CHAMPION®

FUME-LESS
CPF=22[A]

Cavity Fluid with Entrone

FUME-LESS is a multi-base cavity fluid designed to exhibit maximum penetration with complete saturation of tissues. FUME-LESS effectively dries as well as preserves tissues. FUME-LESS is a pleasant low-odor cavity fluid that creates formaldehyde when in contact with tissues, resulting in good embalming action. FUME-LESS is recommended as a general purpose cavity fluid for all normal cases. FUME-LESS may be used in special cases requiring maximum preservation or sanitation (if DI-SAN is also injected). A Champion cavity fluid with a higher CPF is strongly recommended in these cases.

NORMAL[B] CASES (# BOTTLES)	SPECIAL CASES[C] REQUIRING GREATER PRESERVATION (# BOTTLES)	SPECIAL CASES[D] REQUIRING GREATER SANITATION
2-2½	3	3 (add DI-SAN)

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.

FUME-LESS

Safety Data Sheet

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

Date of issue: 05/27/2015 Version: 1.0

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

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name : FUME-LESS

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. 3	H226
Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	H301
Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal)	H311
Skin Corr. 1B	H314
Eye Dam. 1	H318
Skin Sens. 1	H317
Muta. 2	H341
Carc. 1A	H350
STOT SE 1	H370
STOT RE 2	H373

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :

GHS02 GHS05 GHS06 GHS07 GHS08

Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :
H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor
H301+H311 - Toxic 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
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
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
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
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
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
P307+P311 - If exposed: Call a doctor
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER
P312 - Call a doctor if you feel unwell
P314 - Get medical attention if you feel unwell
P330 - Rinse mouth
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: 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_2) to extinguish
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
Methyl alcohol	(CAS No) 67-56-1	30	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:vapor), H331 STOT SE 1, H370
Ethylene glycol	(CAS No) 107-21-1	5 - 7	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 STOT RE 2, H373
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	(CAS No) 97-99-4	<5	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
Phenol	(CAS No) 108-95-2	<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
Formaldehyde	(CAS No) 50-00-0	< 3.5	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

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. If breathing stops, give artificial respiration. Transfer to hospital rapidly.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash immediately with lots of water (15 minutes)/shower. Remove all contaminated clothing and footwear. Seek medical attention immediately.

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). Immediately get medical attention. 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 (- Inhalation). Causes damage to organs.

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : 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. Causes damage to liver through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. If user operation generates fumes. Inhalation of phenol vapors can lead to damage of the bronchial system and pulmonal 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. 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. Strong skin absorption as main danger of phenol poisoning at the workplace with paralysis of th central nervous system (with lethal consiquences 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 damage. 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 immediate pain and severe burns of the mucous membranes. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Swallowing can cause severe injury leading to death. This material contains methanol, which, when ingested, has cards 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 : Flammable liquid and vapor.

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. Closed containers exposed to heat from fire may build pressure and explode.

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. 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. 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 CO2). Special danger of slipping by leaking and spilling product. 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.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. Avoid breathing mist or vapor.

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 any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Wear proper protective equipment. 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. Incinerate, dispose in sanitary landfill - if permitted. Consult the appropriate authorities about waste disposal.

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/bond 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

Methyl alcohol (67-56-1)		
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)

Phenol (108-95-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	5 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	19 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	5 ppm

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH Ceiling (mg/m³)	100 mg/m³ (aerosol only)

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 : Light amber

Odor : Mild 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 : 54.44 °C (130 °F)

Flash point : 54.44 °C (130 °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	:	0.988 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 : 30 % (Percent volatiles)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No additional information available

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

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

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

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

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

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
LD50 oral rat	4000 - 10200 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rat	10600 mg/kg
ATE US (oral)	500.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	10600.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye damage.

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

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

(Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Causes damage to organs.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or 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 : 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. Causes damage to liver through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. If user operation generates fumes. Inhalation of phenol vapors can lead to damage of the bronchial system and pulmonal 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. 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. Strong skin absorption as main danger of phenol poisoning at the workplace with paralysis of th central nervous system (with lethal consiquences 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 damage. 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 immediate pain and severe burns of the mucous membranes. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Swallowing can cause severe injury leading to death. This material contains methanol, which, when ingested, has cards 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])

Phenol (108-95-2)	
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)

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
LC50 fishes 1	41000 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
EC50 Daphnia 1	46300 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 fish 2	14 - 18 ml/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [static])

12.2. Persistence and degradability

FUME-LESS	
Persistence and degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

FUME-LESS	
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

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
Log Pow	-1.93

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 in a safe manner in accordance with local and national regulations. Dispose of contents and container to comply with applicable local, national and international regulations. 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. Incinerate, dispose in sanitary landfill - if permitted. 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.

Additional information : Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. Do not re-use empty containers. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld, reuse or dispose off containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards.

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. (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’’

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

FUME-LESS	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	3295 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 %

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 %

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 %

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on United States SARA Section 313	
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	Y2 - Y2 - indicates an exempt polymer that is a polyester and is made only from reactants included in a specified list of low concern reactants that comprises one of the eligibility criteria for the exemption rule.
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	5000 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Formaldehyde (50-00-0)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Sustances List)

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

Phenol (108-95-2)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Sustances List)	
WHMIS Classification	Class D Division 1 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects Class E - Corrosive Material

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Sustances List)	
WHMIS Classification	Class D Division 1 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing other toxic effects

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)

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)
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)

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)

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)
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 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)

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 (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
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
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
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
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
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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