



CPF= 18^A

OMEGA is a special use/additive fluid of the **Millenium New Era** line of embalming formulations. **OMEGA** is formaldehyde-free yet exerts a maximum of embalming action. In addition, **OMEGA** induces a high level of sanitation and odor control.

DILUTION RATE
16 oz./Gallon
As Additive to Arterial Solution

DIRECTIONS

OMEGA is to be added to the regular arterial solution in cases of extreme decomposition or infestation. **OMEGA** will help further embalm the body and control mold growth while exerting a deodorizing action. **OMEGA** may also be poured topically onto a decomposed body for the same purpose. Contact with the tissues will result in an immediate embalming action and darkening of tissues. **OMEGA** may also be injected into the cavities in addition to cavity fluid for the same purpose. Always use heavy duty autopsy gloves to avoid skin contact. Wear other appropriate protective equipment as necessary. Always use adequate ventilation and avoid contact with skin or eyes. **OMEGA** may be hypo-injected into various areas of the body, if desired. **OMEGA** is an additive and not designed as a stand alone fluid for arterial embalming. Shake thoroughly before use.

Due to its extreme action in decomposition cases, **OMEGA** can be used in several normal embalming situations. Excellent deodorizing, mold inhibition and increased sanitizing and embalming action is achieved with **OMEGA** added to the normal arterial solution at 3-4 ounces per gallon. This dilution of **OMEGA** (3-4 ounces per gallon) is recommended for difficult or institutional cases, delayed embalming cases (even without decomposition), delayed burials and ship-out cases. Increased amounts of **OMEGA** may be used to enhance the deodorizing and embalming action in more severe cases.

NOTE: 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.

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 : OMEGA Decomp Factor

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

Use of the substance/mixture : Special Purpose Embalming Chemical

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. 4 (Oral) | H302 |
| Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist) | H332 |
| Skin Corr. 1B | H314 |
| Eye Dam. 1 | H318 |
| Resp. Sens. 1 | H334 |
| Skin Sens. 1 | H317 |
| Muta. 2 | H341 |
| STOT SE 3 | H335 |
| STOT RE 2 | H373 |

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



GHS02

GHS05

GHS07

GHS08

Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

- H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor
- H302+H332 - Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled
- H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
- H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
- H318 - Causes serious eye damage
- H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
- H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
- H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects
- 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

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P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P271 - Use only in a well-ventilated area
P272 - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace
P280 - Wear protective clothing, protective gloves, eye protection, face protection
P285 - In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
P301+P312 - If swallowed: Call a POISON CENTER
P301+P330+P331 - If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER
P314 - Get medical attention if you feel unwell
P330 - Rinse mouth
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention
P342+P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a doctor
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents and container to comply with applicable local, state, national and international regulation

2.3. Other hazards

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 |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------|---|
| Isopropyl alcohol | (CAS No) 67-63-0 | 5 - 8 | Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H336 |
| Glutaraldehyde | (CAS No) 111-30-8 | 5 - 7 | Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H330 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Resp. Sens. 1, H334 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H335 |
| Methyl salicylate | (CAS No) 119-36-8 | 5 - 7 | Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 |
| Phenol | (CAS No) 108-95-2 | 5 - 7 | 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 doctor.

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| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 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 for at least 15 minutes. 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. |
| First-aid measures after ingestion | : If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Immediately call a POISON CENTER. Do NOT induce vomiting. 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 severe skin burns and eye damage. Suspected of causing genetic defects. |
| Symptoms/injuries after inhalation | : Harmful if inhaled. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through 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 | : May cause severe burns. Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard. May cause an allergic skin 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 damage. Redness and pain. Impaired vision, watering of eyes, defects in the cornea. Burning sensation. Inflammation. Can cause blindness. |
| Symptoms/injuries after ingestion | : Harmful if swallowed. Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard. Central nervous system depression. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Swallowing can cause severe injury leading to death. Affects the liver. |

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 | : Flammable liquid and vapor. |
| Explosion hazard | : May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture. Vapors can travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. Heat may build pressure, rupturing closed containers, spreading fire and increasing risk of burns and injuries. |
| Reactivity | : Thermal decomposition generates : Corrosive vapors. |

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. Flammable liquid and vapor. 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. Corrosive vapors. |

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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. 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. Gas or vapor heavier than air.

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 : Eliminate all sources of ignition, avoid sparks, flames and do not smoke in risk area. 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. Ensure all local, state, national and international regulations are observed. Consult the appropriate authorities about waste disposal. Incinerate, dispose in sanitary landfill - if permitted. Small spills may be flushed to a sanitary sewer with copious amounts of water, if in accordance with local, state or national legislation.

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. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.

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

| Glutaraldehyde (111-30-8) | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| USA ACGIH | ACGIH Ceiling (ppm) | 0.05 ppm (activated and inactivated) |

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| Isopropyl alcohol (67-63-0) | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| USA ACGIH | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | 200 ppm |
| USA ACGIH | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | 400 ppm |
| USA OSHA | OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³) | 980 mg/m ³ |
| USA OSHA | OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm) | 400 ppm |

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

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. Monitoring the effectiveness of engineering control is recommended. Use adequate general or local ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the exposure limits. |
| 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 | : Bi-layer liquid or milky if agitated. |
| Color | : No data available |
| 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 | : 54.44 °C (130 °F) |
| Flash point | : > 37.77 °C (100 °F) (TCC) |
| 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 | : 1.05 Specific Gravity |
| Solubility | : No data available |
| Log Pow | : No data available |
| Log Kow | : No data available |
| Viscosity, kinematic | : No data available |
| Viscosity, dynamic | : No data available |

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| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Explosive properties | : No data available |
| Oxidising properties | : No data available |
| Explosive limits | : No data available |

9.2. Other information

VOC content : 40 % (Percent Volatiles with heat)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Thermal decomposition generates : Corrosive vapors.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions. Unstable on exposure to heat. 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 : Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled.

| OMEGA Decomp Factor | |
|------------------------------|--|
| ATE US (oral) | 500.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight |
| ATE US (dust,mist) | 1.50000000 mg/l/4h |
| Glutaraldehyde (111-30-8) | |
| LD50 oral rat | 252 mg/kg |
| LD50 dermal rabbit | 560 µl/kg |
| LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l) | 0.1 mg/l/4h |
| ATE US (oral) | 252.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight |
| ATE US (vapors) | 0.10000000 mg/l/4h |
| ATE US (dust,mist) | 0.10000000 mg/l/4h |
| Isopropyl alcohol (67-63-0) | |
| LD50 oral rat | 1870 mg/kg |
| LD50 dermal rabbit | 4059 mg/kg |
| LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l) | 72600 mg/m ³ (Exposure time: 4 h) |
| ATE US (oral) | 4396.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight |
| ATE US (dermal) | 12800.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight |
| 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 |
| Methyl salicylate (119-36-8) | |
| LD50 oral rat | 887 mg/kg |
| LD50 dermal rabbit | > 5000 mg/kg |
| ATE US (oral) | 887.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight |

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| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Skin corrosion/irritation | : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | : Causes serious eye damage. |
| Respiratory or skin sensitisation | : May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | : Suspected of causing genetic defects. |
| Carcinogenicity | : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met) |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 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) | : May cause respiratory irritation. |
| 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 | : Harmful if inhaled. Toxic if swallowed. Toxic in contact with skin. |
| Symptoms/injuries after inhalation | : Harmful if inhaled. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through 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 | : May cause severe burns. Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard. May cause an allergic skin 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 damage. Redness and pain. Impaired vision, watering of eyes, defects in the cornea. Burning sensation. Inflammation. Can cause blindness. |
| Symptoms/injuries after ingestion | : Harmful if swallowed. Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard. Central nervous system depression. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Swallowing can cause severe injury leading to death. Affects the liver. |

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

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

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

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 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

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| OMEGA Decomp Factor | |
| Persistence and degradability | Not established. |

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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| OMEGA Decomp Factor | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Bioaccumulative potential | Not established. |
| Glutaraldehyde (111-30-8) | |
| Log Pow | 0.22 (at 25 °C) |
| Isopropyl alcohol (67-63-0) | |
| Log Pow | 0.05 (at 25 °C) |
| Phenol (108-95-2) | |
| BCF fish 1 | (no significant bioaccumulation) |
| Log Pow | 1.47 |
| Methyl salicylate (119-36-8) | |
| Log Pow | 2.55 |

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, state, national and international regulation. 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, state, national and international regulations. Consult the appropriate authorities about waste disposal. Incinerate, dispose in sanitary landfill - if permitted. Ensure all local, state, national and international 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 | : UN2924, Flammable liquids, corrosive, n.o.s. (Isopropanol, Glutaraldehyde), 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. |
|-------------------|---|

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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

| Isopropyl alcohol (67-63-0) | |
|---|--|
| Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on United States SARA Section 313 | |
| EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag | T - T - indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA. |
| SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting | 1.0 % (only if manufactured by the strong acid process, no supplier notification) |

| 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 % |

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

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

| Isopropyl alcohol (67-63-0) | |
|---|--|
| Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) | |
| WHMIS Classification | Class B Division 2 - Flammable Liquid Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects |

| 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 |

| Methyl salicylate (119-36-8) | |
|---|--|
| Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) | |
| WHMIS Classification | Class D Division 2 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing other toxic effects |

EU-Regulations

| Isopropyl alcohol (67-63-0) | |
|--|--|
| 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

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15.2.2. National regulations

Isopropyl alcohol (67-63-0)

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

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

No additional information available

SECTION 16: Other information

Other information : None.

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation:dust,mist) | Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 2 |
| Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal) | Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 3 |
| Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation) | Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 3 |
| Acute Tox. 3 (Oral) | Acute toxicity (oral), Category 3 |
| Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist) | Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 4 |
| Acute Tox. 4 (Oral) | Acute toxicity (oral), Category 4 |
| Eye Dam. 1 | Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1 |
| Eye Irrit. 2A | Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 2A |
| Flam. Liq. 2 | Flammable liquids Category 2 |
| Flam. Liq. 3 | Flammable liquids Category 3 |
| Flam. Liq. 4 | Flammable liquids Category 4 |
| Muta. 2 | flammable liquids Category 1 flammable liquids Category 4 |
| Resp. Sens. 1 | Sensitisation — Respiratory, category 1 |
| Skin Corr. 1B | Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B |
| Skin Sens. 1 | Sensitisation — Skin, category 1 |
| STOT RE 2 | Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2 |
| STOT SE 3 | Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3 |
| STOT SE 3 | Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3 |
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapor |
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapor |
| H227 | Combustible liquid |
| H301 | Toxic if swallowed |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed |
| H311 | Toxic in contact with skin |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation |
| H330 | Fatal if inhaled |

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| | |
|------|---|
| H331 | Toxic if inhaled |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled |
| H334 | May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness |
| H341 | Suspected of causing genetic defects |
| 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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