



## Section 1: Identification

### Product identifier

**Product Name**

• **Phenol**

**Synonyms**

• Benzenol; Carboic acid; Hydroxybenzene; Monophenol; Phenic acid; Phenyl alcohol; Phenyl hydroxide; Phenylic alcohol

**CAS Number**

• 108-95-2

**EC Number**

• 203-632-7

**Molecular Formula**

• :C 6:H 6:O 1:

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

**Recommended use**

• The largest end use is in phenol-formaldehyde resin used in wood adhesives as well as molding and laminating resins, paints, varnishes and enamels. Phenol may also be used in manufacturing of nylon, herbicides, pharmaceuticals and preservatives.

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

**Manufacturer**

• Dakota Gasification  
420 County Road 26  
Beulah, ND 58523-9400  
United States

**Telephone** • (701) 873-6600  
(General)

### Emergency telephone number

**Manufacturer** • 800-424-9300 - CHEMTREC

## Section 2: Hazard Identification

### United States (US)

According to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 HCS

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**OSHA HCS 2012**

- Flammable Liquids 4 - H227
- Acute Toxicity Oral 4 - H302
- Acute Toxicity Dermal 3 - H311
- Skin Corrosion 1B - H314
- Serious Eye Damage 1 - H318
- Acute Toxicity Inhalation 1 - H330
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure 3: Respiratory Tract Irritation - H335
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure 3: Narcotic Effects - H336
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity 2 - H341

## Label elements

OSHA HCS 2012

### DANGER



- Hazard statements**
- Combustible liquid - H227
  - Harmful if swallowed - H302
  - Toxic in contact with skin - H311
  - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. - H314
  - Causes serious eye damage - H318
  - Fatal if inhaled - H330
  - May cause respiratory irritation - H335
  - May cause drowsiness or dizziness - H336
  - Suspected of causing genetic defects. - H341
  - Causes damage to organs - liver/kidney through prolonged or repeated exposure - H372

### Precautionary statements

- Prevention**
- Obtain special instructions before use. - P201
  - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. - P202
  - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and/or hot surfaces. - No smoking. - P210
  - Keep container tightly closed. - P233
  - Do not breathe dusts or mists. - P260
  - Wash thoroughly after handling. - P264
  - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. - P270
  - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. - P271
  - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. - P280
  - Wear respiratory protection. - P284
- Response**
- In case of fire: Use appropriate media for extinction. - P370+P378
  - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. - P304+P340
  - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. - P312
  - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. - P303+P361+P353
  - Specific treatment is urgent (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label). - P320
  - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. - P363
  - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. - P305+P351+P338
  - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. - P310
  - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. - P301+P312
  - Rinse mouth. - P330
  - Do NOT induce vomiting. - P331
  - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. - P308+P313
  - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. - P314
- Storage/Disposal**
- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. - P403+P233
  - Keep cool. - P235
  - Store locked up. - P405
  - Dispose of content and/or container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations. - P501

### Other hazards

OSHA HCS 2012

- Under United States Regulations (29 CFR 1910.1200 - Hazard Communication Standard),

this product is considered hazardous.

## Canada

According to WHMIS

### Classification of the substance or mixture

- WHMIS** • Combustible Liquids - B3  
Very Toxic - D1A  
Other Toxic Effects - D2B  
Corrosive - E

### Label elements

**WHMIS**



- Combustible Liquids - B3
- Very Toxic - D1A
- Other Toxic Effects - D2B
- Corrosive - E

### Other hazards

- WHMIS** • In Canada, the product mentioned above is considered hazardous under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

### Substances

Composition					
Chemical Name	Identifiers	%	LD50/LC50	Classifications According to Regulation/Directive	Comments
Phenol	CAS:108-95-2	99.9%	Ingestion/Oral-Rat LD50 • 317 mg/kg Skin-Rabbit LD50 • 630 mg/kg Inhalation-Rat LC50 • 316 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 4 Hour(s)	<b>OSHA HCS 2012:</b> Flam. Liq. 4; Skin Corr. 1B; Eye Dam. 1; Acute Tox. 4 (orl); Acute Tox. 3 (skin); Acute Tox. 1 (Inh); Muta. 2; STOT SE 3: Resp. Irrit.; STOT RE 1 (liver & Kidney); STOT SE 3: Narc.	NDA

### Mixtures

- Material does not meet the criteria of a mixture.

## Section 4: First-Aid Measures

### Description of first aid measures

- Inhalation** • Move victim to fresh air. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Get medical attention immediately.

- Skin**
- Rapid skin decontamination is critical. The victim may not be aware of initial skin contact because of local anesthetic effect of phenol. Remove clothing, shoes, socks, and jewelry from the affected areas as quickly as possible, cutting them off if necessary. Be careful not to get any chemical on your skin or clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. In case of extensive splashing, wash the victim down under a shower under cold or luke-warm water while protecting the victim's eyes. DO NOT use hot water. If burns develop, such as inflammation or blisters, apply a dry sterile dressing or use a clean dry cloth. Elevate the affected area above the level of the victim's heart if possible. If the victim is in pain, immerse the painful area in cold water or apply cold wet dressings. DO NOT break open blisters or remove skin. If clothing is stuck to skin after flushing with water, do not remove it. Get medical attention immediately.
- Eye**
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes. The victim may be in great pain and want to keep his eyes closed but you must rinse the chemical out of his eye(s) in order to prevent permanent damage. Ask the victim to look up, down, and side-to-side as you rinse in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s). Get medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion**
- If ingested, a conscious victim should immediately drink 4 to 8 ounces of water, and then a slurry of activated charcoal to reduce the concentration of the chemical. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Do not give sodium bicarbonate or carbonated drinks. Get medical attention immediately.

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

- Refer to Section 11 - Toxicological Information.

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

- Notes to Physician**
- All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.

## Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable Extinguishing Media**
- Water fog, alcohol foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical.

- Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**
- No data available

### Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards**
- Containers may explode when heated. When heated, vapors may form explosive mixtures with air: indoors, outdoors and sewers explosion hazards. Runoff may pollute waterways.

- Hazardous Combustion Products**
- Emits toxic vapors under fire conditions.

### Advice for firefighters

- Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible. Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Fight fire from maximum distance. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Cool exposed containers with water. Contain fire water by diking a perimeter.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**Personal Precautions** • Wear appropriate protective clothing. Do not walk through spilled material. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, avoid direct contact. Do not breathe dusts or mists. Ventilate enclosed areas.

**Emergency Procedures** • ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area) As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions for at least 50 meters (150 feet) for liquids and at least 25 meters (75 feet) for solids. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Do not get water inside container. Stop leak if you can do it without risk.

## Environmental precautions

- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

## Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

**Containment/Clean-up Measures** • Released vapors can be swept from the air by an application of water spray or fog, which will dissolve them. The resulting water must be collected and contained. Dike to collect large liquid spills. Absorb liquid spills on vermiculite, sand, sawdust, or other absorbent to prevent from entering waterways or sewers and place in approved metal containers. All phenol containing clean up materials must be handled and treated as a hazardous waste. If crystalline, shovel into steel drums. Avoid creating dust.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

### Precautions for safe handling

**Handling** • Handle and open container with care. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use caution when combining with water; DO NOT add water to corrosive liquid, ALWAYS add corrosive liquid to water while stirring to prevent release of heat, steam and fumes. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, avoid direct contact. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, or using tobacco.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

**Storage** • Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Protect containers against physical damage. Do not store in areas where fire hazard may exist. Outside detached storage area is preferred provided the containers are not left to rust. Separate from other storage.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### Control parameters

Exposure Limits/Guidelines						
	Result	ACGIH	Canada Ontario	Canada Quebec	NIOSH	OSHA
Phenol (108-95-2)	TWAs	5 ppm TWA	5 ppm TWA	5 ppm TWAEV; 19 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWAEV	5 ppm TWA; 19 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	5 ppm TWA; 19 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA
	Ceilings	Not established	Not established	Not established	15.6 ppm Ceiling (15 min); 60 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Ceiling (15 min)	Not established

### Exposure controls

**Engineering Measures/Controls** • Good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Use explosion-proof - electrical, ventilating and/or lighting equipment.

### Personal Protective Equipment

- Respiratory**
  - Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or symptoms are experienced.
- Eye/Face**
  - Use goggles and/or face shield as appropriate for the exposure potential.
- Hands**
  - Wear appropriate gloves.
- Skin/Body**
  - Wear protective clothing
- Environmental Exposure Controls**
  - Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways. Follow best practice for site management and disposal of waste.

**Key to abbreviations**

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygiene  
 NIOSH = National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health  
 OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration

TWAEV = Time-Weighted Average Exposure Value

TWA = Time-Weighted Averages are based on 8h/day, 40h/week exposures

**Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties**

**Information on Physical and Chemical Properties**

<b>Material Description</b>			
Physical Form	Liquid	Appearance/Description	Colorless to light pink crystalline material which melts at 105 F. Deliquescent material (absorbs moisture from air and becomes syrupy liquid).
Color	Colorless to light pink.	Odor	Medicinal, sweet, tarry.
Odor Threshold	No data available		
<b>General Properties</b>			
Boiling Point	358 F(181.1111 C)	Melting Point	105 F(40.5556 C)
Decomposition Temperature	No data available	pH	9.9 in aqueous solutions
Specific Gravity/Relative Density	1.071 Water=1	Bulk Density	8.92 lbs/gal
Water Solubility	Soluble 82 g/L @ 15 C(59 F)	Solvent Solubility	Alcohol; Ether; Chloroform; Glycerol; Carbon Disulfide; Petroleum; Volatile oils; Alkalies
Viscosity	No data available		
<b>Volatility</b>			
Vapor Pressure	0.36 mmHg (torr) @ 68 F(20 C)	Vapor Density	3.24 Air=1 @ 359.6 F
Evaporation Rate	< 0.01 n-Butyl Acetate = 1	Volatiles (Vol.)	100 %
<b>Flammability</b>			
Flash Point	185 F(85 C)	UEL	8.6 %
LEL	1.7 %	Autoignition	1319 F(715 C)
Flammability (solid, gas)	Flammable Liquid.		
<b>Environmental</b>			
Octanol/Water Partition coefficient	No data available		

**Section 10: Stability and Reactivity**

**Reactivity**

- No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

**Chemical stability**

- Stable

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### Conditions to avoid

- Incompatible materials. Excess heat.

### Incompatible materials

- Strong oxidizers, especially calcium hypochlorite, aluminum chloride (contact with these may cause fires and explosions) violent reaction with nitric acid, and acids.

### Hazardous decomposition products

- Toxic vapors and gases, such as carbon monoxide, may be released in a fire.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Information on toxicological effects

Phenol 108-95-2								
Test Type	Dosage	Route	Species	Duration	Results	Test Class	Target Organs	Comments
Acute Toxicity	317 mg/kg	Ingestion/Oral	Rat	NDA	LD50	NDA	NDA	NDA
Acute Toxicity	316 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Inhalation	Rat	4 Hour(s)	LC50	NDA	NDA	NDA
Acute Toxicity	630 mg/kg	Skin	Rabbit	NDA	LD50	NDA	NDA	NDA
Irritation	5 mg	Eye	Rabbit	NDA	NDA	Severe irritation, reversible	NDA	NDA
Irritation	535 mg	Skin	Rabbit	NDA	NDA	Severe irritation, reversible	NDA	NDA
Mutagen	265 mg/kg	Unreported Route	Mouse	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
Reproductive	300 mg/kg	Ingestion/Oral	Rat	NDA	TDL <sub>o</sub>	NDA	NDA	NDA
GHS Properties			Classification					
Acute toxicity			OSHA HCS 2012•Acute Toxicity - Dermal 3;Acute Toxicity - Inhalation 1;Acute Toxicity - Oral 4					
Aspiration Hazard			OSHA HCS 2012•No data available					
Carcinogenicity			OSHA HCS 2012•No data available					
Germ Cell Mutagenicity			OSHA HCS 2012•Germ Cell Mutagenicity 2					
Skin corrosion/Irritation			OSHA HCS 2012•Skin Corrosion 1B					
Skin sensitization			OSHA HCS 2012•No data available					
STOT-RE			OSHA HCS 2012•Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure 1					
STOT-SE			OSHA HCS 2012•Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure 3: Narcotic Effects;Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure 3: Respiratory Tract Irritation					
Toxicity for Reproduction			OSHA HCS 2012•No data available					
Respiratory sensitization			OSHA HCS 2012•No data available					
Serious eye damage/Irritation			OSHA HCS 2012•Serious Eye Damage 1					

**Route(s) of entry/exposure** • Inhalation, Skin, Eye, Ingestion

### Potential Health Effects

#### Inhalation

##### Acute (Immediate)

- Fatal if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Phenol causes irritation and is corrosive to tissue of the upper respiratory system. May affect the central nervous system. Symptoms may include dizziness, drowsiness, lethargy, coma and death.

##### Chronic (Delayed)

- Prolonged inhalation of vapors (30 to 60 ppm) has induced respiratory difficulties, lung damage, loss of weight, and paralysis.

## **Skin**

### **Acute (Immediate)**

- Phenol is readily absorbed through the skin. Burns will result from skin contact. When phenol is applied to the skin, a white covering of precipitated protein forms. This soon turns red and eventually sloughs, leaving the surface stained slightly brown. If phenol is left on the skin, it will penetrate rapidly and lead to cell death and gangrene. If more than 60 square inches, are affected, there is risk of imminent death. Phenol has local anesthetic properties and can cause extensive damage before pain is felt.

### **Chronic (Delayed)**

- Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosive materials will cause dermatitis. Prolonged exposure to phenol may result in ochronosis.

## **Eye**

### **Acute (Immediate)**

- Causes serious eye damage. Contact with concentrated solutions can cause severe eye damage including clouding of the eye surface, inflammation of the eye and eyelid burns.

### **Chronic (Delayed)**

- Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosive materials or fumes may cause conjunctivitis.

## **Ingestion**

### **Acute (Immediate)**

- Phenol is very corrosive to the mouth, esophagus and stomach. Corrosive mucosal injury can involve the entire intestinal tract, sometimes causing ulceration and bleeding. Will cause gastroenteric disturbances. Systemic toxicity will occur. Ingestion may lead to death from respiratory failure. Death has occurred from 1.5 grams of oral exposure.

### **Chronic (Delayed)**

- Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosive materials or fumes may cause gastrointestinal disturbances.

## **Other**

### **Acute (Immediate)**

- The clinical toxicity produced by phenol is the same no matter what route of entry. Initial signs and symptoms may include; nausea, excessive sweating, headache, dizziness, and ringing in the ears. Seizures, loss of consciousness, coma, depression of the function of the respiratory center in the brain, and death may ensue. Coma and seizures usually occur within minutes to a few hours after exposure or after a delay of up to 18 hours.

### **Chronic (Delayed)**

- Chronic exposure to phenol can cause damage to the liver and kidneys.

### **Mutagenic Effects**

- Repeated and prolonged exposure may cause mutagenic effects.

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## **Section 12 - Ecological Information**

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## **Toxicity**

- Non-mandatory section - information about this substance not compiled for this reason.

## **Persistence and degradability**

- Phenol has a short half-life as a vapor phase in air which is approximately 12-15 hours, but persists in water much longer. Phenol in soil generally degrades very quickly. Phenol is biodegradable in water sources if the concentration is not high enough to produce significant inhibition of degradation by microorganisms. In fact, phenol may degrade in less than 1 day in surface waters. The degradation of phenol is slower in salt water as compared to fresh water.

## **Bioaccumulative potential**

- Phenol does not concentrate or bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms to any significant degree.

## **Mobility in Soil**

- The transport and movement of phenol in the environment is affected by the pH of the environment or the medium in which phenol is present. Since the pKa of phenol is 9.9 and it will, therefore exist in a partially dissociated state in water and in moist soil.

## **Other adverse effects**

- No studies have been found.



## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

### Waste treatment methods

- Product waste** • Dispose of content and/or container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.
- Packaging waste** • Dispose of content and/or container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

	UN number	UN proper shipping name	Transport hazard class(es)	Packing group	Environmental hazards
DOT	UN2312	Phenol, molten	6.1	II	NDA
	UN1671	Phenol, solid	6.1	II	NDA
TDG	UN2312	PHENOL, MOLTEN	6.1	II	NDA
	UN1671	PHENOL, SOLID	6.1	II	NDA
IATA/ICAO	UN2312	Phenol, molten	6.1	II	NDA
	UN1671	Phenol, solid	6.1	II	NDA

- Special precautions for user** • None known.
- Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code** • Not relevant.

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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

- SARA Hazard Classifications** • Fire, Acute, Chronic

State Right To Know				
Component	CAS	MA	NJ	PA
Phenol	108-95-2	Yes	Yes	Yes
o-Cresol	NDA	No	No	No

Inventory				
Component	CAS	Canada DSL	Canada NDSL	TSCA
Phenol	108-95-2	Yes	No	Yes
o-Cresol	NDA	No	No	No

### Canada

#### Labor

**Canada - WHMIS - Classifications of Substances**

- Phenol 108-95-2 D1A, E

**Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure List**

- Phenol 108-95-2 1 %

#### Environment

**Canada - CEPA - Priority Substances List**

- Phenol 108-95-2 Priority Substance List 2 (substance not considered toxic)

### United States

#### Labor

**U.S. - OSHA - Process Safety Management - Highly Hazardous Chemicals**

•Phenol 108-95-2 Not Listed

**U.S. - OSHA - Specifically Regulated Chemicals**

•Phenol 108-95-2 Not Listed

**Environment**

**U.S. - CAA (Clean Air Act) - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants**

•Phenol 108-95-2

**U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities**

•Phenol 108-95-2 1000 lb final RQ; 454 kg final RQ

**U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Radionuclides and Their Reportable Quantities**

•Phenol 108-95-2 Not Listed

**U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances EPCRA RQs**

•Phenol 108-95-2 1000 lb EPCRA RQ

**U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances TPQs**

•Phenol 108-95-2 500 lb lower TPQ; 10000 lb upper TPQ

**U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting**

•Phenol 108-95-2 1.0 % de minimis concentration

**U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - PBT Chemical Listing**

•Phenol 108-95-2 Not Listed

**U.S. - RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Basis for Listing - Appendix VII**

•Phenol 108-95-2 Included in waste streams: F039, K001, K022, K087

**U.S. - RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Hazardous Constituents - Appendix VIII to 40 CFR 261**

•Phenol 108-95-2 waste number U188

**U.S. - RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - List for Hazardous Constituents**

•Phenol 108-95-2

**U.S. - RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Phase 4 LDR Rule - Universal Treatment Standards**

•Phenol 108-95-2 0.039 mg/L (wastewater); 6.2 mg/kg (nonwastewater)

**U.S. - RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - TSD Facilities Ground Water Monitoring**

•Phenol 108-95-2

**U.S. - RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - U Series Wastes - Acutely Toxic Wastes & Other Hazardous Characteristics**

•Phenol 108-95-2 waste number U188

**United States - California**

**Environment**

**U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List**

•Phenol 108-95-2 Not Listed

**U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity**

•Phenol 108-95-2 Not Listed

**U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADL)**

•Phenol 108-95-2 Not Listed

**U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRL)**

•Phenol 108-95-2 Not Listed

**U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female**

•Phenol 108-95-2 Not Listed

**U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male**

•Phenol 108-95-2 Not Listed

**United States - Pennsylvania**

**Labor**

**U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List**

•Phenol 108-95-2

**U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances**

•Phenol 108-95-2 Not Listed

**Section 16 - Other Information**

**Last Revision Date** • 24/October/2013

**Preparation Date** • 28/January/2010

**Disclaimer/Statement of Liability** • The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is believed to be correct since it was obtained from sources we believe are reliable. However no representation,

guarantees or warranties of any kind are made as to its accuracy, suitability for particular applications, hazards connected with the use of the material, or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. User assumes all risks and liability of any use, processing or handling of any material, variations in methods, conditions and equipment used to store, handle, or process the material and hazards connected with the use of the material are solely the responsibility of the user and remain at his sole discretion. Compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations remains the responsibility of the user, and the user has the responsibility to provide a safe work place to examine all aspects of its operation and to determine if or where precautions, in addition to those described herein, are required.

**Key to abbreviations**

NDA = No data available

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