

## Tissue Marking Dye, Yellow

### 1. Identification

**Product Name:** Tissue Marking Dye, Yellow

**Item #:** MER DYE2OZY, MER DYE8OZY

**Synonyms:** N/A

**Recommended Use:** Laboratory Reagent

**Restrictions on Use:** Any use other than recommended

**Manufacturer:**

**Distributor:**

**In Case of Emergency:**

BBC Biochemical

Mercedes Scientific

Chemtec US 1-800-424-9300

409 Eleanor Lane,

12210 Rangeland Pkwy

Chemtec International 703-527-3887

Mount Vernon, WA 98273

Lakewood Ranch, FL 34211

1-800-635-4477

1-800-331-2716

### 2. Hazards Identification

**OSHA Hazard Classification(s):**

Eye Damage - Category 2A

Skin Irritation - Category 2

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation - Category 4

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure) - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure) - Category 2

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

**Signal Word:** Danger

**Hazard Statement(s):** Harmful if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. causes eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause cancer and genetic defects.

**Pictogram(s):**



**Precautionary Statement(s):** Prevention: Avoid breathing dust, vapors. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wash body thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye protection, face protection. Wear NIOSH approved respiratory protection. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. Do not breathe dust, vapors. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Response: If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a doctor if you feel unwell. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. Specific treatment (see first aid section on this label). If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. Take off all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue Rinsing Immediately call a doctor. If inhaled: If breathing is difficult, remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a doctor. If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. If exposed or concerned: Call a doctor. Storage: Store locked up. Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

**Descriptions of Hazards not otherwise classified:** N/A

**Percent of mixture with unknown acute toxicity:** N/A

### 3. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	Common Name	CAS #	Concentration %
Formaldehyde		50-00-0	Less than 1%
Isopropyl Alcohol		67-63-0	Trade Secret

### 4. First Aid Measures

**Eye Contact:** Wash the eyes immediately with large amounts of water occasionally lifting lower and upper lids, until no evidence of chemical remains (at least 15 to 20 minutes). Immediately remove contact lenses if you are able to do so and it is safe. In case of burns, apply sterile bandages loosely without medication. Get medical attention immediately. If you have experienced appreciable eye irritation from a splash or excessive exposure, you should be referred promptly to an ophthalmologist for evaluation.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing (including shoes) immediately. Wash the affected area of your body with large amounts of water until no evidence of the chemical remains (at least 15 to 20 minutes). If there are chemical burns, get first aid to cover

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the area with sterile, dry dressing, and bandages. Get medical attention if you experience appreciable eye or respiratory irritation.

**Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air; give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

**Ingestion:** If the victim is conscious, dilute, inactivate, or absorb the ingested formaldehyde by giving milk, activated charcoal, or water. Any organic material will inactivate formaldehyde. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Get medical attention.

**Symptoms:** Irritation eyes, nose, throat; headache, dizziness. See section 11.

**Recommendations for immediate medical care/special treatment:** Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell or if you have any of the symptoms listed above.

**5. Fire- Fighting Measures**

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, alcohol foam.

**Fire Hazards (Chemical):** Not Flammable.

**Special Protective Equipment:** Fire fighters should use self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

**Precautions for Firefighters:** Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

**6. Accidental Release Measures**

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate the area of all unnecessary personnel. Wear suitable protective equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition and provide ventilation.

**Protective Equipment:** See section 8

**Environmental Precautions:** Prevent release to the environment by using barriers.

**Containment and Clean-Up Procedures:** Use barriers to prevent spreading. Collect spill in container. Call waste authorities.

**7. Handling and Storage**

**Handling:** Do not breathe vapors. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

**Storage:** Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

**8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

**OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs):**

Reagent	CAS #	OSHA PEL TWA
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	0.75 ppm (0.92 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	400 ppm (982 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )

**ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLVs):**

Reagent	CAS #	ACGIH PEL TLV	ACGIH STEL
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	0.3 ppm (0.37 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	400 ppm (982 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	

**Engineering Controls:** Use in a well ventilated area to prevent exposure. Maintain eyewash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work areas.

**Personal Protective Measures:** Wear gloves, lab coat, eye protection and impervious footwear. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this material.

**Special PPE Requirements:** If ventilation hood not available wear respirator.

**9. Physical and Chemical Properties Section**

**Appearance:** Yellow, Opaque Liquid

**Molecular Weight:** N/A

**Molecular Formula:** N/A

**pH:** 7-10

**Boiling Point and Boiling Range:** N/A

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**Melting Point/Freezing Point:** N/A  
**Flash Point:** N/A  
**Specific Gravity/Relative Density:** N/A  
**Odor:** Ammonical  
**Odor Threshold:** N/A  
**Color:** Yellow  
**Flammability (solid/gas):** N/A  
**Vapor Density:** N/A  
**Upper/Lower flammability or explosive limits:** N/A  
**Vapor Pressure:** N/A  
**Evaporation Rate:** N/A  
**Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water:** N/A  
**Viscosity:** N/A  
**Auto-ignition temperature:** N/A  
**Solubility:** N/A  
**Decomposition Temperature:** N/A

**10. Stability and Reactivity**

**Reactivity:** Not Reactive  
**Chemical Stability:** Stable  
**Conditions of Stability/Instability:** Stable under normal conditions of temperature and pressure  
**Stabilizers needed:** None  
**Safety issue indicated by appearance change:** N/A  
**Other:** N/A  
**Hazardous Reactions:** N/A  
**Hazardous Polymerization:** Does not occur  
**Conditions to avoid:** N/A  
**Classes of Incompatible Materials:** Oxidizers, Strong Acids, Strong Bases  
**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal-oxidation degradation can produce oxides of carbon. Toxic gases and vapors (I.e. Carbon monoxide) may be released in a fire.

**11. Toxicological Information****Likely Routes of Exposure**

**Eyes:** Formaldehyde solutions splashed in the eye can cause injuries ranging from transient discomfort to severe, permanent corneal clouding and loss of vision. The severity of the effect depends on the concentration of formaldehyde in the solution and whether or not the eyes are flushed with water immediately after the accident.

**Skin:** Irritation may occur. Persons previously exposed to formaldehyde may react to future exposure with an allergic eczematous dermatitis or hives.

**Inhalation:** Dizziness, headache, nausea.

**Ingestion:** Ingestion of dilute formaldehyde solutions (0.03-0.04 percent) may cause discomfort in the stomach and pharynx.

**Signs or Symptoms of Exposure:** Nausea, dizziness, headache. Some persons have developed asthma or bronchitis following exposure to formaldehyde, most often as the result of an accidental spill involving a single exposure to a high concentration of formaldehyde. Note.-The perception of formaldehyde by odor and eye irritation becomes less sensitive with time as one adapts to formaldehyde. This can lead to overexposure if a worker is relying on formaldehyde's warning properties to alert him or her to the potential for exposure.

**Effects from short term exposure (delayed, immediate, chronic):** Irritation to the eyes, nose, throat; headache, dizziness, nausea. May cause cancer, mutagenic and reproductive effects. May affect organs (lungs, nose) after single or repeat exposure.

**Acute Toxicity (Numerical Measures):** Formaldehyde CAS 50-00-0: LD50 385 mg/kg (oral, mouse); LD50 100mg/kg (oral, rat) LC50 203 mg/m3 (inh, rat); LC50 454 mg/m3/4H (inh, mouse)

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**Carcinogenicity (NTP, IARC, OSHA):** Contains Formaldehyde IARC Group 1 Carcinogen Chronic Effects of Exposure  
Carcinogenicity: Formaldehyde has the potential to cause cancer in humans. Repeated and prolonged exposure increases the risk. Various animal experiments have conclusively shown formaldehyde to be a carcinogen in rats. In humans, formaldehyde exposure has been associated with cancers of the lung, nasopharynx and oropharynx, and nasal passages. Mutagenicity: Formaldehyde is genotoxic in several in vitro test systems showing properties of both an initiator and a promoter.

**12. Ecological Information**

**Ecotoxicity:** Formaldehyde is highly toxic to algae, protozoa and other unicellular organisms and slightly toxic to fish. In the atmosphere the material is rapidly degraded by photolysis and photooxidation. Formaldehyde is mobile in the soil. In water or soil, formaldehyde is biodegraded in a few days. Experiments performed on a variety of fish and shrimp show no bioconcentration of formaldehyde.

**Persistence and degradability:** N/A

**Bioaccumulation Potential (octanol-water partition coefficient, BCF):** N/A

**Mobility in the soil:** N/A

**Adverse Environmental Effects:** N/A

**13. Disposal Considerations**

**Recommended Disposal Containers:** Check with your local waste authorities\*

**Recommended Disposal Methods:** Do not dispose of in drains, check with your local waste authorities.\*

**Physical/Chemical Properties affecting Disposal:** See section 2 and section 9 applicable information.\*

**Special Precautions for Landfill and Incineration Activities:** Check with your local waste authorities.\*

**Waste Stream:** Consult your local or regional authorities.\*

**14. Transport Information**

**UN Number:** Not Regulated

**UN Proper Shipping Name:**

**Transport Hazard Class(es):**

**Packing Group Number:**

**Environmental Hazards (IMDG code):**

**Marine Pollutant:**

**Transport in Bulk (IBC Code):**

**Special Transport Precautions:**

**15. Regulatory Information**

**OSHA:** N/A

**DOT:** N/A

**EPA:** N/A

**CPSC:** N/A

## Tissue Marking Dye, Yellow

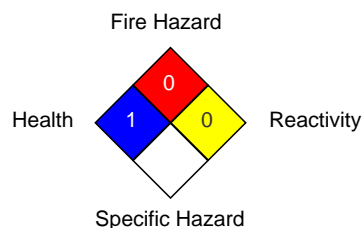
### 16. Other Information

Revision Date: 06/20/2017

#### NFPA

Health	1
Fire Hazard	0
Reactivity	0
Specific Hazard	

National Fire Protection Association (USA) NFPA



#### HMIS

Health	1
Flammability	0
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	0

Hazardous Material Information System HMIS

Health	1
Flammability	0
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	0

#### Notice to Reader:

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