



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Permaglo 30

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015.

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name Permaglo 30

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

Identified uses Embalming Chemical

Uses advised against No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier The MazWell Group Ltd.
Units 11/14-15 Ardglen Industrial Estate,
Whitchurch, Hampshire,
RG28 7BB, United Kingdom
+44 (0)1256-893883
+44 (0)1256-893868
enquiries@themazwellgroup.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone +44 (0)1256 893883 (Mon- Fri 9:00 am - 4:30 pm)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards Not Classified

Health hazards Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Acute Tox. 3 - H311 Acute Tox. 3 - H331 Skin Corr. 1B - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 Muta. 2 - H341 Carc. 1B - H350 STOT SE 3 - H335

Environmental hazards Not Classified

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word Danger

Hazard statements
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H311+H331 Toxic in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

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Precautionary statements	<p>P201 Obtain special instructions before use.</p> <p>P260 Do not breathe vapour/ spray.</p> <p>P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.</p> <p>P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.</p> <p>P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.</p> <p>P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.</p> <p>P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.</p> <p>P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.</p>
Contains	Formaldehyde, Methanol
Supplementary precautionary statements	<p>P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.</p> <p>P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray.</p> <p>P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.</p> <p>P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.</p> <p>P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.</p> <p>P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.</p> <p>P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell.</p> <p>P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.</p> <p>P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.</p> <p>P311 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.</p> <p>P321 Specific treatment (see medical advice on this label).</p> <p>P361+P364 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.</p> <p>P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.</p> <p>P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.</p> <p>P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.</p> <p>P405 Store locked up.</p>

2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Formaldehyde	25 - <50%
CAS number: 50-00-0	EC number: 200-001-8
Classification	
Acute Tox. 3 - H301	
Acute Tox. 3 - H311	
Acute Tox. 3 - H331	
Skin Corr. 1B - H314	
Eye Dam. 1 - H318	
Skin Sens. 1 - H317	
Muta. 2 - H341	
Carc. 1B - H350	
STOT SE 3 - H335	

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Propane-1,2-diol		3 - <5%
CAS number: 57-55-6	EC number: 200-338-0	REACH registration number: 01-2119456809-23-XXXX
Substance with National workplace exposure limits.		

Classification Not Classified

Methanol		1 - <2.5%
CAS number: 67-56-1	EC number: 200-659-6	

Classification Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Acute Tox. 3 - H301 Acute Tox. 3 - H311 Acute Tox. 3 - H331 STOT SE 1 - H370

Sodium salicylate		0.025 - <0.25%
CAS number: 54-21-7	EC number: 200-198-0	

Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Repr. 2 - H361d
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Sodium hydroxide		<0.025%
CAS number: 1310-73-2	EC number: 215-185-5	

Classification Skin Corr. 1A - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318
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The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.

Inhalation

Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.

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Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.
Skin contact	It is important to remove the substance from the skin immediately. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Remove contamination with soap and water or recognised skin cleansing agent. Get medical attention.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.
Protection of first aiders	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. If it is suspected that volatile contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

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

General information	See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure. May cause cancer. Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Severe irritation of nose and throat. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.
Ingestion	May cause chemical burns in mouth, oesophagus and stomach. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting.
Skin contact	May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Causes severe burns. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain or irritation. Redness. Blistering may occur.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.

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

Notes for the doctor	Treat symptomatically. May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards	Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread near ground and travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.
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Hazardous combustion products Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours. Formic acid Hydrocarbons.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear chemical protective suit. Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray/mists. Provide adequate ventilation. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Provide adequate ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Absorb spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Label the containers containing waste and contaminated materials and remove from the area as soon as possible. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. For waste disposal, see Section 13. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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Usage precautions	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented. Avoid the formation of mists. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not reuse empty containers.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions	Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in tightly-closed, original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.
Storage class	Chemical storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s)	The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.
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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Formaldehyde

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 2 ppm 2.5 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 2 ppm 2.5 mg/m³

Propane-1,2-diol

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 150 ppm 474 mg/m³ total vapour and particulates

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 10 mg/m³ particulate

Methanol

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 200 ppm 266 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 250 ppm 333 mg/m³

Sk

Sodium hydroxide

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 2 mg/m³

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.

Propane-1,2-diol (CAS: 57-55-6)

DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 168 mg/m³

Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 10 mg/m³

General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 50 mg/m³

General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 10 mg/m³

Sodium benzoate (CAS: 532-32-1)

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DNEL	<p>Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 3 mg/m³</p> <p>Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 0.1 mg/m³</p> <p>Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 62.5 mg/kg/day</p> <p>General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 1.5 mg/m³</p> <p>General population - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 0.06 mg/m³</p> <p>General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 31.25 mg/kg/day</p> <p>General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 16.6 mg/kg/day</p>
PNEC	<p>Fresh water; 0.13 mg/l</p> <p>Fresh water, Intermittent release; 0.305 mg/l</p> <p>marine water; 0.013 mg/l</p> <p>STP; 10 mg/l</p> <p>Sediment (Freshwater); 1.76 mg/kg</p> <p>Sediment (Marinewater); 0.176 mg/kg</p> <p>Soil; 0.276 mg/kg</p>

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.

Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. Wear protective gloves made of the following material: Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Rubber (natural, latex). To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended.

Other skin and body protection

Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.

Hygiene measures

Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.

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Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and is 'CE'-marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly.
Environmental exposure controls	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid.
Colour	Pale pink. Orange.
Odour	Characteristic.
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	pH (concentrated solution): 7.7 - 9.0
Melting point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and range	92 - 94°C/198 - 202°F
Flash point	58 - 60°C/136 - 140°F
Evaporation rate	<1 (butyl acetate = 1)
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Lower flammable/explosive limit: 7% Upper flammable/explosive limit: 73%
Vapour pressure	Not available.
Vapour density	>1
Relative density	1.07 - 1.08
Solubility(ies)	Soluble in water.
Partition coefficient	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not applicable.
Explosive properties	Not considered to be explosive.
Oxidising properties	Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.

9.2. Other information

Volatile organic compound	This product contains a maximum VOC content of 99% .
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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	See the other subsections of this section for further details.
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10.2. Chemical stability

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Stability Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions No potentially hazardous reactions known.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid excessive heat for prolonged periods of time.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Avoid contact with strong oxidizers, strong alkalies, strong mineral acids, phenol and urea.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Summary Harmful if swallowed.

ATE oral (mg/kg) 343.8

Acute toxicity - dermal

Summary Toxic in contact with skin.

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 988.37

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Summary Toxic if inhaled.

ATE inhalation (gases ppm) 2,460.2

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 157.89

Skin corrosion/irritation

Summary Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Summary Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory sensitisation

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

Skin sensitisation

Summary May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Summary Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

Summary May cause cancer.

IARC carcinogenicity

Contains a substance/a group of substances which may cause cancer. IARC Group 1
Carcinogenic to humans.

Reproductive toxicity

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

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Summary May cause respiratory irritation.

Target organs Respiratory system, lungs

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

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

Aspiration hazard

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

General information May cause cancer after repeated exposure. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. May cause genetic defects. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation Corrosive to the respiratory tract. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe irritation of nose and throat.

Ingestion May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. May cause chemical burns in mouth, oesophagus and stomach. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting.

Skin contact May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Causes severe burns. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain or irritation. Redness. Blistering may occur.

Eye contact Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.

Route of exposure Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

Target organs Respiratory system, lungs

Medical considerations Skin disorders and allergies.

Toxicological information on ingredients.

Formaldehyde

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Toxic if swallowed.

ATE oral (mg/kg) 100.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Toxic in contact with skin.

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 300.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) Toxic if inhaled.

ATE inhalation (gases ppm) 700.0

Skin corrosion/irritation

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Animal data	Dose: 1 mL, 20 hours, Rabbit Erythema/eschar score: Moderate to severe erythema (3). Oedema score: Moderate oedema - raised approximately 1 mm (3). REACH dossier information. Corrosive to skin.
<u>Serious eye damage/irritation</u>	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Corrosive to skin. Corrosivity to eyes is assumed. Causes serious eye damage.
<u>Respiratory sensitisation</u>	
Respiratory sensitisation	Mouse: Not sensitising. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Skin sensitisation</u>	
Skin sensitisation	Local Lymph Node Assay (LLNA) - Mouse: Sensitising. REACH dossier information. Epidemiological studies have shown evidence of skin sensitisation.
<u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u>	
Genotoxicity - in vitro	DNA damage and/or repair: Positive. REACH dossier information. Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Genotoxicity - in vivo	DNA-protein cross-links (DPC): Positive. REACH dossier information. Suspected of causing genetic defects.
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>	
Carcinogenicity	NOAEC 15 ppm, Inhalation, Mouse May cause cancer.
IARC carcinogenicity	IARC Group 1 Carcinogenic to humans.
NTP carcinogenicity	Known human carcinogen.
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity - development	Developmental toxicity: - NOAEC: 10 ppm, Inhalation, Rat REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u>	
STOT - single exposure	STOT SE 3 - H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
Target organs	Respiratory system, lungs
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u>	
STOT - repeated exposure	LOAEL 82 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Aspiration hazard</u>	
Aspiration hazard	Not anticipated to present an aspiration hazard, based on chemical structure.
<u>Methanol</u>	
<u>Acute toxicity - oral</u>	
Notes (oral LD₅₀)	International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) (1997) Environmental Health Criteria 196: Methanol. Geneva, World Health Organization. Toxic if swallowed.
ATE oral (mg/kg)	300.0
<u>Acute toxicity - dermal</u>	

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Notes (dermal LD₅₀)	Converted acute toxicity point estimate (cATpE) Toxic in contact with skin.
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	300.0
<u>Acute toxicity - inhalation</u>	
Notes (inhalation LC₅₀)	Converted acute toxicity point estimate (cATpE) Toxic if inhaled.
ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)	3.0
<u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u>	
Animal data	Dose: 2.5cm x 2.5cm, 20 hours, Rabbit Erythema/eschar score: No erythema (0). Oedema score: No oedema (0). Not irritating. REACH dossier information.
<u>Serious eye damage/irritation</u>	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Dose: 0.05 ml, 24 hours, Rabbit Not irritating. REACH dossier information.
<u>Skin sensitisation</u>	
Skin sensitisation	Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - Guinea pig: Not sensitising. REACH dossier information.
<u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u>	
Genotoxicity - in vitro	Gene mutation: Negative.
Genotoxicity - in vivo	Chromosome aberration: Negative.
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>	
Carcinogenicity	NOAEC >1.3 mg/l, Inhalation, Mouse
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Two-generation study - NOAEC 1.3 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat P REACH dossier information.
Reproductive toxicity - development	Maternal toxicity: - NOAEL: 5000 mg/kg/day, Oral, Mouse Teratogenicity: - LOAEL: 5000 mg/kg/day, Oral, Mouse REACH dossier information.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u>	
STOT - single exposure	STOT SE 1 - H370
Target organs	Eyes Central nervous system
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u>	
STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.
<u>Aspiration hazard</u>	
Aspiration hazard	Not relevant.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Acute aquatic toxicity

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

Chronic aquatic toxicity

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

Ecological information on ingredients.

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Formaldehyde

Toxicity	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Acute aquatic toxicity</u>	
Acute toxicity - fish	LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 6.7 mg/l, Striped bass (<i>Morone saxatilis</i>)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ , 48 hours: 5.8 mg/l, <i>Daphnia pulex</i>
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC ₅₀ , 72 hours: 3.48 mg/l, <i>Scenedesmus subspicatus</i>

Methanol

Toxicity	Aquatic toxicity is unlikely to occur. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Acute aquatic toxicity</u>	
Acute toxicity - fish	LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 15400 mg/l, <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> (Bluegill) EC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 12700 mg/l, <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> (Bluegill) REACH dossier information.
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 18260 mg/l, <i>Daphnia magna</i> REACH dossier information.
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC ₅₀ , 96 hours: ~ 22000 mg/l, <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> REACH dossier information.
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	IC ₅₀ , 3 hours: >1000 mg/l, Activated sludge REACH dossier information.
<u>Chronic aquatic toxicity</u>	
Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	NOEC, 200 hours: 7900 mg/l, <i>Oryzias latipes</i> (Red killifish) REACH dossier information.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The degradability of the product is not known.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Formaldehyde

Persistence and degradability	The product is biodegradable.
Phototransformation	Water - DT ₅₀ : 1.7 days Estimated value.

Methanol

Phototransformation	Water - DT ₅₀ : 17.2 days REACH dossier information.
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Biodegradation	Water - Degradation (95%): 20 days Water - Degradation (91%): 15 days Water - Degradation (88%): 10 days Water - Degradation (76%): 5 days REACH dossier information. The substance is readily biodegradable.
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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Partition coefficient Not available.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Formaldehyde

Bioaccumulative potential	BCF: <1, <i>Litopenaeus stylirostris</i> (blue shrimp) :
Partition coefficient	log Pow: 0.35

Methanol

Bioaccumulative potential	BCF: 4.5, <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (Common carp)
Partition coefficient	log Pow: -0.77 REACH dossier information.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility Soluble in water.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Formaldehyde

Mobility	The product is soluble in water.
Adsorption/desorption coefficient	- log Koc: 1.202 @ °C Estimated value.
Henry's law constant	0.034 Pa m ³ /mol @ 25°C
Surface tension	69.9 mN/m @ 25°C

Methanol

Mobility	Mobile.
Adsorption/desorption coefficient	Soil - Koc: 0.13-0.61 @ 6°C
Henry's law constant	0.461 Pa m ³ /mol @ 25°C

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Formaldehyde

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Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

Methanol

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

Disposal methods Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID)	2924
UN No. (IMDG)	2924
UN No. (ICAO)	2924
UN No. (ADN)	2924

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID) FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Contains Formaldehyde, Methanol)

Proper shipping name (IMDG) FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Contains Formaldehyde, Methanol)

Proper shipping name (ICAO) FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Contains Formaldehyde, Methanol)

Proper shipping name (ADN) FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Contains Formaldehyde, Methanol)

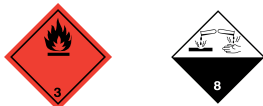
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class	3
ADR/RID subsidiary risk	8
ADR/RID classification code	FC
ADR/RID label	3
IMDG class	3
IMDG subsidiary risk	8

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ICAO class/division	3
ICAO subsidiary risk	8
ADN class	3
ADN subsidiary risk	8

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group	III
IMDG packing group	III
ICAO packing group	III
ADN packing group	III

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS	F-E, S-C
ADR transport category	3
Emergency Action Code	•3W
Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID)	38
Tunnel restriction code	(D/E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

National regulations	Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended). The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"]. EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.
EU legislation	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended). Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet	<p>ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.</p> <p>ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways.</p> <p>RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.</p> <p>IATA: International Air Transport Association.</p> <p>ICAO: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.</p> <p>IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.</p> <p>CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.</p> <p>ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate.</p> <p>LC₅₀: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population.</p> <p>LD₅₀: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose).</p> <p>EC₅₀: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration.</p> <p>PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance.</p> <p>vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.</p>
Classification abbreviations and acronyms	<p>Acute Tox. = Acute toxicity</p> <p>Carc. = Carcinogenicity</p> <p>Eye Irrit. = Eye irritation</p> <p>Muta. = Germ cell mutagenicity</p> <p>Skin Irrit. = Skin irritation</p> <p>Skin Sens. = Skin sensitisation</p> <p>STOT SE = Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure</p>
Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008	<p>Acute Tox. 4 - H312: Acute Tox. 4 - H332: Acute Tox. 4 - H302: STOT SE 3 - H335: Skin Irrit. 2 - H315: Eye Irrit. 2 - H319: Skin Sens. 1 - H317: Muta. 2 - H341: Carc. 1B - H350: : Calculation method.</p>
Training advice	<p>Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.</p>
Revision comments	<p>This is the first issue.</p>
Revision date	<p>31/07/2019</p>
SDS number	<p>8455</p>
Hazard statements in full	<p>H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.</p> <p>H301 Toxic if swallowed.</p> <p>H302 Harmful if swallowed.</p> <p>H311 Toxic in contact with skin.</p> <p>H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.</p> <p>H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.</p> <p>H318 Causes serious eye damage.</p> <p>H319 Causes serious eye irritation.</p> <p>H331 Toxic if inhaled.</p> <p>H335 May cause respiratory irritation.</p> <p>H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.</p> <p>H350 May cause cancer.</p> <p>H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.</p> <p>H370 Causes damage to organs .</p>

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This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.