

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 26/01/2023

Version number 1

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE
Product form : Mixture
Type of product : Phenolic resin

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

Main use category : Industrial use
Use of the substance/mixture : Impregnation
Restrictions on use : The product should not be used for purposes other than those shown above without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions, Perform risk assessment prior to use

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier:

MERSEN France PY SAS 1 rue Jules Ferry
54530 Pagny sur Moselle
Tel : (33) (0)383816081
qse.pagny@mersen.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

France : ORFILA (INRS) : +33 (0)1 45 42 59 59
Belgique – Bruxelles : +32 070/245 245 Luxembourg : Centre anti poison : (+352) 8002 5500
Suisse : 145
Swiss Toxicological Information Centre (Zürich) : +41 44 251 51 51 / www.toxi.ch.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 4	H332
Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 1, Sub-Category 1B	H314
Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1	H318

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 2	H341
Carcinogenicity, Category 1B	H350
Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B	H360
Specific target organ toxicity – Repeated exposure, Category 2	H373
Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Chronic Hazard, Category 3	H412

Full text of H- and EUH-statements: see section 16

Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

May cause cancer. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Harmful if inhaled. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms (CLP) :



GHS05

GHS07

GHS08

Signal word (CLP) :

Danger

Contains :

Phenol polymer with formaldehyde, phenol; carboric acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol, formaldehyde ...%, boric acid

Hazard statements (CLP) :

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
 H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
 H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects.
 H350 - May cause cancer.
 H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.
 H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
 H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements (CLP) :

P261 - Avoid breathing spray, vapours.
 P280 - Wear protective clothing, eye protection, face protection.

IF SWALLOWED : P301+P330+P331+P310 : rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
 Immediately call a POISON CENTER.

IF ON SKIN (or hair) : P303+P361+P353+P310 : Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Immediately call a POISON CENTER.

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

IF IN EYES : P305+P351+P338+P310 : Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER.

IF exposed or concerned : P308+P313 : Get medical advice/attention

If skin irritation or rash occurs : P333+P313 : Get medical advice/attention.

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER if you feel unwell.

P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture does not meet the PBT criteria of REACH regulation, annex XIII

This substance/mixture does not meet the vPvB criteria of REACH regulation, annex XIII

Contains no PBT/vPvB substances $\geq 0.1\%$ assessed in accordance with REACH Annex XIII

Composants	
boric acid (10043-35-3)	This substance/mixture does not meet the PBT criteria of REACH regulation, annex XIII This substance/mixture does not meet the vPvB criteria of REACH regulation, annex XIII

The mixture does not contain substance(s) included in the list established in accordance with Article 59(1) of REACH for having endocrine disrupting properties, or is not identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at a concentration equal to or greater than 0,1 %.

Composants	
boric acid (10043-35-3)	The substance is not included in the list established in accordance with Article 59(1) of REACH for having endocrine disrupting properties, or is not identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

 Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]
Phenol polymer with formaldehyde (Polymer)	CAS-No.: 9003-35-4 EC-No.: 500-005-2	65 – 80	Skin Sens. 1B, H317
phenol; carboic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol substance with national workplace exposure limit(s) (FR); substance with a Community workplace exposure limit	CAS-No.: 108-95-2 EC-No.: 203-632-7 EC Index-No.: 604-001-00-2 REACH-no: 01-2119471329- 32	10 – 15	Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 (ATE=340 mg/kg bodyweight) Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 (ATE=660 mg/kg bodyweight) Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation), H331 (ATE=0,9 mg/l) Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Muta. 2, H341 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
ethanediol; ethylene glycol substance with national workplace exposure limit(s) (FR); substance with a Community workplace exposure limit	CAS-No.: 107-21-1 EC-No.: 203-473-3 EC Index-No.: 603-027-00-1 REACH-no: 01-2119456816- 28	3 – 5	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 (ATE=500 mg/kg bodyweight) STOT RE 2, H373
formaldehyde ...%substance with national workplace exposure limit(s) (FR); substance with a Community workplace exposure limit(Note B)(Note D)	CAS-No.: 50-00-0 EC-No.: 200-001-8 EC Index-No.: 605-001-00-5 REACH-no: 01-2119488953- 20	1 – 3	Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 (ATE=460 mg/kg bodyweight) Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 (ATE=270 mg/kg bodyweight) Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation), H330 (ATE=490 ppm) Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Skin Sens. 1A, H317 Muta. 2, H341 Carc. 1B, H350
boric acid substance listed as REACH Candidate	CAS-No.: 10043-35-3 EC-No.: 233-139-2 EC Index-No.: 005-007-00-2 REACH-no: 01-2119486683- 25	0,5 – 1	Repr. 1B, H360FD

Specific concentration limits

Name	Product identifier	Specific concentration limits
phenol; carboic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol	CAS-No.: 108-95-2 EC-No.: 203-632-7 EC Index-No.: 604-001-00-2	(1 ≤ C < 3) Skin Irrit. 2, H315 (1 ≤ C < 3) Eye Irrit. 2, H319 (3 ≤ C ≤ 100) Skin Corr. 1B, H314

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

	REACH-no: 01-2119471329-32	
formaldehyde ...%	CAS-No.: 50-00-0 EC-No.: 200-001-8 EC Index-No.: 605-001-00-5 REACH-no: 01-2119488953-20	(0,2 ≤ C ≤ 100) Skin Sens. 1A, H317 (5 ≤ C < 25) Skin Irrit. 2, H315 (5 ≤ C < 25) Eye Irrit. 2, H319 (5 ≤ C ≤ 100) STOT SE 3, H335 (25 ≤ C ≤ 100) Skin Corr. 1B, H314

Note B : Some substances (acids, bases, etc.) are placed on the market in aqueous solutions at various concentrations and, therefore, these solutions require different classification and labelling since the hazards vary at different concentrations. In Part 3 entries with Note B have a general designation of the following type: 'nitric acid ... %'. In this case the supplier must state the percentage concentration of the solution on the label. Unless otherwise stated, it is assumed that the percentage concentration is calculated on a weight/weight basis.

Note D : Certain substances which are susceptible to spontaneous polymerisation or decomposition are generally placed on the market in a stabilised form. It is in this form that they are listed in Part 3. However, such substances are sometimes placed on the market in a non-stabilised form. In this case, the supplier must state on the label the name of the substance followed by the words 'non-stabilised'.

Full text of H- and EUH-statements: see section 16

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures general : Call a physician immediately. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk.
- First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center or a doctor if you feel unwell.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Rinse skin with water/shower. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Call a physician immediately.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Call a physician immediately.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Serious damage to eyes.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Burns.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray. Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire : Toxic fumes may be released. Combustion products may include the following: carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Nitrogen oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Precautionary measures fire : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire.

Firefighting instructions : Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without personal risk.

Protection during firefighting : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing. Use self-contained breathing apparatus and chemically protective clothing. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing. Standard EN 469 - Protective clothing for firefighters. Standard - EN 659: Protective gloves for firefighters. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Other information : No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk.

SECTION 6 : Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

General measures : No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk

For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment : Wear recommended personal protective equipment. Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment.

Emergency procedures : Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene. Do not breathe spray, vapours. Avoid breathing spray, vapours. Evacuate danger area. Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Evacuate unnecessary personnel. No flames, no sparks. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Do not breathe vapours. Do not touch or walk on the spilled product. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. When the emergency services arrive at the place they will manage the situation after getting all the information, Firefighters and First Aids Brigade shall be under the direction of them.

For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters. Avoid the spillage or runoff entering drains, sewers or watercourses. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Take up liquid spill into absorbent material. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 13. For further information refer to section 8.

SECTION 7 : Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

 Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

- Additional hazards when processed : During processing, vapors of phenol and benzaldehyde may be released.
- Precautions for safe handling : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Take all necessary technical measures to avoid or minimize the release of the product on the workplace. Limit quantities of product at the minimum necessary for handling and limit the number of exposed workers. Provide local exhaust or general room ventilation. Wear personal protective equipment. Floors, walls and other surfaces in the hazard area must be cleaned regularly. Do not breathe spray, vapours. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used.
- Hygiene measures : Separate working clothes from town clothes. Launder separately. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product. Wear personal protective equipment.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Technical measures : Refer to all applicable national, international and local regulations or provisions. When not in use, keep containers tightly closed. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
- Storage conditions : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Storage at temperature exceeding 24°C/75°F accelerates product aging and reduces shelf life. Keep away from food and drink.
- Special rules on packaging : Store in original container. Do not store in unlabeled containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

SECTION 8 : Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

8.1.1 National occupational exposure and biological limit values

phenol; carbolic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol (108-95-2)	
EU - Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit (IOEL)	
Local name	Phenol
IOEL TWA [ppm]	2 ppm

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

 Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

IOEL STEL	16 mg/m ³
IOEL STEL [ppm]	4 ppm
Remark	Skin
Regulatory reference	COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2009/161/EU
EU - Biological Limit Value (BLV)	
Local name	Phenol
BLV	120 mg/g creatinine Parameter: phenol - Medium: urine
Regulatory reference	SCOEL List of recommended health-based BLVs and BGVs
France - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Phénol
VME (OEL TWA)	7,8 mg/m ³
VME (OEL TWA) [ppm]	2 ppm
VLE (OEL C/STEL)	15,6 mg/m ³
VLE (OEL C/STEL) [ppm]	4 ppm
Remark	Valeurs réglementaires contraignantes; risque de pénétration percutanée
Regulatory reference	Article R4412-149 du Code du travail (réf.: INRS ED 984, 2016; Décret n° 2019-1487; Décret n° 2020-1546; Décret n° 2021-434; Décret n° 2021-1849)

ethanediol; ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
EU - Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit (IOEL)	
Local name	Ethylene glycol
IOEL TWA [ppm]	20 ppm
IOEL STEL	104 mg/m ³
IOEL STEL [ppm]	40 ppm
Remark	Skin
Regulatory reference	COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2000/39/EC
France - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Ethylèneglycol (vapeur)
VME (OEL TWA)	52 mg/m ³
VME (OEL TWA) [ppm]	20 ppm
VLE (OEL C/STEL)	104 mg/m ³
VLE (OEL C/STEL) [ppm]	40 ppm
Remark	Valeurs réglementaires indicatives; risque de pénétration percutanée
Regulatory reference	Arrêté du 30 juin 2004 modifié (réf.: INRS ED 984, 2016)

formaldehyde ...% (50-00-0)	
EU - Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit (IOEL)	
IOEL TWA	0,37 mg/m ³ (Limit value of 0,62 mg/m ³ or 0,5 ppm for the health care, funeral and embalming sectors until 11 July 2024)
IOEL TWA [ppm]	0,3 ppm
IOEL STEL	0,74 mg/m ³

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

IOEL STEL [ppm]	0,6 ppm
EU - Binding Occupational Exposure Limit (BOEL)	
Local name	Formaldehyde
BOEL TWA	0,37 mg/m ³ 0,62 mg/m ³ (Limit value for the health care, funeral and embalming sectors until 11 July 2024)
BOEL TWA [ppm]	0,3 ppm 0,5 ppm (Limit value for the health care, funeral and embalming sectors until 11 July 2024)
BOEL STEL	0,74 mg/m ³
BOEL STEL [ppm]	0,6 ppm
Notes	Dermal sensitisation
Regulatory reference	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2019/983 (amending Directive 2004/37/EC)
France - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Formaldéhyde (Aldéhyde formique)
VME (OEL TWA)	0,37 mg/m ³ 0,62 mg/m ³ Valeur limite pour les secteurs des soins de santé, des pompes funèbres et de l'embaumement jusqu'au 11 juillet 2024
VME (OEL TWA) [ppm]	0,3 ppm 0,5 ppm Valeur limite pour les secteurs des soins de santé, des pompes funèbres et de l'embaumement jusqu'au 11 juillet 2024
VLE (OEL C/STEL)	0,74 mg/m ³
VLE (OEL C/STEL) [ppm]	0,6 ppm
Remark	Valeurs réglementaires contraignantes ; sensibilisation cutanée ; substance classée cancérigène de catégorie 1B et mutagène de catégorie 2 ; procédé cancérigène cité à l'arrêté du 5 janvier 1993 modifié
Regulatory reference	Article R4412-149 du Code du travail (réf.: INRS ED 984, 2016; Décret n° 2019-1487; Décret n° 2020-1546; Décret n°2021-434)

8.1.2 Recommended monitoring procedures

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following:

- European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy)
- European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents)
- European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents)

Reference to national guidance.

8.1.3. Air contaminants formed

No additional information available

8.1.4. DNEL and PNEC

No additional information available

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

8.1.5. Control banding

No additional information available

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

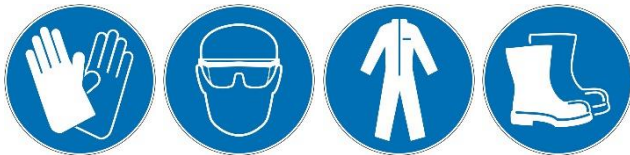
Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

8.2.2. Personal protection equipment

Personal protective equipment :

Personal protective equipment should be chosen according to the CEN standards and in discussion with the supplier of the protective equipment.

Personal protective equipment symbol(s) :



Eye protection :

Safety glasses. Eye protection, including both chemical splash goggles and face shield, must be worn when possibility exists for eye contact due to spraying liquid or airborne particles. Even though no eye contact is expected under reasonable normal conditions of use, appropriate eye protection should be worn when handling this material. Use eye protection according to EN 166. Standard EN 166 - Personal eye-protection.

Skin and body protection :

Wear suitable protective clothing. Wear suitable working clothes. Wear long sleeves. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Hand protection :

Protective gloves. Wear suitable gloves resistant to chemical penetration. Since the product consists of several substances, the durability of the glove material cannot be estimated and needs to be tested before use. Choosing the proper glove is a decision that depends not only on the type of material, but also on other quality features, which differ for each manufacturer. The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product / the substance / the preparation. Consult glove manufacturer's product information on material suitability and material thickness. Gloves must be replaced after each use and whenever signs of wear or perforation appear. The protective gloves to be used must comply with the specifications of the regulation 2016/425 and the resultant standard EN 374. Standard EN 374 - Protective gloves against chemicals.

Respiratory protection :

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection. No special respiratory protection equipment is recommended under normal conditions of use with adequate ventilation

Thermal hazard protection :

Approved respirator when exposed to vapors from heated material. Use insulated gloves when handling this material hot.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

Avoid release to the environment. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

SECTION 9 : Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Color	: Clear, reddish-brown.
Odor	: Not available
Odor threshold	: Not available
Melting point	: Not applicable
Freezing point	: Not available
Boiling point	: Not available
Flammability	: Not flammable
Explosive properties	: Not explosive.
Oxidizing properties	: Not oxidizing.
Explosive limits	: Not available
Lower explosion limit	: Not available
Upper explosion limit	: Not available
Flash point	: ≥ 100 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available
Decomposition temperature	: Not available
pH	: 7,8 @ 20 °C
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not available
Viscosity, dynamic	: 0,4 mPa.s @ 25 °C
Solubility	: Not available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	: Not available
Vapor pressure	: Not available
Vapor pressure at 50°C	: Not available
Density	: Not available
Relative density	: ~ 1,23 @ 20 °C
Relative vapor density at 20°C	: Not available
Particle characteristics	: Not applicable

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

Phenol polymer with formaldehyde (9003-35-4)	
Boiling point	229,3 °C
Flash point	96,3 °C
Vapour pressure	3,18 Pa @ 25 °C

phenol; carbolic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol (108-95-2)	
Boiling point	182 °C
Flash point	79 °C Closed cup
Auto-ignition temperature	715 °C
Vapour pressure	0,47 hPa 20°C

ethanediol; ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
Boiling point	197,4 °C
Flash point	115 °C Open cup
Auto-ignition temperature	398 °C
Vapour pressure	0,123 hPa 25C

formaldehyde ...% (50-00-0)	
Boiling point	98 °C
Flash point	83 °C Closed cup
Auto-ignition temperature	430 °C
Vapour pressure	1,333225 hPa @ 20°C

9.2 Other information

No additional information available.

SECTION 10 : Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

None under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7). Heating may cause self-polymerization.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: . Strong acids. Oxidizing materials. alkalis.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. Combustion products may include the following: carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide) nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂ etc.).

SECTION 11 : Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity (oral)	:	Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Acute toxicity (dermal)	:	Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	:	Harmful if inhaled.

Phenol polymer with formaldehyde (9003-35-4)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5 mg/l air

phenol; carbolic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol (108-95-2)	
LD50 oral rat	340 – 650 mg/kg bodyweight
LD50 oral	375 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rat	660 mg/kg bodyweight
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 900 mg/m ³ @ 8 h
Additional information	In studies conducted in a manner similar to current OECD test guideline, the rat LD50 ranged 340 - 650 mg/kg of body wt. In studies conducted in a manner similar to the current OECD test guideline, the rat dermal LD50 ranged 525 - 707 mg/kg of body wt and the rabbit LD50 was 850 mg/kg of body wt.

ethanediol; ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
LD50 oral rat	7712 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Dust/Mist)	2,7 mg/l/4h

formaldehyde ...% (50-00-0)	
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Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

 Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

LD50 oral rat	460 mg/kg bodyweight Equivalent or similar to OECD 401, Rat, Male, Experimental value, 2% aqueous solution, Oral, 14 days
LD50 dermal rabbit	270 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation - Rat [ppm]	490 ppm Equivalent or similar to OECD 403, 4 h, Rat, Male, Experimental value, Inhalation (gases)
Additional information	The range of oral LD50 values in male rats was 460-832 mg/kg bw (2-4% formaldehyde solution); the mean LD50 value of five independent experiments was 460 mg/kg bw. In acute inhalation studies in rats the LC50 (4 h) was < 463 ppm. Inhalation exposure resulted in local effects.

boric acid (10043-35-3)	
LD50 oral rat	2660 mg/kg
LD50 oral	2660 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes severe skin burns.pH: 7,8 @ 20 °C

Phenol polymer with formaldehyde (9003-35-4)	
pH	6 @26,2 °C, 1 %vol

phenol; carbolic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol (108-95-2)	
Additional information	Corrosive to rat skin after a 1 minute exposure to molten phenol. A 10% solution was reported to be corrosive to human skin.

ethanediol; ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
pH	6 – 7,5 Source: GESTIS

formaldehyde ...% (50-00-0)	
pH	2,8 – 4 (37 %)
Additional information	Aqueous solutions of formaldehyde (ca 40%) induced skin corrosion in rabbits. Skin irritant effects are expected at concentrations > 3%.

boric acid (10043-35-3)	
pH	5,1

Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye damage.pH: 7,8 @ 20 °C

Phenol polymer with formaldehyde (9003-35-4)	
pH	6 @26,2 °C, 1 %vol

phenol; carbolic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol (108-95-2)	
Additional information	Severe irritation was observed in the rabbit eye with a 5% solution

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

 Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

ethanediol; ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
pH	6 – 7,5 Source: GESTIS

formaldehyde ...% (50-00-0)	
pH	2,8 – 4 (37 %)
Additional information	No studies are available on eye irritation, however, formaldehyde has skin corrosive properties (no testing required). Eye irritation in humans due to exposure to gaseous formaldehyde is the most sensitive endpoint.

boric acid (10043-35-3)	
pH	5,1

Respiratory or skin sensitisation : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

phenol; carbolic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol (108-95-2)	
Additional information	Not sensitizing in an OECD test guideline no. 406 guinea pig Buehler study. However, the Challenge dose was only 1%. Not sensitizing in a human Maximization test conducted with an induction dose of 2% and a Challenge dose of 1%.

formaldehyde ...% (50-00-0)	
Additional information	In an OECD Testing Guideline 429 mouse Local Lymph Node Assay (LLNA) formaldehyde was positive at 5% with a Stimulation Index > 3-fold. The EC3 value was estimated to be 0.35%. Formaldehyde at a concentration of 2% induced a positive result in an OECD Testing Guideline 406 Guinea Pig Maximization study with 18/20 animals eliciting a positive dermal reaction at the second challenge (72 hr) exposure Formaldehyde was also positive in a Buehlar Guinea Pig study with 7/10 animals responding with a positive response at a challenge concentration of 5%. Formaldehyde elicited positive dermal reactions in human patch test subjects.

Germ cell mutagenicity : Suspected of causing genetic defects.

phenol; carbolic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol (108-95-2)	
Additional information	Not a bacterial mutagen in OECD test guideline no. 471 Ames/Salmonella mutation assays conducted up to cytotoxic dose levels with and without S9 metabolic activation. Positive for induction of micronuclei (chromosome damage) in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells at 3-7-fold the control background frequency when tested to cytotoxic dose levels. Positive for the induction of chromosome aberrations in CHO cells only with S9 metabolic activation. Induced a 2-3-fold increase of the gene-mutation frequency in independent studies in mouse lymphoma cells with and without S9 metabolic activation. Evidence for the induction of sister-chromatid-exchanges (SCEs), DNA strand breaks and DNA

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

 Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

	adducts also reported. In independent mouse bone marrow micronucleus studies, weakly (statistically) positive by I.P. injection, but not by oral gavage at myelotoxic doses of approximately 300 mg/kg/day. Research suggest that the mechanism of micronucleus formation may involve hypothermia a near lethal doses. No DNA adducts detected in rat bone marrow or liver following 4 doses of 75 mg/kg/day.
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formaldehyde ...% (50-00-0)	
Additional information	Formaldehyde is genotoxic in vitro. Formaldehyde induces gene-mutation in the Ames/Salmonella mutation assay, L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells, Chinese hamster cells and in human lymphoblastoid cells. Formaldehyde has induced chromosome damage in L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells (small colonies), CHO and V79 Chinese hamster cells and in human lymphocytes. In vitro treatment with Formaldehyde has induced the formation of DNA-protein cross-links (DPX) in human lymphocytes, human nasal epithelial cells and in a rat tracheal cell line. Generally, exposure to 15-20 ppm Formaldehyde has not induced evidence of genotoxicity at distant/systemic sites in laboratory animal models. Formaldehyde inhalation exposure failed to induce chromosome damage in rat and mouse bone marrow and in rat lymphocytes. Inhalation exposure to up to 15 ppm did not induce DNA single breaks in rat lymphocytes. Formaldehyde inhalation did induce DNA adducts and DNA-protein cross-links (DPX) in rat nasal mucosa when the animals were exposed to 10 ppm Formaldehyde. When primates were exposed to 6 ppm Formaldehyde, DPX formation was observed in the nasal tract tissue. One study has reported significant bone marrow cytotoxicity and an increased frequency of chromosome aberrations in workers exposed to 1-2 ppm Formaldehyde. The weight-of-evidence demonstrates that Formaldehyde exposure does not induce distant site/systemic genotoxicity in laboratory animals and humans.

Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer.

phenol; carbolic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol (108-95-2)	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable

formaldehyde ...% (50-00-0)	
IARC group	1 - Carcinogenic to humans

phenol; carbolic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol (108-95-2)	
Additional information	In long-term oral drinking water cancer bioassays (NIH/NCI) in rats and mice no evidence of carcinogenicity in mice and female rats. The increased tumor incidence observed in male rats was considered not treatment related. No evidence of tumors in wild-type and transgenic TG.AC mice following 20 weeks of treatment (2 days/week). In mice treated twice/week with 25 ul 20% phenol

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

	<p>(corrosive) for 32 weeks 7/18 developed skin papilloma. Limited evidence for tumor promoting activity on mouse skin at corrosive 20% concentrations. In an OECD test guideline no. 416 rat two-generation oral drinking water study the adult and reproductive NOAEL was approximately 70 mg/kg/day. There was a significant group mean reduction of body weight, feed consumption and water consumption at the high concentration of 5000 ppm (~ 300 mg/kg/day) in both generations. Group mean pup body weight and survival were significantly reduced at 5000 ppm. These adverse findings are believed to be to the drinking water palatability of the high dose phenol.</p>
--	--

formaldehyde ...% (50-00-0)	
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>Inhalation of > 6 ppm Formaldehyde has induced squamous cell carcinomas in the nasal tract of rats. The dose-response for tumor occurrence is non-linear. Irritational cytotoxicity and cell proliferation are key mechanistic events for Formaldehyde induced tumor initiation. Epidemiological data is inconclusive regarding Formaldehyde's potential to induce tumors in humans. Based on several large worker cohort studies, Formaldehyde may induce nasopharyngeal tumors. However, recent reports from the U.S. National Cancer Institute (NCI) that re-evaluated this data suggest that this may not be the case. Some of the worker cohort studies suggest that Formaldehyde inhalation may induce haematopoietic cancers. However, the NCI's reassessment of this data, demonstrate that this conclusion is incorrect. Furthermore, the results of valid laboratory rodent studies do not support the finding of increased haematopoietic tumors in humans. In addition, there is no scientifically plausible mechanism-of-action to explain the development of haematopoietic cancers in inhalation exposed humans.</p>

Reproductive toxicity : May damage fertility or the unborn child.

phenol; carbolic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol (108-95-2)	
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>OECD test guideline no. 414 developmental toxicity studies were conducted in the rat and mouse by oral gavage. The NOAEL for both maternal and developmental toxicity in the mouse was 140 mg/kg/day. There were maternal mortalities and a significant reduction in mean maternal body weight at 280 mg/kg/day. Also, clinical signs including tremors and ataxia were observed at 280 mg/kg/day. Mean fetal body weight was significantly reduced at the high dose of 280 mg/kg/day. In the rat the maternal NOAEL was 60 mg/kg/day due to significantly reduced mean body weight at 120 and 360 mg/kg/day. The developmental effects NOAEL was 120 mg/kg/day due to a significant reduction in mean fetal body weight and ossification sites at the high dose of 360 mg/kg/day. These data suggest a significant role for maternal toxicity in the adverse developmental effects observed.</p>

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

formaldehyde ...% (50-00-0)	
Additional information	Formaldehyde treatment did not induce developmental toxicity in rodent studies when exposures were conducted up to maternally toxic concentrations of formaldehyde.

STOT-single exposure : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

STOT-repeated exposure : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Phenol polymer with formaldehyde (9003-35-4)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	1000 mg/kg bodyweight

phenol; carbolic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol (108-95-2)	
LOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	260 mg/kg bodyweight
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	130 mg/kg bodyweight
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

ethanediol; ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

formaldehyde ...% (50-00-0)	
LOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	50 – 109 mg/kg bodyweight/day
LOAEC (inhalation, rat, gas, 90 days)	2 – 6 ppm
NOAEL (subacute, oral, animal/male, 28 days)	25 mg/kg bodyweight

Aspiration hazard : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

ethanediol; ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
Viscosity, kinematic	14,505 mm ² /s

formaldehyde ...% (50-00-0)	
Viscosity, kinematic	No data available in the literature

11.2. Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Adverse health effects caused by endocrine disrupting properties:

The mixture does not contain substance(s) included in the list established in accordance with Article 59(1) of REACH for having endocrine disrupting properties, or is not identified as having endocrine disrupting

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at a concentration equal to or greater than 0,1 %

11.2.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 12 : Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria
 short-term (acute) are not met)
 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 long-term (chronic)

Phenol polymer with formaldehyde (9003-35-4)	
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	172 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia pulex

phenol; carboic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol (108-95-2)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	21,93 mg/l @ 14 d
LC50 - Fish [2]	8,9 – 67,5 mg/l @ 4 d
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	3,1 mg/l
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	180 mg/l Test organisms (species): Dunaliella tertiolecta
EC50 72h - Algae [2]	217,6 mg/l Test organisms (species): Dunaliella tertiolecta
NOEC (chronic)	0,16 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: 16 days
NOEC chronic fish	0,077 mg/l @ 60 d
NOEC chronic crustacea	0,16 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: 16 days

ethanediol; ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 72860 mg/l Test organisms (species): Pimephales promelas
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 100 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna
EC50 96h - Algae [1]	6500 – 13000 mg/l Source: ECHA
NOEC (chronic)	≥ 1000 mg/l Test organisms (species): Americamysis bahia (previous name: Mysidopsis bahia) Duration: '23 d'
NOEC chronic crustacea	4,2 mg/l

formaldehyde ...% (50-00-0)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	6,7 mg/l 96 h, Morone saxatilis, Static system, Salt water, Experimental value, Lethal

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

 Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

EC50 - Crustacea [1]	5,8 mg/l OECD 202: Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test, 48 h, Daphnia pulex, Static system, Fresh water, Experimental value, Locomotor effect
ErC50 algae	4,89 – 6,61 mg/l OECD 201: Alga, Growth Inhibition Test, 72 h, Desmodesmus subspicatus, Static system, Fresh water, Experimental value, Nominal concentration
NOEC (chronic)	≥ 6,4 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna; Duration: 21 days
NOEC chronic fish	≥ 48 mg/l Test organisms (species): Oryzias latipes. Duration: 28 days

boric acid (10043-35-3)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	447 mg/l
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	133 mg/l
ErC50 algae	290 mg/l
NOEC chronic fish	2,1 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not established.

Phenol polymer with formaldehyde (9003-35-4)	
Persistence and degradability	Not established.

phenol; carbolic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol (108-95-2)	
Additional information	In two independent OECD test guideline no. 301C Modified MITI studies the level of biodegradation was 62% within 4.2 days and 85% after 14 days of contact. In an OECD test guideline no. 302B study the level of biodegradation was 100% after 6 days

formaldehyde ...% (50-00-0)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	0,64 g O ₂ /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	1,06 g O ₂ /g substance
ThOD	1,068 g O ₂ /g substance
Additional information	The results of OECD Test Guideline No. 301C and 301D studies demonstrated that 90% - 97% degradation of formaldehyde is achieved within two weeks of sludge contact. Therefore, formaldehyde is readily biodegradable under the conditions of the two studies. Released into the atmosphere, gaseous formaldehyde degrades by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals (reaction half-life of approximately 41 hours). It undergoes direct photolysis as it absorbs into the ambient UV spectrum (reaction half-life of about 6 hours) (HSDB, 2017; INERIS, 2011).

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

	Formaldehyde does not degrade by hydrolysis as it lacks hydrolyzable functional groups.
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12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No bioaccumulation expected.

Phenol polymer with formaldehyde (9003-35-4)	
Bioaccumulative potential	No bioaccumulation expected.

phenol; carboic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol (108-95-2)	
BCF - Fish [1]	17,5
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	1,5 @ 25 - 30 °C
Bioaccumulative potential	Low bioaccumulation potential.

ethanediol; ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	-1,36

formaldehyde ...% (50-00-0)	
BCF - Fish [1]	< 1 1 hour, Flow-through system, Salt water, Weight of evidence
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	0,35
Bioaccumulative potential	No bioaccumulation expected.

boric acid (10043-35-3)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	-1,09

12.4 Mobility in soil

Ecology – soil : Not established.

phenol; carboic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol (108-95-2)	
Additional information	The Koc determined by OECD test guideline no. 106 and 121 (HPLC) studies ranged 14- 91 L/Kg suggesting low soil sorption potential.

ethanediol; ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
Mobility in soil	0,2 Source: HSDB

formaldehyde ...% (50-00-0)	
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Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

Surface tension	73 mN/m 20 °C, Aqueous solution, 7.5 g/l
Ecology - soil	The partition coefficient soil/water (logKoc) indicates a very high mobility in soil.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance/mixture does not meet the PBT criteria of REACH regulation, annex XIII
 This substance/mixture does not meet the vPvB criteria of REACH regulation, annex XIII

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Adverse health effects caused by endocrine disrupting properties:

The mixture does not contain substance(s) included in the list established in accordance with Article 59(1) of REACH for having endocrine disrupting properties, or is not identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at a concentration equal to or greater than 0,1 %

12.7. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

SECTION 13 : Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods	:	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions.
Product/Packaging disposal recommendations	:	Do not re-use empty containers without proper cleaning or reconditioning. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery or waste in accordance with local regulation.
Additional information	:	Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
European List of Waste (LoW) code	:	15 01 10* - packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

SECTION 14 : Transport information

Informations relatives à la réglementation	14.1. UN number or ID number	14.2. UN proper shipping name	14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	14.4. Packing group
ADR/ADN	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

RID	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
ICAO/IATA	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
IMO/IMDG	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated

14.5. Environmental hazards

No supplementary information available.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Special transport precautions : Transport always in closed, upright and safe containers, Make sure that persons transporting the product know what to do in case of an accident or leakage

SECTION 15 : Regulatory information

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

15.1.1. EU-Regulations

REACH Annex XVII (Restriction List)

EU restriction list (REACH Annex XVII)

Reference code	Applicable on	Entry title or description
28.	formaldehyde ...%	Substances which are classified as carcinogen category 1A or 1B in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and are listed in Appendix 1 or Appendix 2, respectively.
3(b)	RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE ; ethanediol; ethylene glycol ; formaldehyde ...%	Substances or mixtures fulfilling the criteria for any of the following hazard classes or categories set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008: Hazard classes 3.1 to 3.6, 3.7 adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development, 3.8 effects other than narcotic effects, 3.9 and 3.10
3(c)	RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE	Substances or mixtures fulfilling the criteria for any of the following hazard classes or categories set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008: Hazard class 4.1
30.	RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE ; boric acid	Substances which are classified as reproductive toxicant category 1A or 1B in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and are listed in Appendix 5 or Appendix 6, respectively.

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

72.	formaldehyde ...%	The substances listed in column 1 of the Table in Appendix 12
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REACH Annex XIV (Authorisation List)

Contains no substance(s) listed on REACH Annex XIV (Authorisation List)

REACH Candidate List (SVHC)

Contains substance(s) listed on the REACH Candidate List in concentrations ≥ 0.1 % or SCL: boric acid (EC 233-139-2, CAS 10043-35-3)

PIC Regulation (Prior Informed Consent)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the PIC list (Regulation EU 649/2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals)

POP Regulation (Persistent Organic Pollutants)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the POP list (Regulation EU 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants)

Ozone Regulation (1005/2009)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Ozone Depletion list (Regulation EU 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer)

Explosives Precursors Regulation (2019/1148)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Explosives Precursors list (Regulation EU 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors)

Drug Precursors Regulation (273/2004)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Drug Precursors list (Regulation EC 273/2004 on the manufacture and the placing on market of certain substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances)

15.1.2. National regulations

All substances in this product are listed or exempt from the following inventories :

TSCA	DSL	NDSL	EC	KECI	TCSI	IECSC	ENCS	NZIoC	PICCS	INSQ	AICIS	NCI
X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

X = All components are listed or exempted

France

Occupational diseases	
Code	Description
RG 43	Diseases caused by formaldehyde and its polymers
RG 43 BIS	Cancerous conditions caused by formaldehyde
RG 84	Conditions caused by liquid organic solvents for professional use: saturated or unsaturated aliphatic or cyclic liquid hydrocarbons and mixtures thereof; liquid halogenated hydrocarbons; nitrated derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons; alcohols; glycols, glycol ethers; ketones; aldehydes; aliphatic and cyclic ethers, including

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

tetrahydrofuran; esters; dimethylformamide and dimethylacetamine; acetonitrile and propionitrile; pyridine; dimethylsulfone and dimethylsulfoxide

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For the product as a whole : no chemical safety assessment has been carried out

For the following substances of this mixture a chemical safety assessment has been carried out:

phenol; carbolic acid; monohydroxybenzene; phenylalcohol
formaldehyde ...%

SECTION 16 : Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms :

ADN	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
BLV	Biological limit value
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)
COD	Chemical oxygen demand (COD)
DMEL	Derived Minimal Effect level
DNEL	Derived-No Effect Level
EC-No.	European Community number
EC50	Median effective concentration
EN	European Standard
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC50	Median lethal concentration
LD50	Median lethal dose
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOAEC	No-Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
NOAEL	No-Observed Adverse Effect Level

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

 Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

NOEC	No-Observed Effect Concentration
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
PBT	Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
RID	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
STP	Sewage treatment plant
ThOD	Theoretical oxygen demand (ThOD)
TLM	Median Tolerance Limit
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
CAS-No.	Chemical Abstract Service number
N.O.S.	Not Otherwise Specified
vPvB	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
ED	Endocrine disrupting properties
AICIS	Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)
CLP	Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
DOT	Department of Transport
DSL	Domestic Substances List- Canada
EC	European Commission
ECL	Existing Chemical List- Korea
ENCS	Existing New Chemical Substances- Japan
IOELV	Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Value
INSQ	Mexican national Inventory of Chemical Substances
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China
KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI)
NCI	Vietnam - National Chemical Inventory
NDSL	Non-Domestic Substances List- Canada
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

PICCS	Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
STOT	Specific target organ toxicity
TCSI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
TRGS	Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances
TSCA	Toxic Chemical Substances Control Act
WGK	Water Hazard Class

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

Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	H332	Calculation method
Skin Corr. 1B	H314	Calculation method
Eye Dam. 1	H318	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1	H317	Calculation method
Muta. 2	H341	Calculation method
Carc. 1B	H350	Calculation method
Repr. 1B	H360	Calculation method
STOT RE 2	H373	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 3	H412	Calculation method

Full text of H- and EUH-statements:

Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhal.), Category 2
Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal), Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhal.), Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral), Category 3
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral), Category 4

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date : 07/03/2023

Version number 1

Revision : 07/03/2023

 Trade name : RÉSINE PHÉNOLIQUE

Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Chronic Hazard, Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Chronic Hazard, Category 3
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity, Category 1B
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 2
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Muta. 2	Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 2

Safety data sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878

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Repr. 1B	Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 1, Sub-Category 1B
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitisation, Category 1
Skin Sens. 1A	Skin sensitisation, category 1A
Skin Sens. 1B	Skin sensitisation, category 1B
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity – Repeated exposure, Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation

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