SDS: 0006981
Date Prepared: 02/09/2015

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **CONAP® AD-1147-C-1 Adhesive Primer**
Synonyms: None
Chemical Family: Resin Mixture
Molecular Formula: Mixture
Molecular Weight: Mixture
Intended/Recommended Use: Adhesive primer

CYTEC INDUSTRIES INC., FIVE GARRET MOUNTAIN PLAZA, WOODLAND PARK, NEW JERSEY 07424, USA
For Product and all Non-Emergency Information call 1-800/652-6013. Outside the USA and Canada call 1-973/357-3193.

EMERGENCY PHONE (24 hours/day) - For emergency only involving spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident call:
Asia Pacific:
Australia - +61-3-9663-2130 or 1800-033-111
China (PRC) - +86 0532 83889090 (NRCC)
New Guinea - +61-3-9663-2130
New Zealand - +61-3-9663-2130 or 0800-734-607
All Others - +65 3158 1074 (Carechem24 Singapore)
Canada: +1-905-356-8310 (Cytec Welland, Canada plant)
Europe/Africa/Middle East (Carechem24 UK):
Europe, Middle East, Africa, Israel - +44 (0) 1235 239 670
Middle East, Africa (Arabic speaking countries) - +44 (0) 1235 239 671
Latin America:
Brazil - 0800 7077 022 (SUATRANS)
Chile - +56-2-247-3600 (CITUC QUIMICO)
All Others - +52-376-73 74122 (Cytec Atequiza, Mexico plant)
USA: +1-703-527-3887 or 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC #CCN6083)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification
Flammable Liquid Hazard Category 2
Carcinogenicity Hazard Category 1B
Reproductive Toxicant Category 1A
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Hazard Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Hazard Category 3
Skin Corrosion / Irritation Hazard Category 2
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation Hazard Category 2A
Skin Sensitizer Hazard Category 1A
Aspiration Hazard Category 1

LABEL ELEMENTS

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statements
Highly flammable liquid and vapor
May cause cancer
May damage fertility or the unborn child
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause an allergic skin reaction
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Precautionary Statements
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam for extinction.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label).
Take off all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Store locked up.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local and national regulations.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC), Other Hazards
Polymerization may occur from excessive heat, contamination or exposure to direct sunlight.

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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component / CAS No.	%	GHS Classification	Carcinogen
Toluene 108-88-3	35 - 45	Flam. Liq. 2 (H225) Repr. 2 (H361) STOT RE 2 (H373) STOT SE 3 (H336) Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Eye Irrit. 2B (H320) Asp. Tox. 1 (H304)	-
Phenol P/W formaldehyde 9003-35-4	5 - 10	Eye Irrit. 2A (H319) Skin Sens. 1B (H317) Aquatic Chronic 4 (H413)	-
Ethanol 64-17-5	< 5	Flam. Liq. 2 (H225) Repr. 1A (H360) Skin Irrit. 3 (H316) Eye Irrit. 2B (H320)	IARC 1 NTP(as Alcoholic beverages) ACGIH A3
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	< 0.5	Carc. 1B (H350) Muta. 2 (H341) Acute Tox. 3 (H301) Acute Tox. 3 (H311) Acute Tox. 3 (H331) Skin Corr. 1B (H314) Eye Dam. 1 (H318) Skin Sens. 1A (H317)	IARC 1 NTP ACGIH A2
Isopropanol 67-63-0	35 - 45	Flam. Liq. 2 (H225) STOT SE 3 (H336) Skin Irrit. 3 (H316) Eye Irrit. 2A (H319)	Not applicable

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of composition for one or more ingredients has been withheld as a trade secret.

Additional GHS classification or other information may be included in this section but has not been adopted by OSHA. See Section 16 for full text of H phrases.

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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact:
Rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical advice if there are persistent symptoms.

Skin Contact:
Remove contaminated clothing and shoes without delay. Wash immediately with plenty of water. Do not reuse contaminated clothing without laundering. Get medical attention if pain or irritation persists after washing or if signs and symptoms of overexposure appear.

Ingestion:
Material is not expected to be harmful by ingestion. No specific first aid measures are required.

Inhalation:
Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Obtain medical advice if there are persistent symptoms.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

None known

INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDS

Not applicable

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:
Use water spray, alcohol foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical to extinguish fires. Water stream may be ineffective.

Extinguishing Media to Avoid:
full water jet

Protective Equipment:
Firefighters, and others exposed, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear full firefighting protective clothing. See MSDS Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection).

Special Hazards:
Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:
Where exposure level is known, wear approved respirator suitable for level of exposure. Where exposure level is not known, wear approved, positive pressure, self-contained respirator. In addition to the protective clothing/equipment in Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection), wear impermeable boots.

Methods For Cleaning Up:
Remove sources of ignition. Cover spills with some inert absorbent material; sweep up and place in a waste disposal container. Flush spill area with water.

References to other sections:
See Sections 8 and 13 for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Precautions: Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. - No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and other equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist.

Special Handling Statements: Containers must be bonded and grounded when pouring or transferring material. Provide good ventilation of working area (local exhaust ventilation if necessary).

STORAGE
Areas containing this material should have fire safe practices and electrical equipment in accordance with applicable regulations and/or guidelines. Standards are primarily based on the material`s flashpoint, but may also take into account properties such as miscibility with water or toxicity. All local and national regulations should be followed.
In the Americas, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 30: Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, is a widely used standard. NFPA 30 establishes storage conditions for the following classes of materials: Class I Flammable Liquids, Flashpoint <37.8 °C. Class II Combustible Liquids, 37.8 °C < Flashpoint <60 °C. Class IIIa Combustible Liquids, 60 °C < Flashpoint < 93 °C. Class IIIb Combustible Liquids, Flashpoint > 93 °C.

Storage Temperature: Room temperature
Reason: Quality.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Measures:
Where this material is not used in a closed system, good enclosure and local exhaust ventilation should be provided to control exposure when spraying or curing at elevated temperatures.

Respiratory Protection:
Where exposures are below the established exposure limit, no respiratory protection is required. Where exposures exceed the established exposure limit, use respiratory protection recommended for the material and level of exposure. A full facepiece respirator also provides eye and face protection. Cutting, grinding or sanding of parts fabricated after curing may create respirable dust particles. Respiratory protection appropriate for this dust may be required. Refer to components listed above for potential hazardous components in the dust.

Eye Protection:
Wear eye/face protection such as chemical splash proof goggles or face shield. Eyewash equipment and safety shower should be provided in areas of potential exposure.

Skin Protection:
Avoid skin contact. Wear impermeable gloves and suitable protective clothing. Barrier creams may be used in conjunction with the gloves to provide additional skin protection. Since this product is absorbed through the skin, care must be taken to prevent skin contact and contamination of clothing.

Hand Protection:
Nitrile rubber gloves. Replace gloves immediately when torn or any change in appearance (dimension, colour, flexibility etc) is noticed. Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin, they should however not be applied once exposure has occurred.

Additional Advice:
Food, beverages, and tobacco products should not be carried, stored, or consumed where this material is in use. Before eating, drinking, or smoking, wash face and hands thoroughly with soap and water. It is recommended that a shower be taken after completion of workshift especially if significant contact has occurred. Work clothing should then be laundered prior to reuse. Street clothing should be stored separately from work clothing and protective equipment. Work clothing and shoes should not be taken home.

Exposure Limit(s)

108-88-3 Toluene

OSHA (PEL):	200 ppm (TWA) 300 ppm (Ceiling)
ACGIH (TLV):	20 ppm (TWA)
Other Value:	Not established

50-00-0 Formaldehyde

OSHA (PEL):	0.75 ppm (TWA) 2 ppm (STEL) 2 ppm STEL 15 min 0.5 ppm Action Level 0.75 ppm TWA
ACGIH (TLV):	0.3 ppm (Ceiling)
Other Value:	Not established

64-17-5 Ethanol

OSHA (PEL):	1000 ppm (TWA) 1900 mg/m^3 (TWA)
ACGIH (TLV):	1000 ppm (STEL)
Other Value:	Not established

67-63-0 Isopropanol

108-88-3 Toluene

OSHA (PEL):	400 ppm (TWA) 980 mg/m^3 (TWA)
ACGIH (TLV):	400 ppm (STEL) 200 ppm (TWA)
Other Value:	Not established

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Color:	red
Appearance:	liquid
Odor:	toluene
Boiling Point:	(value for toluene)
Melting Point:	Not available
Vapor Pressure:	(value for toluene)
Specific Gravity/Density:	0.861
Vapor Density:	(value for toluene)
Percent Volatile (% by wt.):	85.536excluding water
pH:	Not available
Saturation In Air (% By Vol.):	Not available
Evaporation Rate:	(value for toluene)
Solubility In Water:	Not available
Volatile Organic Content:	735 - 737 gm/LNot available
Flash Point:	~10 °C 50 °F Closed Cup
Flammable Limits (% By Vol):	(values for toluene)
Autoignition (Self) Temperature:	(value for toluene)
Decomposition Temperature:	Not available
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not available
Odor Threshold:	Not available
Viscosity (Kinematic):	Cannot be measured at 40°C due to Flash point

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	Stable
Conditions To Avoid:	None known
Polymerization:	May occur
Conditions To Avoid:	None known
Materials To Avoid:	Acids Strong oxidizing agents and alkalies. Avoid contact with oxidizers, heat, sparks and open flames.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon dioxide Carbon monoxide (CO) Formaldehyde Oxides of nitrogen phenols butyraldehyde butyric acid acrolein crotonaldehyde sulfur silicon

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PRODUCT TOXICITY INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure: Oral, Eyes, Skin, Respiratory System.

ACUTE TOXICITY DATA

oral	rat	Acute LD50	>2000 mg/kg
dermal	rabbit	Acute LD50	>2000 mg/kg
inhalation	rat	Acute LC50 4 hr	>5 mg/l (Dust/Mist)

LOCAL EFFECTS ON SKIN AND EYE

Acute Irritation	dermal	Irritating
Acute Irritation	eye	Irritating

ALLERGIC SENSITIZATION

Sensitization	dermal	Sensitizing
Sensitization	inhalation	No data

GENOTOXICITY

Assays for Gene Mutations

Ames Salmonella Assay	No data

OTHER INFORMATION

The product toxicity information above has been estimated.

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT TOXICITY DATA

Toluene has acute oral (rat) and dermal (rabbit) LD50 values of 4,328 mg/kg and 12124 mg/kg, respectively. The acute 4-hour inhalation (rat, female) LC50 value is 5,060 ppm (19.07 mg/L). Toluene is a severe eye and moderate skin irritant. Inhalation overexposure to toluene vapor can cause headache, fatigue, nausea, and central nervous system depression. Sustained inhalation of high levels of toluene has been shown to cause reversible kidney and liver damage. Subchronic inhalation of toluene vapors have caused permanent hearing loss, decreased learning capabilities and damage to the eyes in laboratory animal tests. Deliberate inhalation of high concentrations of toluene vapor by pregnant women has been shown to adversely affect the fetus. These fetotoxic effects include intrauterine growth retardation and delayed postnatal development. The fetotoxic effects of toluene seen in laboratory animals are similar to those seen in humans. Ingestion of toluene in laboratory animals caused mild gastritis and harmful effects on the respiratory system, kidneys, liver and heart. Ingestion in laboratory animals also caused harmful effects on the central nervous system and death. It has also been reported that subchronic ingestion of toluene caused brain and bladder damage in laboratory animals. Due to synergistic effects, the toxicity of toluene may be enhanced by exposure to n-hexane, benzene, xylene, acetylsalicylic acid and chlorinated hydrocarbons. The literature reports that toluene is an aspiration hazard, that acute oral exposure resulted in reversible visual dysfunction, and that chronic exposure has caused altered immune function in animals. Toluene is a chemical known to the State of California to cause reproductive toxicity.

Phenol polymer with formaldehyde (phenolic resin) acute toxicity can vary based on residual free phenol monomer content. The acute oral (rat) LD50 value is estimated to be >2000 mg/kg for all grades containing less than 25% free phenol. A grade containing 15-20% free phenol and 2-3% free formaldehyde had an estimated acute oral (rat) LD50 value of 2900 mg/kg. The estimated acute oral (rat) LD50 for low free phenol grades is >5000 mg/kg. The acute dermal (rabbit) LD50 value for all grades containing less than 25% free phenol is estimated to be >2000 mg/kg. In contrast to the oral studies, dermal application of phenolic resins does not evoke a toxic response equivalent to that predicted based upon the free phenol content. Eye irritation studies in rabbits produced irritation which became more severe as the free phenol level increased. These eye irritation effects ranged from mild (<4% free phenol) to severe damage (26% free phenol). Skin irritation studies with rabbits produced minimal irritation with solid resins. Liquid resins evoked a stronger but more variable response ranging from minimal to severe. These responses did not appear to relate solely to free phenol content. Liquid resin test results compared to the results of aqueous phenol alone show the resins to be less irritating than would be predicted on the basis of their free phenol content. One liquid resin with 26% free phenol produced significant skin redness and swelling where as the corresponding concentration of aqueous phenol produced necrosis. Data suggests that liquid resins become more irritating to the skin as their water miscibility increases. Phenolic resins have been reported to produce allergic skin reactions after prolonged or repeated contact. Inhalation of phenolic resin dust or vapor may cause irritation of the eyes, throat and respiratory tract. Laboratory animals fed phenolic resin showed signs of gastrointestinal irritation. It is reported that certain phenolic resins were mutagenic in a number of in-vitro screening assays.

Ethanol has acute oral (rat) and dermal (rabbit) LD50 values of 7060 mg/kg and 20,000 mg/kg, respectively. The 10-hour inhalation LC50 for ethanol in rats is 20,000 ppm (59.4 mg/L/4hr). The literature reports a lower 4-hour acute inhalation (rat) LC50 value of 31,000 mg/m^3 (31 mg/l). Inhalation overexposure may cause respiratory tract irritation. Ethanol is a potent teratogen associated with abnormal fetal formation, growth retardation, neurological damage, and behavioral alterations in children with fetal alcohol syndrome. Chronic ingestion of ethanol may cause damage to the liver, heart and gastrointestinal tract. In a dominant lethal assay, male mice treated with ethanol over a three day period showed significant decrease in average litter size along with increased incidence of dead implants. Ethanol is reported to have shown positive results in in vivo and in vitro screening tests for mutagenicity. Direct contact with ethanol may cause moderate eye irritation and mild skin irritation. Ethanol may cause central nervous system depression that causes stupor, coma and eventually death if ingested in excessive quantities. The literature shows that due to synergistic and potentiating effects, the toxicity of ethanol may be enhanced by exposure to halogenated hydrocarbons ang Manganese.

Formaldehyde is considered toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin and if inhaled. With acute oral (rat), acute dermal (rabbit) and acute (inhalation) 4-hr (rat-gas) LD/LC50 values of >50 </= 300 mg/kg, >500 </= 1000 mg/kg and >500 </= 2500 ppm mg/L, respectively. When formaldehyde is present in the air at levels exceeding 0.1 ppm, some individuals may experience adverse effects such as watery eyes; burning sensations in the eyes, nose, and throat; coughing; wheezing; nausea; and skin irritation. Some people are very sensitive to formaldehyde, whereas others have no reaction to the same level of exposure. Normal breathing may be seriously impaired at levels above 10 ppm and serious lung damage can occur at levels exceeding 50 ppm. Formaldehyde has been reported to cause pulmonary hypersensitivity in some individuals who were exposed to concentrations known to cause irritation; however, no pulmonary sensitization has been demonstrated in laboratory animal studies. Direct contact with formaldehyde solutions can cause severe eye irritation and corrosion to the skin. Repeated or prolonged exposure to this substance may cause dermal sensitization. Formaldehyde was found to be mutagenic in a number of in vitro genotoxicity tests and positive in certain in vivo screening tests for mutagenicity. Formaldehyde did not cause birth defects in rats inhaling concentrations up to 10 ppm. In an oral gavage study 29 -76 pregnant mice per dose group were exposed to 0, 74, 148, 185 mg/kg bw/day formaldehyde (concentration of applied solution: 0, 0.7, 1.5, 1.8%) once daily at gestation day 6-15 (termination at gestation day 19). Maternal toxicity was obvious at 74 mg/kg bw/day (decreased body weight gain); data on local effects in the gastro-intestinal tract are not available, however, these effects were expected even at the low dose level. No embryo- or fetotoxic effects and no teratogenic effects were reported at any dose level, although 185 mg/kg bw/day resulted in a high mortality rate in pregnant mice. There is no existing data (by any route) that conclusively show adverse reproductive or developmental effects in animals exposed to formaldehyde. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified formaldehyde as a Group 1 (known) human carcinogen based on epidemiological evidence linking formaldehyde exposure to the occurrence of nasopharyngeal cancer, a rare type of cancer. IARC also found limited evidence of cancer of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses and sufficient evidence for an association between formaldehyde and leukemia.

Isopropanol has acute oral (rat) and dermal (rabbit) LD50 values of 5.0 g/kg and 12.8 g/kg, respectively. The 4-hour inhalation LC50 (rat) for isopropanol is >16,000 ppm (40.86 mg/L). Acute overexposure to isopropanol vapor may cause mild irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. Chronic overexposure to isopropanol vapors may cause central nervous system depression, headaches, dizziness, nausea, and staggered gait. Liquid isopropanol may cause moderate to severe eye irritation. In laboratory animals studies, isopropanol has produced fetotoxic effects at levels that were maternally toxic and developmental effects at levels that were maternally non-toxic, and inhalation exposures that produced reduced fetal weight at non-maternally toxic levels. Literature reports chronic exposure has caused kidney problems and testicular effects in laboratory animals.

California Proposition 65 Warning (applicable in California only) - This product contains (a) chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY, PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY, BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL, MOBILITY IN SOIL, OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

This material is not classified as dangerous for the environment.
The ecological assessment for this material is based on an evaluation of its components.

RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvB ASSESSMENT
Not determined

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT TOXICITY DATA

Component / CAS No.	Toxicity to Algae	Toxicity to Fish	Toxicity to Water Flea
Toluene 108-88-3	EC50 > 433 mg/L - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (96h) EC50 = 12.5 mg/L - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (72h)	LC50 = 12.6 mg/L - Pimephales promelas (96h) static LC50 = 28.2 mg/L - Poecilia reticulata (96h) semi-static LC50 15.22 - 19.05 mg/L - Pimephales promelas (96h) flow-through LC50 50.87 - 70.34 mg/L - Poecilia reticulata (96h) static LC50 14.1 - 17.16 mg/L - Oncorhynchus mykiss (96h) static LC50 11.0 - 15.0 mg/L - Lepomis macrochirus (96h) static LC50 = 54 mg/L - Oryzias latipes (96h) static LC50 5.89 - 7.81 mg/L - Oncorhynchus mykiss (96h) flow-through LC50 = 5.8 mg/L - Oncorhynchus mykiss (96h) semi-static	EC50 5.46 - 9.83 mg/L - Daphnia magna (48h) Static EC50 = 11.5 mg/L - Daphnia magna (48h)
Phenol P/W formaldehyde 9003-35-4	Not available	Not available	Not available
Ethanol 64-17-5	Not available	LC50 > 100 mg/L - Pimephales promelas (96h) static LC50 13400 - 15100 mg/L - Pimephales promelas (96h) flow-through LC50 12.0 - 16.0 mL/L - Oncorhynchus mykiss (96h) static	EC50 = 2 mg/L - Daphnia magna (48h) Static LC50 9268 - 14221 mg/L - Daphnia magna (48h)
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	EC50 estimated 10-100 mg/L	LC50 estimated 10-100 mg/L	EC50 estimated 10-100 mg/L
Isopropanol 67-63-0	EC50 > 1000 mg/L - Desmodesmus subspicatus (72h) EC50 > 1000 mg/L - Desmodesmus subspicatus (96h)	LC50 = 9640 mg/L - Pimephales promelas (96h) flow-through LC50 = 11130 mg/L - Pimephales promelas (96h) static LC50 > 1400000 µg/L - Lepomis macrochirus (96h)	EC50 = 13299 mg/L - Daphnia magna (48h)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The information on RCRA waste classification and disposal methodology provided below applies only to the product, as supplied. If the material has been altered or contaminated, or it has exceeded its recommended shelf life, the guidance may be inapplicable. Hazardous waste classification under federal regulations (40 CFR Part 261 et seq) is dependent upon whether a material is a RCRA "listed hazardous waste" or has any of the four RCRA "hazardous waste characteristics." Refer to 40 CFR Part 261.33 to determine if a given material to be disposed of is a RCRA "listed hazardous waste"; information contained in Section 15 of this MSDS is not intended to indicate if the product is a "listed hazardous waste." RCRA Hazardous Waste Characteristics: There are four characteristics defined in 40 CFR Section 261.21-61.24: Ignitability, Corrosivity, Reactivity, and Toxicity. To determine Ignitability, see Section 9 of this MSDS (flash point). For Corrosivity, see Sections 9 and 14 (pH and DOT corrosivity). For Reactivity, see Section 10 (incompatible materials). For Toxicity, see Section 3 (composition). Federal regulations are subject to change. State and local requirements, which may differ from or be more stringent than the federal regulations, may also apply to the classification of the material if it is to be disposed. The Company encourages the recycle, recovery and reuse of materials, where permitted, as an alternate to disposal as a waste. The Company recommends that organic materials classified as RCRA hazardous wastes be disposed of by thermal treatment or incineration at EPA approved facilities. The Company has provided the foregoing for information only; the person generating the waste is responsible for determining the waste classification and disposal method.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This section provides basic shipping classification information. Refer to appropriate transportation regulations for specific requirements.

US DOT

Dangerous Goods? X
Proper Shipping Name: Adhesives
Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: II
UN/ID Number: UN1133
Transport Label Required: Flammable Liquid

Component / CAS No.	Hazardous Substances / Reportable Quantity of Product (lbs)
Toluene	2222.222
Formaldehyde	20408.16

Comments: Hazardous Substances/Reportable Quantities - DOT requirements specific to Hazardous Substances only apply if the quantity in one package equals or exceeds the product reportable quantity.

TRANSPORT CANADA

Dangerous Goods? X
Proper Shipping Name: Adhesives
Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: II
UN Number: UN1133
Transport Label Required: Flammable Liquid

ICAO / IATA

Dangerous Goods? X
Proper Shipping Name: Adhesives
Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: II
UN Number: UN1133
Transport Label Required: Flammable Liquid

IMO

Dangerous Goods? X
Proper Shipping Name: Adhesives
Hazard Class: 3
UN Number: UN1133
Packing Group: II
Transport Label Required: Flammable Liquid

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Inventory Information

United States (USA): All components of this product are included on the TSCA Chemical Inventory or are not required to be listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

Canada: All components of this product are included on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed on the DSL.

Australia: All components of this product are included in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) or are not required to be listed on AICS.

China: One or more components of this product are NOT included on the Chinese (IECSC) inventory.

Japan: All components of this product are included on the Japanese (ENCS) inventory or are not required to be listed on the Japanese inventory.

Korea: One or more components of this product are NOT included on the Korean (ECL) inventory.

Philippines: One or more components of this product are NOT included on the Philippine (PICCS) inventory.

Taiwan: One or more components of this product are NOT included on the Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory (TCSI).

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
The following components of this product may be subject to reporting requirements pursuant to Section 313 of CERCLA (40 CFR 372), Section 12(b) of TSCA, or may be subject to release reporting requirements (40 CFR 307, 40 CFR 311, etc.) See Section 13 for information on waste classification and waste disposal of this product.

Component / CAS No.	%	TPQ (lbs)	RQ(lbs)	S313	TSCA 12B
Isopropanol 67-63-0	35 - 45	None		Yes	No
Toluene 108-88-3	35 - 45	None	1000	Yes	No
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	< 0.5	500	100	Yes	No

PRODUCT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION UNDER SECTION 311 OF SARA

- Acute
- Chronic
- Fire

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Hazard Rating (National Fire Protection Association)

Health: 3 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury.

Fire: 3 - Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions.

Instability: 0 - Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions.

Reasons For Issue: New Format

Date Prepared: 02/09/2015
Date of last significant revision: 06/18/2012

Component Hazard Phrases
Toluene

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H320 - Causes eye irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H361d - Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Phenol P/W formaldehyde

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H413 - May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Ethanol

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H316 - Causes mild skin irritation.
H320 - Causes eye irritation.
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Formaldehyde

H301 - Toxic if swallowed.
H311 - Toxic in contact with skin.
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H331 - Toxic if inhaled.
H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350 - May cause cancer.

Isopropanol

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H316 - Causes mild skin irritation.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.