



FORMALIN 37%

Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 29-Aug-2014

Version No: 3.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

FORMALIN 37%

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION

PRODUCT USE

Used as disinfectant; germicide and fungicide for plants, vegetables; Manufacture of phenolic resins, artificial silk and cellulose esters, dyes, organic chemicals, glass mirrors, explosives; tanning and preserving hides. Also used for mordanting (improving fastness of dyes) on fabrics; preserving and coagulating rubber latex; in embalming fluids. In photography for hardening gelatin plates and papers, toning gelatin-chloride papers, chrome printing and developing. To prevent mildew and spelt in wheat and rot in oats; to render casein, albumin and gelatin insoluble; also as laboratory chemical.

SUPPLIER

Company: Jasol
Address:
105 Rutherford Street
Christchurch,
New Zealand
Telephone: +64 3 384 4433
Emergency Tel: 0800 243 622
Fax: +64 3 384 4431
Email: jasolnzorders@gwf.com.au

Company: Jasol
Address:
81 Leonard Road
Penrose
Auckland,
New Zealand
Telephone: +64 9 580 2105
Emergency Tel: 0800 243 622
Fax: +64 9 581 2136

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3
Carcinogen Category 2
Flammable Liquid Category 4
Metal Corrosion Category 1
Organ Damage Category 2
Respiratory Effects Category 3
Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1
Serious Eye Damage Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C
Skin Sensitizer Category 1



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined using GHS/HSNO criteria:

3.1D 6.1B 6.1C 6.5A 6.5B 6.7B 6.9B 8.1A 8.2C 8.3A 9.1B

Combustible Liquid

Fatal if inhaled

Toxic if swallowed

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May cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
May cause allergic skin reaction
Suspected of causing cancer
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May be corrosive to metals
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Causes serious eye damage
Toxic to aquatic life

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
Keep only in original container.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Avoid release to the environment.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Use personal protective equipment as required.
Wear respiratory protection.
In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Specific treatment is urgent (see MSDS).
Rinse mouth.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Store locked up.
Store in corrosive resistant container or with a resistant inner liner.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
formaldehyde.	50-00-0	37-54
methanol	67-56-1	1-7
formic acid	64-18-6	0-1
water	7732-18-5	>60

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.

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- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
 - Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
 - Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
 - Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.
- Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).
- As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.
- Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
for corrosives:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to formaldehyde:

INGESTION:

- Patients present early with severe corrosion of the gastro-intestinal tract and systemic effects.
- Inflammation and ulceration may progress to strictures.
- Severe acidosis results from rapid conversion of formaldehyde to formic acid. Coma, hypotension, renal failure and apnoea complicate ingestion.
- Decontaminate by dilution with milk or water containing ammonium acetate; vomiting should be induced. Follow with gastric lavage using a weak ammonia solution (converts formaldehyde to relatively inert pentamethylenetetramine).

For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.
- Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
- Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with moisture.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <</>.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Jasol Formalin (Formic acid)	5	9.4	10	19			
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Jasol Formalin (Methyl alcohol)	200	262	250	328			skin, bio
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	formaldehyde. (Formaldehyde)					1	1.2	sen, A2 CARCINOGEN
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methanol (Methyl alcohol)	200	262	250	328			skin, bio
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	formic acid (Formic acid)	5	9.4	10	19			

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type BEAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

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HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
 - Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear, water-white liquid with pungent odour; mixes with water, alcohol, acetone.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.
Corrosive.
Toxic or noxious vapours/gas.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	100	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	64- 85	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not A available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	73	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.09- 1.14
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	7	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
Material		Value	
FORMIC ACID:			
log Kow		- 1.55- - 0.22	

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Contact with alkaline material liberates heat.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

EYE

- The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
- When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
- Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).
- Eye contact with formic acid liquid or high vapour concentrations will produce irritation and conjunctivitis and may cause corneal burns.

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SKIN

■ Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.

INHALED

■ Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a substantial number of individuals following inhalation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

■ Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.

Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

When administered by inhalation, formaldehyde induced squamous cell carcinomas of the nasal cavity in rats of both sexes. Although excess occurrence of a number of cancers has been reported in humans, the evidence for a possible involvement of formaldehyde is strongest for nasal and nasopharyngeal cancer.

Chronic occupational exposures to formic acid may produce nausea and albumin or blood in the urine.

Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision. Liver and/or kidney injury may also result.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.<</>.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

CARCINOGEN

Formaldehyde	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1
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SKIN

methanol	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Notes	Skin
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

formaldehyde. 48 hr EC50 (1.8) mg/L American or virginia oyster Crustacea Source: Experimental

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
formaldehyde.	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
methanol	HIGH		LOW	HIGH
formic acid	HIGH		HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW		LOW	HIGH

GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

Name /	EHS	TRN	A1a	A1b	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	D1	D2	D3	E1	E2	E3
Cas No /																	
RTECS No																	
E1: INTER	809	356	0	NI	0	R	2	NI	1	(1)	2	3C	3			D	3
F- /																	
LQ4900000																	

Legend:
EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships) NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation, B1=Acuteaquatic toxicity LC/ECIC50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation & corrosion, D2=Eye irritation& corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats, E3=Interference with coastal amenities,

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For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable.

For column D3: C=Carcinogen, M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitising, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lung injury, N=Neurotoxic, I=Immunotoxic.

For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive.

For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater, F=Floater, S=Sinking substances.

The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard.

(GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle where possible
Otherwise ensure that:
- licensed contractors dispose of the product and its container.
- disposal occurs at a licensed facility.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM:

*2X Use alcohol resistant foam

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	8	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	2209	UN packing group:	III
Shipping Name: FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION with not less than 25% formaldehyde			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	8	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	2209	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	None		

Shipping Name: FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	2209	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A , S- B	Special provisions:	None
Limited Quantities:	5 L		
Shipping Name: FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION with not less than 25% formaldehyde			

GESAMP hazard profiles for this material can be found in section 12 of the MSDS.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

NOTES

This substance should be managed in accordance with the requirements specified in the Industrial and Institutional Cleaning Products (Corrosive, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006, HSNO Approval Number HSR002588.

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

formaldehyde. (CAS: 50-00-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) REACH SIN* List (*Substitute It Now!) 1.0", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Scheduled Toxic Substances", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Veterinary Medicines", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

methanol (CAS: 67-56-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

formic acid (CAS: 64-18-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Veterinary Medicines", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Formalin 37%

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at
<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE: 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111
Emergency response Number 0800 243 622
Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the SDS Classification committee using a valuable literature references.
The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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