waste stream: F039 | - | U154 |

This product contains one or more substances that are listed with the State of California as a hazardous waste.

| Chemical Name | California Hazardous Waste Status |
|---|---|
| Phenol<br>108-95-2 | Toxic<br>Corrosive |
| Methyl alcohol<br>67-56-1 | Toxic<br>Ignitable |

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**DOT** Regulated
- **UN/ID no.** UN1992
- **Proper shipping name** Flammable Liquids, Toxic, N.O.S., (Phenol/Methanol 80/20%)
- **Hazard Class** 3
- **Subsidiary class** (6.1),
- **Packing Group** II
- **Reportable Quantity (RQ)** 1000 lbs (454 kg)
- **Marine pollutant** Toxic to aquatic life.

**TDG** Regulated
- **UN/ID no.** UN1992
- **Proper shipping name** Flammable Liquids, Toxic, N.O.S., (Phenol/Methanol 80/20%)
- **Hazard Class** 3
- **Subsidiary class** (6.1),
- **Packing Group** II

**MEX** Regulated
- **UN/ID no.** UN1992
- **Proper shipping name** Flammable Liquids, Toxic, N.O.S., (Phenol/Methanol 80/20%)
- **Hazard Class** 3
- **Subsidiary class** (6.1),
- **Packing Group** II

**ICAO (air)** Regulated
- **UN/ID no.** UN1992
- **Proper shipping name** Flammable Liquids, Toxic, N.O.S., (Phenol/Methanol 80/20%)
- **Hazard Class** 3
- **Subsidiary hazard class** (6.1),
- **Packing Group** II

**IATA** Regulated
- **UN/ID no.** UN1992
- **Proper shipping name** Flammable Liquids, Toxic, N.O.S., (Phenol/Methanol 80/20%)
- **Hazard Class** 3
- **Subsidiary hazard class** (6.1),
- **Packing Group** II

**IMDG** Regulated
- **UN/ID no.** UN1992
- **Proper shipping name** Flammable Liquids, Toxic, N.O.S., (Phenol/Methanol 80/20%)
- **Hazard Class** 3
- **Subsidiary hazard class** (6.1),
- **Packing Group** II

**RID** Regulated
- **UN/ID no.** UN1992
- **Proper shipping name** Flammable Liquids, Toxic, N.O.S., (Phenol/Methanol 80/20%)
- **Hazard Class** 3
- **Packing Group** II

**ADR** Regulated
- **UN/ID no.** UN1992
- **Proper shipping name** Flammable Liquids, Toxic, N.O.S., (Phenol/Methanol 80/20%)
- **Hazard Class** 3
- **Packing Group** II

**ADN** Regulated
- **UN Number** UN1992
- **Proper shipping name** Flammable Liquids, Toxic, N.O.S., (Phenol/Methanol 80/20%)
- **Hazard Class** 3
- **Packing Group** II

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### International Inventories

| | |
|---|---|
| **TSCA** | Complies |
| **DSL/NDSL** | Complies |
| **EINECS/ELINCS** | Complies |
| **ENCS** | Complies |
| **IECSC** | Complies |
| **KECL** | Complies |
| **PICCS** | Complies |
| **AICS** | Complies |

### Legend:

**TSCA** - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
**DSL/NDSL** - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List
**EINECS/ELINCS** - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances
**ENCS** - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
**IECSC** - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
**KECL** - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
**PICCS** - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
**AICS** - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

### US Federal Regulations

#### SARA 313

| Chemical Name | SARA 313 - Threshold Values % |
|---|---|
| Phenol - 108-95-2 | 1.0 |
| Methyl alcohol - 67-56-1 | 1.0 |

#### SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

| | |
|---|---|
| **Acute health hazard** | No |
| **Chronic Health Hazard** | No |
| **Fire hazard** | No |
| **Sudden release of pressure hazard** | No |
| **Reactive Hazard** | No |

#### CWA (Clean Water Act)

| Chemical Name | CWA - Reportable Quantities | CWA - Toxic Pollutants | CWA - Priority Pollutants | CWA - Hazardous Substances |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phenol<br>108-95-2 | 1000 lb | X | X | X |

#### CERCLA

| Chemical Name | Hazardous Substances RQs | CERCLA/SARA RQ | Reportable Quantity (RQ) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Phenol<br>108-95-2 | 1000 lb | 1000 lb | RQ 1000 lb final RQ<br>RQ 454 kg final RQ |
| Methyl alcohol<br>67-56-1 | 5000 lb | - | RQ 5000 lb final RQ<br>RQ 2270 kg final RQ |

### US State Regulations

#### California Proposition 65

| Chemical Name | California Proposition 65 |
|---|---|
| Methyl alcohol - 67-56-1 | Developmental |

#### U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

| Chemical Name | New Jersey | Massachusetts | Pennsylvania |
|---|---|---|---|
| Phenol | X | X | X |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 108-95-2 | | | |
| Methyl alcohol<br>67-56-1 | X | X | X |

**U.S. EPA Label Information**

**EPA Pesticide Registration Number** Not applicable

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NFPA** | **Health hazards** 3 | **Flammability** 3 | **Instability** 0 | **Physical and Chemical Properties** - |
| **HMIS** | **Health hazards** 3 | **Flammability** 3 | **Physical hazards** 0 | **Personal protection** X |

**Issue Date** 22-Apr-2015
**Revision Date** 23-Sep-2015
**Revision Note**
No information available

**Disclaimer**

**The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.**

**End of Safety Data Sheet**