Harrell Industries, Inc.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issue Date 16-Apr-2015 **Revision Date** 23-Sep-2015 **Version** 3

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Product Name Phenol / Methanol 90/10%

Other means of identification

Product Code 6100
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 (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
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
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects Toxic to aquatic life

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance
Synonyms Phenol: phenol, CVD; Carbolic acid; phenic acid; phenylic acid; hydroxybenzene;

Formula monohydroxybenzene/, Methanol: Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol; carbinol. Not applicable to mixtures (phenol: C6H5OH; methanol: CH3OH)

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Phenol	108-95-2	90
Methyl alcohol	67-56-1	10

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye contact Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids. Consult a physician if irritation occurs.

Skin contact Remove 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 Treat phenol 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. 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.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. 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.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact None.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge Sensitive.

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. Keep unnecessary and unprotected people away from area of spill. Wear appropriate personal equipment.

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 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. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Separate from incompatibilities. Containers should be bonded or grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be no smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.

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 108-95-2	TWA: 5 ppm S*	TWA: 5 ppm TWA: 19 mg/m³ (vacated) TWA: 5 ppm (vacated) TWA: 19 mg/m³ (vacated) S* S*	IDLH: 250 ppm Ceiling: 15.6 ppm 15 min Ceiling: 60 mg/m³ 15 min TWA: 5 ppm TWA: 19 mg/m³
Methyl alcohol 67-56-1	STEL: 250 ppm TWA: 200 ppm S*	TWA: 200 ppm TWA: 260 mg/m³ (vacated) TWA: 200 ppm (vacated) TWA: 260 mg/m³ (vacated) STEL: 250 ppm (vacated) STEL: 325 mg/m³ (vacated) S*	IDLH: 6000 ppm TWA: 200 ppm TWA: 260 mg/m³ STEL: 250 ppm 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: 715 °C / Phenol: 174 Methanol:1319 °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	1.037+- 0.001 @ 25C	

Water solubility	No information available
Solubility in other solvents	No information available
Partition coefficient	No information available
Autoignition temperature	No information available
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. May emit toxic fumes under fire conditions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

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

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms The major hazard of phenol is its ability to penetrate the skin rapidly, particularly when liquid, causing severe injury which can be fatal. Phenol also has a strong corrosive effect on the body tissue causing severe chemical burns. Due to its local anesthetizing properties, skin burns may be painless.

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	-	Group 3	-	-

108-95-2				

Target Organ Effects liver, Central nervous system.

Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material is expected to be slightly 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 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 - 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	4.24 - 10.7: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 Static 10.2 - 15.5: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50
Methyl alcohol 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 108-95-2	1.47
Methyl alcohol 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 108-95-2	U188	Included in waste streams: F039, K001, K022, K087 Included in waste stream: K060	-	U188
Methyl alcohol 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 108-95-2	Toxic Corrosive
Methyl alcohol 67-56-1	Toxic Ignitable

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Regulated
- **UN/ID no.** UN1992
- **Proper shipping name** Flammable Liquids, Toxic, N.O.S., (Phenol/Methanol 90/10%)
- **Hazard Class** 3
- **Subsidiary class** (6.1),
- **Packing Group** II
- **Reportable Quantity (RQ)** 1000 lbs (454 kg)
- **Marine pollutant** This material is expected to be slightly toxic to aquatic life.

TDG Regulated
- **UN/ID no.** UN1992
- **Proper shipping name** Flammable Liquids, Toxic, N.O.S., (Phenol/Methanol 90/10%)
- **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 90/10%)
- **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 90/10%)
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 90/10%)
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 90/10%)
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 90/10%)
Hazard Class	3
Packing Group	II
ADR	Regulated
UN/ID no.	UN1992
Proper shipping name	Flammable Liquids, Toxic, N.O.S., (Phenol/Methanol 90/10%)
Hazard Class	3
Packing Group	II
ADN	Regulated
UN Number	UN1992
Proper shipping name	Flammable Liquids, Toxic, N.O.S., (Phenol/Methanol 90/10%)
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

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product contains a chemical or chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372

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)

This product contains the following substances which are regulated pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

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

CERCLA

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

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product contains chemicals known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm

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

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

This product may contain substances regulated by state right-to-know regulations

Chemical Name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Phenol 108-95-2	X	X	X
Methyl alcohol 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

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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