

Section 1 - Identification Of Chemical Product And Company

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Substance: No data.
Trade Name: Kaloform
Product Use: Embalmer's reagent - preservative cream.
Creation Date: May, 2003
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.

Not a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

Risk Phrases: R43, R40/20/21/22, R36/37/38. May cause sensitisation by skin contact. Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin, and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Safety Phrases: S20, S22, S28, S38, S45, S24/25, S36/37. When using, do not eat or drink. Do not breathe dust. 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). Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

SUSDP Classification: None allocated.

ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good.

UN Number: None allocated

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Opaque white cream with cold-cream texture.

Odour: Faint, pungent odour.

Major Health Hazards: may cause irreversible effects, harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, and if swallowed, irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin, 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.

Inhalation

Short term exposure: May cause inflammation to lining of the nose, throat and lungs. In addition product is an inhalation irritant. Symptoms may include headache, irritation of nose and throat and increased secretion of mucous in the nose and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but they should disappear after exposure has ceased.

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

Skin Contact:

Short term exposure: Product is a skin irritant. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased. 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.

Long Term exposure: Prolonged and repeated contact causes a hardening or tanning effect.

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Eye Contact:

Short term exposure: Available data shows that this product is not harmful. However product is an eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment may cause permanent damage.

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

Ingestion:

Short term exposure: Severe stomach pains will follow ingestion with possible loss of consciousness. Can cause central nervous system depression. Blindness and/or death may occur. This product is unlikely to cause any irritation problems in the short or long term.

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	9	1.2	2.5
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 (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this MSDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: If symptoms of poisoning become evident, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. 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, wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 10 minutes or until chemical is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts). Contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

Eye Contact: Quickly and gently blot or brush away product. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water until the product is removed or until a few minutes after irritation has ceased, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Extinguishing Media: Preferred extinguishing media are carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade.

Flash point: Not flammable.

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: No data.

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Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear full protective clothing including face mask, face shield and gauntlets. All skin areas should be covered. 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. 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.

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: Make sure that containers of this product are kept tightly closed. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Materials to avoid" in Section 10. 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/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Formaldehyde	1.2	2.5

Ventilation: No special ventilation requirements are normally necessary for this product. However make sure that the work environment remains clean and that dusts are minimised.

Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: Prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from: rubber, PVC.

Respirator: If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a suitable Dust Mask.

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

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Opaque white cream with cold-cream texture.
Odour:	Faint, pungent odour.
Boiling Point:	89-92°C at 100kPa
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Creamy solid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	30-40%
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	0.95-1.00
Water Solubility:	Insoluble.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data

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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.

Incompatibilities: strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidising agents, phenol.

Fire Decomposition: Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water. formaldehyde gas, hydrocarbons. 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

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

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Formaldehyde	≥5%Conc≤25%: Xn; R40 R20/21/22 R36/37/38 R43
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

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.

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. This product should be suitable for landfill. However, check with local Waste Disposal Authority before sending there. Note that product properties may have been changed in use, significantly altering it's suitability for landfill. Please do NOT dispose into sewers or waterways.

Section 14 - Transport Information

ADG Code: This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

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Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: The Manufacturer advises that all of the significant ingredients in this products are on the 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
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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