

Section 1 - Identification Of Chemical Product And Company

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Substance: Formaldehyde solution stabilised with methanol.
Trade Name: Metasyn 35
Product Use: Arterial embalming chemical.
Creation Date: September, 2002
Revision Date: February, 2008

Section 2 - 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: R10, R34, R40, R41, R43, R23/24/25. Flammable. Causes burns. Possible risk of irreversible effects. Risk of serious damage to eyes. May cause sensitisation by skin contact. Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin, and if swallowed.

Safety Phrases: S16, S20, S28, S38, S45, S46, S51, S1/2, S36/37. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. When using, do not eat or drink. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately (show the label where possible). If swallowed, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately and show this container or label. Use only in well ventilated areas. Keep locked up and out of reach of children. Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

SUSDP Classification: S6

ADG Classification: Class 3, Sub risk 8 (FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION, FLAMMABLE)

UN Number: 1198

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Clear, slightly viscous, fluorescent orange coloured liquid.

Odour: Pungent odour.

Major Health Hazards: toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed, causes burns, may cause irreversible effects, possible skin sensitiser.

Potential Health Effects

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/m³) 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.

Methanol poison: SYMPTOMATOLOGY:

- 1 A latency usually of 12-18 hours, during which time the only clinical signs are those of a generally mild and transient state of inebriation as after ethanol.
2. Headache, anorexia, weakness, fatigue, leg cramps, vertigo, restlessness.
3. Nausea, occasionally vomiting and diarrhoea. Violent abdominal pain, back pain, leg pain.
4. Apathy or delirium progressing sometimes rapidly to coma. Rarely excitement, mania, and convulsions.
5. Dimness of vision with dilated pupils, reacting poorly, if at all, to light, followed often by bilateral blindness (transient or permanent). Eyes are often sensitive to pressure, and eye movements are painful.
6. Breathing is rapid and shallow, not usually deep and laboured as seen in other types of metabolic acidosis.
7. Mild tachycardia is common, but the blood pressure is usually well maintained.
8. Death in coma is due to respiratory failure or rarely to circulatory collapse.
9. Protracted convalescence with asthenia. Blindness is usually permanent.

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Inhalation

Short term exposure: Available data shows that this product is toxic.

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

Skin Contact:

Short term exposure: Available data shows that this product is toxic. In addition product is corrosive to the skin. Capable of causing moderate burns with ulceration. Corrosion will continue until product is removed or neutralised. Severity depends on concentration and duration of exposure. Burns may not be immediately painful; the onset of pain may be minutes to hours. 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. May cause skin drying, cracking and scaling, hardening or tanning.

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

Eye Contact:

Short term exposure: Available data shows that this product is corrosive to eyes. It will cause severe pain, and corrosion of the eye and surrounding facial tissues. Unless exposure is quickly treated, permanent blindness and facial scarring is likely.

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 toxic. This product is corrosive to the gastrointestinal tract. Capable of causing moderate burns. Corrosion may continue until product is removed. Severity depends on concentration and duration of exposure.

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 ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	33	1.2	2.5
Methanol	67-56-1	12	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 and is available at all times. Have this MSDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: If inhalation occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. 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 significant skin contact occurs, immediately contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor. Gently blot away excess chemical. Remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods.(e.g. watchbands, belts). Flush contaminated area with lukewarm , gently flowing water for at least 20-30 minutes, by the clock. If irritation persists, continue flushing. DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING. If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting (show paramedics this MSDS and take their advice).

Eye Contact: Quickly and gently, blot away chemical. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 20-30 minutes, by the clock, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Neutral saline solution may be used as soon as it is available. DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING. If necessary, keep emergency vehicle

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waiting (show paramedics this MSDS and take their advice). Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto face. Call a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor urgently.

Ingestion: If swallowed, rinse mouth thoroughly with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. Give activated charcoal if instructed.

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. Any explosion will likely spread the fire to surrounding materials. Water spray may be used to cool drums involved in a fire, reducing the chances of an explosion. 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: Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, fine water spray can be used. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is a danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus.

Flash point: 58-60°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. Immediately call the Fire Brigade. 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. Avoid using sawdust or other combustible material. Because of the corrosiveness of this product, special personal care should be taken in any cleanup operation. 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.

Storage: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this class of poison. Store in a cool, well ventilated area, and make sure that surrounding electrical devices and switches are suitable. Check containers periodically for leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination and possible evaporation. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Materials to avoid" in Section 10. If you keep more than 1000L of flammable liquids of Packaging Group III, you probably require a license to do so. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your licensing authority in order to clarify your obligations. 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/m³)

STEL (mg/m³)

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Formaldehyde	1.2	2.5
Methanol	262	328

Ventilation: This product should only be used in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

Eye Protection: Your eyes must be completely protected from this product by splash resistant goggles with face shield. All surrounding skin areas must be covered. Emergency eye wash facilities must also be available in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: Because of the dangerous nature of this product, make sure that all skin areas are completely 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, neoprene, nitrile.

Respirator: If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a type A cartridge, suitable for organic vapours.

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

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour: Clear, slightly viscous, fluorescent orange coloured liquid.

Odour: Pungent odour.

Boiling Point: 92-94°C at 100kPa

Freezing/Melting Point: No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.

Volatiles: 97%

Vapour Pressure: No data.

Vapour Density: No data.

Specific Gravity: 1.07-1.09

Water Solubility: No data.

pH: 7.5-9.0

Volatility: No data.

Odour Threshold: No data.

Evaporation Rate: No data.

Coeff Oil/water distribution: No data

Autoignition temp: 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. Containers should be kept dry. Keep away from sources of sparks or ignition.

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: There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Formaldehyde	Conc≥25%: T; R40 R23/24/25 R34 R43
Methanol	>=10%Conc<20%: T; R20/21/22; R39/23/24/25

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

Chronic toxicity

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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.

For aquatic organisms, the available data indicate daphnia to be the most sensitive species, (EC₅₀ 5.8 mg/L). The most sensitive fish species is striped bass, (LC₅₀ 16.9 mg/L). The responses of various species of amphibians are similar to those of fish, with LC₅₀ ranging from 10 to 20 mg/L. While no EC₅₀ 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.

Methanol also is considered to be biodegradable.

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: 1198, FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION, FLAMMABLE

Hazchem Code: 2W

Special Provisions: None allocated

Limited quantities: ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 5 L for this class of product.

Dangerous Goods Class: Class 3, Flammable liquids.

Packaging Group: III

Packaging Method: P001, IBC03

Class 3 Flammable Liquids shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 2.1 (Flammable Gases where flammable liquids and flammable gases are both in bulk), 2.3 (Toxic Gases), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides), 6 (Toxic Substances, except Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), and 7 (Radioactive Substances). They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 2.1 (Flammable Gases except where the Flammable Liquids and Flammable Gases are in bulk), 2.2 (Non-Flammable Non-Toxic Gases), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 6 (Toxic Substances, except where Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), 8 (Corrosive Substances), 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods), Foodstuffs or foodstuff empties.

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:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 7th Edition
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

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Hazchem Number	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ASCC	Office of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
UN Number	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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