LIVINGSTONE INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD
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Head Office: 106 - 116 Epsom Road, Rosebery NSW 2018 AUSTRALIA **Phone:** 1300 780 078 **Fax:** (02) 9313 6444 **International Phone:** +61 2 9313 6111 **International Fax:** +61 2 9313 6444 **Email:** sales@livingstone.com.au **Website:** www.livingstone.com.au

Issue Date: 29/04/2004
Revision Date: 09/11/2017
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Version Number: 04

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: AJA809-500ML

1. Product Identification

GHS Product Identifier FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION

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 **Oxymethylene, Formic aldehyde, Methanal, Formalin**

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Carcinogenicity: Category 1
Acute Toxicity - Dermal: Category 3
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Category 2
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 3
Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4
Sensitization - Respiratory: Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1B
Sensitization - Skin: Category 1

Signal Word (s) DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
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.
H331 Toxic if inhaled.
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H370 Causes damage to organs.

Pictogram (s) Corrosion, Skull and crossbones, Exclamation mark, Health hazard

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
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.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

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	P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face 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. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. 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. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P307+P311 IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Precautionary statement – Storage	P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P405 Store locked up.
Precautionary statement – Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to anapproved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Characterization	Liquid
Information on Composition	Stabilised with methanol.

Ingredients

Name	CAS
Water	7732-18-5
Formaldehyde	50-00-0
Methanol	67-56-1

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. Give water to drink. 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;) or a doctor.**

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Hazards from Combustion Products	May liberate toxic fumes in fire including formic acid, methanol, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Specific Methods	Combustible liquid Small fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO_2 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. Alcohol resistant foam is preferred however fine water spray can be used.
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. Containers may explode when heated. Vapours from runoff may create an explosion hazard. Fire will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases.
Hazchem Code	•2X
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'.
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.

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8. Exposure Controls/Personal Information

Occupational exposure limit values

Name	STEL		TWA		
	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	Footnote
Formaldehyde	2.5	2	1.2	1	

	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	Footnote
Methanol	328	250	262	200	

Other Exposure Information
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.

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
Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.

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.

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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	Combustible 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	Formic acid, methanol, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Decomposition Products	
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]: Group 2: The agent is probably carcinogenic to humans. Safe Work Australia Probable human carcinogens are those substances for which there is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure might result in the development of cancer. This evidence is generally based on appropriate long term animal studies, limited epidemiological evidence or other relevant information. 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

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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.

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14. Transport Information

Transport Information	Dangerous goods of Class 8 (Corrosive) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: Class 1, Class 4.3, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids, Class 7; and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.
U.N. Number	2209
UN proper shipping name	FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION
Transport hazard class(es)	8
Hazchem Code	•2X
Packaging Method	3.8.8RT7,RT8
Packing Group	III
EPG Number	8A1
IERG Number	19

15. Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
Poisons Schedule	S6

16. Other Information

Literature References

'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons No. 6', Commonwealth of Australia, February 2015.
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 Substances 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)]'.

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula HCOH

Reason for Revision: To comply with GHS Regulation

END OF SDS