



## CAVITY-N CPF=28<sup>A</sup>

### Cavity Fluid with AD-P

CAVITY-N is a multi-base cavity fluid designed to exhibit maximum penetration with complete saturation of tissues. It effectively dries as well as bleaches tissue. CAVITY-N also contains additional modifiers which enhances total fluid reaction. CAVITY-N is recommended for all normal cases as well as special cases requiring maximum preservation. CAVITY-N may be used in cases requiring a higher level of sanitation if Tri-San is also injected. CAVITY-N may be used hypodermically or with external packs to enhance localized preservation and bleaching.

NORMAL <sup>B</sup> CASES (# BOTTLES)	SPECIAL CASES <sup>C</sup> REQUIRING GREATER PRESERVATION (# BOTTLES)	SPECIAL CASES <sup>D</sup> REQUIRING GREATER SANITATION
<b>2</b>	<b>2½-3</b>	<b>2½-3 (add TRI-SAN)</b>

#### Notes:

- A - A value assigned to all Champion fluids ranking them on the basis of preservative ability using recommended dilutions in normal cases. The Champion Preservative Factor is not index but can equal it in certain fluids. It is derived from the total chemical composition of each fluid and results of extensive field research. The Champion Preservative Factor can be used by the embalmer to predict the reactivity, preservative value and firming action of Champion fluids.
- B - Recommended quantity is 2-2½ bottles with reaspiration. If condition of body is uncertain after cavity treatment-reaspirate and reinject one additional bottle.
- C - Cases with higher preservative demand such as cancer, renal and liver diseases with their complications, institutional cases and other wasting diseases, delayed embalming, advanced decomposition, edema and bodies subjected to extensive drug therapy. Recommended quantity is 3 bottles with reaspiration and reinjection of one additional bottle.
- D - Cases with infectious diseases such as AIDS, hepatitis, meningitis, tuberculosis and other conditions requiring a high level of disinfection. Use of a glutaraldehyde fluid is recommended. Addition of 4-8 ounces of Tri-San will fortify any fluid and increase sanitation and fluid action. Recommended quantity is 3 bottles with reaspiration and reinjection of one additional bottle.

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



# CAVITY-N

## Safety Data Sheet

according to the federal final rule of hazard communication revised on 2012 (HazCom 2012)

Date of issue: 11/19/2023

Version: 2.1

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Trade name : CAVITY-N

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

Use of the substance/mixture : Cavity Embalming Fluid

Use of the substance/mixture : For professional use only

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

THE CHAMPION COMPANY  
400 Harrison Street  
Springfield, Ohio 45505

Telephone No. (937) 324-5681

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

INFOTRAC: 1-800-535-5053 DOMESTIC or 352-323-3500 INTERNATIONAL

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS-US classification

Flam. Liq. 3	H226
Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	H301
Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal)	H311
Skin Corr. 1B	H314
Eye Dam. 1	H318
Skin Sens. 1	H317
Carc. 1A	H350
STOT SE 1	H370

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### GHS-US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



Signal word (GHS-US) :

Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor  
H301+H311 - Toxic if swallowed or in contact with skin  
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage  
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction  
H318 - Causes serious eye damage  
H350 - May cause cancer  
H370 - Causes damage to organs (optic nerve, central nervous system)

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use  
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood  
P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. - No smoking  
P233 - Keep container tightly closed  
P240 - Ground container and receiving equipment  
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting, and equipment  
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools  
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge  
P260 - Do not breathe dust, fume, mist, spray, vapors  
P261 - Avoid breathing dust, fume, mist, spray, vapors  
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling  
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product  
P271 - Use only in a well-ventilated area.

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P272 - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace  
P280 - Wear protective clothing, protective gloves, eye protection, face protection  
P285 - In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.  
P301+P310 - If swallowed: Call a POISON CENTER.  
P301+P330+P331 - If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting  
P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water  
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water  
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing  
P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing  
P307+P311 - If exposed: Call a doctor  
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention  
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER  
P312 - Call a doctor if you feel unwell  
P330 - Rinse mouth  
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention  
P361 - Take off immediately all contaminated clothing  
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse  
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse  
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) to extinguish  
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool  
P405 - Store locked up  
P501 - Dispose of contents and container to comply with applicable local, state, national and international regulation.

### 2.3. Other hazards

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

### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Methyl alcohol	(CAS No) 67-56-1	30 - 45	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:vapor), H331 STOT SE 1, H370
Formaldehyde	(CAS No) 50-00-0	< 15	Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation), H331 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335
Methyl salicylate	(CAS No) 119-36-8	<1.5	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures general : Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention (show the label where possible). Call a doctor.
- First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Keep victim warm and rested. Seek medical attention immediately.  
If breathing stops, give artificial respiration. Transfer to hospital rapidly. Immediately call a POISON CENTER.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash immediately with lots of water (15 minutes)/shower. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Get medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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- First-aid measures after eye contact : In case of contact with eyes flush immediately with plenty of flowing water for 10 to 15 minutes holding eyelids apart and consult an ophthalmologist. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Seek medical attention immediately. Transport to hospital.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Immediately call a POISON CENTER. Seek medical advice. Give water or milk if the person is fully conscious. Take victim immediately to hospital. Seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

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

- Symptoms/injuries : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Causes damage to organs.
- Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : May cause cancer by inhalation. Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. May cause respiratory irritation. Difficulty in breathing. Causes damage to liver through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. Depression of the central nervous system, headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of coordination. Death in extreme cases.
- Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Toxic in contact with skin. Absorbed through the skin. May cause severe burns. Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Causes serious eye damage. Redness and pain. Impaired vision, watering of eyes, defects in the cornea. Burning sensation. Inflammation. Can cause blindness.
- Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Toxic if swallowed. Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard. This material contains methanol, which, when ingested, has cards acidosis, ocular toxicity ranging from diminished visual capacity to complete blindness, and death. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Swallowing can cause severe injury leading to death.

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

No additional information available

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol resistant foam. Dry powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray. Sand.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Fire hazard : Flammable liquid and vapor.
- Explosion hazard : May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture.  
Vapor heavier than air may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.
- Reactivity : Thermal decomposition generates : Corrosive vapors.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Firefighting instructions : Prevent runoff from entering drains, sewers or waterways. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering environment.
- Protective equipment for firefighters : Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Wear a self contained breathing apparatus.
- Other information : Heat may build pressure, rupturing closed containers, spreading fire and increasing risk of burns and injuries. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.  
Alcohols burn with a pale blue flame which may be extremely hard to see under normal lighting conditions. Personnel may be able to feel the heat of the fire without seeing flames. Extreme caution must be exercised in fighting alcohol fires.  
Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back to source of vapors. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely.  
On burning: release of carbon monoxide - carbon dioxide. unburned hydrocarbons. Formaldehyde.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : Stop leak if safe to do so. Avoid breathing dust, fume, mist, spray, vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Alcohols burn with a pale blue flame which may be extremely hard to see under normal lighting conditions. Personnel may be able to feel the heat of the fire without seeing flames. Extreme caution must be exercised in fighting alcohol fires.

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### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

- Protective equipment : Wear suitable protective clothing. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".
- Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : Avoid breathing dust, fume, mist, spray, vapors. Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.
- Emergency procedures : Ventilate area.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Methods for cleaning up : Keep upwind of the spilled material and isolate exposure. Wear proper protective equipment. Do NOT touch spilled material. Cleanup personnel must be trained in the safe handling of this product. If possible ventilate area by means of non-sparking, grounded ventilation system. Spills may be absorbed on non-reactive absorbents such as vermiculite. Place cells into individual plastic bags and then place into appropriate containers and close tightly for disposal. Ensure that cleanup procedures do not expose spilled material to any moisture. Immediately transport closed containers outside. Contain large spillage with sand or earth. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Gather the product and place it in a spare container that has been suitably labelled. Store away from other materials. Ensure all national and local regulations are observed. Consult the appropriate authorities about waste disposal. Small spills may be flushed to a sanitary sewer with copious amounts of water, if in accordance with local, state or national legislation. Eliminate all sources of ignition, avoid sparks, flames and do not smoke in risk area.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Work in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing dust, fume, mist, spray, vapors. Keep away from clothing as well as other incompatible materials. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. - No smoking. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.
- Hygiene measures : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Technical measures : A washing facility for eye and skin cleaning purposes should be present. Ensure adequate ventilation. Comply with applicable regulations. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.
- Storage conditions : Protect containers against physical damage. Keep only in the original container in a cool, well ventilated place. Store away from direct sunlight or other heat sources. Keep container tightly closed.
- Incompatible materials : Strong acids, bases. Oxidizing agents.
- Heat and ignition sources : Store away from direct sunlight or other heat sources.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Methyl alcohol (67-56-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	250 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	200 ppm

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Formaldehyde (50-00-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH Ceiling (ppm)	0.3 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	0.75 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (ppm)	2 ppm (see 29 CFR 1910.1048)

### 8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Provide adequate ventilation. Monitoring the effectiveness of engineering control is recommended.
Personal protective equipment	: Avoid all unnecessary exposure. Wear protective clothing, protective gloves, eye protection/goggles, face protection. For certain operations, additional Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) may be required.
Hand protection	: Wear impermeable protective nitrile gloves. The quality of the protective gloves resistant to chemicals must be chosen as a function of the specific working place concentration and quantity of hazardous substances.
Eye protection	: Contact lenses should not be worn. Chemical goggles and face shields are required to prevent potential eye contact, irritation or injury.
Skin and body protection	: Long sleeved protective clothing. Overall. Rubber apron, boots. safety foot-wear.
Respiratory protection	: In case of insufficient ventilation. Wear suitable respiratory equipment. Approved organic vapor respirator.
Environmental exposure controls	: Avoid discharge to the environment.
Other information	: Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Clear.
Color	: White
Odor	: Strong odor
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: 1
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: 82 °C ( 180 °F )
Flash point	: 48 °C ( 120 °F )
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Density	: 0.985 Specific Gravity
Solubility	: Water: completely soluble
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidising properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: 6.7 - 72 vol %

### 9.2. Other information

VOC content	: 40 %
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### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

No additional information available

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids. strong bases. Oxidizing agents.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

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

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Toxic if swallowed. Toxic in contact with skin.

<b>Methyl alcohol (67-56-1)</b>	
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	130.7 mg/l/4h (lit. ECHA)
ATE US (oral)	100.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	300.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (vapors)	3.00000000 mg/l/4h

<b>Formaldehyde (50-00-0)</b>	
LD50 oral rat	500 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	270 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	0.578 mg/l/4h
ATE US (oral)	100.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	270.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (gases)	700.00000000 ppmv/4h
ATE US (vapors)	0.57800000 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	0.57800000 mg/l/4h

<b>Methyl salicylate (119-36-8)</b>	
LD50 oral rat	887 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 5000 mg/kg
ATE US (oral)	887.00000000 mg/kg bodyweight

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye damage.  
Respiratory or skin sensitisation : May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer.

<b>Formaldehyde (50-00-0)</b>	
IARC group	1 - Carcinogenic to humans
National Toxicity Program (NTP) Status	2 - Known Human Carcinogens

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Causes damage to organs (optic nerve, central nervous system).  
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Not classified  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
Aspiration hazard : Not classified  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	: Toxic if swallowed. Toxic in contact with skin.
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	: Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. May cause cancer by inhalation. May cause respiratory irritation. Difficulty in breathing. Causes damage to liver through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. Depression of the central nervous system, headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of coordination. Death in extreme cases.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: Toxic in contact with skin. Absorbed through the skin. May cause severe burns. Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage. Redness and pain. Impaired vision, watering of eyes, defects in the cornea. Burning sensation. Inflammation. Can cause blindness.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: Toxic if swallowed. Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard. This material contains methanol, which, when ingested, has caused acidosis, ocular toxicity ranging from diminished visual capacity to complete blindness, and death. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Swallowing can cause severe injury leading to death.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Methyl alcohol (67-56-1)	
LC50 fishes 1	> 12700 mg/l 96 hours
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 10000 mg/l
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
LC50 fishes 1	22.6 - 25.7 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	2 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 fish 2	1510 µg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
EC50 Daphnia 2	11.3 - 18 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

CAVITY-N	
Persistence and degradability	Not established.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

CAVITY-N	
Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
Log Pow	0.35 (at 25 °C)
Methyl salicylate (119-36-8)	
Log Pow	2.55

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on ozone layer	: No additional information available
Effect on the global warming	: No additional information available
Other information	: Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations	: It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations. Dispose of contents and container to comply with applicable local, state, national and international regulation. Consult the appropriate authorities about waste disposal. Ensure all national and local regulations are observed. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze solder, drill, grind, or expose containers to flames, sparks, heat, or other potential ignition sources. Do not re-use empty containers. Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local and national regulations.
Ecology - waste materials	: Avoid release to the environment. Hazardous waste due to toxicity.



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### SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN2924, Flammable liquids, corrosive, n.o.s. (Methanol, Formaldehyde), 3, PGIII, ltd. qty.  
Hazard labels (DOT) : 3 - Flammable liquid  
8 - Corrosive



Packing group (DOT) : III - Minor Danger  
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 150  
DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 203  
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 241  
DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27) : 5 L  
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75) : 60 L  
DOT Vessel Stowage Location : A - The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel.  
DOT Vessel Stowage Other : 40 - Stow "clear of living quarters"

### Additional information

Other information : No supplementary information available.

### Transport by sea

No additional information available

### Air transport

No additional information available

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### 15.1. US Federal regulations

CAVITY-N	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists) :	1818 lb
Methyl alcohol (67-56-1)	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists) :	5000 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on the United States SARA Section 302 Listed on United States SARA Section 313	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists) :	100 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	500
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %

#### 15.2. International regulations

##### CANADA

Water (7732-18-5)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
WHMIS Classification	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	

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Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
WHMIS Classification	Class A - Compressed Gas Class B Division 1 - Flammable Gas Class D Division 1 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing other toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects

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

### EU-Regulations

Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)	

#### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

No additional information available

#### Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC [DSD] or 1999/45/EC [DPD]

No additional information available

#### 15.2.2. National regulations

Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	
Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China) Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory Listed on the Japanese ISHL (Industrial Safety and Health Law) Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List) Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals) Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances) Japanese Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law Japanese Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Law (PRTR Law) Listed as carcinogen on NTP (National Toxicology Program) Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	

### 15.3. US State regulations

Methyl alcohol (67-56-1)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significance risk level (NSRL)
	Yes			

Formaldehyde (50-00-0)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significance risk level (NSRL)
Yes				

## SECTION 16: Other information

Other information : None.

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:vapor)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:vapor) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral), Category 3
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral), Category 4
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity, Category 1A
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1

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Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids Category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids Category 3
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B
Skin Sens. 1	Sensitisation — Skin, category 1
STOT SE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H370	Causes damage to organs

### HMIS III Rating

Health : 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur  
Flammability : 2 Moderate Hazard  
Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

*The information herein given is in good faith but no warranty, expressed or implied, is made, except that to the best of the Company's knowledge it is accurate. The Champion Company does not assume any legal responsibilities for use or dependence upon same. Customers may wish to conduct tests of their own. The user is urged to read the information provided on the label before using product.*