| Infosafe No™ 1CH8X | Issue Date :July 2021 | RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP |
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Product Name **PHENOL**

Classified as hazardous

## 1. Identification

**GHS Product Identifier** PHENOL

**Company Name** CHEMSUPPLY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)

**Address** 38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN
SA 5013 Australia

**Telephone/Fax Number** Tel: (08) 8440-2000

**Emergency phone number** CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

**E-mail Address** www.chemsupply.com.au

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use** Chemical intermediate in the production of phenolic resins, epoxy resins, nylon-6, 2,4-D, bisphenol A, caprolactam, adipic acid, alkylphenols (e.g. cresols, xylenols and nonylphenol), aniline, and chlorinated phenols (e.g. pentachlorophenol); selective solvent for refining lubricating oils; antiseptic; general disinfectant; slimicide; in medical preparations including lotions, ointments, mouthwashes, and salves; pharmaceuticals; manufacture of paint and varnish removers, lacquers, paints, germicidal paints, ink, indicators, dyes, illuminating gases, tanning dyes, perfumes, soaps, rubber, salicylic acid, phenolphthalein, acetophenetidin, pecric acid, biocide, toys and cleaning products; and laboratory reagent.

**Other Names**

| Name | Product Code |
|---|---|
| PHENOL Crystals AR | PA112 |
| Carbolic acid | |
| Hydroxybenzene | |
| Phenyl alcohol | |
| Benzophenol | |
| Phenylic acid | |
| PHENOL Crystals BP | PP112 |

**Other Information**

ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

## 2. Hazard Identification

**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**
Acute Toxicity - Dermal: Category 3
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Category 2
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 3
Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A

**Signal Word (s)** DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**
H301 Toxic if swallowed.
H311 Toxic in contact with skin.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H331 Toxic if inhaled.
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Classified as hazardous

**Pictogram (s)** Skull and crossbones, Health hazard, Corrosion



**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Precautionary statement – Response**

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P312 Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**Precautionary statement – Storage**

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.

**Precautionary statement – Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Composition, information on ingredients**

Constituent of coal tar and is formed during the natural decomposition of organic materials; in forest fires; and by atmospheric degradation of benzene in the presence of light; volatile component of liquid manure and is a normal metabolic by-product found in human tissues, urine, feces, saliva and sweat.

**Ingredients**

| Name | CAS | Proportion |
|---|---|---|
| Phenol | 108-95-2 | 100 % |

## 4. First-aid measures

**Inhalation**

If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately, avoid becoming a casualty. Make patient comfortable, keep warm and at rest until fully recovered. If breathing is difficult (or develops a bluish skin discolouration), supply oxygen by a qualified person. Apply artificial respiration with a respiratory medical device if not breathing. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation. Immediately medical attention is required.

**Ingestion**

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek immediate medical advice.

**Skin**

OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY
Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use. Seek immediate medical advice /attention.

**Eye contact**

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Urgently seek medical assistance. Transport to hospital or medical centre.

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| **First Aid Facilities** | Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area. |
| **Advice to Doctor** | Persons with liver or kidney disease should not be exposed to phenol for any length of time.<br>Antidote: Activated charcoal, followed by cathartic, may be preferred to ipecac induced emesis or lavage in decontamination of the GI tract and preventing systemic absorption of phenol. |
| **Other Information** | For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor. |

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

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| **Hazards from Combustion Products** | Incomplete combustion may produce irritating fumes of aldehydes, ketones and acids, and acrid smoke, carbon oxides. |
| **Specific Methods** | May burn but do not ignite readily.<br>Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area.<br>Large fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, foam or water spray - Do not use water jets.<br>Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers. |
| **Hazchem Code** | 2X |
| **Precautions in connection with Fire** | Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials. |

## 6. Accidental release measures

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| **Spills & Disposal** | Evacuate unprotected personnel from danger area. In the event of spillage, use absorbent (soil, sand or inert medium) place into tightly closed containers. Adhere to personal protective measures. Flush the remainder with plenty of water. Label container and dispose of as hazardous waste. |
| **Personal Precautions** | Avoid substance contact. Avoid generation of dusts: do not inhale dusts. Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms.<br>Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. |
| **Personal Protection** | Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8) |

## 7. Handling and storage

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| **Precautions for Safe Handling** | Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wear appropriate protective clothing, safety glasses, gloves. Do not wear contact lenses while working with this chemical. Wash hands and face thoroughly after working with material. Areas in which people handle phenol should be equipped with safety showers. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Discard contaminated shoes. Avoid inhalation and ingestion. Under no circumstances eat, drink or smoke while handling this material. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Use with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids. Keep container dry. All phenol workers should be properly trained on its hazards and the proper protective measures required. This training should also include emergency actions. |
| **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** | Store in tightly closed containers, in a cool, dry, ventilated area away from sources of heat or ignition - Do not smoke. Protect against physical damage. Keep away from incompatible materials, i.e. oxidizing materials. Store separately from reactive or combustible materials. Store protected from air, light and moisture. |
| **Corrosiveness** | Extremely corrosive in presence of copper. Slightly corrosive in presence of stainless steel(304) and of stainless steel(316). Non-corrosive in presence of glass and of aluminium. |
| **Storage Regulations** | Refer Australian Standard AS/NZS 4452:1997 'The storage and handling of toxic substances'. |

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| **Storage Temperatures** | Phenol can be stored at room temperatures (15 - 25°C). Elevated temperatures will tend to oxidize the product and 'fuse' the dry crystals. It will tend to oxidize less at cooler temperatures. Long term storage at -4°C will not harm the product and may enhance stability. |
| **Unsuitable Materials** | Phenolic resins, PVC, neoprene, saran, polyethylene, various metals, rubber, various plastics and various alloys. |

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**Occupational exposure limit values**

| Name | STEL | | TWA | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | Footnote |
| Phenol | | | 4 | 1 | |

**Other Exposure Information**

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.
A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Phenol (Safe Work Australia) of 4 mg/m³, (1 ppm). The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. Note: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.

**Appropriate engineering controls**

Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.

**Respiratory Protection**

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

**Eye Protection**

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

**Hand Protection**

Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.

**Personal Protective Equipment**

Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

**Footwear**

Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

**Body Protection**

Clean impervious clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

**Hygiene Measures**

Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

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| **Form** | Solid |

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| **Appearance** | Colourless, white or pink crystalline solid, or thick liquid. Hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from the air). |
| **Odour** | Distinct, sharp, medicinal, sweet, acrid, tarry odour. |
| **Melting Point** | 41-43 °C (depending on purity). |
| **Boiling Point** | 181.8 °C |
| **Solubility in Water** | 84 g/l (@20 °C). |
| **Solubility in Organic Solvents** | Readily soluble in aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohols (e.g. ethanol, glycerol), ketones (e.g. acetone), ethers (e.g. diethyl ether), halogenated hydrocarbons (e.g. chloroform), acids and aqueous alkali hydroxides. Limited solubility in aliphatic hydrocarbons. |
| **Specific Gravity** | 1.07 at 20 °C (solid); 1.058 at 41 °C; 1.055 at 45 °C; 1.050 at 50 °C (liquid) (water = 1) |
| **pH** | 6 (saturated aqueous solution) |
| **Vapour Pressure** | Low; 0.048 kPa (0.357 mm Hg) at 20 °C; 0.0468 kPa (0.351 mm Hg) at 25 °C; 0.33 kPa (2.48 mm Hg) at 50 °C. |
| **Vapour Density (Air=1)** | 3.24 (air = 1). |
| **Evaporation Rate** | < 0.01 (butyl acetate = 1). |
| **Physical State** | Solid. Note: Solid phenol is liquefied at normal temperatures by mixing with about 8-10% water. |
| **Odour Threshold** | Wide variation in values reported; 0.0045-1 ppm (various methods). Acceptable value: 0.060 ppm (detection). |
| **Volatile Component** | 100% @ 100°C |
| **Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water** | Log P(oct) = 1.46 to 1.48. |
| **Surface Tension** | 39.16 mN/m (39.16 dynes/cm) at 41 °C; 38.20 mN/m (38.20 dynes/cm) at 50 °C. |
| **Flash Point** | 79 °C (CC). |
| **Flammability** | Combustible. |
| **Auto-Ignition Temperature** | 715 °C |
| **Flammable Limits - Lower** | 1.3 by vol % |
| **Flammable Limits - Upper** | 9.5 by vol % |
| **Explosion Properties** | Can form explosive mixtures with air, at or above, 79 °C. Closed containers may rupture violently or explode and suddenly release large amounts of product when exposed to fire or excessive heat for a sufficient period of time. |
| **Molecular Weight** | 94.11 |
| **Kinematic Viscosity** | 3.26 $mm^2/s$ (3.26 centistokes) at 50 °C (calculated)). |
| **Dynamic Viscosity** | 11.41 mPa.s (11.41 centipoise) at 20 °C; 3.42 mPa.s (3.42 centipoise) at 50 °C. |
| **Saturated Vapour Concentration** | 470 ppm at 20 °C; 462 ppm at 25 °C; 3264 ppm at 50 °C (calculated). |
| **Other Information** | CONVERSION FACTOR: 1 ppm = 3.84 $mg/m^3$; 1 $mg/m^3$ = 0.26 ppm at 25 °C (calculated). |

## 10. Stability and reactivity

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| **Chemical Stability** | Normally stable. On standing, phenol tends to turn a yellow, pink or brown colour as a result of a slow breakdown on exposure to air or light. Hygroscopic. |
| **Conditions to Avoid** | Temperatures above 79 °C, open flames, sparks and other ignition sources. |
| **Incompatible Materials** | Oxidising agents (e.g. calcium hypochlorite, peroxomonosulfuric acid; peroxodisulfuric acid); reducing agents (e.g. hydrogen iodide, lithium |

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| | aluminium hydride or sodium borohydride); alkali and metal hydroxides (e.g. aluminium hydroxide) or anhydrous metal chlorides (tin, iron, aluminium); strong acids (e.g. sulfuric, nitric or hydrochloric acids) or strong bases (e.g. sodium or potassium hydroxide or aliphatic amines); sodium nitrite or sodium nitrate (with trifluoroacetic acid); formaldehyde; mixture of aluminium and nitrobenzene. |
| **Hazardous Decomposition Products** | Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, incomplete combustion may produce irritating fumes of aldehydes, ketones and acids, and acrid smoke. |
| **Possibility of hazardous reactions** | Mixture with aluminium chloride and nitrobenzene may explode; contact with strong oxidising agents increases risk of fire and explosion; reducing agents (e.g. hydrogen iodide, lithium aluminum hydride or sodium borohydride)- can form flammable hydrogen gas; strong acids (e.g. sulfuric, nitric or hydrochloric acids) or strong bases (e.g. sodium or potassium hydroxide or aliphatic amines) - violent or explosive reaction; sodium nitrite or sodium nitrate (with trifluoroacetic acid) - can explode violently; formaldehyde - runaway reaction can occur causing increased pressure (and explosion) in a closed container and fire. |
| **Hazardous Polymerization** | Will not occur.<br>Contact with alkali and metal hydroxides (e.g. aluminium hydroxide) or anhydrous metal chlorides (tin, iron, aluminium) may result in hazardous polymerization. |

## 11. Toxicological Information

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| **Acute Toxicity - Dermal** | LD50 (rat): 660 mg/kg. |
| **Ingestion** | Toxic if swallowed. Phenol is corrosive and causes severe irritation, swelling, burning pain in mouth and throat, burns and damage to the mouth, throat and stomach. May cause perforation of the digestive tract. Causes digestive tract burns with immediate pain, swelling of the throat, convulsions, and possible coma. Aspiration may lead to pulmonary oedema. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause muscular weakness, decreased blood pressure, irregular breathing, shock, collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. Overexposure may cause methaemoglobinaemia. Methaemoglobinaemia is characterized by dizziness, drowsiness, headache, shortness of breath, cyanosis (bluish discolouration of skin due to deficient oxygenation of the blood), rapid heart rate and chocolate-brown coloured blood. May cause cardiac abnormalities. May cause kidney and liver damage. Death can occur rapidly following ingestion. Ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure. |
| **Inhalation** | Toxic by inhalation. May cause severe irritation of nose, throat, respiratory tract and lungs with coughing, burns, breathing difficulty, and possible coma. Breathing vapour, dust or mist may result in digestive disturbances (vomiting, difficulty in swallowing, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, loss of appetite). May also cause pallor, weakness, darkened urine, headache, sweating, convulsions, cyanosis (bluish skin due to deficient oxygenation of the blood), unconsciousness, fatigue, pulmonary oedema and coma. Inhalation at high concentrations may cause CNS depression, asphixiation, and death. Substance is unlikely to pose an inhalation hazard unless it is heated or misted, as it does not readily form a vapour at room temperature. |
| **Skin** | Toxic in contact with skin. Corrosive following skin contact. Skin contact and absorption is the most common route of occupational exposure. Repeated contact with dilute solutions or even brief contact with concentrated solutions can pose a risk to life. Direct skin contact results in white, wrinkled discolouration, followed by severe burns, but may be disguised by a loss in pain sensation due to local anesthetizing effects (can cause numbness or slight tingling). However, even minor contact can result in corrosive injury with burns, blisters, permanent skin damage and gangrene. Readily absorbed through the skin in all forms (solid, solutions and vapour) and can cause harmful effects. Signs and symptoms of phenol toxicity develop rapidly and include central nervous system effects, muscle weakness, tremors, loss of |

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| | coordination, effects on the heart and blood vessels, shock, sudden collapse, coma, convulsions, lung and kidney damage and death. There are several reports of fatalities following extensive skin contact (greater than 25% of the skin surface) with concentrated phenol. |
| **Eye** | Risk of serious damage to eyes. Corrosive to the eyes. The solid or solutions can cause severe irritation, eye burns, redness, pain, blurred vision and permanent damage, including blindness. Vapours are irritating to eyes. |
| **Respiratory sensitisation** | Not classified based on available information. |
| **Skin Sensitisation** | Not classified based on available information. |
| **Germ cell mutagenicity** | Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Category 2<br>H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects. |
| **Carcinogenicity** | Phenol [108-95-2] is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 47, Vol. 71; 1999) as Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.<br>Not classified based on available information. |
| **Reproductive Toxicity** | Not classified based on available information. |
| **STOT-single exposure** | Not classified based on available information. |
| **STOT-repeated exposure** | Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2,<br>H373 May cause damage to organs, nervous system, Kidney, Liver, Skin. |
| **Chronic Effects** | Repeated or prolonged exposure to phenol by skin contact and inhalation of the aerosol may cause severe poisoning with symptoms such as vomiting, difficulty swallowing, diarrhoea, loss of appetite, headache, fainting, dizziness, mental disturbances and dark colouration of the urine. Skin discolouration and eruptions may also be produced. This condition is sometimes referred to as 'marasmus'.<br>Chronic inhalation and ingestion may cause effects similar to those of acute inhalation and ingestion. Effects may be delayed. Repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis with dark pigmentation of the skin. Chronic exposures have been reported to cause death from liver and kidney damage. |
| **Serious eye damage/irritation** | Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1<br>H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| **Mutagenicity** | Not classified based on available information. |
| **Skin corrosion/irritation** | Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A<br>H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |

## 12. Ecological information

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| **Ecotoxicity** | Toxic for aquatic organisms. Toxic effect on fish and plankton. Forms toxic mixtures in water, dilution measures notwithstanding. Change in the flavour characteristics of fish protein. Endangers drinking-water supplies if allowed to enter soil or water. |
| **Persistence and degradability** | Abiotic degradation: Rapid degradation. (air)<br>Biologic degradation: Biodegradation: 85 % /14 d MITI test Readily biodegradable.<br>Degradability: BOD5: 1.68 g/g; COD: 2.3 g/g; TOD: 2.26 mg/l. |
| **Mobility** | Distribution: log p(o/w): 1.46 to 1.48. |
| **Bioaccumulative Potential** | No bioaccumulation potential. |
| **Environmental Protection** | Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil! |
| **Acute Toxicity - Fish** | LC50 (Onchorhynchus mykiss): 8.9 mg/l /96 h. |

## 13. Disposal considerations

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| **Disposal Considerations** | Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations. |

## 14. Transport information

Classified as hazardous

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| **Transport Information** | Dangerous Goods of Class 6 (Toxic and Infectious Substances) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: -Class 1, Class 3, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane, Class 8, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids; and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity. |
| **U.N. Number** | 1671 |
| **UN proper shipping name** | PHENOL, SOLID |
| **Transport hazard class(es)** | 6.1 |
| **Hazchem Code** | 2X |
| **Packing Group** | II |
| **EPG Number** | 6.0.004 |
| **IERG Number** | 36 |
| **Environmental Hazards** | Toxic for aquatic organisms. Toxic effect on fish and plankton. Forms toxic mixtures in water, dilution measures notwithstanding. Change in the flavour characteristics of fish protein. Endangers drinking-water supplies if allowed to enter soil or water. |

## 15. Regulatory information

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| **Regulatory Information** | All the constituents of this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances ( AICS ), or exempted. Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals. |
| **Poisons Schedule** | S6 |

## 16. Other Information

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| **Literature References** | 'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia.<br>National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'.<br>Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals'.<br>Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand.<br>Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System'.<br>Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances'.<br>Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment'. |
| **Contact Person/Point** | Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:<br>All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives. |
| **Empirical Formula & Structural Formula** | Empirical Formula: C6H6O<br>Stuctural Formula: C6H5OH |

...End Of MSDS...

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