

# SDS for Tissue Fixative Alcoholic Formalin Catalog # 5738A

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Note: The CHEMTREC phone number is only for emergencies involving spills, leaks, fire, exposure or accident. Please

direct all other inquiries to our customer service phone number.

#### Section I - Product Identification

A buffered solution of formaldehyde in reagent alcohol and water.

#### **Section II - Hazards Identification**

Danger: Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautions against static discharge. Wear protective clothes and eye protection. In case of skin contact immediately remove all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water or shower. In case of fire, use fire extinguishers approved for alcohol fires. Formaldehyde is a known human carcinogen.

#### **Safety Ratings**

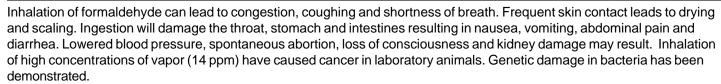
Health: Hazardous Flammability: Highly flammable liquid and vapor Reactivity: None Contact: Slight

Recommended safety equipment: safety goggles, lab coat and proper gloves Storage: Keep cool, away from sources of ignition in a well ventilated area.

NFPA Ratings

Health = 2 Flammability = 4 Reactivity = 0

### **Potential Health Effects**



*Inhalation:* Irritating to respiratory tract. May cause asthma like symptoms in sensitive individuals. Alcohols are absorbed through the mucous membranes and inhalation will produce irritation as well as the same effects as ingestion.

*Ingestion:* Can cause irritation and chemical burns to the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach. Can also cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, etc. Ingestion of alcohols will produce CNS disturbance, dizziness, photophobia, headache, stupor, coma and death.

*Skin contact:* May cause skin irritation or aggravation of existing dermatitis. May cause temporary discoloration of the skin. Alcohols are absorbed through the skin. Repeated contact causes defatting of the skin with resultant irritation and flaking.

Eye contact: Vapors may cause stinging sensation and tearing. Solution contact can cause corneal injury which can cause visual impairment if not dealt with immediately.

Aggravation of preexisting conditions: May aggravate preexisting asthma and other lung diseases. Impaired kidney and liver function may be aggravated by exposure to alcohols. Preexisting eye, skin, and respiratory conditions may also be aggravated. Methanol has shown genetic toxicity in some animals.

# Section III - Composition/Information on Components

Ingredients	CAS#	OSHA Pel	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits	%
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	0.75 ppm (TWA)	0.3 ppm (CEIL)		4% w/v
Ethanol	64-17-5	1000 ppm (TWA)	1000 ppm (TWA)		76.5% v/v
Isopropanol	67-63-0	400 ppm (TWA)	200 ppm (TWA)		4.3% v/v
Methanol	67-56-1	200 ppm (TWA)	250 ppm (STEL)		4.3% v/v

#### Section IV - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove from source of exposure and get medical attention for any breathing difficulty.

Ingestion: Drink large quantities of fluids and call a physician immediately. Administer activated charcoal or other adsorbent if available.

Skin Contact: Wash affected area with soap and water. Get medical advice if irritation develops.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush thoroughly with running water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical advice.

## **Section V - Fire Fighting Measures**

Flash point: 19 °C (66 °F) TCC

Flammable Limits (for ethanol): LEL 3% UEL 19%

Fire: Water is ineffective against alcohol fires but may be used to cool adjacent containers.

Fire Extinguishing Media: Alcohol foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical.

Special information: Pyrolysis will release toxic carbon monoxide.

## **Section VI - Accidental Release Measures**

Wear appropriate protective gear such as gloves, apron and protective eye wear. Remove all sources of ignition, absorb with a suitable absorbent (such as paper towels) and dispose. Large spills may be neutralized with formalin neutralizers.

#### Section VII - Handling and Storage

Store in a cool, well ventilated place. Store in a closed container, away from open flames or other sources of ignition at controlled room temperature,  $59 \,^{\circ}$ F to  $86 \,^{\circ}$ F

# Section VIII - Exposure Control/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits: See section III.

*Ventilation System*: Use appropriate ventilation. Laboratory fume hoods or similar apparatus are recommended for handling formaldehyde solutions. When required, Refer to the ACGIH document, "Industrial Ventilation, a Manual of Recommended Practices" for details about ventilation.

*Personal Respirator:* Required if threshold limit value for formaldehyde is exceeded. In case of emergency, or when exposure levels are unknown, use a half face or full face respirator with organic vapor cartridges.

Skin protection: Chemical resistant gloves are recommended.

Eye Protection: Laboratory safety goggles, safety glasses or face shield are required.

People who regularly work with formaldehyde are required to have regular medical surveillance.

## Section IX - Physical and Chemical Properties

Boiling Point: 183 °F Density: 0.89 g/ml

Vapor pressure (mm Hg): 40 @ 19 °CEvaporation Rate (Ethanol = 1): 1Vapor Density (air = 1): 1.6Solubility: Infinitely miscible with water

Appearance and Odor: A clear liquid with the pungent odor of formaldehyde.

#### Section X - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Freezes only at very low temperature.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Nothing unusual.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

Incompatibilities: Nothing unusual.

Conditions to avoid: Excessive cold/heat and light.

# **Section XI - Toxicological Information**

Toxicity: The chronic toxicity of this product is unknown but may include sensitization in sensitive individuals. Formaldehyde is a known human carcinogen. Chronic consumption of ethanol is believed to be linked to liver disease, cancer and birth defects.

Cancerlists				
<u>Ingredient</u>	Known Carcinogenicity?	NTP?	Anticipated?	IARC Category
Ethanol	no	no	no	none
Formaldehyde	yes	no	yes	2A
Isopropanol	no	no	no	3
Methanol	no	no	no	none

## **Section XII - Ecological Information**

Environmental Fate: Biodegradable

Canaar liata

Environmental Toxicity: Formaldehyde is expected to be toxic to fish. Ethanol evaporates quickly and is not expected to bioaccumulate. The material is removed from the air by dry and liquid adsorption. The half-life for ethanol in the atmosphere is one to ten days.

# **Section XIII - Disposal Considerations**

Incineration is the preferred disposal method for formaldehyde. Local governments often restrict the amounts of aldehydes that may be flushed down drain. Dispose of contents and container in accord with all applicable regulations.

# **Section XIV - Transportation information**

DOT/IATA Shipping name: Ethanol Solution Hazard Class: 3 Packaging Group II Hazard Label: Flammable liquid UN Identification Number: UN1170

Bottles smaller than 32 FI. Oz. are eligible to be shipped under ORM-D or limited quantity exemptions [49 CFR section 173.150(b)(2), 173.150(C) and IATA Y341].

# Section XV - Regulatory Information

### **Chemical Inventory Status**

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>TSCA</u>	<u>EC</u>
Ethanol	Yes	Yes
Formaldehyde	Yes	Yes
Isopropanol	Yes	Yes
Methanol	Yes	Yes

### Federal, State and International Regulations

	SARA 302		SARA	<u>313</u>	<u>RCRA</u>	RCRA TSCA		
<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>RQ</u>	<u>TPQ</u>	<u>List</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>261.33</u>	8(D)	Ca. Prop 65	
Formaldehyde	100	500	Yes	No	U122	No	Yes	
Ethanol	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Isopropanol	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Methanol	No	No	Yes	No	U154	No	Yes	

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

SARA 311/312: Acute: Yes, Chronic: Yes

#### Section XVI - Other Information

This information is believed to be correct but is not waranteed as such, nor does it purport to be all inclusive.

Revision Date: Feb. 15, 2017