



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: **Lanol Tex**  
 Product Use: Use according to manufacturer's directions  
 Restriction of Use in NZ: Refer to Section 15

**New Zealand Supplier:** **Thirty SixPlus Embalmers**  
 Address: 18 Norman Spencer Drive  
 Manukau City  
 Auckland  
 2104

Telephone: 0800 362 256  
 Fax: +64 9 262 3705  
**Emergency No:** **0800 764 766 (National Poison Centre)**

**Australia Supplier:** **XXX**  
 XXX  
 XXX

Tel: +61 XXX  
**Australian Emergency No** **13 11 26 (National Poison Centre)**

Date of SDS Preparation: 18 September 2019

### Section 2. Hazards Identification

#### Australia:

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

#### New Zealand:

This substance is hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017

**EPA Approval No:** Embalming Products (Toxic[6.1], Corrosive, Combustible) – HSR002567

#### Pictograms



Toxic Allergic Chronic Corrosive Ecotoxic

Signal Word: **DANGER**

NZ HSNO Classification	Hazard Code	Hazard Statement	GHS Category
3.1D	H227	Combustible liquid.	Flam. Liq. 4

Product Name: Lanol Tex  
 Date of SDS: 17 September 2019

Prepared by: Technical Compliance Consultants (NZ) Ltd  
 Tel: 64 9 475 5240 www.techcomp.co.nz

6.1B (inh)	H330	Fatal if inhaled.	Acute Tox. 2
6.1D (oral)	H302	Harmful if swallowed.	Acute Tox. 4
6.1D (dermal)	H312	Harmful in contact with skin.	Acute Tox. 4
6.5B	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	Skin Sens. 1
6.6B	H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.	Muta. 2
6.7A	H350	May cause cancer.	Carc. 1B
6.8B	H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.	Repr. 2
6.9A	H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	STOT RE 1
8.2C	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.	Skin Corr. 1C
8.3A	H318	Causes serious eye damage.	Eye Corr. 1
9.1D	H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.	Aquatic Chronic 4
9.2A	H421	Very toxic to the soil environment.	-
9.3B	H432	Toxic to terrestrial vertebrates.	-

<b>Prevention Code</b>	<b>Prevention Statement</b>
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
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 or hot surfaces. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe fumes, vapours or spray.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective clothing as detailed in Section 8.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P284	Wear respiratory protection.

<b>Response Code</b>	<b>Response Statement</b>
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301 + P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P301 + P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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 advice/ attention.

<b>Storage Code</b>	<b>Storage Statement</b>
P405	Store locked up.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

<b>Disposal Code</b>	<b>Disposal Statement</b>
P501	Dispose of according to Local Regulations or Authorities

**Section 3. Composition / Information on Hazardous Ingredients**

<b>Ingredients</b>	<b>Wt%</b>	<b>CAS NUMBER.</b>
Formaldehyde	15-25	50-00-0
Triethanolamine	<10	102-71-6
Methanol	<5	67-56-1
Non-Hazardous	To bal	

**Section 4. First Aid Measures**

Routes of Exposure:

- If in Eyes Rinse cautiously with water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.
- If on Skin Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation or rash occurs: get medical advice/attention.
- If Swallowed Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- If Inhaled Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Get medical advice if breathing becomes difficult.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

Symptoms:

- Ingestion:** Harmful if swallowed. This substance if swallowed may cause immediate severe abdominal pain, with vomiting, nausea, passage of frequent watery stool, reduced or no urine production, dizziness, followed by unconsciousness, convulsions and may result in death. It can also cause sight problems and possible permanent blindness.
- Inhalation:** Fatal if inhaled. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of vapour at low concentrations may cause a tingling sensation in the nose and airway. Slightly higher concentrations may cause burning sensation and headache. High vapour concentrations of formaldehyde can cause chest constriction, difficulty breathing, lung infection and difficulty in swallowing.
- Skin:** Harmful if in contact with skin. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the bloodstream through, for example, cuts, abrasions

or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

**Eye:**

The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lacrimation).

**Chronic:**

Suspected of causing genetic defects.  
May cause cancer.  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

**For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:**

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Oxygen is given as indicated.
- The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.
- Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

**INGESTION:**

Milk and water are the preferred diluents. No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult. Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury. Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated. Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali. Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

Withhold oral feedings initially. If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours. Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention. Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

**For acute or short-term repeated exposures to formaldehyde:**

**INGESTION:**

Patients present early with severe corrosion of the gastro-intestinal tract and systemic effects. Inflammation and ulceration may progress to strictures. Severe acidosis results from rapid conversion of formaldehyde to formic acid. Coma, hypotension, renal failure and apnoea complicate ingestion. Decontaminate by dilution with milk or water containing ammonium acetate; vomiting should be induced. Follow with gastric lavage using a weak ammonia solution (converts formaldehyde to relatively inert pentamethylenetetramine)  
Gastric lavage is warranted only in first 15 minutes following ingestion.

**SKIN:**

Formaldehyde can combine with epidermal protein to produce a hapten-protein couple capable of sensitising T-lymphocytes. Subsequent exposures cause a type IV hypersensitivity reaction (i.e allergic contact dermatitis). [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

**For acute and short-term repeated exposures to methanol:**

Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid. Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation. Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine. Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established. Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels

exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 mEq/L). Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal.

Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. 8. Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure.

[Ellenhorn Barceloux: Medical Toxicology] BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methanol in urine	15 mg/l	End of shift	B, NS
2. Formic acid in urine	80 mg/gm creatinine	Before the shift at end of workweek	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.

NS: Non-specific determinant - observed following exposure to other materials.

## Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

<b>Hazard Type</b>	Combustible flammable.
<b>Hazards from combustion products</b>	On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
<b>Suitable Extinguishing media</b>	Foam, dry chemical powder, BCF (where regulations permit), carbon dioxide and water spray or fog.
<b>Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing</b>	Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
<b>HAZCHEM CODE</b>	<b>2X</b>

## Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

### Personal precautions:

Use protective clothing as detailed in Section 8. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Remove sources of ignition

### Environmental precautions:

Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater. Do not discharge into the subsoil/soil.

### Spill and Disposal procedures:

Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Dispose of waste safely, according to local Council regulations detailed in Section 13.

## Section 7. Handling and Storage

### Precautions for Handling:

- Read label before use.
- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames or hot surfaces. No smoking.
- Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting.
- Use only non-sparking tools.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

- Do not breathe fume, vapours, spray.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Wear protective clothing as detailed in Section 8.
- Wear respiratory protection.

**Precautions for Storage:**

- Store away from incompatible materials listed in Section 10 such as oxidising agents and strong acids and bases.
- Keep out of reach of children.
- Store locked up.
- Store in a cool, well-ventilated place.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Store in original containers.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

**Suitable Containers:**

- Metal can or drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection**

**WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)**

Substance	TWA		STEL	
	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Formaldehyde [50-00-0]	0.5 ppm (8 hour shift) 0.33 ppm (12 hour shift) Ceiling 1 ppm			
Methanol [67-56-1]	200	262	250	328
Triethanolamine [102-71-6]		5		

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure. Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). The 15-minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15- Minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices NOV 2017 9TH EDITION.

**Engineering Controls**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

**Personal Protection Equipment**



<b>Eyes</b>	Chemical goggles. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.
<b>Hands</b>	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
<b>Skin</b>	Overalls. PVC Apron. Barrier cream and skin cleaning cream.
<b>Respiratory</b>	Type BKAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
<b>General</b>	Ensure there is an eyewash unit.

### Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Appearance</b>	liquid; mixes with water.
<b>Colour</b>	Red
<b>Odour</b>	Mild odour
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not available
<b>pH</b>	Not available
<b>Boiling Point</b>	148°C
<b>Melting Point</b>	Not available
<b>Freezing Point</b>	Not available
<b>Flash Point</b>	64°C
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible
<b>Upper and Lower Explosive Limits</b>	6% - 73%
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Density (Air=1)</b>	>1
<b>Relative Density (Water=1)</b>	1.03
<b>Water Solubility</b>	Miscible
<b>Partition Coefficient:</b>	Not available
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	Not available
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	Not available
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	Not available
<b>Particle Characteristics</b>	Not available
<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	>80
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	<1

### Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

<b>Stability of Substance</b>	This product is stable under normal conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames or hot surfaces. No smoking. Avoid inhalation of the product.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Oxidising agents and strong acids and bases.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition</b>	On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide

<b>Products</b>	(CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
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## Section 11 Toxicological Information

### Acute Effects:

<b>Swallowed</b>	Harmful if swallowed. Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. This substance if swallowed may cause immediate severe abdominal pain, with vomiting, nausea, passage of frequent watery stool, reduced or no urine production, dizziness, followed by unconsciousness, convulsions and may result in death. It can also cause sight problems and possible permanent blindness.
<b>Dermal</b>	Harmful in contact with skin. Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the bloodstream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Minor regular skin contact results in hardening of skin, making it feel like leather. It may also cause skin inflammation and an itchy rash especially among workers exposed to formaldehyde in hospitals, in the production of resins, textiles, shampoos and laminated furniture.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Fatal if inhaled. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of vapour at low concentrations may cause a tingling sensation in the nose and airway. Slightly higher concentrations may cause burning sensation and headache. High vapour concentrations of formaldehyde can cause chest constriction, difficulty breathing, lung infection and difficulty in swallowing.
<b>Eye</b>	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).
<b>Skin</b>	Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

### Chronic Effects:

<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	May cause cancer.
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity</b>	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Not applicable.
<b>STOT/SE</b>	Not applicable.



<b>STOT/RE</b>	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p>

**Individual component information:**

**Acute Toxicity:**

Chemical Name	Oral – LD50	Dermal – LD50	Inhalation – LC50
Formaldehyde	100 mg/kgm(rat)	270mg/kg (rabbit)	250 ppm/4H (rat)
Methanol	>11872769mg/kg (rat)	15800 mg/kg mg/kg (rabbit)	64000 ppm/4h (rat)
Triethanolamine	5559.6mg/kg (female)(rat)	>18080 mg/kg (rat)	-

<b>METHANOL</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
<b>TRIETHANOLAMINE</b>	Lachrymation, diarrhoea, convulsions, urinary tract changes, changes in bladder weight, changes in testicular weight, changes in thymus weight, changes in liver weight, dermatitis after systemic exposure, kidney, ureter, bladder tumours recorded. Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria. Dermal rabbit value quoted above is for occluded patch in male or female animals * Union Carbide
<b>FORMALDEHYDE &amp; TRIETHANOLAMINE</b>	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact.

**Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information**

**New Zealand:**

**HSNO Classes:** 9.1D = May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.  
9.2A = Very toxic to the soil environment.  
9.3B = Toxic to terrestrial vertebrates.

<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	No data available
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	No data available
<b>Mobility in Soil</b>	No data available
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	No data available

**Individual component information:**

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	P
formaldehyde	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 2.97 days)
methanol	LOW	LOW
triethanolamine	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	B
formaldehyde	LOW (LogKOW = 0.35)
methanol	LOW (BCF = 10)

triethanolamine	LOW (BCF = 4)
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**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	M
formaldehyde	HIGH (KOC = 1)
methanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
triethanolamine	LOW (KOC = 10)

Do not allow to enter waterways.

**Section 13. Disposal Considerations**

**Disposal Method:**

Spent media that has removed toxic chemicals should be examined for specific hazards. Spilled product may be recovered for use if it has not come in contact with liquids or been exposed to significant amounts of gaseous contaminants. Dispose of according to Local Regulations.

Ensure any container holding waste product or contaminated spill media is labelled "Hazardous Waste – Toxic, Carcinogenic, Corrosive and Ecotoxic" and that the label also has the Toxic, Corrosive, Chronic and Ecotoxic Pictograms, waste type identifier, and the business name, address, and phone number.

**Precautions or methods to avoid:** Avoid release to the environment.

**Section 14 Transport Information**

**This product is classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) (7th edition).**

**This product is classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in NZ ; NZS 5433:2012**



**Road, Rail, Sea and Air Transport**

<b>UN No</b>	2927
<b>Class - Primary</b>	6.1
<b>Packing Group</b>	II
<b>Sub-Class</b>	8
<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	TOXIC LIQUIDS, CORROSIVE, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains formaldehyde)
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	No
<b>Special Provisions</b>	If the product's individual container is below 100ml, it can be transported as a non-DG as long as the product packaging is still labelled as per DG requirements and the driver is given safety information in accordance with Chapter 3.4 of the UNRTDG.

**Section 15 Regulatory Information**

**Australia:**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classified as a Schedule 6 Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

**New Zealand:**

This substance is classified hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017

EPA Approval Code: Embalming Products (Toxic[6.1], Corrosive, Combustible) – HSR002567

HSNO Classification: 3.1D, 6.1B(Inh), 6.1D(Oral, Dermal), 6.5B, 6.6B, 6.7A, 6.8B, 6.9A/B, 8.2C, 8.3A, 9.1D, 9.2A, 9.3B

HSW (HS) Regulations 2017 and EPA Notices	Trigger Quantity
Certified Handler	Yes- Any quantity (6.1B)
Location Certificate	250L (6.1B)
Tracking Trigger Quantities	Yes- Any quantity (6.1B)
Signage Trigger Quantities	250L (6.1B)
Emergency Response Plan	100L (6.1B)
Secondary Containment	100L (6.1B)
Restriction of Use	Only use for the intended purpose.

**Section 16 Other Information**

**Glossary**

EC <sub>50</sub>	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
HSW	Health and Safety at Work.
LC <sub>50</sub>	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.
LD <sub>50</sub>	Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms.
LEL	Lower explosive level.
OSHA	American Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
TEL	Tolerable Exposure Limit.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority.
UEL	Upper Explosive Level
WES	Workplace Exposure Limit

**References:**

**Australia:**

1. Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.
2. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
3. Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.
4. Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
5. Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia.
6. American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
7. Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

**New Zealand:**

1. EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
2. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices Nov 2017 edition.
3. Assigning a hazardous substance to a HSNO Approval (Aug 2013).
4. Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433:2012
5. HSW (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

**Disclaimer**

This document has been prepared by TCC (NZ) Ltd and serves as the suppliers Safety Data Sheet ('SDS'). It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to TCC (NZ) Ltd or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer. While TCC (NZ) have taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-

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Please contact the Australian Manufacturer or New Zealand distributor, if further information is required.

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