



Infosafe No™	1CH5T	Issue Date : July 2018	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP
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Product Name : **RESORCINOL**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier RESORCINOL

Company Name CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)

Address 38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN
SA 5013 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number Tel: (08) 8440-2000
Fax: (08) 8440-2001

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Resins, resin adhesives, explosives, dyes, cosmetics, tanning, printing textiles, reagent for zinc, hexylresorcinol, p-aminosalicylic acid, pharmaceuticals, cross-linking agent for neoprene, rubber tackifier, adhesives and laboratory reagent.

Other Names	Name	Product Code
	RESORCINOL LR	RL003

1,3-Dihydroxybenzene
m-Dihydroxybenzene
3-Hydroxyphenol
1,3-Benzenediol
Resorcin
Pyrogallol

Other Information EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: +61 08 8440 2000
Business hours: 8:30am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday.

Chem-Supply 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 Chem-Supply 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 Chem-Supply 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 Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 1
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A
Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2
Sensitization - Respiratory: Category 1

Signal Word (s) WARNING

Hazard Statement (s) H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

Pictogram (s) Exclamation mark, Environment,



Precautionary statement – Prevention P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.



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Precautionary statement – Response	P301+P312+P330 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Precautionary statement – Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical	Solid				
Characterization					
Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
	Resorcinol	108-46-3	100 %		

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.
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	Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If rapid recovery does not occur, obtain medical attention
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.
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

Hazards from Combustion Products	Acrid smoke and toxic and irritating fumes, including carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.
Specific Methods	Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Large fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, foam or water spray - Do not use water jets.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	May burn but do not ignite readily. Runoff may pollute waterways. Fire will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases.
Hazchem Code	2Z
Decomposition Temp.	> 281 °C (boiling point).
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

Personal Precautions	Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid substance contact. Avoid generation of dusts: do not inhale dusts. Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages	Sweep up (avoid generating dust) and using clean non-sparking tools transfer to a clean, suitable, clearly labelled container for disposal in accordance with local regulations.
Environmental Precautions	Prevent contamination of soil and water. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

7. Handling and storage



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Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid ingestion or inhalation of dust. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Keep containers closed when not in use. Use only with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Wash hands and face thoroughly after working with material. Contaminated clothing should be removed and washed before re-use. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product. That is; always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet. Air and light sensitive. Protect from light. Keep away from incompatibles.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store in labelled, corrosion-resistant, tightly closed containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Air and light sensitive.
Storage Regulations	Refer Australian Standard AS/NZS 4452:1997 'The storage and handling of toxic substances'.
Storage Temperatures	Store at room temperature (15 to 25 °C recommended).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values	Name	STEL		TWA		Footnote
		mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	
	Resorcinol	90	20	45	10	
Other Exposure Information	A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Resorcinol (Safe Work Australia) of 45 mg/m ³ , (10 ppm). The corresponding STEL level is 90 mg/m ³ , (20 ppm). The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. 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.					
Appropriate engineering controls	In industrial situations 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. These methods should be used in preference to personal protective equipment.					
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	Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. 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.					
Body Protection	Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. 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

Form	Solid
Appearance	White needles, plates, crystals, flakes, or powder, becoming pink on exposure to air or light, or contact with iron.
Odour	Faint, characteristic, unpleasant, phenol-like odour.
Decomposition Temperature	> 281 °C (boiling point).
Melting Point	109 - 111 °C.



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Boiling Point	280 °C.
Solubility in Water	Completely soluble in water (717 g/l (at 25 °C); 141 g/100 g water (at 20 °C)).
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble in alcohol, ether, DMSO, glycerol, benzene, amyl alcohol and acetic acid; slightly soluble in chloroform.
Specific Gravity	1.27.
pH	4.4 (55g/L aq. sol.); 5.2 (concentrated aqueous solution).
Vapour Pressure	0.027 Pa at 25 °C.
Vapour Density (Air=1)	3.8.
Evaporation Rate	Negligible.
Odour Threshold	6.0 mg/l (detection).
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	log P(o/w): 0.8.
Flash Point	127 °C (CC).
Flammability	Combustible.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	608 °C.
Explosion Limit - Lower	1.4 vol% in air @ 200 °C.
Explosion Properties	Container explosion may occur under fire conditions. Potentially explosive reaction with concentrated nitric acid. Dusts at sufficient concentrations can form explosive mixtures with air.
Molecular Weight	110.11.
Other Information	Taste: Sweetish taste followed by bitter taste. Conversion factor: 1 ppm = 4.49 mg/m ³ ; 1 mg/m ³ = 0.223 ppm at 25 °C.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. May turn pink on exposure to air, light, or on contact with iron. Hygroscopic: absorbs moisture or water from the air.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat, high temperatures (above melting point), flames and other ignition sources (electrostatic charges), dust generation, exposure to air, light, moist air or water and incompatible materials.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents (e.g nitrates, perchlorates), acetanilide, acids, acid anhydrides, acid chlorides, air, albumin, alkalies, ammonia, antipyrine, camphor, ferric salts, iron, menthol, spirit nitrous ether, urethane and periodate.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Acrid smoke and toxic and irritating fumes, including carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Reacts with strong oxidants, ammonia and amino compounds causing fire and explosion hazard. Reactive with acids. Potentially explosive reaction with concentrated nitric acid. May form a salt when in contact with strong bases.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral	LD50 (rat): 501 mg/kg (OECD)
Acute Toxicity - Dermal	LD50 (rabbit): 2830 mg/kg
Ingestion	Toxic. Symptoms may be similar to those of inhalation and absorption through the skin. May cause irritation and possible burns to mucous membranes of the gastrointestinal tract. Overexposure may cause gastrointestinal upset with nausea, vomiting, severe diarrhoea, pallor, sweating, hypothermia, blood effects (methaemoglobinaemia (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), haemoglobinuria (haemoglobin in the urine)), respiration effects (cyanosis, dyspnoea), behaviour/nervous system effects (weakness, tetany, tremors, muscle twitching, convulsions, spastic paralysis, excitement, delirium, coma), cardiovascular system effects (hypotension), liver, kidney and spleen damage, and possible collapse and death.
Inhalation	May be harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of vapours or dust causes irritation to mucous membranes and



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	respiratory tract, with burning pain in the nose and throat, coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath. Inhalation may produce nausea, abdominal pain, CNS disorders, headache, narcosis, agitation, excitation, weakness, fatigue, confusion, dizziness, vertigo, spasms, shock, methaemoglobinaemia, cyanosis (bluish discolouration of skin due to deficient oxygenation of the blood), convulsions, tachycardia, cardiovascular disorders, unconsciousness, collapse, pulmonary oedema, dyspnoea (laboured breathing), and death. May cause impaired function of thyroid.
Skin	Causes moderate to severe skin irritation, with redness, pain, swelling, itching, corrosion, severe dermatitis and loss of superficial layers of skin. Danger of skin absorption. Can be absorbed through skin with severe exposures in toxic amounts, producing symptoms similar to ingestion. Absorbed chemical can affect metabolism and can cause restlessness, destruction of haemoglobin, cyanosis, convulsions, increased heart rate, difficulty in breathing, enlargement of local lymph glands, hyperaemia (an excess of blood in a part), oedema and death. May cause allergic skin reactions.
Eye	Causes severe eye irritation, with redness and pain. May cause discomfort, conjunctivitis, corneal clouding, corneal ulcerations and permanent damage.
Skin Sensitisation	Based on the available animal and human data, this chemical is considered to be a moderate to strong contact skin sensitiser.
Carcinogenicity	Resorcinol [108-46-3] is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 15, Suppl. 7, Vol. 71, 1999) as Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.
Reproductive Toxicity	In one study, resorcinol was found not to cause reproductive effects in rats.
Chronic Effects	Chronic exposure may cause blood effects (methemoglobinemia), goiter (enlargement of the thyroid gland), liver, kidney, and heart damage, unconsciousness and possible death. Prolonged or repeated ingestion may affect the endocrine system (adrenal gland, thymus), liver, kidneys, and metabolism. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause sensitization and cross-sensitization with other phenolic materials in certain sensitive individuals. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis, an allergic skin reaction.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Standard Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg, Remarks: Severe irritation effect.
Mutagenicity	Mutagenic in bacteria, yeasts and isolated mammalian cells. Cytogenetic analysis, Human Lymphocyte: 80 mg/L. Cytogenetic analysis, Human Cells - not otherwise specified: 40 mg/L. DNA damage, rat, Liver: 10 mmol/L. Cytogenetic analysis, hamster, Ovary: 1600 mg/L. Mutation in microorganisms, Bacteria - Salmonella typhimurium: 20 µmol/plate. Gene conversion and mitotic recombination, Yeast - Saccharomyces cerevisiae,: 1 gm/L.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Standard Draize test, rabbit, skin: 20 mg/24 h, Remarks: Moderate irritation effect. Resorcinol produced necrosis of the skin of rabbits treated with 2000-8000 mg/kg. Rabbits exposed to 1000 mg/kg showed signs of slight hyperhematosis (overgrowth of the horny layer of the skin) following signs of moderate to severe irritation after 24 hours.
Other Information	NICNAS: 1,3-Benzenediol: Human health tier II assessment

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Formation of health-hazardous mixtures possible with water. Highly toxic for aquatic organisms.
Persistence and degradability	Readily degradable in water. BOD 61% of ThOD /5 d; COD 100% of ThOD; ThOD: 1.89 g/g.
Mobility	Distribution: log P(o/w): 0.8.
Bioaccumulative Potential	Low bioaccumulation potential.
Environmental Protection	Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.
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14. Transport information

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.
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U.N. Number	2876
UN proper shipping name	RESORCINOL
Transport hazard class(es)	6.1
Hazchem Code	2Z
Packing Group	III
EPG Number	6B3
IERG Number	36

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS). Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
Poisons Schedule	Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

Literature References	'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997. National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011. Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010. Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.
Contact Person/Point	Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT: 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. Chem-Supply 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: C ₆ H ₄ (OH) ₂ . Structural Formula: C ₆ -H ₆ -O ₂End Of MSDS...

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