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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

- · 1.1 Product identifier
- · Trade name: Formaldehyde
- · CAS Number:

50-00-0

· EC number:

200-001-8

· Index number:

605-001-00-5

- · Registration number 01-2119488953-20-0286
- · 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
- · Sector of Use

SU5 Manufacture of textiles, leather, fur.

SU7 Printing and reproduction of recorded media

SU6b Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products

SU8 Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products)

SU9 Manufacture of fine chemicals

SU10 Formulation [mixing] of preparations and/or re-packaging (excluding alloys)

SU11 Manufacture of rubber products

SU12 Manufacture of plastics products, including compounding and conversion

SU13 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, e.g. plasters, cement

SU19 Building and construction work

SU23 Electricity, steam, gas water supply and sewage treatment

Product category

PC1 Adhesives, sealants

- · PC8 Biocidal products
- · PC9a Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers
- · PC9c Finger paints

PC9b Fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay

PC13 Fuels

PC15 Non-metal-surface treatment products

PC18 Ink and toners

PC21 Laboratory chemicals

PC23 Leather treatment products

PC31 Polishes and wax blends

PC32 Polymer preparations and compounds

PC34 Textile dyes, and impregnating products

PC37 Water treatment chemicals

PC41: Oil and gas exploration or production products

· Process category

- PROC1 Chemical production or refinery in closed process without likelihood of exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions.
- · PROC7 Industrial spraying

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PROC8b Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at dedicated facilities

PROC8a Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at non-dedicated

facilities

PROC9 Transfer of substance or mixture into small containers (dedicated filling line,

including weighing

PROC10 Roller application or brushing

PROC13 Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring

PROC14 Tabletting, compression, extrusion, pelletisation, granulation

PROC16 Use of fuels

PROC19 Manual activities involving hand contact

PROC21 Low energy manipulation and handling of substances bound in/on materials or articles

PROC22 Manufacturing and processing of minerals and/or metals at substantially elevated temperature

PROC25 Other hot work operations with metals

- · Environmental release category
- · ERC2 Formulation into mixture
- · ERC3 Formulation into solid matrix
- · ERC4 Use of non-reactive processing aid at industrial site (no inclusion into or onto article) ERC5 Use at industrial site leading to inclusion into/onto article
- · ERC 6a Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates)
- · ERC6b Use of reactive processing aid at industrial site (no inclusion into or onto article)
- ERC6c Use of monomer in polymerisation processes at industrial site (inclusion or not into/ onto article)
- · ERC6d Use of reactive process regulators in polymerisation processes at industrial site (inclusion or not into/onto article)
- · ERC7 Use of functional fluid at industrial site
- · ERC8a Widespread use of non-reactive processing aid (no inclusion into or onto article, indoor)

ERC8c Widespread use leading to inclusion into/onto article (indoor)

ERC8d Widespread use of non-reactive processing aid (no inclusion into or onto article, outdoor)

ERC8f Widespread use leading to inclusion into/onto article (outdoor)

ERC10a Widespread use of articles with low release (outdoor)

ERC10b Widespread use of articles with high or intended release (outdoor)

ERC11a Widespread use of articles with low release (indoor)

ERC12a Processing of articles at industrial sites with low release

ERC12b Processing of articles at industrial sites with high release

ERC12c Use of articles at industrial sites with low release

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· Article category

AC1 Vehicles

AC2a: Machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical/electronic articles covered by the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) directive

AC2b: Other machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical/electronic articles

AC4a: Stone, plaster, cement, glass and ceramic articles: Large surface area articles

AC5 Fabrics, textiles and apparel

AC6 Leather articles

AC7 Metal articles

AC8 Paper articles

AC10 Rubber articles

AC11 Wood articles

AC13 Plastic articles

· Application of the substance / the mixture

used for making particle boards, MDF, plywood, laminate sheets and insulation and preservation.

textile binders and paints, solvents, rubber, leather, foams

· 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier:

Balaji Formalin Pvt. Ltd

N-32/1, Additional Patalganga MIDC,

Panvel, Raigad,

Maharashtra - 410207, India

OR details -

Global Product Compliance (Europe) AB,

Ideon Science Park, Scheelevägen 17, Beta 5, 22370 Lund,

Sweden

· Further information obtainable from:

Telephone number: 7700918328 Website: www.balajiformalin.com

· 1.4 Emergency telephone number:

EXPORT DEPARTMENT:

+917700918328/+917700918305

Opening hours:

Other comments (e.g. language(s) of the phone service):

-IN

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

- · 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
- · Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008



skull and crossbones

Acute Tox. 3 H301 Toxic if swallowed.

Acute Tox. 3 H311 Toxic in contact with skin.

Acute Tox. 3 H331 Toxic if inhaled.



health hazard

Muta. 2 H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Carc. 1B H350 May cause cancer.



corrosion

Skin Corr. 1B H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.



Skin Sens. 1 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

- · 2.2 Label elements
- Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

The substance is classified and labelled according to the CLP regulation.

· Hazard pictograms







GHS05 GHS06 GHS08

- · Signal word Danger
- · Hazard statements

H301+H311+H331 Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

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H350 May cause cancer.

· Precautionary statements

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P260 Do not breathe dusts or mists.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P321 Specific treatment (see on this label).

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

Rinse skin with water [or shower].

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove

contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P361+P364 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/

international regulations.

· 2.3 Other hazards

The substance has no endocrine-disrupting properties according to Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

- · Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
- · PBT: The substance is not PBT.
- · vPvB: The substance is not vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

- · 3.1 Chemical characterisation: Substances
- · CAS No. Description

50-00-0 formaldehyde

- · Identification number(s)
- · EC number: 200-001-8
- · Index number: 605-001-00-5
- · **Additional information:**Molecular Formula: C-H2-O

Molecular Weight: 30.03 g/mol

· Impurities and stabilising additives:

CAS: 50-00-0

Formaldehyde

EINECS: 200-001-8

Acute Tox. 3, H301; Acute Tox. 3, H311; Acute Tox. 3, H331

Muta. 2, H341; Carc. 1B, H350

Skin Corr. 1B, H314

Skin Sens. 1, H317 (Contd. on page 6)

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· **SVHC** The substance is not in the SVHC list.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

· 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General information:

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

First aid personnel should pay attention to their own safety. I

· After inhalation:

Keep patient calm, remove to fresh air, seek medical attention. Immediately administer a corticosteroid from a controlled/metered dose inhaler.

· After skin contact:

Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately

Immediately wash thoroughly with plenty of water, apply sterile dressings, consult a skin specialist.

· After eye contact:

Check and remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Protect unharmed eye.

Immediately wash affected eyes for at least 15 minutes under running water with eyelids held open, consult an eye specialist.

· After swallowing:

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Do not induce vomiting

seek medical attention.

- · Information for doctor: Treat symptomatically and supportively.
- · 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No further relevant information available.

· 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No further relevant information available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

· Suitable extinguishing agents:

Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.

Water spray

Foam

· For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents:

Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

- · 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture carbon oxides
- · 5.3 Advice for firefighters
- · **Protective equipment:** Wear self contained breathing apparatus.

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· Additional information

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

· 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away.

· 6.2 Environmental precautions:

Do not discharge into the subsoil/soil. Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.

• 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

For small amounts: Sweep/shovel up. Pick up with suitable absorbent material (e.g. sand, sawdust, general-purpose binder, kieselguhr).

For large amounts: Sweep/shovel up. Pick up with suitable absorbent material (e.g. sand, sawdust, general-purpose binder, kieselguhr).

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 7 for information on safe handling.

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See Section 13 for disposal information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

· 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Ensure thorough ventilation of stores and work areas. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Information about fire - and explosion protection:

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

· 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

· Storage:

· Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles:

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances.

Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition.

Suitable materials for containers:

Stainless steel 1.4301 (V2),

High density polyethylene (HDPE),

Low density polyethylene (LDPE),

Stainless steel 1.4401.

Aluminum.

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Unsuitable materials for containers: Paper/Fibreboard, board, glass.

Information about storage in one common storage facility:

It is not necessary to protect the packed product against exceeding the temperature indicated.

Protect from temperatures above: 65 °C

The packed product is not damaged by low temperatures or by frost.

- · Further information about storage conditions: Storage temperature: 55 °C
- · 7.3 Specific end use(s) No further relevant information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

- · 8.1 Control parameters
- · Additional information about design of technical facilities: No further data; see item 7.
- · Ingredients with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:

CAS: 50-00-0 Formaldehyde

BOELV (EU) Short-term value: 0.74 mg/m³, 0.6 ppm

Long-term value: 0.37 (0.62) mg/m³, 0.3 (0.5) ppmSkin

sens; health/funeral/embalming till 11/7/24

· DNELs

for WORKERS

INHALATION Exposure

Systemic Effects -

Long-term:(DNEL) 9 mg/m³

Local Effects

Long-term: (DNEL) 375 µg/m³

Acute /short term: (DNEL) 750 µg/m³

DERMAL Exposure

Systemic Effects

Long-term:(DNEL) 240 mg/kg bw/day

Local Effects

Long-term:(DNEL) 37 µg/cm²

for the GENERAL POPULATION

INHALATION Exposure

Systemic Effects

Long-term:(DNEL) 3.2 mg/m³

Local Effects

Long-term:(DNEL) 100 µg/m³

DERMAL Exposure

Systemic Effects

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Long-term:(DNEL) 102 mg/kg bw/day

Local Effects

Long-term:(DNEL) 12 μg/cm²

ORAL Exposure Systemic Effects

Long-term:(DNEL) 4.1 mg/kg bw/day

· PNECs

Hazard for Aquatic Organisms

Freshwater - No hazard identified

Intermittent releases (freshwater) - No hazard identified

Marine water - No hazard identified

Intermittent releases (marine water) - No hazard identified

Sewage treatment plant (STP) - No emission to STP expected

Sediment (freshwater) - No exposure of sediment expected

Sediment (marine water) - No exposure of sediment expected

- · Additional information: The lists valid during the making were used as basis.
- · 8.2 Exposure controls
- · Personal protective equipment:
- · General protective and hygienic measures:

Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed.

Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing

Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.

Store protective clothing separately.

Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.

· Respiratory protection:

Suitable respiratory protection for lower concentrations or short-term effect: Gas filter for gases/vapours of inorganic compounds (e.g. EN 14387 Type B) Suitable respiratory protection for higher concentrations or long-term effect: Self-contained breathing apparatus.

Protection of hands:



Protective gloves

Chemical resistant protective gloves (EN 374)

· Material of gloves

Suitable materials also with prolonged, direct contact (Recommended: Protective index 6, corresponding > 480 minutes of permeation time according to EN 374):

butyl rubber (butyl) - 0.7 mm coating thickness

nitrile rubber (NBR) - 0.4 mm coating thickness

Penetration time of glove material

The exact break through time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed.

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· Eye protection:



Tightly sealed goggles

· Body protection: chemical-protection suit (f.e. according to EN 14605)

 9.1 Information on basic physical and che General Information 	emical properties
Appearance:	Liquid
· Form:	Liquid
· Colour:	Colourless
Odour:	Pungent
Odour threshold:	0.5 to 1 ppm
pH-value:	2.8-4
Change in condition	
Melting point/freezing point:	-92 ℃
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	-21 °C
Flash point:	>55 °C
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not flammable
Auto-ignition temperature:	Formaldehyde 395°C at 1013 hPa Formaldehyde gas 300°C at 1013 hPa
Explosive properties:	Product does not present an explosion hazar
Density at 20 °C:	0.815 g/cm ³
Vapour density at 20 °C	About ca 1.03-1.067 for gas
Solubility in / Miscibility with	
water at 20 °C:	550 g/l
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water at 2	5
°C:	0.35 log POW
Viscosity:	
Dynamic at 20 °C:	2 mPas
9.2 Other information	surface tension - 27.37 dyne/cm at 25 deg C

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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

- · 10.1 Reactivity No further relevant information available.
- · 10.2 Chemical stability
- · Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

· 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

The product is stable if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

· 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, open flame.

Corrosive effect on: steel

· 10.5 Incompatible materials:

Strong oxidizing agents, Strong bases, Strong reducing agents.

· 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon oxides.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

· 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

· Acute toxicity

Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.

Oral	LD50	460 mg/kg bw (rat) (Acute Toxicity: oral)
Inhalative	LC50 (4-hr)	<463 ppm (rat(Wistar)male/female) (Acute Toxicity: inhalation)

- · Primary irritant effect:
- · Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Guideline: OECD Guideline 404 (Acute Dermal Irritation / Corrosion)

Species:rabbit (Vienna White)
Irritation parameter: erythema score

score - 2.5

Irritation parameter: edema score

score - 3 result -

A solution of 40% formalin induced full thickness necrosis in 2 rabbits after 20 h occlusive exposure.

· Serious eye damage/irritation

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

In a reliable study, in vivo, the eyes were exposed to small filter discs soaked with 0, 20, 100, 200 or 300 ppm of formaldehyde in water for 5 min. Eyes were washed with BSS. Gentamycin was applied to the eye two times daily. 1, 3, 7 and 10 days after exposure filter strips were introduced into the rabbit's eye to measure moisture according to the Schirmer's test. In vitro rabbit corneal cell preparations were exposed to aqueous solutions containing 5

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- 600 ppm formaldehyde over 3 - 5 min and cell morphology, death and proliferation were determined as well as changes of mitochondria.

In vivo, tear production was increased at all exposure concentrations and observation times. In vitro, already 5 ppm induced damage to the corneal cells that became apparent only after prolonged observation period. Higher concentrations led to effects already after shorter periods.

These data suggest corrosive properties.

· Respiratory or skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

In a reliable GLP conform study according to OECD TG 406, formaldehyde was tested for its potential to have a sensitizing effect with the help of the Guinea Pig Maximization Test based on the method of Magnusson and Kligman. Twenty females were induced by intradermal injection and topical application with 5 % formaldehyde solution, 10 female controls were shame treated. Challenge was performed with 2 or 4 % formaldehyde solution.

Controls gave valid results after both concentrations. In test animals 4 % formaldehyde solution resulted in positive reaction in all tested animals and 2 % formaldehyde solution in 80 % positive reactions in the first reading 48 hours after challenge application.

Under these test conditions and following the results described formaldehyde has a sensitizing effect on the skin of the guinea pig.

- · Additional toxicological information:
- · CMR effects (carcinogenity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction)
- Germ cell mutagenicity

Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Genotoxicity in vitro

In the Salmonella microsome assays gene mutations were induced with and without metabolic activation. In mammalian cells, chromosome aberrations were detected independent of the metabolic activation system. There is also some indication for gene mutation in mammalian cells without a metabolic activation system. The DNA-protein crosslinking (DPC) activity which occurred in vivo at the site of first contact has also been demonstrated in in vitro experiments; repair and threshold concentrations have been reported.

Genotoxicity in vitro

Chromosome mutagenic activity of formaldehyde (and to a much lesser extent gene mutations) is well documented from in vitro studies and numerous studies on other endpoints suggested further evidence for genotoxicity of formaldehyde in vitro. DNA-protein cross-links (DPC) as pre-mutagenic lesion have been sufficiently investigated including threshold and repair. The threshold for DPC formation in cultured human lymphocytes is >10 μ M (0.3 μ g/mL), significant effects were reported at \geq 25 μ M (0.75 μ g/mL); DPC induced by concentrations up to 100 μ M (3 μ g/mL) are completely removed before lymphocytes start to replicate. There is some evidence that clastogenic effects are related to DPC formation.

No co-mutagenicity was observed under simultaneous exposure to formaldehyde and other established mutagens.

Some authors claimed that hematopoetic stem cells are especially sensitive to the

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cytotoxicity of formaldehyde and that formaldehyde leads to aneugenicity in these cells. This could not be verified by independent studies: toxicity of formaldehyde in such stem cells was similar to that to other cell lines and aneuugenicity could not be verified in stem cells or in other cell lines or by gene expression profiling. It has been shown thin studies zsunf an analytical method with very high sensitivity to differentiate between exogenous and endogenous at the effects of formaldehyde depend heavily on the FANCD1 and FANCD2 repair genes that are deficient in Fanconi Anemia patients.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

In a reliable study, follow-up of the largest industrial cohort of workers in formaldehyde industries (n ¼ 25,619) by 10 years through 2004 was extended. Standardized mortality ratios (SMRs) and rate ratios (RRs) were calculated for deaths from solid tumors using quantitative formaldehyde exposure estimates.

During 998239 person-years, 13951 deaths occurred. With one additional death, previously observed excesses for nasopharyngeal cancer (n=10) persisted for peak, average intensity and cumulative exposure; RRs in the highest exposure categories were 7.66 (95 % CI: 0.94, 62.34), P-trend = 0.005, 11.54 (95 % CI: 1.38, 96.81), P-trend = 0.09, and 2.94 (95 % CI: 0.65, 13.28), P-trend = 0.06, respectively. For all cancer, solid tumors and lung cancer, SMRs among exposed workers were elevated, but internal analyses revealed no positive associations with formaldehyde exposure.

Consistent with previous analyses of this cohort, this update continues to suggest a link between formaldehyde exposure and nasopharyngeal cancer.

· Reproductive toxicity

Developmental toxicity

In a study comparable to OECD Guideline 414 (with acceptable restrictions) pregnant Sprague-Dawley rats (25 per dose level) were exposed at gestation day (GD) 6 -15 for 6 h/day to 0, 2, 5, 10 ppm (Martin, 1990; FCC, 1985). The study was terminated at GD20. Maternal toxicity was detected onlyat 10 ppm (decreased body weight gain and food consumption; no data about irritation). At the 5 and 10 ppm levels, an apparently significant concentration-related decrease in ossification was detected in the bones of the pelvic girdle, but this was associated with larger litter sizes with decreased fetal weights in both these groups. The slightly lower fetal weights were considered to be due to the larger litter sizes. Since noeffects of toxicological relevance were found on parameters of developmental toxicity, the developmental toxicity NOAEC was 10 ppm (Martin, 1990; FCC, 1985). In conclusion, no embryo- or fetotoxic effects were detected in rats at concentrations inducing maternal toxicity.

- · STOT-single exposure Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- · STOT-repeated exposure Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- · Aspiration hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties: The substance has no endocrine-disrupting properties according to Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

11.2.2 Information on other hazard: No further information is available.

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

- · 12.1 Toxicity
- · Aquatic toxicity:

NOEC | 1.04 mg/l (Daphnia magna) (Long-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates)

- 12.2 Persistence and degradability The product is Readily biodegradable.
- · 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Due to the low log Kow of 0.35 no bioaccumulation is expected in aquatic or terrestrial organisms.

· 12.4 Mobility in soil

Based on the low log Kow of 0.35 the log Koc was calculated by QSAR and according the formular given in ECHAs TGD part 3. The log Koc was < 3 therefore no adsorption to the solid soil phase is expected.

- · Additional ecological information:
- · General notes:

Water hazard class 3 (German Regulation) (Assessment by list): extremely hazardous for water

Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system, even in small quantities.

Must not reach sewage water or drainage ditch undiluted or unneutralised.

Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.

- · 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
- · PBT: The substance is not PBT.
- · **vPvB**: The substance is not vPvB.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties: The substance has no endocrine-disrupting propertiesaccording to Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

12.7 Other adverse effect: No further information is available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

- · 13.1 Waste treatment methods
- · Recommendation

Incinerate in suitable incineration plant, observing local authority regulations.

- Uncleaned packaging:
- · Recommendation: Dispose of as unused product.
- · Recommended cleansing agents: Water, if necessary together with cleansing agents.

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44.4.1101.00	
14.1 UN-Number ADR, IMDG, IATA	UN2209
	0.12200
14.2 UN proper shipping name ADR	2209 FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION
IMDG, IATA	FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION
	TONWALDEITTDE SOLOTION
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	
ADR, IMDG, IATA	
Class	8 Corrosive substances.
Label	8
14.4 Packing group	
ADR, IMDG, IATA	III
14.5 Environmental hazards:	
Marine pollutant:	No
<u> </u>	
14.6 Special precautions for user	Warning: Corrosive substances.
Hazard identification number (Kemler	00
code): EMS Number:	80 F-A,S-B
Stowage Category	г-A,S-B A
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Anne	
II of Marpol and the IBC Code	Not applicable.
Transport/Additional information:	
ADR	
Limited quantities (LQ)	5L
Excepted quantities (EQ)	Code: E1
	Maximum net quantity per inner packaging:
	ml
	Maximum net quantity per outer packaging:
_	1000 ml
Transport category Tunnel restriction code	3 <i>E</i>

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· IMDG

· Limited quantities (LQ) 5L

· Excepted quantities (EQ) Code: E1

Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 30

ml

Maximum net quantity per outer packaging:

1000 ml

· UN "Model Regulation": UN 2209 FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION, 8, III

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

- · 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
- · Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

The substance is classified and labelled according to the CLP regulation.

· Hazard pictograms







GHS05 GHS06 GHS08

- · Signal word Danger
- · Hazard statements

H301+H311+H331 Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

· Precautionary statements

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P260 Do not breathe dusts or mists.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P321 Specific treatment (see on this label).

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

Rinse skin with water [or shower].

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove

contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P361+P364 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

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P405 Store locked up.

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/

international regulations.

· Directive 2012/18/EU

· Named dangerous substances - ANNEX I Substance is listed.

- · Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of lower-tier requirements 5 t
- Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of upper-tier requirements 50 t
- · National regulations:
- · Additional classification according to Decree on Hazardous Materials, Annex II: Carcinogenic hazardous material group III (dangerous).
- · Information about limitation of use:

Workers are not allowed to be exposed to this hazardous material. Exceptions can be made by the authorities in certain cases.

· Other regulations, limitations and prohibitive regulations

TSCA - Listed

Canada-DSL/NDSL - Listed

China-NEPA (IECSC) - Listed

Philippines-PICCS - Listed

New Zealand (NZIoC) - Listed

Australia-AICS - Listed

Japan(AJCSD-ASEAN) - Listed

Canada CAREX - Listed

German(GSBL) - Listed

German(UBA - Umweltbundesamt) - Listed

· Substances of very high concern (SVHC) according to REACH, Article 57

The substance is not listed as SVHC.

· 15.2 Chemical safety assessment:

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

- · Department issuing SDS: Product safety department.
- · Contact:

Telephone number: 7700918328 Website: www.balajiformalin.com

· Abbreviations and acronyms:

RID: Règlement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin de fer (Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail)

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ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organisation

ADR: Accord relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par route (European Agreement

Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transport Association

GHS: Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level (REACH)

PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration (REACH)

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative Acute Tox. 3: Acute toxicity – Category 3

Skin Corr. 1B: Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 1B

Skin Sens. 1: Skin sensitisation – Category 1 Muta. 2: Germ cell mutagenicity – Category 2 Carc. 1B: Carcinogenicity – Category 1B

Sources

REGULATION (EC) No. 1272/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

ECHA -https://echa.europa.eu/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/15858/5/5/1 Genium's Handbook of Safety, Health, and Environmental Data for Common Hazardous Substances.

toxplanet - https://chemical-search.toxplanet.com/<u>/product-search/chemexpert/ei-fts-search/6312e05f-47ab-4a3b-9f58-dbce79454309</u>