



## Formica F-200XM, Formica F-200XMG, Formica F-200XMR (all sizes)

### ICP Construction Inc.

Version No: 4.5

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2024) requirements

Initial Date: 03/01/2025

Revision Date: 06/18/2025

Print Date: 06/18/2025

S.GHS.USA.EN

#### SECTION 1 Identification

##### Product Identifier

Product name	Formica F-200XM, Formica F-200XMG, Formica F-200XMR (all sizes)
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Chemical under pressure, flammable, n.o.s. (contains dimethyl ether, butane and propane)
Other means of identification	Not Available

##### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Contact Adhesive
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##### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Construction Inc.
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover, MA 01810 United States
Telephone	1-866-667-5119 1-978-623-9987
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.icpgroup.com">www.icpgroup.com</a>
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

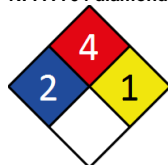
##### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel
Emergency telephone number(s)	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone number(s)	1-813-248-0585

#### SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

##### Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Chemical Under Pressure Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1, Simple Asphyxiant
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##### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	    
Signal word	Danger

##### Hazard statement(s)

Formica F-200XM, Formica F-200XMG, Formica F-200XMR (all sizes)

H283	Flammable chemical under pressure: May explode if heated
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Respiratory system) (Inhalation)
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
	May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified  
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe gas.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or fine spray/water fog to extinguish.
P376	Stop leak if safe to do so.
P381	Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
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.
P391	Collect spillage.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-64-1	7-13	<a href="#">acetone</a>
64742-49-0	10-30	<a href="#">Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light</a>
108-88-3	1-5	<a href="#">toluene</a>
74-98-6	5-10	<a href="#">propane</a>
106-97-8.	5-10	<a href="#">butane</a>
115-10-6	10-30	<a href="#">dimethyl ether</a>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li><li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li><li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul>
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<b>Skin Contact</b>	If skin contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

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

See Section 11

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

for lower alkyl ethers:

## BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ A low-stimulus environment must be maintained.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

## ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension without signs of hypovolaemia may require vasopressors.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

## EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Ethers may produce anion gap acidosis. Hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy might be indicated.
- ▶ Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with impaired renal function.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

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EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For gas exposures:

## BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate seizures.

## ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

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**SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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**Contains low boiling substance:** Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Remove all ignition sources.</li><li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li><li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li></ul>
Major Spills	Minor hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Clear area of personnel.</li><li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li></ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Check for bulging containers.</li><li>Vent periodically</li><li>Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours</li><li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li><li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li><li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li></ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Store in original containers.</li><li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li><li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li></ul>

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li><li>Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li><li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li></ul>
Storage incompatibility	Dimethyl ether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>is a peroxidisable gas</li><li>may be heat and shock sensitive</li><li>is able to form unstable peroxides on prolonged exposure to air</li><li>reacts violently with oxidisers, aluminium hydride, lithium aluminium hydride</li><li>is incompatible with strong acids, metal salts</li></ul> Butane / isobutane: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>reacts violently with strong oxidisers, acetylene, halogens, and nitrous oxides</li><li>does not mix with chlorine dioxide, nitric acid and some plastics</li><li>may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, which may ignite vapours.</li></ul> Store butane well away from nickel carbonyl in the presence of oxygen between 20-40°C Propane: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>reacts violently with strong oxidisers, barium peroxide, chlorine dioxide, dichlorine oxide, fluorine etc.</li><li>Dissolves some plastics, rubbers, and coatings</li><li>may accumulate static charges which may ignite its vapours</li></ul> Ethers <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>may react violently with strong oxidising agents and acids.</li><li>can act as bases.- they form salts with strong acids and addition complexes with Lewis acids; the complex between diethyl ether and boron trifluoride is an example.</li><li>are generally stable to water under neutral conditions and ambient temperatures.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented.</li></ul></li><li>Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe.</li><li>When solvents have been freed from peroxides (by percolation through a column of activated alumina for example), the absorbed peroxides must promptly be desorbed by treatment with the polar solvents methanol or water, which should be discarded safely.</li></ul>

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	acetone	Acetone	1000 ppm / 2400 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	acetone	Acetone	250 ppm / 590 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-2	toluene	Toluene	200 ppm	300 ppm	500 (10 min) ppm	(Z37.12-1967)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	toluene	Toluene	100 ppm / 375 mg/m3	560 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	propane	Propane	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	propane	Propane	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	butane	n-Butane	800 ppm / 1900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	1,000 mg/m3	11,000 mg/m3	66,000 mg/m3
toluene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
butane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyl ether	3,000 ppm	3800* ppm	7200* ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
acetone	2,500 ppm	Not Available
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not Available	Not Available
toluene	500 ppm	Not Available
propane	Not Available	Not Available
butane	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li><li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li><li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.</li></ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li><li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li></ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Overalls.</li><li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li><li>▶ Barrier cream.</li></ul>

Respiratory protection

- Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
  - ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
  - ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Green		
Physical state	Compressed Gas	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available

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Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	-18	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	457
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Isobutane produces a dose dependent action and at high concentrations may cause numbness, suffocation, exhalation, dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, incoordination and unconsciousness in severe cases.</p> <p>The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation. Following inhalation, ethers cause lethargy and stupor. Inhaling lower alkyl ethers results in headache, dizziness, weakness, blurred vision, seizures and possible coma.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>Inhalation of non-toxic gases may cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ CNS effects: headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, seizures and coma;</li> <li>▶ respiratory: shortness of breath and rapid breathing;</li> <li>▶ cardiovascular: collapse and irregular heart beats;</li> <li>▶ gastrointestinal: mucous membrane irritation, nausea and vomiting.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<p>Ingestion of alkyl ethers may produce stupor, blurred vision, headache, dizziness and irritation of the nose and throat. Respiratory distress and asphyxia may result.</p> <p>The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p>

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	Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Alkyl ethers may defat and dehydrate the skin producing dermatoses. Absorption may produce headache, dizziness, and central nervous system depression.	
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation. Eye contact with alkyl ethers (vapour or liquid) may produce irritation, redness and tears.	
Chronic	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Chronic exposure to alkyl ethers may result in loss of appetite, excessive thirst, fatigue, and weight loss.	
Formica F-200XM, Formica F-200XMG, Formica F-200XMR (all sizes)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Human): 186300ppm - Mild
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 44 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Human): 500ppm
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10uL - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 395mg - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 3.35 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.26 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 16.75 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
toluene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Human): 300ppm
	Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 100 ppm <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Inhalation (man) TCLo: 200 ppm <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Severe
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/30S - Mild
	Oral (Human)LDLo: 50 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 2mg/24H - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 870ug - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (Mammal - pig): 250uL/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 435mg - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
propane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 364726.819 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
butane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 658 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
dimethyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >20000 ppm4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

## Formica F-200XM, Formica F-200XMG, Formica F-200XMR (all sizes)

	The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause anaemia.			
<b>Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light</b>	<p>Most Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNs) have low acute toxicity to oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure, and mild to moderate skin and eye irritating effects. However, some heavier 'cracked' LBPNs (LKBPNS with greater olefinic content) have been found to be more irritating to the skin and eyes compared to non-cracked LBPNs.</p> <p>LBPNs are not known to be sensitising to the skin.</p> <p>Animal studies examined the effects of short-term and longer-term exposure to LBPNs through inhalation or oral routes. In male rats specifically, exposure to LBPNs resulted in kidney-related issues like increased kidney weight, kidney lesions, and hyaline droplet formation. Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet.</p> <p>The High Benzene Naphthas (HBNs) contain mainly benzene but its adverse health effect is more with other components, which may cause adverse health effects involving a variety of organs. They may produce genetic damage as well as effects on reproduction and the unborn baby (generally at levels toxic to the mother). They may also cause cancers.</p> <p>Petroleum contains aromatic (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, naphthalene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons (n-hexane), which can result in many detrimental health effects, including, cancer, tumour formation, hearing loss, and nervous system toxicity.</p> <p>Animal testing shows breathing in petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Similarly, exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer in animals, but the relevance in humans is questionable. Most studies involving gasoline have shown that gasoline does not cause genetic mutation, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).</p> <p>Animal studies show concentrations of toluene (&gt;0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus.</p> <p>Prolonged contact with petroleum may result in skin inflammation and make the skin more sensitive to irritation and penetration by other materials.</p> <p>DHC Solvent Chemie (for EC No.: 926-605-8)</p>			
<b>toluene</b>	For toluene: Acute toxicity: Humans exposed to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis (sleepiness) and death. When inhaled or swallowed, toluene can cause severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses has a narcotic effect. 60mL has caused death.			
<b>PROPANE</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.			
<b>ACETONE &amp; toluene</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.			
<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✗	
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✓	
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓	
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✓	
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗	

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

Formica F-200XM, Formica F-200XMG, Formica F-200XMR (all sizes)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

acetone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	5600-10000mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3744.6-5000.7mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	12h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.64mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.11mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2

toluene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.78mg/L	5
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.5mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>376.71mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	168h	Crustacea	0.74mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	5-35mg/l	4

propane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...



Formica F-200XM, Formica F-200XMG, Formica F-200XMR (all sizes)

butane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
dimethyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>4400mg/L	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	154.917mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>4000mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	1783.04mg/l	2
<b>Legend:</b> <i>Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data</i>					

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Most ethers are very resistant to hydrolysis, and the rate of cleavage of the carbon-oxygen bond by abiotic processes is expected to be insignificant.

Direct photolysis will not be an important removal process since aliphatic ethers do not absorb light at wavelengths >290 nm

For Ketones: Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta--unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds.

Aquatic Fate: Hydrolysis of ketones in water is thermodynamically favourable only for low molecular weight ketones. Reactions with water are reversible with no permanent change in the structure of the ketone substrate.

For Butane (Synonym: n-Butane): Log Kow: 2.89; Koc: 450-900; Henry s Law Constant: 0.95 atm-cu m/mole, Vapor Pressure: 1820 mm Hg; BCF: 1.9.

Atmospheric Fate: Butane is expected to exist only as a gas in the ambient atmosphere. Gas-phase n-butane is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 6.3 days, (@ 25 C).

For Propane: Koc 460. log Kow 2.36.

Henry's Law constant of 7.07x10-1 atm-cu m/mole, derived from its vapour pressure, 7150 mm Hg, and water solubility, 62.4 mg/L.

For Acetone:

log Kow : -0.24;

Half-life (hr) air : 312-1896;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 20;

Henry's atm m3 /mol : 3.67E-05

BOD 5: 0.31-1.76,46-55%

COD: 1.12-2.07

ThOD: 2.2BCF: 0.69.

Environmental Fate: The relatively long half-life allows acetone to be transported long distances from its emission source.

Atmospheric Fate: Acetone preferentially locates in the air compartment when released to the environment.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
toluene	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)
propane	LOW	LOW
butane	LOW	LOW
dimethyl ether	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
toluene	LOW (BCF = 90)
propane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.36)
butane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.89)
dimethyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 0.1)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
acetone	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.981)
toluene	LOW (Log KOC = 268)
propane	LOW (Log KOC = 23.74)
butane	LOW (Log KOC = 43.79)
dimethyl ether	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.292)

Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods



## Formica F-200XM, Formica F-200XMG, Formica F-200XMR (all sizes)

## Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	

Shipping container, transport vehicle placarding, and labeling may vary from the below information. This depends on the quantity shipped, the applicability of excepted quantity requirements, limited quantity requirements, and/or special provisions according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

## Land transport (DOT)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3501	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Chemical under pressure, flammable, n.o.s. (contains dimethyl ether, butane and propane)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.1
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard Label	2.1
	Special provisions	362, T50, TP40

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	3501	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Chemical under pressure, flammable, n.o.s. * (contains dimethyl ether, butane and propane)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A1 A187
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	218
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3501	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (contains dimethyl ether, butane and propane)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	274 362
	Limited Quantities	0

## 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Continued...

## Formica F-200XM, Formica F-200XMG, Formica F-200XMR (all sizes)

**14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

Product name	Group
acetone	Not Available
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not Available
toluene	Not Available
propane	Not Available
butane	Not Available
dimethyl ether	Not Available

**14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

Product name	Ship Type
acetone	Not Available
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not Available
toluene	Not Available
propane	Not Available
butane	Not Available
dimethyl ether	Not Available

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****acetone is found on the following regulatory lists**

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals  
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables  
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances  
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List  
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)  
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals  
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)  
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances  
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1  
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory  
US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

**Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic  
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

**toluene is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic  
US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants  
US - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity  
US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity  
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List  
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals  
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances  
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List  
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)  
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants  
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances  
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants  
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants  
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals  
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)  
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List  
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances  
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-2  
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

**propane is found on the following regulatory lists**

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals  
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables  
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances

Continued...

Formica F-200XM, Formica F-200XMG, Formica F-200XMR (all sizes)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List  
US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) - Chemicals of Interest  
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances  
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1  
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

butane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals  
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables  
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances  
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List  
US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) - Chemicals of Interest  
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances  
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

dimethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals  
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables  
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances  
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List  
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)  
US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) - Chemicals of Interest  
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances  
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory  
US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	Yes
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	Yes
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
acetone	5000	2270
toluene	1000	454

US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

This product contains the following EPCRA section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know-Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

Formica F-200XM, Formica F-200XMG, Formica F-200XMR (all sizes)

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
108-88-3	1-5	toluene

This information must be included in all SDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

**WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including **toluene**, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov)

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (acetone; Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light; toluene; propane; butane; dimethyl ether)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	06/18/2025
Initial Date	03/01/2025

CONTACT POINT

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.5	06/18/2025	Hazards identification - Classification, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

Other information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

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