SDS: 0006985
Date Prepared: 02/20/2013

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	**CONAP® AD-1146-C Adhesive Primer**
Synonyms:	None
Chemical Family:	Resin Mixture
Molecular Formula:	Mixture
Molecular Weight:	Mixture
Intended/Recommended Use:	Adhesive

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 10 5100 3039 (Carechem24 China)
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 0111 767 (SOS Cotec)
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
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 1B

LABEL ELEMENTS

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statements
Highly flammable liquid and vapor
May damage fertility or the unborn child
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
May cause respiratory irritation
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause an allergic skin reaction

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.
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.

---

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component / CAS No.	%	GHS Classification	Carcinogen
Phenol P/W formaldehyde 9003-35-4	5 - 15	Eye Irrit. 2A (H319) Skin Sens. 1B (H317) Aquatic Chronic 4 (H413)	-

Component / CAS No.	%	GHS Classification	Carcinogen
Toluene 108-88-3	40 - 50	Flam. Liq. 2 (H225) Repr. 2 (H361d) STOT RE 2 (H373) STOT SE 3 (H336) Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Eye Irrit. 2B (H320) Asp. Tox. 1 (H304)	-
Ethanol 64-17-5	1 - 5	Flam. Liq. 2 (H225) Repr. 1A (H360) Skin Irrit. 3 (H316) Eye Irrit. 2B (H320)	-
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	< 0.05	Carc. 2 (H351) Acute Tox. 3 (H301) Acute Tox. 3 (H311) Acute Tox. 3 (H331) Skin Corr. 1B (H314) Eye Dam. 1 (H318) Skin Sens. 1B (H317)	IARC 1 NTP ACGIH A2
Isopropanol 67-63-0	40 - 50	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.

---

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:
Wash immediately with plenty of water and soap. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes without delay. Obtain medical attention. Do not reuse contaminated clothing without laundering. Destroy or thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

Ingestion:
If swallowed, call a physician immediately. Only induce vomiting at the instruction of a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation:
Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Obtain medical attention immediately.

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.

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 not known, wear approved, positive pressure, self-contained respirator. Where exposure level is known, wear approved respirator suitable for level of exposure. 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. Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist.

Special Handling Statements: During processing and handling of the product, comply with the indicative occupational exposure limit values. This material contains a flammable or combustible liquid and vapor. Provide good ventilation of working area (local exhaust ventilation if necessary). Containers must be bonded and grounded when pouring or transferring material.

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. Keep away from sources of ignition - refrain from smoking. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place and keep container tightly closed. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic loading - earthing necessary during loading operations. Observe the general rules of industrial fire protection. Protect from direct sunlight and all heat sources in order to avoid sintering.

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.

Hand Protection:
Nitrile or fluorinated rubber gloves. Consider the porosity and elasticity data of the glove manufacturer and the specific conditons in the work place. 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

OSHA (PEL):	400 ppm (TWA) 980 mg/m^3 (TWA)

108-88-3 Toluene

ACGIH (TLV):	400 ppm (STEL) 200 ppm (TWA)
Other Value:	Not established

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Color:	amber
Appearance:	liquid
Odor:	characteristic
Boiling Point:	>35 °C (estimated, based on boiling point of the different components)
Melting Point:	Not available
Vapor Pressure:	Not available
Specific Gravity/Density:	0.0861(Calculated)
Vapor Density:	Not available
Percent Volatile (% by wt.):	Not available
pH:	Not available
Saturation In Air (% By Vol.):	Not available
Evaporation Rate:	Not available
Solubility In Water:	negligible
Volatile Organic Content:	Not available
Flash Point:	~10 °C 50 °F Closed Cup
Flammable Limits (% By Vol):	Not available
Autoignition Temperature:	Not available
Decomposition Temperature:	Not available
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not available
Odor Threshold:	Not available
Viscosity (Kinematic):	>20.5 mm2/s @ 25°C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	Stable
Conditions To Avoid:	None known
Polymerization:	May occur
Conditions To Avoid:	Avoid contact with acids, oxidizing agents, bases or amines and contact with active hydrogen bearing materials.
Materials To Avoid:	Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, and alkalies.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon monoxide (CO) Carbon dioxide oxides of nitrogen phenols Formaldehyde butyraldehyde butyric acid acrolein crotonaldehyde

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PRODUCT TOXICITY INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure: Skin, Eyes, Oral.

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	skin	Irritating
Acute Irritation	eye	Irritating

ALLERGIC SENSITIZATION

Sensitization	skin	Sensitizing
Sensitization	respiratory	Not sensitizing

GENOTOXICITY

Assays for Gene Mutations

Ames Salmonella Assay	No data

OTHER INFORMATION

The product toxicity information above has been estimated.

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT TOXICITY DATA

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.

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.

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 has oral (rat) and dermal (rabbit) LD50 values of 100 mg/kg and 270 mg/kg, respectively. The LC50 following a 4-hour inhalation exposure to rats is 250-478 ppm (0.31-0.59 mg/l). Irritation of the nose and throat has been observed in people exposed to formaldehyde vapor levels in excess of 1 ppm. 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. Formaldehyde solutions can cause severe eye and moderate skin irritation. Repeated skin exposure to solutions of 2% or more formaldehyde has caused allergic skin reactions. Formaldehyde was found to be weakly 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. However, a study using higher levels did show a slight but statistically significant reduction in male fetal body weight. Lifetime inhalation of formaldehyde vapor at concentrations above 5 ppm for 6 hours per day, caused nasal tumors in laboratory animals. 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 insufficient evidence for an association between formaldehyde and leukemia. Inhalation caused liver and kidney damage in laboratory animal tests.

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.

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 properties of this material have not been fully investigated.
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
Phenol P/W formaldehyde 9003-35-4	Not available	Not available	Not available
Toluene 108-88-3	EC50 = 12.5 mg/L - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (72h) EC50 > 433 mg/L - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (96h)	LC50 = 12.6 mg/L - Pimephales promelas (96h) LC50 = 28.2 mg/L - Poecilia reticulata (96h) LC50 5.89 - 7.81 mg/L - Oncorhynchus mykiss (96h) LC50 = 5.8 mg/L - Oncorhynchus mykiss (96h) LC50 11.0 - 15.0 mg/L - Lepomis macrochirus (96h) LC50 = 54 mg/L - Oryzias latipes (96h) LC50 14.1 - 17.16 mg/L - Oncorhynchus mykiss (96h) LC50 15.22 - 19.05 mg/L - Pimephales promelas (96h) LC50 50.87 - 70.34 mg/L - Poecilia reticulata (96h)	EC50 = 11.5 mg/L - Daphnia magna (48h) EC50 5.46 - 9.83 mg/L - Daphnia magna (48h)
Ethanol 64-17-5	Not available	LC50 > 100 mg/L - Pimephales promelas (96h) LC50 13400 - 15100 mg/L - Pimephales promelas (96h) LC50 12.0 - 16.0 mL/L - Oncorhynchus mykiss (96h)	EC50 = 10800 mg/L - Daphnia magna (24h) LC50 9268 - 14221 mg/L - Daphnia magna (48h) EC50 = 2 mg/L - Daphnia magna (48h)

Component / CAS No.	Toxicity to Algae	Toxicity to Fish	Toxicity to Water Flea
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	Not available	LC50 0.032 - 0.226 mL/L - Oncorhynchus mykiss (96h) LC50 100 - 136 mg/L - Oncorhynchus mykiss (96h) LC50 22.6 - 25.7 mg/L - Pimephales promelas (96h) LC50 23.2 - 29.7 mg/L - Pimephales promelas (96h) LC50 = 1510 µg/L - Lepomis macrochirus (96h) LC50 = 41 mg/L - Brachydanio rerio (96h)	EC50 11.3 - 18 mg/L - Daphnia magna (48h) LC50 = 2 mg/L - Daphnia magna (48h)
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) LC50 = 11130 mg/L - Pimephales promelas (96h) 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.

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

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: All components of this product are included on the Chinese inventory or are not required to be listed on the Chinese 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: All components of this product are included on the Korean (ECL) inventory or are not required to be listed on the Korean inventory.

Philippines: All components of this product are included on the Philippine (PICCS) inventory or are not required to be listed on the Philippine inventory.

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	40 - 50	None	0	Yes	No
Toluene 108-88-3	40 - 50	None	1000	Yes	No

PRODUCT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION UNDER SECTION 311 OF SARA

- Acute
- Chronic
- Fire

---

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Hazard Rating (National Fire Protection Association)

Health: 2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual 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: 02/20/2013
Date of last significant revision: 02/20/2013

Component Hazard Phrases

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.

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.

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.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

Isopropanol

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

Prepared By: Randy Deskin, Ph.D., DABT +1-973-357-3100
