

Infosafe No™ 3CHJX	Issue Date : May 2021	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP
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Product Name **FORMOL ACETO ALCOHOL Trepine Fixative**

Classified as hazardous

## 1. Identification

<b>GHS Product Identifier</b>	FORMOL ACETO ALCOHOL Trepine Fixative
<b>Product Code</b>	ADTF
<b>Company Name</b>	AUSTRALIAN BIOSTAIN Pty Ltd
<b>Address</b>	24 - 28 Stratton Drive, Traralgon, Victoria, Australia, 3844 www.australianbiostain.com.au
<b>Telephone/Fax Number</b>	Tel: (03) 5176 2855
<b>Emergency phone number</b>	CHEMCALL (24 hours): 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)
<b>E-mail Address</b>	www.australianbiostain.com.au
<b>Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use</b>	Laboratory reagent.
<b>Other Information</b>	Australian Biostain Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Australian Biostain Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Australian Biostain Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

## 2. Hazard Identification

<b>GHS classification of the substance/mixture</b>	Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4 Sensitization - Skin: Category 1 Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 4 Carcinogenicity: Category 1B Acute Toxicity - Dermal: Category 4
<b>Signal Word (s)</b>	DANGER
<b>Hazard Statement (s)</b>	H302 Harmful if swallowed. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H350 May cause cancer. H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>Pictogram (s)</b>	Health hazard, Exclamation mark



<b>Precautionary statement – Prevention</b>	P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
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<b>Precautionary statement – Response</b>	P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P330 Rinse mouth. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>Precautionary statement – Storage</b>	P405 Store locked up.
<b>Precautionary statement – Disposal</b>	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Information on Composition** Stabilised with methanol.

Ingredients	<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>Proportion</u>
	Acetic acid	64-19-7	<10 %
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	<5 %
	Methanol	67-56-1	<2 %
	Water to make a total of 7732-18-5 100%		

### 4. First-aid measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. Give water to drink. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist.
<b>Skin</b>	Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use. Seek medical advice /attention depending on the severity.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.
<b>First Aid Facilities</b>	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.
<b>Other Information</b>	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

### 5. Fire-fighting measures

<b>Hazards from Combustion Products</b>	May liberate toxic fumes in fire including formic acid, methanol, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
<b>Specific Methods</b>	Small fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. Large fire: Use foam, fog or water spray. Do not use water jets. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers. Alcohol resistant foam is preferred however fine water spray can be used.
<b>Precautions in connection with Fire</b>	Wear SCBA, fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit and structural firefighting uniform when handling leaking or damaged containers and equipment. SCBA and chemical splash suits will offer limited protection for brief exposure provided there is no risk of ignition.

### 6. Accidental release measures

**Personal Precautions** Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid inhalation, contact

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**Personal Protection** with skin, eyes and clothing.  
Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

**Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages** Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material. Shovel up using non sparking tools and place in a labelled, sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Put leaking containers in a labelled drum or overdrum.

**Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages** Seek expert advice on handling and disposal.

## 7. Handling and storage

**Precautions for Safe Handling** Avoid generation of vapours/aerosols. Do not breathe vapour. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Work under hood.  
Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** Store in cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store in well ventilated area. Store away from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, metal salts and foodstuff. Keep containers closed at all times - check regularly for leaks.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values	Name	STEL		TWA		Footnote
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
	Acetic acid	37	15	25	10	
	Formaldehyde	2.5	2	1.2	1	
	Methanol	328	250	262	200	
<b>Other Exposure Information</b>	<p>No exposure standards have been established for this product by Safe Work Australia, however, the TWA exposure standard for dusts/mists not otherwise specified is 10 mg/m3. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable.</p> <p>Safe Work Australia has established the above exposure limits for Formaldehyde, Acetic acid and Methanol</p> <p>The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. Note: Absorption through skin may be a significant route of exposure for methyl alcohol.</p> <p>Note: Formaldehyde is known to act as a sensitiser. - Safe Work Australia. Sensitiser notice: Some substances can cause a specific immune response in some people. Such substances are called sensitisers and the development of a specific immune response is termed 'sensitisation'. Exposure to a sensitiser, once sensitisation has occurred, may manifest itself as a skin rash or inflammation or as an asthmatic condition, and in some individuals this reaction can be extremely severe.</p>					
<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.					
<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.					
<b>Eye Protection</b>	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.					
<b>Hand Protection</b>	Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: Excellent: Vinyl gloves.					

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<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	Good: NR latex, nitrile and neoprene. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.
<b>Footwear</b>	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.
<b>Body Protection</b>	Clean impervious clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron for extra protection. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
<b>Hygiene Measures</b>	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Odour</b>	Pungent odour.
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Completely miscible.
<b>Relative density</b>	1.080 g/cm <sup>3</sup>

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable under normal use conditons.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Open flames, heat, hot surfaces, sparks and other ignition sources.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, strong bases, alkali metals.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	Formic acid, methanol, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

## 11. Toxicological Information

<b>Acute Toxicity - Oral</b>	LD50 (rat): >200 mg/kg (Formaldehyde).
<b>Ingestion</b>	Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may cause irritation of the mouth, throat and stomach resulting in nausea.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation may lead to the formation of oedemas in the respiratory tract. Vapour is irritating to mucous membranes and the respiratory tract. Inhalation can result in headache, dizziness and possible nausea.
<b>Skin</b>	Harmful in contact with skin. May cause on allergic skin reaction. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to allergic contact dermatitis. A skin sensitiser.
<b>Eye</b>	May be an irritant to the eye.
<b>Respiratory sensitisation</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>Skin Sensitisation</b>	Sensitization - Skin: Category 1 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. Formaldehyde: Known to act as a sensitiser.
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Carcinogenicity: Category 1B H351 Suspected of causing cancer. Formaldehyde [50-00-0] is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 88; in preparation) as Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans. For addition information see IARC publication:

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<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol100F/mono100F-29.pdf Not classified based on available information.
<b>STOT-single exposure</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>STOT-repeated exposure</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>Chronic Effects</b>	Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause chronic dermatitis. Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	Not classified based on available information.

## 12. Ecological information

<b>Ecological Information</b>	The following statements refer to individual components of the preparation:
<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	Abiotic degradation: Rapid degradation. (air, formaldehyde) Biologic degradation: Biodegradation: 97.4 % /5 d (Formaldehyde). Readily biodegradable. COD: 1.06 g/g (Formaldehyde); TOD: 1.068 g/g (Formaldehyde)
<b>Mobility</b>	Distribution: log p(o/w): 0.00 (Formaldehyde).
<b>Bioaccumulative Potential</b>	No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w) <1).
<b>Biological Properties</b>	Toxic for aquatic organisms. Protoplasmatic toxin. Caustic even in diluted form. Disinfectant effect. Toxic effect on fish and plankton. Sludge decomposition impaired or not possible even in diluted concentration. Endangers drinking-water supplies if allowed to enter soil and/or waters in large quantities.
<b>Environmental Protection</b>	Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!
<b>Acute Toxicity - Fish</b>	LC50 (P.promelas): 24 mg/l /96 h (Formaldehyde); LC50 (Br.rerio): 41 mg/l /96 h (Formaldehyde).
<b>Acute Toxicity - Daphnia</b>	Daphnia magna EC50: ~2 mg/l /48 h (Formaldehyde).
<b>Acute Toxicity - Algae</b>	Maximum permissible toxic concentration: Algal toxicity: Sc.quadricauda IC5: 2.5 mg/l /8 d (Formaldehyde).
<b>Acute Toxicity - Bacteria</b>	Photobacterium phosphoreum EC50: 8.5 mg/l /30 min (Formaldehyde). Bacterial toxicity: M.aeruginosa EC5: 0.39 mg/l /8 d (Formaldehyde).

## 13. Disposal considerations

<b>Disposal Considerations</b>	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.
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## 14. Transport information

<b>Transport Information</b>	Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
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## 15. Regulatory information

<b>Regulatory Information</b>	All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations. Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
<b>Poisons Schedule</b>	S6

## 16. Other Information

<b>Literature References</b>	'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'
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Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals'.  
Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand.  
Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System'.  
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances'.  
Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment'.  
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