

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product identifier:

Trade name: m-Cresol 40
Chemical name: Tar acids, methylphenol fraction
Other names: "Cresylic Acid"; Distillate Phenols
Registration Number: 01-2119560748-26-0000
CAS No.: 84989-04-8
EC (EINECS) No.: 284-892-9

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

Use by workers in industrial settings: Use as reactive solvent for wire enamelling.

Use as monomer in liquid polymer production.

Use as monomer in dry polymer production.

Use at industrial sites - General Exposure scenario for industrial uses.

Use at industrial sites - Use as a cleaning agent in industrial settings.

Use at industrial sites - Offshore use of Oilfield formulations.

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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture:

According to 1272/2008/EC:

Acute Tox. 3 H301

Acute Tox. 3 H311

Acute Tox. 4 H332

Skin Corr. 1B H314

Muta. 2 H341

Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

Full text of H-phrases: see Section 2.2.

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Label elements:

Labelling according to 1272/2008/EC:

Product identification:

Trade name: m-Cresol 40
Chemical name: Tar acids, methylphenol fraction
Index no.: 648-120-00-8

Hazard pictograms:



Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:
H301+H311 Toxic if swallowed or in contact with skin.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261 Avoid breathing vapours.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Other hazards:

Criteria for PBT, vPvB: Substance does not meet the criteria for PBT, vPvB.

Other hazard which do not result from classification: No.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances:

Chemical substance: Tar acids, methylphenol fraction. UVCB substance.

[cont...]

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Dangerous components:

Chemical name	CAS No.	EC No.	Content @ %	Classification 1272/2008/EC	Note
Methylphenol fraction	84989-04-8	284-892-9	100	Carc. 1B;H350 Muta. 1B;H340	JM
m-Cresol	108-39-4	203-557-9	Min. 40	Acute Tox. 3 (*)H311 Acute Tox. 3 (*)H301 Skin Corr. 1B H314	
p-Cresol	106-44-5	203-398-6	25 ± 5	Acute Tox. 3 (*)H311 Acute Tox. 3 (*)H301 Skin Corr. 1B H314	
o-Cresol	95-48-7	202-423-8	≤10	Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3 (*)H301 Skin Corr. 1B H314	
Xylenol (mix)	1300-71-6	215-089-3	<15	Acute Tox. 3 (*)H311 Acute Tox. 3 (*)H301 Skin Corr. 1B H314 Aquatic Chronic2 H411	
Phenol	108-95-2	203-632-7	<10	Muta. 2; H341 (*)H331 Acute Tox. 3; (*)H311 Acute Tox. 3; (*)H301 STOT RE 2; (*)H373(**) Skin Corr. 1B; H341 Skin Corr. 1B;H314: C ≥ 3 % Skin Irrit. 2;H315: 1 % ≤ C <3 % Eye Irrit. 2; H319:1 % ≤ C < 3 %	
Benzene	71-43-2	200-753-7	<0.1	Flam. Liq. 2 H225 Carc. 1A H350 Muta. 1B H340 STOT RE 1 H372(**) Asp. Tox. 1 H304 Eye Irrit. 2 H319 Skin Irrit. 2 H315	Comply with J note
Benzo (a) pyrene	50-32-8	200-028-5	<0.005	Carc. 1B H350 Muta. 1B H340 Repr. 1B H360-FD Skin Sens. 1 H317 Aquatic Acute 1 H400 Aquatic Chronic1 H410 Carc. 1B; H350: C ≥0,01 %	Comply with M note

[cont...]

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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures: IF THE SUBSTANCE IS INHALED, IS CAUSTIC TO THE SKIN, OR GETS INTO THE EYES, YOU MUST SEEK MEDICAL TREATMENT IMMEDIATELY.

If health problems occur or if you suspect that your health may have been affected, contact your physician and give the information stated on this safety data sheet. It is necessary to keep the vital functions going until a physician arrives (i.e. check heartbeat, ensure artificial respiration, heart massage). If the affected person has lost consciousness or if you believe that he/she may lose consciousness, transport the person to a healthcare provider in a stabilised position, lying on his/her side. In the case of first degree burns (painful red spots) and second degree burns (painful blisters), cool the affected locations with a stream of cold water. In the case of third degree burns (black spots, crumbling pale skin, usually painless), do not cool the affected place, but cover it with a clean piece of cloth. The affected person must not lose body heat.

SPECIAL MEANS REQUIRED AT THE WORKPLACE: Eye bath and safety shower.

When inhaled: Take the afflicted person into the open air, rinse his/her mouth and nose with water, keep him/her warm and quiet. Call for professional medical help.

In case of contact with skin: Rinse the affected places with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes (cut the person's hair and nails, if necessary). Wash the skin well, but try to avoid irritating the skin mechanically, with a large quantity of lukewarm water. Do not use soap or neutralising agents and avoid mechanical irritation. Keep rinsing the affected person until the physician arrives (keep rinsing for 20 minutes at least). Affected places should be covered with a sterile bandage (or a clean piece of cloth). Call for professional medical help promptly.

In case of contact with eyes: Rinse the eyes with a large quantity of clean, lukewarm water immediately. Keep washing even if it is necessary to exert some force to open the afflicted person's eyelids. Wash the eye from the inside corner to the outside and do not stop until the physician arrives. If the afflicted person is wearing contact lenses, they must be removed immediately. Call for a professional medical help promptly.

When swallowed: First rinse the mouth and then make the affected person drink 1-2 dl of water with charcoal, one sip at a time. Number of charcoal: 1 – 10 multiple of a swallowed corrosive substance. Do not make the person vomit! It is essential to seek medical treatment rapidly.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

When inhaled: Burning pain, pain and caustic effect on the mucous membranes of the respiratory tracts, persistent irritating cough, and breathlessness.

In case of contact with skin: Burning pain, pain, caustic effects.

In case of contact with eyes: Burning pain, pain, caustic effects.

When swallowed: Burning pain, pain, caustic effects, neurotoxicity, convulsion, liver and kidney damage, arrhythmia, exitus.

[cont...]

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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Information for physician:

In case of contact with eyes: It is possible to apply a local anaesthetic (tetracaine) before rinsing

When inhaled: Prophylactic inhalation of corticosteroides (beclomethason - Aldecin, Becotide e.g.) and physiological solution with 5% Panthenol. In case of contact with skin: inactivation with glycerol, edible oil or polyethyleneglycol 300-400.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing media: Powder or snow fire extinguisher. In the case of a large-scale fire, use heavy foam with a polar foam maker, or a split water stream. Containers should be cooled with a screen of water. You should try to get them out of the fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Direct water stream.

Special hazard arising from the substance mixture: While the substance burns, it produces toxic products. As the substance is very volatile, it may produce highly corrosive vapours. Mixtures of the steam of the substance with the air are explosive.

Advice for fire-fighters: When fighting the fire in the dangerous zone, you must use an isolation breathing apparatus as well as a protective chemical splash pressure suit.

Further data:

Flammability Class: III (ČSN 65 0201)

Temperature class: T1 (ČSN 33 0371)

Explosive group: IIA (ČSN 33 0371)

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Close the place of the accident. Send away all persons not involved in rescue works. When managing the emergency, use an isolation breathing apparatus and full anti-chemical suit. If this is not possible, use the personal emergency equipment described in Section 8. Remove or switch off all sources of ignition. Leaking tankers should be driven to safe locations, while it is necessary to prevent the liquid from leaking by closing or sealing the place of the leakage. It is also necessary to measure the concentration of substance in the area continuously (see point 5.3).

Environmental precautions: Prevent the substance from leaking into the sewerage system, ground and surface water, or into the soil. If the substance leaks into a watercourse, inform the water consumers immediately. If the capacity of the leakage source is large, raise emergency alarm immediately.

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Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

The leaked liquid should be enclosed and pumped into a container suitable for further processing or disposal. The remnants should be absorbed into a suitable porous material (sand, vapex, infusorial earth). When storing and handling the substance, make sure the area is ventilated thoroughly. Disposal of the substance is governed by the valid waste handling legislation, see also Section 13.

Reference to other sections: See section 8, 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Adhere to the regional regulation for handling flammable liquids; provide good vapour ventilation and, for the work place, exhaust, prevent the escape of substance vapours into the atmosphere, use working protective means in compliance with Point No. 8, handle in a manner as to prevent spillage or escape, prevent contact of the substance with open flame, sparks or hot surfaces.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Adhere to the regional regulation for storing flammable liquids; keep ventilating the storage room efficiently, use protective means in compliance with Point No. 8, store in closed packaging or tanks only, do not store together with food or strong oxidising agents, and keep reservoirs, tanks and receptacles dry and tightly closed.

Storage temperature: Ambient temperature, max. 90 °C.

Specific end use(s): Not determined.

For eventual other specific information to identified use see ES in Annex of the SDS.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure limit value:

(Government Decree No. 361/2007 Coll.):

Name	PEL [mg.m-3]	HPC-P [mg.m-3]
Cresol (CAS 1319-77-3)	20	40
Phenol (CAS 108-95-2)	7.5	15

PEL Permissible exposure limit of a chemical substance in the air

HPC-P The highest permissible concentration limit of a chemical substance in the air

European Union (Directive 2006/15/ES):

Name	TWA (8-hour limit)		STEL (Short-term limit)	
	[mg.m-3]	[ppm]	[mg.m-3]	[ppm]
Cresols (CAS 1319-77-3)	22	5	-	-
Phenol (CAS 108-95-2)	8	2	16	4

TWA: Measured or calculated in relation to the reference period of eight hours as a time weighted average.

STEL: The limit value that should not be exceeded and that is equal to the period of 15 minutes.

The recommended method of measuring the concentration in the air at the workplace: Spectrophotometer, detection tube.

[cont...]

National values of exposure limits:

For national values of exposure limits see e.g.

<http://limitvalue.ifa.dguv.de/> (see section 16 for full text)

Observance of valid national legislative is in user competency.

DNEL, PNEC values:

Oral DNEL (short term systemic; workers) = 0.68 mg/ kg

Inhalation calculated DNEL (acute systemic; worker) = 152 mg/m³

Oral DNEL (long term systemic; workers) is 0.5 mg/ kg

Inhalation DNEL (long-term systemic; worker) is 3.5 mg/m³

DNELs for the general public not derived

PNEC aqua (freshwater): 0.1 mg/L

PNEC aqua (marine water): 3 µg/L

PNEC aqua (intermittent releases): 0.044 mg/L

PNEC sediment (freshwater): 327.83 µg/kg sediment dw

PNEC sediment (marine water): 9.83 µg/kg sediment dw

PNEC soil: 57.32 µg/kg soil dw

Exposure control:

For information concerning exposure control, RMM and OC to identified use see relevant Exposure Scenario in Annex of the SDS.

Occupational exposure controls:

Collective protection measures: Plant-wide and local ventilation, effective exhaust system, automation, hermetic sealing.

Individual protection measures: The staff must wear personal protection equipment (PPE) to protect their eyes, hands and skin. This equipment must be suitable for the nature of the activities they do. Wherever the technical means do not enable obeying the exposure limits determined for the working environment or ensuring that inhaling the substance does not affect a persons' health, the staff must use also suitable protection of the respiratory system. If the staff are to use this equipment permanently while working, it is necessary to include safety breaks, if required by the nature of the PPE. All the PPE must be kept in good condition. Any polluted or damaged equipment must be replaced immediately.

RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Respiratory protection: Isolation breathing apparatus, or respirator equipped with an A filter is necessary

Eye protection: Protective shield or goggles

Hand protection: Protective gloves

	Glove material	Layer thickness	Penetration time
Everyday working activities (possible contact during operation or getting stained in the case of leakage)	Neoprene	0.75mm	480 min.

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Skin protection: Protective rubber suit and footwear, unprotected skin must be treated with a protective lotion before beginning to work.

Other recommendations: Eye bath and safety shower.

General safety and hygienic measures: Follow the rules of personal hygiene. Do not eat, drink or smoke while working! Wash your hands as well as any uncovered parts of your body well with water and soap, or treat them with suitable reparation lotion after finishing work or before eating or drinking.

Environmental exposure controls: Follow the valid legal regulations governing the protection of the air and water.

For more details see Annex – Exposure Scenario to identified use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

Property	Results
Physical state:	Liquid at 20°C and 1013 hPa.
Colour:	Clear to bright brown
Odour (smell):	Characteristic, phenol-like
Melting / freezing point:	<-13 °C (read-across)
Boiling point:	200.5°C to 201.6°C at 1013 hPa, depends on the concentration of constituents
Relative density:	1.04 g/cm ³ at 20°C (OECD 109)
Vapour pressure:	44.8 to 70.4 Pa at 20°C (NF T 20-048 AFNOR Sept.85).
Water solubility:	11.3 and 23.3 g/l at 20°C
Partition coefficient noctanol/ water (log value):	1.5-2.5
Flash point:	ca. 103°C at 100 kPa (ČSN EN ISO 2592/2002).
Flammability:	Non-flammable (not classified as flammable liquid according REACH, CLP) (According to flash point Flammability Danger Class: III (ČSN 65 0201)
Explosive properties:	No
Self-ignition temperature:	530°C
Oxidising properties:	No
Granulometry:	N/A
Dissociation constant:	10.1 to 10.3 (read-across).
Viscosity:	16.6 mm ² ·s ⁻¹ to 18.1 mm ² ·s ⁻¹ at 20°C (OECD 114).
Other information:	None

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Ready reactive with strong oxidising agents, and strong acids and bases.

Chemical stability: Substance is stable under conventional chemical – physical conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Violent reaction: Strong oxidising agents – proxy-compounds (peroxosulphuric acid and peroxodisulphuric) strong acid (sulphuric acid, nitric acid), organic nitrates and inorganic nitrites (in combination with strong acids). Strong bases, formaldehyde, aliphatic aldehydes, halogens.

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Conditions to avoid: High temperature, formation of explosive mixtures of vapours with air.
Unsuitable material in contact with substance (e.g. packaging, apparatus, device): rubber, various plastics, various metals and its alloys (aluminium, copper, zinc).

Incompatible materials: Unsuitable material in contact with substance (e.g. packaging, apparatus, device): rubber, various plastics, various metals and its alloys (aluminium, copper, zinc).

Hazardous decomposition products: Toxic and corrosive vapour generation in case of a fire or an accident.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects:

Most serious adverse effects on human health when using the substance:

A substance with strong caustic effects on the eyes, mucous membranes and skin. Toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed. Harmful by inhalation. When absorbed into the body this substance has pronounced toxic effects, and it may seriously damage the nervous system, heart muscle, kidneys, liver, spleen, and pancreas.

Acute toxicity: LD50 (oral): 121 mg/kg bw; LD50 (dermal): 301 mg/kg bw; LC50 (inhalation): 710 mg/m³ air

Skin corrosion/irritation: Corrosive

Serious eye damage/irritation: Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Not applicable due to corrosive effects

Germ cell mutagenicity: Negative

Carcinogenicity: The substance is not a carcinogen

Reproductive toxicity: Oral: NOAEL: 450 mg/kg bw/day, not classified

STOT-single exposure: Not classified

STOT-repeated exposure: Not classified

Aspiration hazard: No

Human effect experience: Easy absorbed into the body by skin, also by respiratory and alimentary tract.

Prolonged contact with the skin may cause irritation, dermatitis, abnormal pigmentation.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

daphnia 5 0 (96 h) = 5 mg/L on *Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis* (marine, no guideline)

daphnia EC50 (48 h) = 7.7 mg/L on *Daphnia magna* (freshwater, DIN 38412 part 11)

daphnia NOEC(21 d) = 1 mg/L on *Daphnia magna* (guideline proposal of the German Umweltbundesamt, 1984)

fish LC50 (96 h) = 4.4 mg/L on *Salmo trutta* (static bioassay)

fish NOEC (4 d) = 0.3 mg/L on *Gadus morrhua* (marine, no guideline, embryo and sac-fry stage)

fish NOEC (32 d) = 1.35 mg/L on *Pimephales promelas* (freshwater, OECD 210)

algae EC10 (48 h) = 4.6 mg/L on *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (DIN 38412, part 9)

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Persistence and degradability:

Biodegradability:

Substance is readily biodegradable (OECD 301 D; 90% after 28 d and the 10 d window was fulfilled).

Substance is inherently degradable (OECD 302 B. After a lag-period of 2 days 96% of the added m-cresol and 100% of the added p-cresol were degraded within 10 days and a degradation of 100% within 7 days. The half-lives of biodegradation of cresols in soil range between 0.6 d (m-cresol) and 1.6 d (o-cresol) in acidic sandy loam and between 0.5 d (p-cresol) and 11.3 d (m-cresol) in basic sandy silt loam. The tropospheric half-life of the cresols is about 3.8 to 9 hours. In water cresols are photolytically degraded with half-lives of 11 to 21 days, but they are not expected to hydrolyse.

Bioaccumulative potential:

BCF values of 10.7 and 20 were determined in fish for o-cresol and m-cresol, indicating a low bioaccumulation potential for both isomers. Since all cresol isomers have low log Kow and BCF values they are judged to have a low bioaccumulation potential.

Mobility:

Koc values for the cresol isomers range between 22 and 56.

Results of PBT, vPvB assessment

Substance is not PBT, vPvB according to information above.

Other adverse effects:

The substance may contaminate soil and water and may damage fauna and flora. Under the Water Act, Act No. 254/2001 Coll., the product is considered a hazardous substance and a dangerous substance according to Annex 1 of the Water Act. Prevent the substance from leaking into ground water, soil and sewerage systems.

The German Water hazard classes WGK (Wassergefährdungsklassen): 2

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods:

The substance must be handled in compliance with the valid legal regulations governing the disposal of waste as well as with other environmental regulations. Leaked product must be handled in the manner described in Section 6.3 and then handed over to a person authorised to handle hazardous waste. It is recommended to dispose of this substance by making it a material that can be further used for energy generation purposes. Contact the producer for any additional information.

Recommended classification of the waste under Decree No. 381/2001 Coll.: 07 01 99*, 07 01 99*, 15 0110*, 16 05 08*

Methods of contaminated packaging disposal: Proceed in the same manner as when disposing of the product, tanks may be used only after preliminary cleaning thereof in authorised purification plants.

Measures to limit exposure while handling waste:

Will be added in connection with the registration under Directive No. 1907/2006/ES

Legal regulations governing the disposal and handling of waste:

The European Union:

Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste and repealing certain.

Directives, in the valid wording.

Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste, in the valid wording.

[cont...]





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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	Land transport ADR/RID	Marine transport	Air transport ICAO/IATA	River transport ADN
UN Number:	2927	2927	2927	2927
UN proper shipping name:	TOXIC LIQUID, CORROSIVE, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (CRESOL-MIX)			
Transport hazard class (es):	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Label:	6.1 + 8	6.1 + 8	6.1 + 8	6.1 + 8
				
Packing group:	II	II	II	II
Environmental hazards:	no	no	no	no
Special precautions for user:	no	no	no	no
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code:	no	no	no	no
Hazard Index Number:	68	68	68	68
Marine pollutant:	No			
Tunnel code:	E			
Other applicable information:	EMS: F-A, S-B			

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

European Union:	<p>Regulation No 1907/2006 /EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, in the valid wording.</p> <p>Regulation No 1272/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation /EC/ No 1907/2006 /1/, in the valid wording.</p> <p>Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste and repealing certain Directives, in the valid wording.</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste, in the valid wording.</p>
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Chemical Safety Assessment: CSR was submitted to registration. Relevant Exposure Scenario in Annex of the SDS.

Note: The regulatory information given above only indicates the principal regulations specifically Applicable to the product described in the safety data sheet. The user's attention is drawn to the possible existence of additional provisions which complete these regulations. Refer to all applicable national, international and local regulations or provisions.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations and acronyms:

- SDS – Safety data sheet
- CLP - Classification, labelling and packaging (Reg. 1272/2008/EC)
- DNEL – Derived no effect level
- PNEC – Predicted no effect concentration
- CNS - Central nervous system
- CSR – Chemical safety report
- ES – Exposition scenario
- RMM – Risk management measure
- OC – Operational condition

List of full text H - phrases – full text: H331 Toxic if inhaled.

H311 Toxic in contact with skin.
H301 Toxic if swallowed.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H360DF May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Training instructions: Persons who handle the product must be made familiar with its dangerous properties, the principles of the protection of health and the environment against its adverse effects, and with the principles of first aid (Act No. 258/2000 Coll. in the valid wording). This training must be recorded.

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Legal disclaimer:

The information contained in this SDS does not constitute a risk assessment, and should not replace the user's own assessment of risks as required by other health and safety legislation. This advice is given by Nexchem Ltd who accept no legal liability for it except otherwise provided by law. The information contained herein is based on the present state of our knowledge and is intended to describe our products from the point of view of safety requirements. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing specific properties.