
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SUPPLIER: PRODUITS CHIMIQUES ACP CHEMICALS INC.

1. Product and Company Identification

NAME OF PRODUCT: FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION, BUFFERED 10%

Synonyms: Formaldehyde solution, buffered, 10% (v/v) in aqueous phosphate buffer, Formalin 10%, neutral buffered solution

Catalog #: F6000

CAS No: Not applicable to mixtures.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable to mixtures.

Chemical Formula:

SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER & PREPARATOR :

Produits Chimiques ACP Chemicals, Inc.

4601 boulevard des Grandes-Prairies

St-Léonard, QC H1R 1A5

514-327-0323

DATE OF MSDS: 5/13/2014

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.: (613) 996-6666 (CANUTEC)

2. Composition/Information on Hazardous Ingredients

| Ingredient | CAS No | Percent | Hazardous |
|------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Methyl Alcohol | 67-56-1 | 1 - 1.5% | Yes |
| Formaldehyde | 50-00-0 | 4% | Yes |
| Water | 7732-18-5 | ca. 95% | No |
| Sodium Hydroxide | 1310-73-2 | 0.7% | Yes |
| Phosphoric Acid | 7664-38-2 | 0.5% | Yes |

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

DANGER! MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF INHALED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CAUSES IRRITATION TO SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. STRONG SENSITIZER. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS. COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD. CONTAINS FORMALDEHYDE WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER.

Risk of cancer depends upon duration and level of exposure.

Potential Health Effects The perception of formaldehyde by odor and eye irritation becomes less sensitive with time as one adapts to formaldehyde. This can lead to overexposure if a worker is relying on formaldehyde's warning properties to alert him or her to the potential for exposure.

Inhalation:

May cause sore throat, coughing, and shortness of breath. Causes irritation and sensitization of the respiratory tract. Concentrations of 25 to 30 ppm cause severe respiratory tract injury leading to pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. May be fatal in high concentrations.

Ingestion:

Can cause severe abdominal pain, violent vomiting, headache, and diarrhea. Larger doses may produce decreased body temperature, pain in the digestive tract, shallow respiration, weak irregular pulse, unconsciousness and death. Methanol component affects the optic nerve and may cause blindness.

Skin Contact:

Toxic. May cause irritation to skin with redness, pain, and possibly burns. Skin absorption may occur with symptoms paralleling those from ingestion. Formaldehyde is a severe skin irritant and sensitizer. Contact causes white discoloration, smarting, cracking and scaling.

Eye Contact:

Vapors cause irritation to the eyes with redness, pain, and blurred vision.

Higher concentrations or splashes may cause irreversible eye damage.

Chronic Exposure:

Frequent or prolonged exposure to formaldehyde may cause hypersensitivity leading to contact dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged skin contact with formaldehyde may cause an allergic reaction in some people. Vision impairment and enlargement of liver may occur from methanol component.

Formaldehyde is a suspected carcinogen (positive animal inhalation studies).

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired liver, kidney or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance. Previously exposed persons may have an allergic reaction to future exposures.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

Ingestion: Induce vomiting immediately as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Skin Contact: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

Note to Physician: Monitor arterial blood gases and methanol levels after significant ingestion. Hemodialysis may be effective in formaldehyde removal. Use formic acid in urine and formaldehyde in blood or expired air as diagnostic tests.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire:

Flash point: 85C (185F) CC

Combustible liquid and vapor! Gas vaporizes from solution and is flammable in air.

Explosion: Above the flash point, explosive vapor-air mixtures may be formed. Containers may explode when involved in a fire.

Fire Extinguishing Media: Water spray, dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide.

Special Information:

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool. Use water spray to blanket fire, cool fire exposed containers, and to flush non-ignited spills or vapors away from fire.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer! US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

7. Handling and Storage

Store in a tightly closed container. Protect against physical damage. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Inside storage should be in a standard flammable liquids storage room or cabinet. Separate from oxidizing materials. Storage and use areas should be No Smoking areas. Wear special protective equipment (Sec. 8) for maintenance break-in or where exposures may exceed established exposure levels. Wash hands, face, forearms and neck when exiting restricted areas. Shower, dispose of outer clothing, change to clean garments at the end of the day. Avoid cross-contamination of street clothes. Wash hands before eating and do not eat, drink, or smoke in workplace. Protect from freezing. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits:

-OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):

0.75 ppm (TWA), 2 ppm (STEL), 0.5 ppm (TWA) action level for formaldehyde 200 ppm (TWA) for methanol

-ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV):

0.3 ppm Ceiling formaldehyde, A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen 200 ppm (TWA) 250 ppm (STEL) skin for methanol

Ventilation System:

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices", most recent edition, for details.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):

If the exposure limit is exceeded, a full facepiece respirator with a formaldehyde cartridge may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-facepiece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. **WARNING:** Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. Irritation also provides warning. For Methanol: If the exposure limit is exceeded, wear a supplied air, full-facepiece respirator, airlined hood, or full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus.

Skin Protection: Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection: Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

Other Control Measures:

See OSHA Standard for more information on personal protective equipment, engineering and work practice controls, medical surveillance, record keeping, and reporting requirements. (29 CFR 1910.1048)

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Clear, colorless solution
Boiling Point: ca. 100C (ca. 212F)
Odor: Slight pungent odor.
Melting Point: ca. 0C (ca. 32F)
Solubility: Soluble in water.
Vapor Density (Air=1): Essentially the same as water.
Specific Gravity: ca. 1.0
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): Essentially the same as water.
pH: 6.8 – 7.2.
Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1): Essentially the same as water.
% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F): 100

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: May form carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and formaldehyde when heated to decomposition.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.
Incompatibilities:
Incompatible with oxidizing agents and alkalis. Reacts explosively with nitrogen dioxide at ca. 180C (356F). Reacts violently with perchloric acid, perchloric acid-aniline mixtures, and nitromethane. Reaction with hydrochloric acid may form bis-chloromethyl ether, an OSHA regulated carcinogen.
Conditions to Avoid: Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

11. Toxicological Information

Formaldehyde: Oral rat LD50: 100 mg/kg; skin rabbit LD50: 270 uL/kg,
Irritation data: eye, rabbit, 750ug Severe; inhalation rat LC50: 203 mg/m3; investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen, reproductive effector; Cancer Status: an OSHA regulated carcinogen. Methanol: oral rat LD50: 5628 mg/kg; inhalation rat LC50: 64000 ppm/4H; skin rabbit LD50: 15800 mg/kg; investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen, reproductive effector. Sodium Hydroxide: Irritation data: skin, rabbit: 500mg/24H severe; eye rabbit: 50 µg/24H severe; investigated as a mutagen.
Phosphoric Acid: Oral rat LD50: 1530 mg/Kg; investigated mutagen.

-----\Cancer Lists\-----

| Ingredient | ---NTP Carcinogen--- | | IARC Category |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Known | Anticipated | |
| Formaldehyde (50-00-0) | No | Yes | 2A |
| Methyl Alcohol (67-56-1) | No | No | None |
| Water (7732-18-5) | No | No | None |
| Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2) | No | No | None |
| Phosphoric Acid (7664-38-2) | No | No | None |

12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate:

The following statements refer to the environmental fate of formaldehyde. When released into the soil, this material is expected to leach into groundwater. When released into water, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into water, this material is not expected to evaporate significantly. This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily degraded by photolysis. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily removed from the atmosphere by dry and wet deposition. When released into the air, this material is expected to have a half-life of less than 1 day. The following statements refer to the environmental fate of methanol. When released into the soil, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into the soil, this material is expected to leach into groundwater. When released into the soil, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into water, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into the water, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days. When released into the air, this material is expected to exist in the aerosol phase with a short half-life. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily removed from the atmosphere by wet deposition. When released into air, this material is expected to have a half-life between 10 and 30 days.

Environmental Toxicity:

The following toxicity information is for the formaldehyde portion. This material is expected to be slightly toxic to aquatic life. The LC50/96-hour values for fish are between 10 and 100 mg/l. The methanol portion is expected to be slightly toxic to aquatic life. The LC50/96-hour values for fish are between 10 and 100 mg/l.

13. Disposal Considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved incinerator or disposed in a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

14. Transport Information

Not regulated.

15. Regulatory Information

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 1\-----

| Ingredient | TSCA | EC | Japan | Australia |
|------------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|
| Formaldehyde (50-00-0) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Methyl Alcohol (67-56-1) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Water (7732-18-5) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Phosphoric Acid (7664-38-2) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 2\-----

--Canada--

| Ingredient | Korea | DSL | NDSL | Phil. |
|--------------------------|-------|-----|------|-------|
| Formaldehyde (50-00-0) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Methyl Alcohol (67-56-1) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|
| Water (7732-18-5) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Phosphoric Acid (7664-38-2) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |

-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 1\-----

| Ingredient | -SARA 302- | | -----SARA 313----- | |
|------------------------------|------------|-----|--------------------|----------------|
| | RQ | TPQ | List | Chemical Catg. |
| Formaldehyde (50-00-0) | 100 | 500 | Yes | No |
| Methyl Alcohol (67-56-1) | No | No | Yes | No |
| Water (7732-18-5) | No | No | No | No |
| Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2) | No | No | No | No |
| Phosphoric Acid (7664-38-2) | No | No | No | No |

-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 2\-----

| Ingredient | CERCLA | -RCRA- | -TSCA- |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 261.33 | 8(d) |
| Formaldehyde (50-00-0) | 100 | U122 | No |
| Methyl Alcohol (67-56-1) | 5000 | U154 | No |
| Water (7732-18-5) | No | No | No |
| Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2) | 1000 | No | No |
| Phosphoric Acid (7664-38-2) | 5000 | No | No |

Chemical Weapons Convention: No TSCA 12(b): No CDTA: No

SARA 311/312: Acute: Yes Chronic: Yes Fire: Yes Pressure: No

Reactivity: No (Mixture / Liquid)

Prop 65: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL(S) KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER.

WHMIS: This MSDS has been prepared according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

16. Other Information

Disclaimer:

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