



## **FIRMATONE** **CPF=28<sup>A</sup>**

### **Cavity Fluid with Entrone**

FIRMATONE is a multi-base cavity fluid designed to exhibit maximum penetration with complete saturation of tissues. It effectively dries as well as bleaches tissue. FIRMATONE also contains additional modifiers which enhances total fluid reaction. FIRMATONE is recommended for all normal cases as well as special cases requiring maximum preservation. FIRMATONE may be used in cases requiring a higher level of sanitation if DI-SAN is also injected. FIRMATONE may be used hypodermically or with external packs to enhance localized preservation and bleaching.

<b>NORMAL<sup>B</sup> CASES (# BOTTLES)</b>	<b>SPECIAL CASES<sup>C</sup> REQUIRING GREATER PRESERVATION (# BOTTLES)</b>	<b>SPECIAL CASES<sup>D</sup> REQUIRING GREATER SANITATION</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>2½-3</b>	<b>2½-3 (add DI-SAN)</b>

#### **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. Use of a glutaraldehyde fluid is recommended. Addition of 4-8 ounces of DI-SAN will fortify any fluid and increase sanitation and fluid action. 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 : FIRMATONE

#### 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

Emergency number : CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 (Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure or Accident)

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS-US classification

Flam. Liq. 4	H227
Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	H301
Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal)	H311
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	H332
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Eye Irrit. 2A	H319
Skin Sens. 1	H317
Muta. 2	H341
Carc. 1A	H350
STOT SE 3	H335
STOT SE 1	H370
STOT RE 2	H373

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### GHS-US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



GHS05

GHS06

GHS07

GHS08

Signal word (GHS-US) :

Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

 H227 - Combustible liquid  
 H301+H311 - Toxic if swallowed or in contact with skin  
 H315 - Causes skin irritation  
 H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction  
 H319 - Causes serious eye irritation  
 H332 - Harmful if inhaled  
 H335 - May cause respiratory irritation  
 H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects (inhalation, oral)  
 H350 - May cause cancer (inhalation)  
 H370 - Causes damage to organs  
 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  
 P260 - Do not breathe dust, fume, mist, spray, vapors  
 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

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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  
P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a POISON CENTER  
P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of 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  
P307+P311 - If exposed: Call a doctor  
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention  
P312 - Call a doctor, a POISON CENTER if you feel unwell  
P314 - Get medical attention if you feel unwell  
P330 - Rinse mouth  
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention  
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention  
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: get medical attention  
P361 - Take off immediately all contaminated clothing  
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 (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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
Formaldehyde	(CAS No) 50-00-0	< 22	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
Methyl alcohol	(CAS No) 67-56-1	7 - 15	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:vapor), H331 STOT SE 1, H370
Phenol	(CAS No) 108-95-2	<3	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

## 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 POISON CENTER.
- 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. If breathing stops, give artificial respiration. Transfer to hospital rapidly.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash immediately with lots of water (15 minutes). Remove all contaminated clothing and footwear. Seek medical attention immediately.

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|--------------------------------------|---|
| 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. 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   | : Immediately call a POISON CENTER. If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a physician. 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                    | : Suspected of causing genetic defects (inhalation, oral and dermal). Causes damage to organs.   |
| Symptoms/injuries after inhalation   | : Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. May cause cancer by inhalation. Difficulty breathing and tightness in the chest. Burning in the nasal passage. 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.  |
| Symptoms/injuries after skin contact | : Toxic in contact with skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard. Contains formaldehyde which can combine with epidermal protein to produce a hapten-protein couple capable of sensitising T-lymphocytes. Subsequent exposures cause a type IV hypersensitivity reaction. Contains phenol. 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. |
| Symptoms/injuries after eye contact  | : Causes serious eye irritation. Inflammation. Can cause blindness.  |
| Symptoms/injuries after ingestion    | : Toxic 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. This material contains methanol, which, when ingested, has caused acidosis, ocular toxicity ranging from diminished visual capacity to complete blindness, and 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. Water spray.   |
| 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      | : Combustible liquid.  |
| Explosion hazard | : May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture. Vapor heavier than air may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Heating will cause pressure rise with risk of bursting and subsequent explosion. |

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Firefighting instructions             | : Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering environment. Prevent runoff from entering drains, sewers or waterways.  |
| Protective equipment for firefighters | : Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.  |
| Other information                     | : Combustible liquid. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Heat may build pressure, rupturing closed containers, spreading fire and increasing risk of burns and injuries. In presence of intense heat may generate acrid fumes. On burning: release of toxic, corrosive, combustible gases and vapors. Formaldehyde. unburned hydrocarbons. carbon oxides (CO and CO <sub>2</sub> ). |

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

#### 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.   |

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### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. Avoid breathing dust, fume, mist, spray, vapors.  
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. Soak up spills with inert solids, such as clay or diatomaceous earth as soon as possible. Collect spillage. Gather the product and place it in a spare container that has been suitably labelled. Store away from other materials. Contain large spillage with sand or earth. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Wear proper protective equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition, avoid sparks, flames and do not smoke in risk area. Ensure all national and local regulations are observed. Consult the appropriate authorities about waste disposal. Incinerate, dispose in sanitary landfill - if permitted.

### 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 : 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. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. No open flames. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Work in a well-ventilated area. Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid breathing dust, fume, mist, spray, vapors. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. 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. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.  
Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Discard contaminated leather articles.

### 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. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Ground container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting, and equipment. Comply with applicable regulations.  
Storage conditions : Protect containers against physical damage. Keep container tightly closed. Keep only in the original container in a cool, well ventilated place. Store away from direct sunlight or other heat sources.  
Incompatible materials : Strong acids, bases. Oxidizing agents.

### 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/m³)	260 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	200 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)

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Phenol (108-95-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	5 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	19 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	5 ppm

### 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.
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
Appearance	: Clear
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	: 90.55 °C ( 195 °F )
Flash point	: 82.22 °C ( 180 °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	: 1
Relative density	: No data available
Density	: 1.096 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	: 4% (Percent volatiles)
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### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

No additional information available

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

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

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not established.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids. strong bases. Oxidizing agents.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

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

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Toxic if swallowed. Toxic in contact with skin. Harmful if inhaled.

Methyl alcohol (67-56-1)	
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	22500 ppm (Exposure time: 8 h)
ATE US (oral)	100.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	300.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (vapors)	3.00000000 mg/l/4h

Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
LD50 oral rat	600 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

Phenol (108-95-2)	
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

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes skin irritation.  
Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye irritation.  
Respiratory or skin sensitisation : May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Germ cell mutagenicity : Suspected of causing genetic defects (Inhalation, oral).  
Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer (Inhalation).

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

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



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Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: May cause respiratory irritation. Causes damage to organs.
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Harmful if inhaled. Toxic if swallowed. Toxic in contact with skin.
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	: Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. May cause cancer by inhalation. Difficulty breathing and tightness in the chest. Burning in the nasal passage. 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.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: Toxic in contact with skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard. Contains formaldehyde which can combine with epidermal protein to produce a hapten-protein couple capable of sensitising T-lymphocytes. Subsequent exposures cause a type IV hypersensitivity reaction. Contains phenol. 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.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation. Inflammation. Can cause blindness.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: Toxic 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. This material contains methanol, which, when ingested, has caused acidosis, ocular toxicity ranging from diminished visual capacity to complete blindness, and death.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

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])
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)

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

FIRMATONE	
Persistence and degradability	Not established.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

FIRMATONE	
Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
Log Pow	0.35 (at 25 °C)
Phenol (108-95-2)	
BCF fish 1	(no significant bioaccumulation)
Log Pow	1.47

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available



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### 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 in a safe manner in accordance with local and national regulations. Dispose of contents and container to comply with applicable local, state, national and international regulation. Consult the appropriate authorities about waste disposal. Ensure all national and local regulations are observed. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations. 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.
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	: UN2922, Corrosive liquids, toxic, n.o.s. (Formaldehyde, Methanol), 8, PGIII, ltd.qty.
Hazard labels (DOT)	: 8 - Corrosive 6.1 - Poison inhalation hazard



Packing group (DOT)	: III - Minor Danger
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 154
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	: B - (i) The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers, or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length; and (ii) "On deck only" on passenger vessels in which the number of passengers specified in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this section is exceeded.
DOT Vessel Stowage Other	: 40 - Stow "clear of living quarters"

### Additional information

Other information	: No supplementary information available.
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### Transport by sea

No additional information available

### Air transport

No additional information available

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. US Federal regulations

<b>FIRMATONE</b>	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	470 lb
<b>Methyl alcohol (67-56-1)</b>	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	5000 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %

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### 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
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SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	500
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SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
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### 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.
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RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	1000 lb
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SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	500 - 10000
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SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %
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## 15.2. International regulations

### CANADA

#### Formaldehyde (50-00-0)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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
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#### 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
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### EU-Regulations

#### Formaldehyde (50-00-0)

Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

#### Phenol (108-95-2)

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

#### 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)

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### 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)

### 15.3. US State regulations

#### 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. 3 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhalation) 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 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) 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. 4	Flammable liquids Category 4
Muta. 2	Flammable liquids Category 1 flammable liquids Category 4
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
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
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H227	Combustible liquid
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation

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H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
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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