CHAMPION®

HI-TONE
CPF=25[A]

Arterial Fluid with Entrone and AD-P

HI-TONE is a formaldehyde arterial fluid which contains Entrone for achieving penetration to the point of complete saturation and AD-P for control of formaldehyde action to obtain better diffusion and improvement of cosmetic effect. This well balanced fluid minimizes dehydration effects and promotes uniform cosmetic results. HI-TONE is a general purpose arterial fluid suitable for use in all normal cases. HI-TONE is not recommended for use in advanced decomposition cases.

PH-A[1]	TRI-SAN[2]	HI-TONE[B]		ALOE FACTOR[4]	TRI-SAN[5] ADD FOR EXTRA FIRMNESS	ALOE FACTOR[6] ADD TO RESTORE MOISTURE CONTENT
		MODERATE FIRMNESS	DEFINITE[3] FIRMNESS			
3-4	1-2	6-8	9-11	2-3	1-3	4-8
→ → MIX IN THIS ORDER OUNCES PER GALLON → →						

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 - Add Champion Coloro Dyes as needed to achieve desired cosmetic effect.

1 - For proper water conditioning and pH balance to maximize fluid efficiency (if using soft water - reduce amount to 2-3 ozs.)

2 - For sanitizing action in solution and improved fluid action in all non-glutaraldehyde based fluids.

3 - These are recommended amounts for normal cases. Additional amounts of fluid will be needed for cases with higher aldehyde demand such as cancer, renal and liver diseases with their complications, institutional cases and other wasting diseases, delayed embalming cases, edema and bodies subjected to extensive drug therapy.

4 - Humectant to control aldehyde action and prevent dehydration during embalming. Use in all non-lanolin based fluids. Do not use in cases of moisture retention (edema, etc.).

5 - For increased aldehyde action of fluid with improved rigidity and preservation. (Increases preservative factor of fluid without inducing dehydration or other unwanted effects.)

6 - For maximum rehydration of tissues. Restores moisture in cases of dehydration or emaciation. Use in last 1 to 1-1/2 gallons of solution with intermittent or restricted drainage.

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

HI-TONE

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 : HI-TONE

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

Use of the substance/mixture : Arterial 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
Carc. 1A	H350
STOT SE 3	H335
STOT SE 1	H370

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :

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
H350 - May cause cancer
H370 - Causes damage to organs (optic nerve, central nervous system)

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
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 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_2) 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

other hazards which do not result in classification : Spilled material may present a slipping hazard.

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	25	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	5 - 13	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:vapor), H331 STOT SE 1, H370
Boric acid, disodium salt, pentahydrate	(CAS No) 12179-04-3	<3.5	Repr. 1B, H360
Boric acid (H_3BO_3)	(CAS No) 10043-35-3	<3.5	Repr. 1B, H360

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. Immediately call a doctor.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash immediately with lots of water (15 minutes)/shower. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. 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). Immediately call a POISON CENTER. Give water or milk if the person is fully conscious. 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 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 in breathing. Causes damage to liver through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. Depression of the central nervous system, headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of coordination. Death in extreme cases.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Toxic in contact with skin. Absorbed through the 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.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation. Redness and pain. Impaired vision, watering of eyes, defects in the cornea. Burning sensation. Inflammation. Can cause blindness.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Toxic if swallowed. Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard. This material contains methanol, which, when ingested, has cards acidosis, ocular toxicity ranging from diminished visual capacity to complete blindness, and death. 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. 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 : 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. Closed containers exposed to heat from fire may build pressure and explode.

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. Wear a self contained breathing apparatus.

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. 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. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. 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 : Stop leak if safe to do so. Avoid breathing dust, fume, mist, spray, vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. No open flames. No smoking. Use special care to avoid static electric charges.

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 : Avoid breathing dust, fume, mist, spray, vapors. 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. Store away from other materials. 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.

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

Precautions for safe handling : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Work in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing dust, fume, mist, spray, vapors. Keep away from clothing as well as other incompatible materials. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. - No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Hygiene measures : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. 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.

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. Comply with applicable regulations. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.

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.

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/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)

Boric acid, disodium salt, pentahydrate (12179-04-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (mg/m³)	6 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)

Boric acid (H3BO3) (10043-35-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)

Boric acid (H3BO3) (10043-35-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (mg/m³)	6 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)

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 : Red

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 °C (194 °F)

Flash point : 85 °C (185 °F)

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 : 1.091 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 : 8 % (Percent volatiles)

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

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. Heat sources.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents. Strong acids. strong bases.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition generates : Corrosive vapors. Fume. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Formaldehyde.

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

Boric acid, disodium salt, pentahydrate (12179-04-3)	
LD50 oral rat	2403 mg/kg
ATE US (oral)	2403.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight

Boric acid (H3BO3) (10043-35-3)	
LD50 oral rat	2660 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	> 0.16 mg/l/4h
ATE US (oral)	2660.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight

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 : Not classified

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer.

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.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : May cause respiratory irritation. Causes damage to organs (optic nerve, central nervous system).

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	:	Not classified Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Aspiration hazard	:	Not classified Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	:	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 in breathing. Causes damage to liver through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. Depression of the central nervous system, headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of coordination. Death in extreme cases.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	:	Toxic in contact with skin. Absorbed through the 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.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	:	Causes serious eye irritation. Redness and pain. Impaired vision, watering of eyes, defects in the cornea. Burning sensation. Inflammation. Can cause blindness.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	:	Toxic if swallowed. Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard. This material contains methanol, which, when ingested, has cards acidosis, ocular toxicity ranging from diminished visual capacity to complete blindness, and death. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Swallowing can cause severe injury leading to 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])

Boric acid (H3BO3) (10043-35-3)	
EC50 Daphnia 1	115 - 153 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

HI-TONE	
Persistence and degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

HI-TONE	
Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.

Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
Log Pow	0.35 (at 25 °C)

Boric acid (H3BO3) (10043-35-3)	
BCF fish 1	0
Log Pow	-0.757 (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 : It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations. Dispose of contents and container to comply with applicable local, national and international regulations. Consult the appropriate authorities about waste disposal. 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. Incinerate, dispose in sanitary landfill - if permitted. Ensure all national and local regulations are observed.

Ecology - waste materials : Avoid release to the environment. Hazardous waste due to toxicity.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN2209, Formaldehyde, solutions, 8, PGIII, ltd.qty.

Hazard labels (DOT) : 8 - Corrosive

Packing group (DOT) : III

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 : 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

HI-TONE	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	333 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 %

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

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

Boric acid (H3BO3) (10043-35-3)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Sustances List)	
WHMIS Classification	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)

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)

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
Repr. 1B	Reproductive toxicity Category 1B
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Sensitisation — Skin, category 1
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
H350	May cause cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H370	Causes damage to organs

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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