

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Parasite-S 37% Formaldehyde Solution, 13% Methanol

## Section 1. Identification

**GHS product identifier** Parasite-S 37% Formaldehyde Solution, 13% Methanol  
**Other means of identification** : NADA 140-989  
**Product type** : Liquid

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

Identified uses
Industrial use

**Supplier's details**  
GmbXY`@UcfUrcf]Ygž@X.  
&)-) `AW i ``ci [ \ `Road  
BUbUJa c`67`7 UbUXUJ- G` ( A-  
%800!\* 3-22, &  
k k k "gmbXY"Vta

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** :  
: In Canada call CANUTEC at 613-996-6666 24hrs

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).  
**Classification of the substance or mixture** :  
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4  
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 3  
ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 3  
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 2  
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1B  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1  
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1  
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 1  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :  


**Signal word** : Danger

## Section 2. Hazards identification

- Hazard statements** : Combustible liquid.  
 Fatal if inhaled.  
 Toxic if swallowed or in contact with skin.  
 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
 May cause cancer.  
 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
 Suspected of causing genetic defects.  
 Causes damage to organs.  
 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Precautionary statements**
- General** : Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear respiratory protection. Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Response** : Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.
- Storage** : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
formaldehyde	≥25 - <50	50-00-0
methanol	≥10 - <25	67-56-1

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.**

**Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.**

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Fatal if inhaled.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns. Toxic in contact with skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Toxic if swallowed.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 stomach pains  
 reduced fetal weight  
 increase in fetal deaths  
 skeletal malformations

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Combustible liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
 carbon dioxide  
 carbon monoxide

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

**Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store between the following temperatures: 15 to 30°C (59 to 86°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
formaldehyde	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). Skin sensitizer.</b>            C: 0.3 ppm            C: 0.37 mg/m<sup>3</sup></p> <p><b>OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013).</b>            TWA: 0.75 ppm 8 hours.            STEL: 2 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b>            TWA: 0.016 ppm 10 hours.            CEIL: 0.1 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b>            TWA: 0.75 ppm 8 hours.            STEL: 2 ppm 15 minutes.</p>
methanol	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).</b>  <b>Absorbed through skin.</b>            TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.            TWA: 262 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.            STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes.            STEL: 328 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b>  <b>Absorbed through skin.</b>            TWA: 200 ppm 10 hours.            TWA: 260 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.            STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes.            STEL: 325 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b>            TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.            TWA: 260 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>

**Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

**Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Skin protection

- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid
- Color** : Clear.
- Odor** : Pungent.
- Odor threshold** : 0.1 ppm
- pH** : 3
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : 98.9°C (210°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 62.8°C (145°F)
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.
- Vapor density** : 1.03 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 1.09
- Solubility** : Soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Not available.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
- Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:  
oxidizing materials
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
formaldehyde	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	250 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	480 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	270 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	270 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	100 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	640 mg/kg	-
methanol	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	145000 ppm	1 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	64000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	87.5 mg/l	6 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	87.5 mg/l	6 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	15800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	6.2 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	6.2 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5600 mg/kg	-

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
formaldehyde	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	6 minutes 1 parts per million	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 750 Micrograms	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	750 Micrograms	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 150 Micrograms	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Human	-	Intermittent 0.01 Percent	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	540 milligrams	-



## Section 11. Toxicological information

methanol	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 50 milligrams	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	40 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-

### Carcinogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and The National Toxicology Program (NTP) classify formaldehyde as a carcinogen due to cancers of the upper respiratory system and leukemia. OSHA regulates formaldehyde as a potential carcinogen for exposures at or exceeding 0.5 ppm. The weight of the scientific evidence surrounding the potential association between formaldehyde and cancer risk for both upper respiratory cancer as well as leukemia is conflicting even when significant and prolonged exposure to inhaled formaldehyde are involved.

### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
formaldehyde	+	1	Known to be a human carcinogen.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
formaldehyde	Category 1	Not determined Oral Skin	kidneys gastrointestinal tract eyes and skin
methanol	Category 1	Not determined	central nervous system (CNS) and eyes

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
formaldehyde	Category 1	Inhalation	respiratory tract
methanol	Category 1	Not determined	central nervous system (CNS) and eyes

### Aspiration hazard

Not available.

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Fatal if inhaled.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns. Toxic in contact with skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Toxic if swallowed.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

## Section 11. Toxicological information

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Potential chronic health effects

- General** : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : Suspected of causing genetic defects.
- Teratogenicity** : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : Suspected of damaging fertility.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	195.2 mg/kg
Dermal	541.9 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapors)	1.262 mg/l

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
formaldehyde	Acute EC50 3.48 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus	72 hours
	Acute EC50 0.788 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Acute EC50 12.98 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute EC50 5800 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1.41 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours

## Section 12. Ecological information

methanol	Chronic NOEC 0.438 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 953.9 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus tshawytscha - Egg	43 days
	Acute EC50 16.912 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Acute LC50 2500000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Crangon crangon - Adult	48 hours
	Acute LC50 3289 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
Acute LC50 290 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Danio rerio - Egg	96 hours	
Chronic NOEC 9.96 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours	

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
methanol	-0.77	<10	low

### Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.









## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

### United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List

Ingredient	CAS #	Status	Reference number
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Listed	U122
Methanol (I); Methyl alcohol (I)	67-56-1	Listed	U154

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN2209	UN2209	UN2209	UN2209	UN2209	UN2209
UN proper shipping name	Formaldehyde solutions	Formaldehyde solutions	Formaldehyde solutions	Formaldehyde solutions	Formaldehyde solutions	Formaldehyde solutions
Transport hazard class(es)	8 	8 	8 	8  	8  	8 
Packing group	III	III	III	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Additional information	<b>Reportable quantity</b> 268.21 lbs / 121.77 kg [29.512 gal / 111.71 L] Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.	-	-	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### U.S. Federal regulations

#### TSCA 8(b) inventory

: All components are listed or exempted.

**Clean Water Act (CWA) 311:** Formaldehyde; Proprietary

**Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances:** Formaldehyde

## Section 15. Regulatory information

- Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)** : Listed
- Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances** : Not listed
- Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances** : Not listed
- DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)** : Not listed
- DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)** : Not listed

### SARA 302/304

#### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	EHS	SARA 302 TPQ		SARA 304 RQ	
			(lbs)	(gallons)	(lbs)	(gallons)
formaldehyde	≥25 - <50	Yes.	500	73.9	100	14.8

**SARA 304 RQ** : 268.2 lbs / 121.8 kg [29.5 gal / 111.7 L]

### SARA 311/312

- Classification** : Fire hazard  
Immediate (acute) health hazard  
Delayed (chronic) health hazard

#### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
formaldehyde	≥25 - <50	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
methanol	≥10 - <25	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.

### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
<b>Form R - Reporting requirements</b>	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	≥25 - <50
	methanol	67-56-1	≥10 - <25
<b>Supplier notification</b>	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	≥25 - <50
	methanol	67-56-1	≥10 - <25

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

### State regulations

- Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: FORMALDEHYDE; METHANOL
- New York** : The following components are listed: Formaldehyde; Methanol
- New Jersey** : The following components are listed: FORMALDEHYDE; FORMALIN; METHYL ALCOHOL; METHANOL
- Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: FORMALDEHYDE; METHANOL

### California Prop. 65

**WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
Formaldehyde methanol	Yes. No.	No. Yes.	Yes. No.	No. 23000 µg/day (ingestion) 47000 µg/day (inhalation)

### Canadian Lists

- WHMIS (Canada)** : Class B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).  
Class D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Very toxic).  
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).  
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).  
Class E: Corrosive material
- Canada Inventory** : All components are listed or exempted.
- Canadian NPRI** : The following components are listed: Formaldehyde; Methanol
- CEPA Toxic substances** : The following components are listed: Formaldehyde

### International regulations

- International lists** :
- Australia inventory (AICS)**: All components are listed or exempted.
  - China inventory (IECSC)**: At least one component is not listed.
  - Japan inventory**: All components are listed or exempted.
  - Korea inventory**: All components are listed or exempted.
  - Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register)**: All components are listed or exempted.
  - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**: All components are listed or exempted.
  - Philippines inventory (PICCS)**: All components are listed or exempted.
  - Taiwan inventory (CSNN)**: All components are listed or exempted.

**Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals** : Not listed

**Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals** : Not listed

**Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals** : Not listed

### FDA

21 CFR 176.170(b)(2) and (c) May be used as a component of the food-contact surface of paper and paperboard, provided that the food-contact surface of the paper and paperboard complies with extractives limitations prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

Limitation: For use only as a preservative for coating formulations.

21 CFR 176.200 May be used safely as a component of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting or holding food.

Limitation: For use only as a preservative for coating formulations.

## Section 16. Other information

### Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	*	3
Flammability		2
Physical hazards		1

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

### National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
Flam. Liq. 4, H227	On basis of test data
Acute Tox. 3, H301	Calculation method
Acute Tox. 3, H311	Calculation method
Acute Tox. 2, H330	Calculation method
Skin Corr. 1B, H314	Calculation method
Eye Dam. 1, H318	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1, H317	Calculation method
Muta. 2, H341	Calculation method
Carc. 1B, H350	Calculation method
Repr. 2, H361 (Fertility)	Calculation method
Repr. 2, H361 (Unborn child)	Calculation method
STOT SE 1, H370	Calculation method
STOT RE 1, H372	Calculation method

### History

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<b>Version</b>	: 1

## Section 16. Other information

**Key to abbreviations** : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
UN = United Nations

**References** : IHS Datalink

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

This SDS is intended to quickly provide useful information to the user(s) of this material or product. It is not intended to serve as a comprehensive discussion of all possible risks or hazards, and it assumes a reasonable use of the product. The information contained in this SDS is believed to be accurate as of the date of preparation of this SDS and has been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. It is offered for your consideration, investigation and verification. The user or handler (or their employer) should consider the specific conditions in which this material will be used, handled, or stored and determine what specific safety or other precautions are required. Employers should ensure that their employees, agents, contractors, and customers who will use the product receive adequate warnings and safe handling procedures, including a current SDS. Product users or handlers (or their employer) who are unsure of what specific precautions are required should consult their employer, product supplier, or safety or health professionals before handling or working with this product. Please notify us immediately if you believe this SDS or other safety and health information about this product is inaccurate or incomplete.