Infosafe No™	1CH2T	Issue Date :January 2019	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name : **FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION 37 w/w, stablized with 10-12% methanol**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION 37 w/w, stablized with 10-12% methanol

Company Name CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)

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Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Disinfectant, germicide, fungicide, insecticide, manufacture of organic chemicals, explosives, rubber, resins and dyes, photography, tanning, fabric treatment, chemical analysis and laboratory reagent.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION 37/12 TG, stablized with approx 12% methanol	FT010
FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION 37/12 AR, stablized with approx 12% methanol	FA010
Oxymethylene, Formic aldehyde, Methanal, Formalin	
FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION 37 w/w, stablized with 10-12% methanol	FT129

Other Information

Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Flammable Liquids: Category 3
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 2
Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 3
Acute Toxicity - Dermal: Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1
Sensitization - Skin: Category 1
Carcinogenicity: Category 1
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 2

Signal Word (s) DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H330 Fatal if inhaled.
H301 Toxic if swallowed.
H311 Toxic in contact with skin.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H350 May cause cancer by inhalation.
H401 Toxic to aquatic life

Pictogram (s) Flame, Health hazard, Corrosion, Skull and crossbones,

Precautionary statement – Prevention	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/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../equipment. P242 Use only non-sparking tools. P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P284 Wear respiratory protection.
Precautionary statement – Response	Swallowed P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Skin P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Inhaled P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Eyes 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 POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray for extinction.
Precautionary statement – Storage	P403+P233+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.
Precautionary statement – Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization Liquid

Information on Composition Stabilised with methanol.

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
Water	7732-18-5	46-51 %		
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	37 %		
Methanol	67-56-1	10-12 %		

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation Remove victim from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. In the event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage. Seek urgent medical assistance.

Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. For skin burns, immediately flood burnt area with plenty of water. Cover with a clean, dry dressing. Seek urgent medical assistance.

Eye contact Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.
Other Information	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	May liberate toxic fumes in fire including formic acid, methanol, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Specific Methods	Small fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. Large fire: Use foam, fog or water spray. Do not use water jets. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	May be ignited by heat, sparks or flame. Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas. Containers may explode when heated. Vapours from runoff may create an explosion hazard. Fire will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases.
Hazchem Code	•2W
Precautions in connection with Fire	Wear SCBA, fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit and structural firefighting uniform when handling leaking or damaged containers and equipment. SCBA and chemical splash suits will offer limited protection for brief exposure provided there is no risk of ignition.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal	ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames) within at least 25m - All equipment used when handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours - Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place it into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.
Personal Precautions	Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages	Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material. Shovel up using non sparking tools and place in a labelled, sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Put leaking containers in a labelled drum or overdrum.
Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages	Seek expert advice on handling and disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid generation of vapours/aerosols. Do not breathe vapour. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Work under hood.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatabilities	Store in cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store in well ventilated area. Store away from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, metal salts and foodstuff. Keep containers closed at all times - check regularly for leaks.
Corrosiveness	Corrosive to carbon steel and gray and ductile cast iron at 20 °C, due to the presence of formic acid. Not corrosive, at 20 °C, to most common metals, such as stainless steel, aluminium, high silicon cast iron, nickel and nickel-base alloys, naval brass, admiralty brass, naval bronze, tantalum, titanium and zirconium.
Storage Regulations	Refer Australian Standard AS 3780-1994 'The storage and handling of corrosive substances'. Refer Australian Standard AS 1940-2017 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'.
Recommended Materials	Most plastics, such as Teflon and other fluorocarbons, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS), nylon 66, chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyethylene and polyethylene; and elastomers, such as Viton, Chemraz, Kalrez and other fluorocarbons, ethylene propylene, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber (NBR), neoprene and low density polyethylene.
Unsuitable Materials	Plastics, such as nylon 6, acrylic fibre (Orlon) and polystyrene (90); and elastomers, such as polyurethane, chloroprene, soft rubber, and isoprene.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Name	STEL		TWA		
	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	Footnote
Formaldehyde	2.5	2	1.2	1	
Methanol	328	250	262	200	

Other Exposure Information

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.
A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for formaldehyde (Safe Work Australia) of 1.2 mg/m³, (1 ppm) and for methyl alcohol of 262 mg/m³, (200 ppm). The corresponding STEL level for formaldehyde is 2.5 mg/m³, (2 ppm) and for methyl alcohol is 328 mg/m³ (250 ppm).
The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. Note: Absorption through skin may be a significant route of exposure for methyl alcohol.
Note: Sensitiser (for formaldehyde). Known to act as a sensitiser. - Safe Work Australia. Sensitiser notice: Some substances can cause a specific immune response in some people. Such substances are called sensitisers and the development of a specific immune response is termed `sensitisation'. Exposure to a sensitiser, once sensitisation has occurred, may manifest itself as a skin rash or inflammation or as an asthmatic condition, and in some individuals this reaction can be extremely severe.

Appropriate engineering controls

In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. These methods should be used in preference to personal protective equipment.

Respiratory Protection

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.

Eye Protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Hand Protection

Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: Excellent: Vinyl gloves. Good: NR latex, nitrile and neoprene. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.

Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

Footwear

Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection

Clean impervious clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron for extra protection. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hygiene Measures

Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form Liquid

Appearance Colourless liquid; may become cloudy on standing.

Odour Pungent, suffocating odour.

Melting Point < -15 °C

Freezing Point Varies with formaldehyde and methanol concentration. -13 to -11 °C (20% formaldehyde); approximately -16 °C (25% formaldehyde). Not available for more concentrated formaldehyde solutions or

	formaldehyde/methanol water solutions.
Boiling Point	100 °C
Solubility in Water	Miscible.
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble in all proportions in alcohols, such as ethanol and methanol, and acetone.
Specific Gravity	1.09 @ 20 °C
pH	2.5 - 4.0
Vapour Pressure	Partial pressure of formaldehyde: 0.173 kPa (1.3 mm Hg) at 20 °C (37% formaldehyde); the presence of methanol increases the partial pressure of formaldehyde.
Vapour Density (Air=1)	1.04 (formaldehyde gas)
Evaporation Rate	The evaporation rate is expected to be low at normal temperatures.
Odour Threshold	0.027 - 1.9 ppm.
Viscosity	5.62 mPa.s (5.62 centipoises) at 25 °C (37% formaldehyde, 7% methanol) (calculated)
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Log P(oct) = 0.35 (experimental) (formaldehyde).
Flash Point	56 °C (closed cup); > 62 °C (Open Cup)
Flammability	Flammable liquid.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	~300 °C
Flammable Limits - Lower	7%
Flammable Limits - Upper	73%
Molecular Weight	30.03 (formaldehyde).
Dynamic Viscosity	5.62 mPa.s (5.62 centipoises) at 25 °C (calculated).
Saturated Vapour Concentration	1350-1700 ppm (0.135-0.17%) at 20 °C (36-37% formaldehyde) (calculated); the presence of methanol will increase the SVC of formaldehyde.
Other Information	Refractive index: 1.3746 @ 20 °C

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable. Stabilised with methanol.
Conditions to Avoid	Open flames, heat, hot surfaces, sparks and other ignition sources.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate); strong bases (e.g. alkalis, such as sodium hydroxide); phenol; acrylonitrile; strong acids (e.g. sulfuric acid or acetic anhydride); performic acid; hydrochloric acid; aniline and perchloric acid; magnesium carbonate hydroxide; urea, isocyanates, anhydrides or oxides, polymerisation initiators (e.g. alkali metals), nitrogen oxides.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Formic acid, methanol, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate) - may react violently, with the risk of fire and explosion; strong bases (e.g. alkalis, such as sodium hydroxide) - reaction produces flammable hydrogen gas, which may ignite. This reaction may lead to possible pressurization in closed containers, which may rupture. Phenol - runaway reactions have occurred during production of phenol-formaldehyde resins. Acrylonitrile - a violently exothermic and runaway reaction may result from the reaction between acrylonitrile and formaldehyde (as paraformaldehyde or trioxane) in the presence of strong acids (e.g. sulfuric acid or acetic anhydride). Performic acid - formaldehyde reacts violently with 90% performic acid. Hydrochloric acid - form highly toxic bis(chloromethyl)ether. Aniline and perchloric acid - aniline treated with perchloric acid, then formaldehyde gives a resinous condensation product, which burns with explosive violence. Magnesium carbonate hydroxide - reaction may release carbon dioxide gas, which may rupture closed containers. Urea, isocyanates, anhydrides, or oxides - may react vigorously or violently. Explosive with air in a vaporous/gaseous state when heated.
Hazardous Polymerization	If unstabilised, formaldehyde solutions polymerise to paraformaldehyde. Polymerization is not hazardous. Methanol: polymerisation inhibitor.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information	This substance should be treated with great care.
Acute Toxicity - Oral	LD50 (rat): >200 mg/kg (Formaldehyde).
Ingestion	Toxic if swallowed. Ingestion causes immediate irritation of the mouth, throat and stomach resulting in nausea. In extreme cases swallowing can result in vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, convulsions, chemical burns, loss of consciousness, collapse and possible death. Risk of perforation in the oesophagus and stomach. Systemic effects: narcosis and blindness.
Inhalation	Toxic! Irreversible damage possible. Inhalation may lead to the formation of oedemas in the respiratory tract. Vapour is irritating to mucous membranes and the respiratory tract. Inhalation can result in headache, dizziness and possible nausea.
Skin	Toxic in contact with skin. Corrosive to skin - may cause hardening or cracking of the skin, burns and dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to allergic contact dermatitis. A skin sensitiser. A component of this material (methanol) can be absorbed through the skin, however symptoms of poisoning via this route are unlikely because of low absorption. Danger of skin absorption. Irreversible damage is possible.
Eye	Corrosive to eyes. Severe irritant to the eye. Vapour may cause inflammation of the eyelids. Contact can cause corneal burns. Contamination of the eyes can result in permanent injury.
Skin Sensitisation	Known to act as a sensitiser.
Carcinogenicity	Formaldehyde [50-00-0] is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 88; in preparation) as Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans. For addition information see IARC publication: http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol100F/mono100F-29.pdf
Reproductive Toxicity	Formaldehyde [resp], human: one study suggests a slight percentage increase in spontaneous abortion and subtle neurobehavioral abnormalities, animal-decreased sperm motility, reduced fetal and maternal weight.
Chronic Effects	Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause chronic dermatitis. Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Chronic exposure to methanol from skin contact, inhalation and/or swallowing at concentrations greater than 1000 ppm can result in permanent blindness and central nervous system effects. Some long term animal test data suggests a carcinogenic potential for formaldehyde contained in this solution. This was found to occur at levels, which caused chronic tissue irritation and was well above the exposure standard. These particular data are not considered relevant to normal use because these high concentrations would not be voluntarily tolerated by humans, but do emphasise the need for care in handling.
Serious eye damage/irritation	(Rabbit): Severe irritation
Mutagenicity	Formaldehyde [50-00-0]: DNA damage system-human: fibroblast 100 mmol/l.
Skin corrosion/irritation	(Rabbit): Severe irritation

12. Ecological information

Ecological Information	The following statements refer to individual components of the preparation:
Persistence and degradability	Abiotic degradation: Rapid degradation. (air, formaldehyde) Biologic degradation: Biodegradation: 97.4 % /5 d (Formaldehyde). Readily biodegradable. COD: 1.06 g/g (Formaldehyde); TOD: 1.068 g/g (Formaldehyde)
Mobility	Distribution: log p(o/w): 0.00 (Formaldehyde).
Bioaccumulative Potential	No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w <1).
Biological Properties	Toxic for aquatic organisms. Protoplasmatic toxin. Caustic even in diluted form. Disinfectant effect. Toxic effect on fish and plankton. Sludge decomposition impaired or not possible even in diluted concentration. Endangers drinking-water supplies if allowed to enter soil and/or waters in large quantities.
Environmental Protection	Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!
Acute Toxicity - Fish	LC50 (P.promelas): 24 mg/l /96 h (Formaldehyde); LC50 (Br.rerio): 41 mg/l /96 h (Formaldehyde).

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia	Daphnia magna EC50: ~2 mg/l /48 h (Formaldehyde).
Acute Toxicity - Algae	Maximum permissible toxic concentration: Algeal toxicity: Sc.quadricauda IC5: 2.5 mg/l /8 d (Formaldehyde).
Acute Toxicity - Bacteria	Photobacterium phosphoreum EC50: 8.5 mg/l /30 min (Formaldehyde). Bacterial toxicity: M.aeruginosa EC5: 0.39 mg/l /8 d (Formaldehyde).

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information

Transport Information	Dangerous Goods of Class 3 Flammable Liquids, are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: - Class 1, Class 2.1, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1, dangerous goods are in bulk, Class 2.3, Class 4.2, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane and Class 7.
U.N. Number	1198
UN proper shipping name	FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION, FLAMMABLE
Transport hazard class(es)	3
Sub.Risk	8
Hazchem Code	•2W
Packaging Method	3.8.3RT1,RT7,RT8
Packing Group	III
EPG Number	3.0.015
IERG Number	19

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS). Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
Poisons Schedule	S6

16. Other Information

Literature References	'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997. National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011. Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010. Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System, 2005'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.
Contact Person/Point	Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT: All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. Chem-Supply accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.
Empirical Formula & Structural Formula	HCOH

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...End Of MSDS...