

SAFETY DATA SHEET

FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY

Sylvic(tm) RP50

Section 1. Identification

Product name	:	Sylvic(tm) RP50
MSDS Number	:	300000034232
Chemical name	:	Not available
Other means of identification	:	Not available
Product type	:	Catalyst
Material uses	:	Wood Adhesives, Composites, Laminates or Related Board Products
Manufacturer/Supplier/Importer	:	Hexion (N.Z.) Limited 165 Totara Street Mt. Maunganui, Tauranga, 3116 New Zealand
Contact person	:	service@hexion.com
Telephone	:	General information +64 07 547 4130
Emergency telephone number	:	0800 734 607

Section 2. Hazards identification

HSNO Classification	:	ACUTE TOXICITY oral - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE Respiratory tract irritation - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3
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This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

This material is not classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to criteria in New Zealand Standard 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

GHS label elements

Signal word	:	Warning
Hazard statements	:	Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause respiratory irritation.
 Suspected of causing cancer.
 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Symbol

:

**Precautionary statements****Prevention**

- : Obtain special instructions before use.
 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection.
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 Avoid release to the environment.
 Do not breathe dust or mist.
 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 Wash thoroughly after handling.
 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Response

- : IF exposed or concerned:
 Get medical advice or attention.
 IF INHALED:
 Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
 IF SWALLOWED:
 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
 Rinse mouth.
 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
 IF ON SKIN:
 Wash with plenty of water.
 If skin irritation or rash occurs:
 Get medical advice or attention.
 IF IN EYES:
 Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 If eye irritation persists:
 Get medical advice or attention.

Storage

- : Store locked up.
 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal

- : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

- : Unclassified Hazard - Combustible Dust
 Combustible dust when finely divided and suspended in air. Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air. Product can explode if dust cloud is formed and ignited.

Minimize airborne dust. Eliminate all fire/ignition sources including static discharges near product/package. Prevent dust accumulation. Refer to Handling Section 7 of the MSDS for more information.

Handling and/or processing of this material may generate a dust which can cause mechanical irritation of the eyes, skin, nose and throat.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture
 Chemical name : Not available
 Other means of identification : Not available

Hazardous ingredient name	% by weight	CAS number
Paraformaldehyde	>=30 - <49	30525-89-4
Methanol	>0 - <=1.5	67-56-1

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation : May cause respiratory irritation.
Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed.
Skin contact : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 respiratory tract irritation
 coughing
 reduced fetal weight
 increase in fetal deaths
 skeletal malformations

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 reduced fetal weight
 increase in fetal deaths
 skeletal malformations

Skin : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 irritation
 redness
 reduced fetal weight
 increase in fetal deaths
 skeletal malformations

Eyes : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain or irritation
 watering
 redness

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.
Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
Protection of first aid personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable : Use water spray or mist, dry chemical, foam or CO2.
Not suitable : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical	:	Combustible solid that burns. Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	:	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide
Special precautions for fire-fighters	:	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	:	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
Remark	:	Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). The ATEX Directive defines combustible powders as less than 500 microns in diameter. When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the MIE will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapor/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts. See NFPA 77 for additional guidance.
Hazchem code	:	Not applicable.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| For non-emergency personnel | : | No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Minimize airborne dust and eliminate all fire/ignition sources. Clean up spill as soon as possible using procedures described below. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid breathing dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. |
| For emergency responders | : | If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel". |
| Environmental precautions | : | Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. |

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Small spill | : | Move containers from spill area. Do not use air hoses for cleaning. |
|--------------------|---|---|

Large spill

- Minimize dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- : Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. Do not use air hoses for cleaning. Minimize dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see section 1 of SDS for emergency contact information and section 13 of SDS for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

- : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8 of SDS). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe dust. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Prevent dust accumulation. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Electrical equipment and lighting should be protected to appropriate standards to prevent dust coming into contact with hot surfaces, sparks or other ignition sources. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

COMBUSTIBLE DUST HANDLING PROCEDURES:

Combustible dusts at sufficient concentrations can form explosive mixtures with air. High dust concentrations should be avoided. Follow US NFPA Standard 654, "Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids," UK HSE Guidance HSG 103, approved Codes of Practice (ACOPS) established for Explosive Atmospheres under the ATEX Directive 1999/92/EC for worker protection and ATEX Directive 94/9/EC that regulates equipment and protection systems used in potentially explosive atmospheres or other national guidance on safe handling of combustible dusts. Train workers in the recognition and prevention of hazards associated with combustible dust in the plant.

Minimize airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. Establish good housekeeping practices. Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds. Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimize the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimize the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in.(0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area.

Control sources of static electricity. This product or the package itself can accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition. Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable NFPA standards (including 654 and 77) and other national guidance. Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors. The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10 of SDS) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks and flame. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Methanol	NZ HSWA 2015 (2010-09-01) TWA - TLV and PEL 262 mg/m3 200 ppm Notes: Absorbed through skin STEL 328 mg/m3 250 ppm Notes: Absorbed through skin

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 appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Eye protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. If operating conditions cause high dust concentrations to be produced, use dust goggles.
- Skin protection** : 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. For PPE selection see National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 2113, Standard on Selection, Care, Use and Maintenance of Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	:	Powder
Color	:	Tan to light brown
Odor	:	Formaldehyde.
Odor threshold	:	Not available
pH	:	Not available
Melting point	:	Not available
Boiling point	:	145 °C (293 °F)
Flash point	:	70 °C (158 °F)
Burning rate	:	Not available
Burning time	:	Not available
Evaporation rate	:	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not available
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	:	Lower: Not applicable. Upper: Not applicable.
Vapor pressure	:	Not available
Vapor density	:	1.03 [Air = 1]
Relative density	:	1.4
Solubility	:	Slightly
Solubility in water	:	Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Not determined
Auto-ignition temperature	:	300 °C (572 °F)
Decomposition temperature	:	Not available
SADT	:	
Viscosity	:	Dynamic: Not available Kinematic: Not applicable.

Other information

No additional information.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability	:	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	:	Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Prevent dust accumulation. See Section 7 Handling.
Incompatible materials	:	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Version: 1.3

Date of issue/Date of revision: 01.04.2025

Date of previous issue: 20.06.2024

Inhalation	:	May cause respiratory irritation.
Ingestion	:	Harmful if swallowed.
Skin contact	:	Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact	:	Causes serious eye irritation.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Ingestion	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Skin contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Eye contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Paraformaldehyde				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	800 mg/kg	-
Methanol				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5,628 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5,628 mg/kg	-
Remarks - Inhalation:	No applicable toxicity data.			
Remarks - Dermal:	No applicable toxicity data.			

Conclusion/Summary : Not available

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

Skin	:	Not available
eyes	:	Not available
Respiratory	:	Not available

Sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

Skin	:	Not available
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Respiratory : Not available

Potential chronic health effects

General : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to chronic respiratory irritation. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Inhalation : Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to chronic respiratory irritation.

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Eye contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : Suspected of damaging fertility.

Chronic toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available

Specific target organ toxicity

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
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Aspiration hazard

Not available

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation (gases)	Inhalation (vapors)	Inhalation (dusts and mists)
Sylvic(tm) RP50	1327.8 mg/kg	20000 mg/kg	N/A	20.5 mg/l	N/A

Paraformaldehyde	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Methanol	100 mg/kg	300 mg/kg	N/A	3 mg/l	N/A

Other information : Not available

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Aquatic and terrestrial toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Paraformaldehyde	Acute LC50 60 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout	96 h
Methanol	Acute EC50 13,000 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout	4 d
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic invertebrates.:	No applicable toxicity data.		
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic plants:	No applicable toxicity data.		
Remarks - Chronic - Fish:	No applicable toxicity data.		
Remarks - Chronic - Aquatic invertebrates.:	No applicable toxicity data.		

Conclusion/Summary : Not available

Persistence/degradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
methanol	-0.77	-	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (KOC) : Not available

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered

when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

The data provided in this section is for information only and may not be specific to your package size or mode of transport. You will need to apply the appropriate regulations to properly classify your shipment for transportation.

International transport regulations

Regulatory information	UN/NA number	Proper shipping name	Classes/Packing group
NZ Standard 5433: 2012		Non-regulated	
IMO/IMDG		Non-regulated	
IATA (Cargo)		Non-regulated	

*PG : Packing group

Section 15. Regulatory information

New Zealand Inventory (NZIoC)	:	All components are listed or exempted.
HSNO Approval Number	:	HSR002512
HSNO Group Standard	:	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials
HSNO Classification	:	ACUTE TOXICITY oral - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE Respiratory tract irritation - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3
Australia inventory (AIIC)	:	All components are listed or exempted.
Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product	:	No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

International regulations

International lists	:	Canada inventory Not determined. Japan inventory Not determined. China inventory (IECSC) Not determined. Korea inventory (KECI) Not determined. Philippines inventory (PICCS) Not determined. United States inventory (TSCA 8b) Not determined.
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Taiwan inventory (TCSI) Not determined.
Thailand inventory Not determined.
Vietnam inventory Not determined.
Japan inventory (ISHL) Not determined.
Mexico inventory Not determined.
Korea inventory (NIER) Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of printing	:	08.08.2025
Date of issue/Date of revision	:	01.04.2025
Date of previous issue	:	20.06.2024
Version	:	1.3
Key to abbreviations	:	ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail UN = United Nations
References	:	Not available

Notice to reader

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