Serving the Deathcare Profession Since 1939

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared - January 2010

I. Identification

Product Name: KELEX EMBALMING POWDER

Product Type: Embalming Powder

Emergency Phone: See Below or call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300, CHEMTREC International (202) 483-7616

II. Hazardous Components					
Substance Paraformaldehyde	Case # —	Percent 60	Air Limits TWA (8 hr) TWA (15 min) Action Level (TWA, 8 hr) IDLH Level	PPM 1 ppm 2 ppm 0.5 ppm 100 ppm	Nature of Hazard Irritant, sensitizer, poison, potential carcinogen
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	67-56-1	5	TWA (8 hr) TWA (15 min)	75 ppm; 450 mg/m3 110 ppm; 675 mg/m3	Flammable, poison potential carcinogen
III. Physical Data					
Boiling Point: Vapor Density: Solubility in Water: Odor:			N/A Specific Gravit Appearance: Partial Percent Volatil		N/A
IV. Fire and Explosive Hazard Data					
Flash Point:					
V. Reactivity Data					
Stability:					
Effects of Overexposure: EYES - Can cause severe irritation or burns.					
SKIN - Can cause severe irritation, hardening or cracking of the skin and allergic dermatitis. IF INHALED - Irritates nasal and respiratory passages. IF SWALLOWED - Poisonous. Causes pain, vomiting, etc. Ingested methanol can cause blindness. CARCINOGEN - 1,4-Dichlorobenzene is listed by NTP. Formaldehyde is listed by IARC and NTP. Repeated and prolonged exposure increases the risk. See the OSHA Formaldehyde Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200 for additional information including monitoring and medical surveillance requirements. Emergency/First Aid:EYES - Flush immediately with water. Remove contact lenses; continue flushing at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting lids, until no evidence of formaldehyde remains. SKIN - Remove any contaminated clothing. Wash well with soap and water until no evidence of formaldehyde remains. INGESTION - Give the victim two glasses of water and then induce vomiting by inserting two fingers to the back of the throat. Following the vomiting, give water, milk or activated charcoal slurry. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. INHALATION - Move the victim to fresh air. In high vapor concentrations any rescuer must wear self-contained breathing apparatus.					
VII. Spill or Leak Procedures					
Spills or Releases:Keep container covered when not in use. Scoop or wipe up spillage or excess without raising dust. Remove in a labeled, covered container. Flush area with plenty of water. Waste Disposal Method:Comply with federal, state and local regulations for the disposal of chemical waste. Incinerate absorbed material or handle as hazardous waste.					
RCRA Hazardous Waste Numbers:U 122 for Formaldehyde.					
VIII. Special Protection Information					
Eye Protection:Skin Protection: Respiratory Protection:	Chemical safet Wear neoprene	y goggles. e or latex glo			mosure limits indicated in

The information on this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) has been compiled from 29 CFR 1910.1200, supplier MSDS, other technical references and our testing and experience. Users are responsible for determining the suitability of this product and information for their circumstances and for knowing of and complying with all pertinent federal and state regulations.

Respiratory Protection:If possible, arrange ventilation adequate to keep formaldehyde levels below the exposure limits indicated in Section II. For levels above the limits a NIOSH-approved full facepiece negative pressure respirator can

contained apparatus.

IDLH Protection:Levels of 100 ppm or more are immediately dangerous to life and health. Entry into an IDLH atmosphere

provide protection for a limited time. For longer exposure or higher levels use positive pressure or self-

requires full body protection with self-contained air supply or a positive pressure air line supply.