

## Section 1 - Identification Of Chemical Product And Company

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**Substance:** Mixture of formaldehyde, stabiliser and other ingredients.  
**Trade Name:** Chromatech  
**Product Use:** Undertaker's reagent; arterial embalming solution.  
**Creation Date:** November, 2002  
**Revision Date:** February, 2008

## Section 3 - Hazards Identification

### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Hazardous according to the criteria of ASCC Australia.

Dangerous according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

**Risk Phrases:** R40, R41, R43, R20/21/22, R37/38. Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects. Risk of serious damage to eyes. May cause sensitisation by skin contact. Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, and if swallowed. Irritating respiratory system and skin.

**Safety Phrases:** S20, S23, S28, S38, S24/25, S36/37. When using, do not eat or drink. Do not breathe vapours or mists. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

**SUSDP Classification:** S6

**ADG Classification:** None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good.

**UN Number:** None allocated

## Emergency Overview

**Physical Description & colour:** Opaque red liquid.

**Odour:** Slightly perfumed, with pungent odour.

**Major Health Hazards:** may cause irreversible effects, may cause serious damage to eyes, harmful by inhalation and if swallowed, irritating to respiratory system and skin, possible skin sensitiser.

## Potential Health Effects

Excessive exposure to methanol may cause permanent blindness.

Formaldehyde vapour causes irritation of eyes nose and respiratory tract. Aqueous formaldehyde is an eye and skin irritant as well as a strong sensitiser.

In concentrated form, formaldehyde is toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed; causes burns; may cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Clinical signs of toxicity, observed following single exposure of formaldehyde vapour at concentrations >100 ppm (>120 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) were hypersalivation, acute dyspnoea, vomiting, muscular spasms, and death. In rats, rhinitis, epithelial dysplasia and squamous metaplasia of the nasal tract was observed at 2 ppm and above.

### Inhalation

**Short term exposure:** Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. In addition product is an inhalation irritant. Symptoms may include headache, irritation of nose and throat and increased secretion of mucous in the nose and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but they should disappear after exposure has ceased.

**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

### Skin Contact:

**Short term exposure:** Classified as a potential sensitiser by skin contact. Exposure to a sensitiser, once sensitisation has occurred, may manifest itself as an asthmatic condition, and in some individuals this reaction can be extremely severe. In addition product is a severe skin irritant. Symptoms may include extreme itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms such as blisters may also become evident, and may last long after exposure has ceased. May cause drying, cracking, scaling, skin hardening and tanning.

**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

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**Eye Contact:**

**Short term exposure:** Available data shows that this product is not harmful. However product is a severe eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms such as swelling of eyelids and blurred vision may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment is likely to cause permanent damage. May cause skin drying, cracking and scaling, hardening or tanning.

**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

**Ingestion:**

**Short term exposure:** Available data shows that this product is harmful. Methanol will, if ingested, cause irreversible blindness. This product is an oral irritant. Symptoms may include burning sensation and reddening of skin in mouth and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

**Carcinogen Status:**

**ASCC:** Formaldehyde is classed by ASCC as likely to be carcinogenic to humans.

**NTP:** Formaldehyde is classed by NTP as reasonably anticipated to be a Human carcinogen.

**IARC:** Formaldehyde is classed by IARC as probably carcinogenic to humans.

### Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, %	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	21	1.2	2.5
Methanol	67-56-1	8	262	328
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 100	not set	not set

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. 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 term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

### Section 4 - First Aid Measures

**General Information:**

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this MSDS with you when you call.

**Inhalation:** If symptoms of poisoning become evident, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

**Skin Contact:** If poisoning occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Quickly and gently, blot or brush away excess chemical. Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 20 minutes or until chemical is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts). If irritation persists, repeat flushing and obtain medical advice. Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before reuse or discard.

**Eye Contact:** Quickly and gently blot or brush away product. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water until the product is removed or until a few minutes after irritation has ceased, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

### Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

**Fire and Explosion Hazards:** This product is classified as a C1 combustible product. There is a slight risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Vapours from this product are heavier than air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures. They may also flash back considerable distances.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

**Extinguishing Media:** Preferred extinguishing media are carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog. Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires.

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**Fire Fighting:** When fighting fires involving significant quantities of this product, wear a splash suit complete with self contained breathing apparatus.

**Flash point:** 63-65°C

**Upper Flammability Limit:** 73% (based on formaldehyde solutions)

**Lower Flammability Limit:** 7%

**Autoignition temperature:** No data.

**Flammability Class:** C1

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**Accidental release:** In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Wear full protective chemically resistant clothing including face mask, face shield, gauntlets and self contained breathing apparatus. See above under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Because of the environmentally hazardous nature of this product, special care should be taken to restrict release to waterways or drains. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry. Formaldehyde may be decomposed (neutralised) with a dilute (<5%) solution of ammonia or sodium sulfite.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

**Handling:** Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this MSDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10. Exposure to cold conditions may cause increased cloudiness and precipitation of polymers which will redissolve on gentle heating.

**Storage:** This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this class of poison. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Formaldehyde	1.2	2.5
Methanol	262	328

**Ventilation:** No special ventilation requirements are normally necessary for this product. However make sure that the work environment remains clean and that dusts are minimised.

**Eye Protection:** Protective glasses or goggles must be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may lead to severe harm to them or to general health. Emergency eye wash facilities must also be available in an area close to where this product is being used.

**Skin Protection:** It is essential that all skin areas are adequately covered by impermeable gloves, overalls, hair covering, apron and face shield. See below for suitable material types.

**Protective Material Types:** We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: rubber, PVC.

**Respirator:** Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should be provided near to where this product is being used.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

**Physical Description & colour:** Opaque red liquid.

### MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

<b>Odour:</b>	Slightly perfumed, with pungent odour.
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	Approx 93°C at 100kPa
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
<b>Volatiles:</b>	Approx 98%
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	No data.
<b>Vapour Density:</b>	No data.
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.305-1.06
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Completely soluble.
<b>pH:</b>	8.5-9.5
<b>Volatility:</b>	No data.
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	No data.
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	No data.
<b>Coeff Oil/water distribution:</b>	No data.
<b>Autoignition temp:</b>	No data.

### Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

**Reactivity:** This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

**Conditions to Avoid:** This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C. Exposure to cold may cause increased cloudiness and precipitation of polymers which will slowly dissolve on gentle heating.

**Incompatibilities:** strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidising agents, phenol.

**Fire Decomposition:** Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

**Polymerisation:** This product is unlikely to undergo polymerisation processes.

### Section 11 - Toxicological Information

#### Local Effects:

**Target Organs:** Formaldehyde vapour causes irritation of eyes nose and respiratory tract. Aqueous formaldehyde is an eye and skin irritant as well as a strong sensitiser.

### Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Formaldehyde	≥5%Conc≤25%: Xn; R40 R20/21/22 R36/37/38 R43
Methanol	≥3%Conc<10%: Xn; R20/21/22; R68/20/21/22

A comprehensive report on formaldehyde was prepared by NICNAS and released in November 2006. It may be found at [http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/CAR/PEC/PEC28/PEC\\_28\\_Full\\_Report\\_PDF.pdf](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/CAR/PEC/PEC28/PEC_28_Full_Report_PDF.pdf)

#### Chronic toxicity

Based on the available human and animal data formaldehyde does not meet the Approved Criteria for classification as causing serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact, including classification as a mutagenic substance, a reprotoxicant or a developmental toxicant. However, it meets the Approved Criteria for classification as a Category 2 carcinogen; may cause nasal cancer by inhalation.

### Section 12 - Ecological Information

The daytime half-life of formaldehyde in ambient air is generally short. The calculated half-life of formaldehyde by photolysis is about 4 hours, but is longer lived at night time.

It is expected that formaldehyde will be degraded relatively rapidly in sewage treatment plants and in surface water. The aqueous anaerobic half-life times are predicted to be from 1 to 7 days in unacclimated sludge. The estimated half-life times in surface water are 24-168 hours, and in groundwater are 48 to 336 hours.

The high water solubility and low partition coefficient (maximum Log Kow of 0.35) indicates a low potential for adsorption onto suspended sediments in the soil solution or in aqueous environments. Aqueous solutions of formaldehyde released into soil through spills or disposal would be expected to infiltrate into the soil, from where it may leach into surface and ground water. However, since formaldehyde is susceptible to biodegradation by a range of micro-organisms, it is expected to be readily degraded, and not accumulate. Studies estimate a soil half-life of 24 to 168 hours, based on the estimated aqueous aerobic biodegradation half-lives.

Formaldehyde occurs naturally in plants and animals, and is readily metabolised by organisms.

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For aquatic organisms, the available data indicate daphnia to be the most sensitive species, ( $EC_{50}$  5.8 mg/L). The most sensitive fish species is striped bass, ( $LC_{50}$  16.9 mg/L). The responses of various species of amphibians are similar to those of fish, with  $LC_{50}$  ranging from 10 to 20 mg/L. While no  $EC_{50}$  endpoints are available, the data suggest that formaldehyde is only slightly to moderately acutely toxic to aquatic plants and algae.

For terrestrial organisms, the available data indicate that formaldehyde is practically non-toxic to birds exposed to formaldehyde in food.

### Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

**Disposal:** Containers should be emptied as completely as practical before disposal. If possible, recycle containers either in-house or send to recycle company. If this is not practical, send to a commercial waste disposal site. Please do NOT dispose into sewers or waterways.

### Section 14 - Transport Information

**ADG Code:** This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good when carried by road or rail. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

However, for Air transport, classified as UN 3334 "Aviation regulated liquid, n.o.s. (formaldehyde)", DG Class 9.

### Section 15 - Regulatory Information

**AICS:** All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are to be found in the public AICS Database.

### Section 16 - Other Information

**This MSDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.**

#### Acronyms:

<b>ADG Code</b>	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 7th Edition
<b>AICS</b>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
<b>CAS number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>Hazchem Number</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>ASCC</b>	Office of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council
<b>NOS</b>	Not otherwise specified
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program (USA)
<b>R-Phrase</b>	Risk Phrase
<b>SUSDP</b>	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number

THIS MSDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS MSDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This MSDS is prepared in accord with the ASCC document "National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets" 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2001(2003)]

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