



DI-CAV 45
CPF=45^A
Lowered Exposure Dialdehyde Based
Extreme Firming Cavity Fluid

DI-CAV 45 is a powerful glutaraldehyde/formaldehyde based phenol-potentiated cavity fluid for use where maximum preservation, sanitation and firmness of viscera is required. DI-CAV 45 is formulated with Entrone to exhibit maximum penetration of tissues with complete saturation. The glutaraldehyde in DI-CAV 45 maximizes the sanitation ability and increases fluid activity. Special modifiers and control chemicals further enhance preservation and embalming ability. The advanced formulation minimizes formaldehyde exposure while achieving index 50 results during cavity use. DI-CAV 45 reacts rapidly and can darken tissues when used hypodermically or as a typical pack (avoid use on skin tissue that will be viewed or cosmetized). DI-CAV 45 is too powerful for arterial injection.

NORMAL^B CASES (# BOTTLES)	SPECIAL CASES^C REQUIRING GREATER PRESERVATION (# BOTTLES)	SPECIAL CASES^D REQUIRING GREATER SANITATION
2	2 1/2-3	2 1/2-3

Notes:

- A - A value assigned to all Champion fluids ranking them on the basis of preservative ability using recommended dilutions in normal cases. The Champion Preservative Factor is not index but can equal it in certain fluids. It is derived from the total chemical composition of each fluid and results of extensive field research. The Champion Preservative Factor can be used by the embalmer to predict the reactivity, preservative value and firming action of Champion fluids.
- B - Recommended quantity is 2-2½ bottles with reaspiration. If condition of body is uncertain after cavity treatment - reaspirate and reinject one additional bottle.
- C - Cases with higher preservative demand such as cancer, renal and liver diseases with their complications, institutional cases and other wasting diseases, delayed embalming, advanced decomposition, edema and bodies subjected to extensive drug therapy. Recommended quantity is 3 bottles with reaspiration and reinjection of one additional bottle.
- D - Cases with infectious diseases such as AIDS, hepatitis, meningitis, tuberculosis and other conditions requiring a high level of disinfection. Recommended quantity is 3 bottles with reaspiration and reinjection of one additional bottle.

BEFORE USING, READ SAFETY DATA SHEET.
FOR PROFESSIONAL EMBALMING USE ONLY.

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name : DI-CAV 45

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Cavity Embalming Fluid

Use of the substance/mixture : For professional use only

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

THE CHAMPION COMPANY
400 Harrison Street
Springfield, Ohio 45505

Telephone No. (937) 324-5681

1.4. Emergency telephone number

INFOTRAC: 1-800-535-5053 DOMESTIC or 352-323-3500 INTERNATIONAL

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Flam. Liq. 3	H226
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	H302
Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal)	H312
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	H331
Skin Corr. 1B	H314
Eye Dam. 1	H318
Resp. Sens. 1	H334
Skin Sens. 1	H317
Muta. 2	H341
Carc. 1A	H350
STOT RE 2	H373

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



Signal word (GHS-US) :

: Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor
H302+H312 - Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318 - Causes serious eye damage
H331 - Toxic if inhaled
H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects
H350 - May cause cancer
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. - No smoking
P233 - Keep container tightly closed
P240 - Ground container and receiving equipment
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting, and equipment
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P260 - Do not breathe dust, fume, mist, spray, vapors

DI-CAV 45

Safety Data Sheet

according to the federal final rule of hazard communication revised on 2012 (HazCom 2012)

P261 - Avoid breathing dust, fume, mist, spray, vapors
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P271 - Use only in a well-ventilated area
P272 - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace
P280 - Wear protective clothing, protective gloves, eye protection, face protection
P285 - In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
P301+P312 - If swallowed: Call a POISON CENTER
P301+P330+P331 - If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
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 attention
P310 - Immediately call a doctor
P311 - Call a doctor
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER
P314 - Get medical attention if you feel unwell
P330 - Rinse mouth
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention
P342+P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a doctor
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents and container to comply with applicable local, state, national and international regulation.

2.3. Other hazards

No additional information available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Isopropyl alcohol	(CAS No) 67-63-0	≤18	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H336
Formaldehyde	(CAS No) 50-00-0	8 - 9	Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation), H331 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335
Glutaraldehyde	(CAS No) 111-30-8	8 - 9	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H330 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Resp. Sens. 1, H334 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H335
Phenol	(CAS No) 108-95-2	<7.5	Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation), H331 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Muta. 2, H341 STOT RE 2, H373

DI-CAV 45

Safety Data Sheet

according to the federal final rule of hazard communication revised on 2012 (HazCom 2012)

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Methyl alcohol	(CAS No) 67-56-1	< 3	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:vapor), H331 STOT SE 1, H370

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures general : Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Call a doctor.
- First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Keep victim warm and rested. Seek medical attention immediately. Immediately call a doctor. If breathing stops, give artificial respiration. Transfer to hospital rapidly.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove affected clothing and wash all exposed skin area with mild soap and water, followed by warm water rinse. Wash immediately with lots of water (15 minutes)/shower. Get medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : In case of contact with eyes flush immediately with plenty of flowing water for 10 to 15 minutes holding eyelids apart and consult an ophthalmologist. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Seek medical attention immediately. Transport to hospital.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER. Take immediately victim to hospital. Seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Symptoms/injuries : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : Toxic if inhaled. Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Excessive concentrations may cause nervous system depression, headache, and weakness leading to unconsciousness. Causes damage to liver through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. Difficulty in breathing. Product contains phenol. Inhalation of phenol vapors can lead to damage of the bronchial system and pulmonary oedema. Systemic damage to kidneys, liver and heart as well as neuropsychiatric disturbances are produced. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause cancer by inhalation.
- Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Harmful in contact with skin. Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard.

Strong skin absorption as main danger of phenol poisoning at the workplace with paralysis of the central nervous system (with lethal consequences in severe cases) as well as liver and kidney damage. Phenol destroys the nerve endings in the skin. Therefore absence of pain does not necessarily mean the skin has been properly decontaminated.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Causes serious eye damage. Redness and pain. Impaired vision, watering of eyes, defects in the cornea. Burning sensation. Inflammation. Can cause blindness.
- Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Harmful if swallowed. Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Swallowing can cause severe injury leading to death.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No additional information available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol resistant foam. Dry powder. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Water spray. Sand.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Fire hazard : Flammable liquid and vapor.
- Explosion hazard : May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture.
- Reactivity : Thermal decomposition generates : Corrosive vapors.

DI-CAV 45

Safety Data Sheet

according to the federal final rule of hazard communication revised on 2012 (HazCom 2012)

5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Firefighting instructions : Prevent runoff from entering drains, sewers or waterways. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering environment.
- Protective equipment for firefighters : Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.
- Other information : Combustible liquid. Heat may build pressure, rupturing closed containers, spreading fire and increasing risk of burns and injuries. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Alcohols burn with a pale blue flame which may be extremely hard to see under normal lighting conditions. Personnel may be able to feel the heat of the fire without seeing flames. Extreme caution must be exercised in fighting alcohol fires. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back to source of vapors. On burning: release of carbon monoxide - carbon dioxide. unburned hydrocarbons. Formaldehyde.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Avoid breathing dust, fume, mist, spray, vapors. Stop leak if safe to do so. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. No naked lights. No smoking.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

- Protective equipment : Wear suitable protective clothing. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".
- Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.
- Emergency procedures : Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Methods for cleaning up : Keep upwind of the spilled material and isolate exposure . Wear proper protective equipment. Contain large spillage with sand or earth. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Gather the product and place it in a spare container that has been suitably labelled. Consult the appropriate authorities about waste disposal. Small spills may be flushed to a sanitary sewer with copious amounts of water, if in accordance with local, state or national legislation. Eliminate all sources of ignition, avoid sparks, flames and do not smoke in risk area. Ensure all national and local regulations are observed. Soak up spills with inert solids, such as clay or diatomaceous earth as soon as possible. Collect spillage. Store away from other materials.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Additional hazards when processed : Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. - No smoking. Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.
- Precautions for safe handling : Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Obtain special instructions before use. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing dust, fume, mist, spray, vapors. Work in a well-ventilated area. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area check the atmosphere for oxygen content and flammability. . Keep away from clothing as well as other incompatible materials. No naked lights. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Use personal protective equipment as required.
- Hygiene measures : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Discard contaminated leather articles. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

DI-CAV 45

Safety Data Sheet

according to the federal final rule of hazard communication revised on 2012 (HazCom 2012)

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures	: A washing facility for eye and skin cleaning purposes should be present. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting, and equipment. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Ground container and receiving equipment. Comply with applicable regulations.
Storage conditions	: Protect containers against physical damage. Keep only in the original container in a cool, well ventilated place. Store away from direct sunlight or other heat sources. Keep container tightly closed. Keep locked up and out of reach of children.
Incompatible materials	: Strong acids, bases. Oxidizing agents.
Heat and ignition sources	: Store away from direct sunlight or other heat sources.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Methyl alcohol (67-56-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	250 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	260 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	200 ppm
Phenol (108-95-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	5 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	19 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	5 ppm
Isopropyl alcohol (67-63-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	400 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	980 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	400 ppm
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH Ceiling (ppm)	0.3 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	0.75 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (ppm)	2 ppm (see 29 CFR 1910.1048)
Glutaraldehyde (111-30-8)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH Ceiling (ppm)	0.05 ppm (activated and inactivated)

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Provide adequate ventilation. Monitoring the effectiveness of engineering control is recommended.
Personal protective equipment	: Avoid all unnecessary exposure. Wear protective clothing, protective gloves, eye protection/goggles, face protection. For certain operations, additional Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) may be required.
Hand protection	: Wear impermeable protective nitrile gloves. The quality of the protective gloves resistant to chemicals must be chosen as a function of the specific working place concentration and quantity of hazardous substances.
Eye protection	: Contact lenses should not be worn. Chemical goggles and face shields are required to prevent potential eye contact, irritation or injury.
Skin and body protection	: Long sleeved protective clothing. Overall. Rubber apron, boots. safety foot-wear.
Respiratory protection	: In case of insufficient ventilation. Wear suitable respiratory equipment. Approved organic vapor respirator.

DI-CAV 45

Safety Data Sheet

according to the federal final rule of hazard communication revised on 2012 (HazCom 2012)

Environmental exposure controls	: Avoid discharge to the environment.
Other information	: Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Color	: White
Odor	: Pungent odor
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: 1
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: > 48.88 °C (> 120 °F)
Flash point	: 38.33 °C (101 °F) (COC)
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Density	: ≈ 1 Specific Gravity
Solubility	: Water: completely soluble
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidising properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: 6.7 - 72 vol %

9.2. Other information

VOC content	: 34 % (Percent volatiles - with heat)
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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Thermal decomposition generates : Corrosive vapors.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions. Unstable on exposure to heat. Flammable liquid and vapor. May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Open flame. Overheating. Heat. Sparks.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents. Strong acids. strong bases.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition generates : Corrosive vapors. May release flammable gases. Fume. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Formaldehyde.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	: Harmful if swallowed. Harmful in contact with skin. Toxic if inhaled.
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DI-CAV 45

Safety Data Sheet

according to the federal final rule of hazard communication revised on 2012 (HazCom 2012)

Methyl alcohol (67-56-1)	
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	130.7 mg/l/4h (lit. ECHA)
ATE US (oral)	100.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	300.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (vapors)	3.00000000 mg/l/4h

Phenol (108-95-2)	
LD50 oral rat	317
LD50 dermal rat	525
LD50 dermal rabbit	630 mg/kg
ATE US (oral)	100.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	630.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (gases)	700.00000000 ppmv/4h
ATE US (vapors)	3.00000000 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	0.50000000 mg/l/4h

Isopropyl alcohol (67-63-0)	
LD50 oral rat	4396 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	12800 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	16000 ppm (Exposure time: 8 h)
ATE US (oral)	4396.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	12800.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight

Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
LD50 oral rat	500 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	270 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	0.578 mg/l/4h
ATE US (oral)	100.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	270.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (gases)	700.00000000 ppmv/4h
ATE US (vapors)	0.57800000 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	0.57800000 mg/l/4h

Glutaraldehyde (111-30-8)	
LD50 oral rat	252 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	560 µl/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	0.1 mg/l/4h
ATE US (oral)	252.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (vapors)	0.10000000 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	0.10000000 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Causes serious eye damage.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity	: May cause cancer.

Phenol (108-95-2)	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable

Isopropyl alcohol (67-63-0)	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable

Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
IARC group	1 - Carcinogenic to humans
National Toxicity Program (NTP) Status	2 - Known Human Carcinogens

Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
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DI-CAV 45

Safety Data Sheet

according to the federal final rule of hazard communication revised on 2012 (HazCom 2012)

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: Not classified Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Harmful in contact with skin. Harmful if inhaled. Toxic if swallowed.
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	: Toxic if inhaled. Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Excessive concentrations may cause nervous system depression, headache, and weakness leading to unconsciousness. Causes damage to liver through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. Difficulty in breathing. Product contains phenol. Inhalation of phenol vapors can lead to damage of the bronchial system and pulmonary oedema. Systemic damage to kidneys, liver and heart as well as neuropsychiatric disturbances are produced. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause cancer by inhalation.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: Harmful in contact with skin. Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard. Strong skin absorption as main danger of phenol poisoning at the workplace with paralysis of the central nervous system (with lethal consequences in severe cases) as well as liver and kidney damage. Phenol destroys the nerve endings in the skin. Therefore absence of pain does not necessarily mean the skin has been properly decontaminated. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage. Redness and pain. Impaired vision, watering of eyes, defects in the cornea. Burning sensation. Inflammation. Can cause blindness.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: Harmful if swallowed. Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Swallowing can cause severe injury leading to death.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Methyl alcohol (67-56-1)	
LC50 fishes 1	> 12700 mg/l 96 hours
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 10000 mg/l

Phenol (108-95-2)	
LC50 fishes 1	11.9 - 50.5 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	4.24 - 10.7 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC50 fish 2	20.5 - 25.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
EC50 Daphnia 2	10.2 - 15.5 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)

Isopropyl alcohol (67-63-0)	
LC50 fishes 1	9640 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	13299 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 fish 2	11130 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])

Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
LC50 fishes 1	22.6 - 25.7 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	2 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 fish 2	1510 µg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
EC50 Daphnia 2	11.3 - 18 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])

Glutaraldehyde (111-30-8)	
LC50 fishes 1	7.8 - 22 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	14 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 fish 2	2.6 - 4.8 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 2	0.56 - 1.0 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])

12.2. Persistence and degradability

DI-CAV 45	
Persistence and degradability	Not established.

DI-CAV 45

Safety Data Sheet

according to the federal final rule of hazard communication revised on 2012 (HazCom 2012)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

DI-CAV 45	
Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.
Phenol (108-95-2)	
BCF fish 1	(no significant bioaccumulation)
Log Pow	1.47
Isopropyl alcohol (67-63-0)	
Log Pow	0.05 (at 25 °C)
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
Log Pow	0.35 (at 25 °C)
Glutaraldehyde (111-30-8)	
Log Pow	0.22 (at 25 °C)

12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other adverse effects

- Effect on ozone layer : No additional information available
- Effect on the global warming : No additional information available
- Other information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

- Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose of contents and container to comply with applicable local, state, national and international regulation. Consult the appropriate authorities about waste disposal. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations. Ensure all national and local regulations are observed. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze solder, drill, grind, or expose containers to flames, sparks, heat, or other potential ignition sources. Do not re-use empty containers. Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local and national regulations.
- Additional information : Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.
- Ecology - waste materials : Avoid release to the environment. Hazardous waste due to toxicity.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

- Transport document description : UN2924, Flammable liquids, corrosive, n.o.s. (Isopropanol, Methanol, Formaldehyde), 3, PGIII, ltd. qty.
- Hazard labels (DOT) : 3 - Flammable liquid
8 - Corrosive



- Packing group (DOT) : III - Minor Danger
- DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 150
- DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 203
- DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 241
- DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27) : 5 L
- DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75) : 60 L
- DOT Vessel Stowage Location : A - The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel.
- DOT Vessel Stowage Other : 40 - Stow "clear of living quarters"

DI-CAV 45

Safety Data Sheet

according to the federal final rule of hazard communication revised on 2012 (HazCom 2012)

Additional information

Other information : No supplementary information available.

Transport by sea

No additional information available

Air transport

No additional information available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

DI-CAV 45	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists) :	1225 lb
Methyl alcohol (67-56-1)	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists) :	5000 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %
Phenol (108-95-2)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on the United States SARA Section 302 Listed on United States SARA Section 313	
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	T - T - indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA.
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists) :	1000 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	500 - 10000
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %
Isopropyl alcohol (67-63-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on United States SARA Section 313	
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	T - T - indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA.
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 % (only if manufactured by the strong acid process, no supplier notification)
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on the United States SARA Section 302 Listed on United States SARA Section 313	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists) :	100 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	500
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Phenol (108-95-2)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
WHMIS Classification	Class D Division 1 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects Class E - Corrosive Material
Isopropyl alcohol (67-63-0)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
WHMIS Classification	Class B Division 2 - Flammable Liquid Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	

DI-CAV 45

Safety Data Sheet

according to the federal final rule of hazard communication revised on 2012 (HazCom 2012)

Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
WHMIS Classification	Class A - Compressed Gas Class B Division 1 - Flammable Gas Class D Division 1 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing other toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects

Glutaraldehyde (111-30-8)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
WHMIS Classification	Class D Division 1 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects Class E - Corrosive Material

EU-Regulations

Phenol (108-95-2)	
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)	

Isopropyl alcohol (67-63-0)	
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)	

Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)	

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

No additional information available

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC [DSD] or 1999/45/EC [DPD]

No additional information available

15.2.2. National regulations

Phenol (108-95-2)	
Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China) Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory Listed on the Japanese ISHL (Industrial Safety and Health Law) Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List) Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals) Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances) Japanese Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law Japanese Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Law (PRTR Law) Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	

Isopropyl alcohol (67-63-0)	
Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China) Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory Listed on the Japanese ISHL (Industrial Safety and Health Law) Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List) Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals) Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances) Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	

Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China) Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory Listed on the Japanese ISHL (Industrial Safety and Health Law) Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List) Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals) Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances) Japanese Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law Japanese Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Law (PRTR Law) Listed as carcinogen on NTP (National Toxicology Program) Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	

15.3. US State regulations

DI-CAV 45

Safety Data Sheet

according to the federal final rule of hazard communication revised on 2012 (HazCom 2012)

Methyl alcohol (67-56-1)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significance risk level (NSRL)
	Yes			

Formaldehyde (50-00-0)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significance risk level (NSRL)
Yes				

SECTION 16: Other information

Other information : None.

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 2
Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:vapor)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:vapor) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral), Category 3
Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral), Category 4
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity, Category 1A
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 2A
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids Category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids Category 3
Flam. Liq. 4	Flammable liquids Category 4
Muta. 2	Flammable liquids Category 1 flammable liquids Category 4
Resp. Sens. 1	Sensitisation — Respiratory, category 1
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B
Skin Sens. 1	Sensitisation — Skin, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
STOT SE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H227	Combustible liquid
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H330	Fatal if inhaled
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer

DI-CAV 45

Safety Data Sheet

according to the federal final rule of hazard communication revised on 2012 (HazCom 2012)

H370	Causes damage to organs
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

HMIS III Rating

Health : 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur
Flammability : 2 Moderate Hazard
Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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