

**Section 1: Identification**

- (a) Sani-Spray
- (b) Accessory Embalming Aid
- (c) For use by professional licensed embalmers only
- (d) Manufacturer: TNPC – 4722 Bronze Way – Dallas, TX 75236 – 214.333.4230
- (e) Privately labeled for & distributed by: Pierce Companies – 4722 Bronze Way – Dallas, TX 75236 – 214.333.4230
- (f) Emergency Phone Number: 800.424.9300

**Section 2: Hazard Identification**

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200



Signal word: **DANGER!**

**Hazards**

- Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- Causes serious eye irritation.
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- May cause cancer.

**DANGER!** Contains Methanol - Poison. Vapor Harmful. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Prolonged and repeated skin contact can cause death or blindness. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. May cause allergic respiratory and skin reaction. Cancer Hazard. Contains formaldehyde which can cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

**Precautionary statements**

**Prevention**

- Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
- Use only non-sparking tools.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- Wash skin thoroughly after handling,
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

**Response**

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IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: get medical advice/attention.  
IN CASE OF FIRE: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

## STORAGE

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
Store locked up.

## Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

## Other hazards

No data available

## Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	%	Trade Secret Information: Exact % of concentration is withheld to protect Trade Secret Information. Ranges are given in accordance with CFR 29 1910.1200(i), Appendix E
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	60 – 70	
Perchloroethylene	127-18-4	25 – 35	
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	0 – 5	
Methanol	65-56-1	0 – 5	

## Section 4: First-Aid Measures

### Description of first aid measures

**General advice:** First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

**Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc.). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

**Skin contact:** Wash off with plenty of water.

**Eye contact:** Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

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**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:** Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology information.

## **Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

**Notes to physician:** Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Because rapid absorption may occur through the lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Hemodialysis may be of benefit if substantial amounts have been ingested and the patient is showing signs of intoxication. Consider hemodialysis for patients with persistent hypotension or coma unresponsive to standard therapy (isopropanol levels > 400-500 mg/dl). (Goldfrank 1998, King et al, 1970). No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

## **Section 5: Fire-fighting Measures**

**NFPA:** Health: 3 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** Do not use direct water stream. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire.

## **Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

**Hazardous combustion products:** During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire. When product is stored in closed containers, a flammable atmosphere can develop. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9.

## **Advice for firefighters**

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gasses (fumes) can accumulate. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Eliminate ignition sources. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Use caution and test if material is burning before entering area. Material burns with invisible flame.

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**Special protective equipment for firefighters:** Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

**Environmental precautions:** Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:** Contain spilled material if possible. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

## Section 7: Handling and Storage

**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. No smoke, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Electrically bond and ground all containers and equipment before transfer or use of material. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying area. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Never use air pressure for transferring product. See Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Keep container closed. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature.

### **Storage stability**

**Shelf Life: Use within 24 months**

## **Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	PEL OSHA	TLV-ACGIH
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	400 ppm TWA, 500 ppm STEL	400 ppm TWA, 500 ppm STEL
Perchloroethylene	127-18-4	25 ppm A3 170 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA, 100 ppm A3; 685 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	25 ppm A3 170 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 100 ppm A3; 685 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	.75 ppm TWA 2 ppm STEL	.3 ppm Ceiling, A2

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Methanol	65-56-1	200 ppm TWA 250 ppm STEL	200 ppm TWA 250 ppm STEL
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## Exposure controls

**Engineering controls:** Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

## Individual protection measures

**Eye/face protection:** Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

### Skin protection

**Hand protection:** Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

**Other protection:** Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

### Respiratory protection:

For formaldehyde concentrations > 1 and < 10 times the occupational exposure level: Use air-purifying respirator with full facepiece fitted with either cartridge(s) or canister specifically approved for protection against formaldehyde, or a full facepiece powered air-purifying respirator fitted with either cartridge(s) or canister specifically approved for protection against formaldehyde. The air purifying equipment must have an end of service life indicator, or a documented change out schedule established. Otherwise, use supplied air.

For concentrations more than 10 times the occupational exposure level and less than the lower of either 100 times the occupational exposure level or the IDLH: Use Type C full facepiece supplied air respirator operated in positive pressure or continuous flow mode.

For concentrations > 100 times the occupational exposure level or greater than the IDLH level or unknown concentrations (such as in emergencies): Use self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece in positive pressure mode or Type C positive-pressure full facepiece supplied-air respirator with an auxiliary positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus escape system.

For escape: Use positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece or full facepiece mask with chin style or front or back mounted type industrial size canister specifically approved for protection against formaldehyde.

**Skin Protection:** Wear impervious clothing and gloves to prevent contact. Butyl rubber is recommended. Other protective material may be used, depending on the situation, if adequate degradation and permeation data is available. If other chemicals are used in conjunction with this chemical, material selection should be based on protection for all chemicals present.

**Eye/Face Protection:** In addition to goggles, wear a face shield if there is a reasonable chance for splash to the face.

## Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

**FLASH POINT:** 66°F (ASTM D93)

**BOILING POINT:** 81°F

**FLAMMABLE LIMITS:** LEL= 2% UEL=36%

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER=1):** .0963 g/ml

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**EVAPORATION RATE (ETHYL ACETATE=1):** <1

**MELTING POINT:** No information

**pH:** 4

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Poor solubility in water

**APPEARANCE AND ODOR INFORMATION:** Transparent liquid / light purple with aromatic odor

**VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1):** >1.1

**VAPOR PRESSURE (mm HG):** 97 mm @ 68°F

**% VOLATILE BY WEIGHT:** 97.83%

## **Section 10: Stability and Reactivity**

**UNSTABLE:** NO

**STABLE:** YES

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow the inadvertent mixing of formaldehyde with hydrochloric acid since such mixtures may produce bis-chloro-methylether, a known carcinogen.

**INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):** Strong oxidizing agents, caustics, strong alkalies and inorganic acids.

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS:** Decomposition occurs from heat and reaction with materials above. Decomposition products include carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen and formaldehyde gas.

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur    **CONDITIONS TO AVOID FOR POLYMERIZATION:** Not applicable

## **Section 11: Toxicological Information**

Toxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

### **ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL**

#### **Acute toxicity**

##### **Acute oral toxicity**

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. May cause central nervous system depression. May cause nausea and vomiting. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Facial flushing. Low blood pressure. Irregular heartbeats.

LD50, Rat, 5,840 mg/kg    OECD 401 or equivalent

Lethal Dose, Humans, 100 ml Estimated.

##### **Acute dermal toxicity**

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

LD50, Rabbit, > 12,800 mg/kg

##### **Acute inhalation toxicity**

With good ventilation, single exposure is not likely to be hazardous. In poorly ventilated areas, vapors or mists may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation. Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure (400 ppm) to isopropanol may cause eye, nose and throat irritation. Incoordination, confusion, hypotension, hypothermia, circulatory collapse, respiratory arrest and death may follow a longer duration or higher levels. Observations in animals may include middle ear lining damage upon exposure to vapors of isopropanol. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown.

LC50, Rat, male and female, 6 Hour, vapour, > 10000 ppm

##### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

**Serious eye damage / eye irritation**

May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.  
May cause moderate eye irritation.  
May cause moderate corneal injury.  
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.  
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

**Sensitization**

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.  
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:  
No relevant data found.

**Specific Target Organ Systematic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
Route of Exposure: Ingestion  
Target Organs: Central nervous system

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)**

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:  
Kidney  
Liver  
Kidney effects have been observed in male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans.  
Observations in animals include:  
Lethargy.

**Carcinogenicity**

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Teratogenicity**

Isopropanol has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

**Reproductive toxicity**

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

**Mutagenicity**

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

**Aspiration Hazard**

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

**PERCHLOROETHYLENE**

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Ingestion:	no data available
Inhalation:	no data available
Skin contact:	no data available

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Eye contact: no data available

## Information on toxicological effects

### Acute toxicity (list all possible routes of exposure)

#### Oral

Product: ATEmix (): 2,400 mg/kg

#### Dermal

Product: Not classified for acute toxicity based on available data.

#### Inhalation

Product: no data available

### Specified substance(s):

Perchloroethylene LC50 (Mouse, 6 h): 2,978 mg/l LC 50 (Rat, 6 h): 4,100 mg/l  
LC 50 (Rat, 8 h): 5,000 mg/l LC 50 (Mouse, 4 h): 5,200 mg/l

Repeated dose toxicity Product no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation product no data available

Serious eye damage / eye irritation product no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization product no data available

Carcinogenicity product no data available

## IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans:

Perchloroethylene Overall evaluation: 2A. Probably carcinogenic to humans

## US National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens:

Perchloroethylene Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

## US OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050):

No carcinogenic components identified

## Germ cell mutagenicity

**In vitro** **Product** no data available

**In vivo** **Product** no data available

**Reproductive toxicity** **Product** no data available

**Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure** **Product** no data available

**Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure** **Product** no data available

**Aspiration hazard** **Product** no data available

**Other effects** no data available

## Formaldehyde

Acute oral toxicity LD50: 460 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity Data waiving: formaldehyde has corrosive properties.

Acute inhalation toxicity LC50 (4h): 1000 mg/m3

Method OECD 403

Skin corrosion/irritation irritating

Species Humans

Method OECD 404

Skin sensitization positive

Species mouse

Method OECD 429



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Serious eye damage/eye irritation	corrosive Highly irritating
Species	rabbit eye
Method	OECD 405
Species	rats
Carcinogenic Effects	oral
Species	rats
Study	oral (drinking water) lifetime study NOAEL: 82 mg/kg
In vitro Mutagenicity	Ames Test: positive – with and without metabolic activation
Method	OECD 471
In vivo Mutagenicity	Formaldehyde is a direct acting locally effective mutagen, with genotoxic effects limited to those cells in direct contact with formaldehyde (OECD SIDS). Did not cause chromosomal damage in rat bone marrow. Method: EU B.12
Reproductive toxicity	No toxicity to reproduction
Developmental effects	no adverse developmental effects
Routes of exposure	oral gavage
Species	mouse
Developmental effects	no adverse developmental effects
Routes of exposure	inhalation
Species	rat
Repeated Exposure	Repeated Exposure
Routes of exposure	oral drinking water
Species	rats
Method	OECD 453 NOAEL: 15 mg/kg bw/day

### METHANOL

Acute oral toxicity	LD50: > 5000 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity	LD50: > 5000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	LC50 (4h): > 5 mg/l
Skin corrosion / irritation	irritating
Skin sensitization	nonsensitizer
Species	guinea pig
Method	Maximization
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	irritant
Species	rabbit eye
Carcinogenic effects	No evidence of carcinogenicity
Species	rats
Study	inhalation lifetime study
Carcinogenic effects	No evidence of carcinogenicity
Species	Mice
Study	inhalation lifetime study
In vitro Mutagenicity	Ames Test: Negative – with and without metabolic activation – Method: OECD 471 Mouse lymphoma cell gene-mutation: positive – with and without metabolic activation – method: OECD 471 In Vitro Sister Chromatid Exchange Assay in Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO): negative – with and without metabolic activation – Method: OECD 479 in vitro

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In vivo Mutagenicity  
Reproductive toxicity

Developmental effects

Mammalian cell transformation Test: Negative – without metabolic activation – EU-Method B.21  
Positive and negative results  
Some indication of reproductive toxicity in animals at non-physiological levels  
Some indication of developmental toxicity in animals at non-physiological levels

## **Section 12: Ecological Information**

*Ecotoxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.*

### **ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL**

#### **Toxicity**

##### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 > 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 9,640 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or equivalent

##### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

##### **Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

NOEC, alga Scenedesmus sp., static test, 7 d, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 1,800 mg/l

ErC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 1,000 mg/l

##### **Chronic aquatic toxicity**

##### **Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, 30 mg/l

#### **Persistence and degradability**

**Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10 day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 95%

**Exposure time:** 21 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

10 day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 53%

**Exposure time:** 5 d

**Method:** Other guidelines

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.40 mg/mg

**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 2.09 mg/mg

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## Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation time	BOD
5 d	20 – 72 %
20 d	78 – 86%

## Photodegradation

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)

**Sensitizer:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 1.472 d

**Method:** Estimated

## Bioaccumulative potential

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow):** 0.05 Measured

## Mobility in soil

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 1.1 Estimated.

## PERCHLOROETHYLENE

Ecotoxicity:

Acute hazards to the aquatic environment:

Fish

Product: no data available

Specified substance(s):

Perchloroethylene

LC 50 (Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), 72 h): 13.9 – 15.8 mg/l mortality

LC 50 (Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), 72 h): 15.3 – 22.1 mg/l mortality

LC 50 (Rainbow trout, Donaldson trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), 72 h): 4.73 – 5.27 mg/l mortality

LC 50 (Rainbow trout, Donaldson trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), 72 h): 5.06 – 6.67 mg/l mortality

LC 50 (Flagfish (*Jordanella floridae*), 72 h): 8.877 mg/l mortality

Aquatic invertebrates

Product: no data available

Specified substance(s):

Perchloroethylene

EC 50 (Water flea (*Daphnia magna*), 24 h): 3.2 mg/l Intoxication

EC50 (Water flea (*Daphnia magna*), 48 h): 6.1 - 9 mg/l Intoxication

EC50 (Water flea (*Daphnia magna*), 48 h): 7 - 11mg/l Intoxication

LC50 (Water flea (*Moina macrocopa*), 3h): 1.8 mg/l Mortality

LC50 (Water flea (*Daphnia magna*), 24 h): 17 – 20 mg/l Mortality

## Chronic hazards to the aquatic environment

Fish product no data available

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**Aquatic invertebrates**            **product**            no data available  
**Toxicity to aquatic plants**       **product**            no data available

## Persistence and degradability

**Biodegradation**                    **product**            no data available  
**BOD/COD ratio**                    **product**            no data available

## Bioaccumulative potential

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF)**   **product**            no data available

Specified substance(s): Perchloroethylene

Diatom (*Skeletonema costatum*), Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 118 (Static)

Bioconcentration factor calculated using dry weight tissue conc

Diatom (*Skeletonema costatum*), Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 113 (Static)

Bioconcentration factor calculated using dry weight tissue conc

Algae (*Heterosigma akashiwo*), Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 312 (Static)

Bioconcentration factor calculated using dry weight tissue conc

Algae (*Heterosigma akashiwo*), Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 280 (Static)

Bioconcentration factor calculated using dry weight tissue conc

Bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 49 (Flow through)

Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)

Product:            No data available

Specified substance(s):

Perchloroethylene       Log Kow: 3.40

Mobility in soil:        no data available

Known or predicted distribution to environmental compartments

Perchloroethylene        no data available

## FORMALDEHYDE

Acute fish toxicity                    LC50: 6.7 mg/l (96h)

Species                                Danio rerio (Zebra fish)

Method                                OECD 203

Acute daphnia toxicity                EC50: 5.8 g/l (48h)

Species                                Daphnia pulex

Method                                OECD 202

Species                                *Desmodesmus subspicatus*

Method                                OECD 201

Ec50 (biomass): 4.89 mg/l (72h)

Species                                *Scenedesmus quadricauda*

Method                                OECD 201

Biodegradation                        in fresh water

Readily biodegradable

Method                                OECD 301 C

Bioconcentration factor (BCF)       0.396 l/kg

Bioaccumulation                        Bioaccumulative potential – low

Other potential hazards                The substance does not meet the criteria for PBT / vPvB according to REACH, Annex XIII

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## METHANOL

Acute fish toxicity	LC50: 28 g/l (96h)
Species	Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
Methanol	Flow-through
Chronic fish toxicity	Chronic fish toxicity
	LC50: 15.4 g/l (96h)
Species	Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Method	Flow-through
Acute daphnia toxicity	EC50: 24.5 g/l (48h)
Species	Daphnia magna
Toxicity to aquatic plants	EC50: 7.1 mg/l (48h)
Species	Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)
Biodegradation	48% (5d)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF)	Bioconcentration factor (BCF)
Bioaccumulation	Bioaccumulative potential – low
Other potential hazard	The substance does not meet the criteria for PBT / vPvB according to REACH, Annex XIII

## Section 13: Disposal Considerations

**Waste disposal:** The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

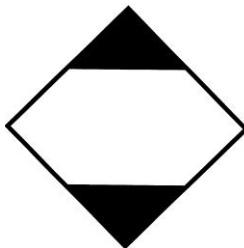
Dispose of spilled material in accordance with state and local regulations for hazardous waste. Recommended methods are incineration or biological treatment at a federally or state-permitted disposal facility. Note that this information applies to the material as manufactured; processing, use or contamination may make this information inappropriate, inaccurate, or incomplete.

Note that this handling and disposal information may also apply to empty containers, liners and rinsate. State or local regulations or restrictions are complex and may differ from federal regulations. This information is intended as an aid to proper handling and disposal; the final responsibility for handling and disposal is with the owner of the waste.

**Empty bottles:** DO NOT RECYCLE!

## Section 14: Transport Information

DOT/UN HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: N/A



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## **Section 15: Regulatory Information**

### **Perchloroethylene**

US Federal regulations OSHA Specifically Regulated substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4):

Perchloroethylene Reportable quantity: 100 lbs.

Superfund amendments and reauthorization act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories not listed

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance None present or none present in regulated quantities

SARA 304 Emergency release notification Perchloroethylene RQ 100 lbs

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical Perchloroethylene Threshold Planning QTY 500 lbs

SARA 313 (TRI Reporting)

Reporting threshold for other uses: 10,000 lbs

Reporting threshold for mfg and processing: 25,000 lbs

Clean Water Act Section 311 Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 117.3)

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 ( r ) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130):

None present or none present in regulated quantities

### **US State Regulations**

#### **US California Proposition 65**

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Perchloroethylene Carcinogenic

#### **US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act**

Perchloroethylene Listed

#### **US. Massachusetts RTK – Substance List**

Perchloroethylene Listed

#### **US. Pennsylvania RTK – Hazardous Substances**

Perchloroethylene Listed

#### **US. Rhode Island RTK**

Perchloroethylene Listed

### **Inventory Status**

Australia AICS	Not in compliance with the inventory.
Canada DSL Inventory List	Not in compliance with the inventory.
EU EINECS List	On or in compliance with the inventory.
EY ELINCS List	Not in compliance with the inventory.
Japan (ENCS) List	Not in compliance with the inventory.
EU No Longer Polymers List	Not in compliance with the inventory.
China Inv. Existing Chemical Substances:	Not in compliance with the inventory.
Korea Existing Chemicals Inv. (KECI)	Not in compliance with the inventory.
Canada NDSL Inventory:	Not in compliance with the inventory.
Philippines PICCS:	Not in compliance with the inventory.
US TSCA Inventory	On or in compliance with the inventory.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals	Not in compliance with the inventory.
Japan ISHL Listing:	Not in compliance with the inventory.

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Japan Pharmacopoeia Listing

Not in compliance with the inventory.

## OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

## Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Fire Hazard

Acute Health Hazard

Chronic Health Hazard

## Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

### Components

### CAS RN

Isopropanol

67-63-0

## Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103

This product contains the following substances which are subject to CERCLA Section 103 reporting requirements and which are listed in 40 CFR 302.4.

## Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

### Components

### CAS RN

Isopropanol

67-63-0

## California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

## United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

## US State Regulations

Chemicals associated with the product which are subject to the state right-right-to-know regulations are listed along with the applicable state(s):

### Formaldehyde 50-00-0

Pennsylvania

Listed

New York

Listed

New Jersey

Listed

Illinois

Listed

Louisiana

Listed

Massachusetts

Listed

Rhode Island

Listed





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Reactive: No

## INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

Australia (AICS)  
Canada (DSL)  
China (IECSC)  
Europe (EINECS)  
Japan (ENCS)  
Korea (KECI)  
Philippines (PICCS)

## Section 16: Other Information

### National Fire Protection Association (USA)

Health: 3  
Flammability: 3  
Reactivity: 0

## Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) – Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average

## Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Pierce Companies Regulatory Department referencing the SDS from the Manufacturer who supplies the hazardous ingredients in our finished product.

**Prepared by:** Pierce Companies Regulatory Department  
**Date of Preparation/Revision:** October 19, 2017

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