

Quality Animal Health Pharmaceuticals - Dedicated Service Since 1950

-- JUN 2024

1199 Sanford Street - Winnipeg, Manitoba R3E 3A1

Telephone: (204) 589.7361 / 589.7362 - Fax: (204) 943.9612

Toll Free: 1.800.465.7122 - www.domvet.com

Safety Data Sheet FORMALDEHYDE 37% -12-15%METHANOL

Date:

November 2, 2021

1: Identification

Product Name:

Synonyms

FORMALDEHYDE 37% 12-15% METHANOL

None

Recommended Use: Restricted Uses

Industrial chemical No information available

Product Code:

OOL-FORM2

D.I.N.:

N/A

Supplier:

Shelbri Chemical Sales (Division of)

Dominion Veterinary Labs LTD.

1199 Sanford St. Winnipeg, Manitoba

R3E 3A1

Telephone: (204)-586-3484 Fax: (204)-943-9612

Emergency telephone number:

Local Emergency Contact: During Office hours Monday-Friday, 9:00 am - 4.30 pm (CST): 1-204-589-7361, 800-465-7122.

2: Hazard Identification

Hazardous Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable Liquids

Acute Toxicity-Oral

Acute Toxicity-Dermal

Acute Toxicity-Dermal

Acute Toxicity-Inhalation (Dusts/Mists)

Skin corrosion/irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Skin sensitization

Category 1

Skin sensitization

Sub-Category 1A

Geometry 2

Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2
Carcinogenicity Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity

(single exposure)

Category 1 (Eyes, Central nervous System)

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Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Category 3 (Respiratory System)

Lable Elements Hazard pictograms



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard statements

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

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.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

H370 Causes damage to organs (Eyes, Central nervous system).

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.

P242 Use non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

P264 Wash skin 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.

Response

P301 + P310 + P330 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Rinse mouth.

P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

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

P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with

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water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P308 + P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

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

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage

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

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

None known

3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Mixture

Chemical Name	CAS#	Weight %(W/W)	Synonyms
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	30 - 60%	Formaldehyde
Methanol	67-56-1	10 -30%	Methanol

4: First-Aid Measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Immediate medical attention is required. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. Delayed pulmonary edema may occur.

Eye contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical advice/attention. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Skin contact

Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Get immediate medical advice/attention. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion



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Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Self-protection of the first aider

Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Toxic if inhaled Symptoms of exposure may include: eye irritation, burning sensation, pain, watering and/or change of vision. Causes digestive tract burns Causes burns May cause dermatitis, prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin sensitization. Causes eye burns Liquid can cause severe, permanent damage and loss of vision. Vapors may cause irritation. Severe abdominal pain, unconsciousness, collapse, temporary or permanent visual impairment. Other symptoms expected to parallel inhalation. Symptoms of exposure may include: nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, gastrointestinal irritation and/or diarrhea. Causes severe respiratory irritation. Bronchitis and/or bronchopneumonia. Massive exposure may cause acute poisoning, visual impairment and death. Symptoms of exposure may include: Central nervous system depression with nausea, dizziness, headache, stupor, uncoordinated or strange behavior or unconsciousness. nasal discharge, hoarseness, coughing, chest pain and breathing difficulty. Accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema) may occur. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling and blistering.

Toxic if swallowed Toxic by skin contact.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Note to physicians

Treatment based on sound judgment of physician and individual reactions of patient. Observe for pulmonary edema. Aspiration into the lungs will result in chemical pneumonitis.

5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide (C02). Water spray. Alcohol resistant foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and structures. Water run-off and vapor cloud may be corrosive. Dike and collect water used to fight fire for neutralization before release. The vapors may explode at high temperatures if brought in contact with an ignition source. Oxidizing chemicals may accelerate the burning rate in a fire situation.

Hazardous combustion products

Formaldehyde. Oxides of carbon.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Pay attention to flashback. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Attention! Corrosive material.

Environmental precautions

Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains. Should not be released into the environment. Do not allow to enter into soil/subsoil.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Dike far ahead of spill to collect runoff water. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Dam up. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Launder contaminated clothing prior to reuse. Handle and open containers with care. Ensure proper electrical grounding procedures are in place. Keep away from sources of ignition. Do not store near oxidizers, strong acids or strong alkalis. Low temperature result in formation of paraformaldehyde. Discard contaminated leather clothing.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Place away from incompatible materials. Store in accordance with good industrial practices. Keep containers tightly closed. Store out of direct sunlight and on an impermeable floor. Store between 16 - 35C (60.8 - 95F). Agitated storage recommended.

8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control parameters

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	AB OEL	BC OEL	Ontario		*Exposure Limit -ACGIH	Immediately dangerous to
						life
Formaldehyde 50- 00-0				Ceiling: 3 mg/m ³	0.3 ppm STEL 0.1 ppm TLV-TWA	20 ppm
	TWA: 0.9 mg/m ³	Respiratory Sensitizer				



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Methanol 67-56-1	TWA: 200 ppm	TWA: 200 ppm	TWA: 200 ppm	MA: 200 ppm	250 ppm STEL	6000 ppm
	TWA: 262 mg/m ³	STEL. • 250 ppm	STEL: 250 ppm	TWA: 262		
	STEL: 250 ppm	Skin	Skin	mg/m³ STEL:	200 ppm	
	STEL: 328			250 ppm	TLV-TWA	
	mg/m ³ Skin			STEL: 328		
				mg/m ³ Skin		

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls

Local ventilation recommended where mechanical ventilation is ineffective in controlling airborne concentrations below the recommended occupational exposure limit.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Face protection shield.

Hand protection

Appropriate chemical resistant gloves should be worn. Butyl rubber gloves.

Skin and body protection

Skin contact should be prevented through the use of suitable protective clothing, gloves and footwear, selected for conditions of use and exposure potential. Consideration must be given both to durability as well as permeation resistance. Neoprene coated apron or chemical resistant clothing.

Respiratory protection

Based on workplace contaminant level and working limits of the respirator, use a respirator approved by NIOSH.

For formaldehyde concentrations > 1 and < 10 times the occupational exposure level: Use air-purifying respirator with full facepiece fitted with either cartridge(s) or canister specifically approved for protection against formaldehyde, or a full facepiece powered air-purifying respirator fitted with either cartridge(s) or canister specifically approved for protection against formaldehyde. The air purifying element must have an end of service life indicator, or a documented change out schedule must be established. Otherwise, use supplied air.

For concentrations more than 10 times the occupational exposure level and less than the lower of either 100 times the occupational exposure level or the IDLH: Use Type C full facepiece supplied-air respirator operated in positive-pressure or continuous-flow mode.

For concentrations > the IDLH level or unknown concentration (such as in emergencies): Use self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece in positive-pressure mode or Type C positive-pressure full facepiece supplied-air respirator with an auxiliary positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus escape system.

For escape: Use positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece or full facepiece mask with chin style or front or back mounted type industrial size canister specifically approved for protection against formaldehyde.

General hygiene considerations

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the

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workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use.

9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state

Liquid

Color

Clear Colorless

Odor

Strong Pungent Formaldehyde

Odor threshold

No information available

PROPERTIES		Values	Remarks • Method
pН		2.7 - 3.0; 1% @ 25C	
Initial Boiling Point/boiling ran	ge	90C / 194F	
Melting point / freezing point		-13C / 9F	(20% formaldehyde)
Flash point		56C / 133F	Setaflash.
Evaporation rate		No data available	None known
Flammability (solid, gas)		No data available	None known
Flammability Limit in Air			
Upper flammability li	mit:	73	
Lower flammability l	imit:	7	
Vapor pressure		27 mmHg @ 250C	
Relative vapor density		1.04 (Formaldehyde)	
Specific Gravity		1.0792	
Water solubility		Completely soluble	
Solubility in other solvents		No data available	
Partition coefficient		No data available	
Autoignition temperature		300C / 572F	
Decomposition temperature		No data available	None known
Kinematic viscosity		No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity		No data available	None known
Explosive properties		No information available.	
Oxidizing properties		No information available.	
Molecular weight	30.03		
VOC Percentage Volatility		No information available.	
Liquid Density	No info	ormation available.	
process New research to write the			

10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity/Chemical Stability

Stable

Bulk Density

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Exposure to elevated temperatures will cause evolution of formaldehyde, methanol and water. Alkaline material will cause evolution of hydrogen gas. Reactions with Phenol, strong acids or strong alkalis may be violent.

No information available.

Hazardous polymerization

If unstabilized, formaldehyde solutions polymerize to paraformaldehyde. Polymerization is not hazardous.

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Conditions to avoid

Avoid excessive heat, open flames and all ignition sources.

Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong alkalis. Perchloric acid. Nitric acid. Chromium trioxide.

Hazardous decomposition products

Formaldehyde. Oxidesrof carbon.

11: Toxicological Information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation

Toxic if inhaled. Causes severe respiratory irritation. Bronchitis and/or bronchopneumonia. Massive exposure may cause acute poisoning, visual impairment and death. Symptoms of exposure may include: Central nervous system depression with nausea, dizziness, headache, stupor, uncoordinated or strange behavior or unconsciousness. nasal discharge, hoarseness, coughing, chest pain and breathing difficulty. Accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema) may occur.

Eye contact

Symptoms of exposure may include: eye irritation, burning sensation, pain, watering and/or change of vision. Causes eye burns. Liquid can cause severe, permanent damage and loss of vision. Vapors may cause irritation.

Skin contact

Toxic in contact with skin. Causes burns. May cause dermatitis, prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin sensitization. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling and blistering.

Ingestion

Causes digestive tract burns. Toxic if swallowed. Severe abdominal pain, unconsciousness, collapse, temporary or permanent visual impairment. Other symptoms expected to parallel inhalation. Symptoms of exposure may include: nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, gastrointestinal irritation and/or diarrhea.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms

(based on components). Repeated exposure by inhalation or absorption of methanol may cause systemic poisoning, brain disorders, impaired vision and blindness. Inhalation may worsen conditions such as emphysema or bronchitis. Repeated skin contact may cause dermal irritation, dryness and cracking. Effects of sub lethal doses may be nausea, headache, abdominal pain, vomiting and visual disturbances ranging from blurred vision to light sensitivity. Methanol is toxic by inhalation and ingestion. Inhalation of vapors may cause cyanosis, CNS effects, lethargy, loss of consciousness and death. The effects from inhalation may be delayed. Ingestion may cause malaise, CNS effects, discomfort, and death if not treated promptly. Ingestion of methanol has resulted in adverse effects (necrosis and hemorrhaging) in the brain. Medical conditions aggravated by exposure include: skin disorders and allergies, liver disorders and eye disease. Long term exposure to methanol has been associated with headaches, giddiness, conjunctivitis, insomnia and impaired vision. Dermal absorption of significant amounts of methanol resulted in death in several animal species. Toxic effects in animals exposed to methanol by inhalation include eye irritation, blindness and nasal discharge. Toxic effects observed in animals exposed to methanol by ingestion include CNS effects, gastrointestinal effects, anesthetic effects, damage to the optic nerve and acidosis.

Synergistic Products: In animals, high concentrations of methanol can increase the toxicity of other chemicals, particularly liver toxins like carbon tetrachloride. Ethanol significantly reduces the toxicity of methanol because it competes for the same metabolic enzymes, and has been usd to treat methanol poisoning.



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Potential for Accumulation: Methanol is readily absorbed into the body following inhalation and ingestion. Skin absorption may occur if the skin is broken or exposure is prolonged. Once absorbed, methanol is rapidly distributed to body tissues. A small amount is excreted unchanged in exhaled air and the urine. The rest is first metabolized to formaldehyde, which is then metabolized to formic acid and/or formate. The formic acid and formate are eventually converted to carbon dioxide and water. In humans, methanol clears from the body, after inhalation or oral exposure, with a half-life of 1 day or more for high doses (greater than 1000 mg/kg) or about 1.5-3 hours for low doses (less than 100 mg/kg or 76.5-230 ppm (100-300 mg/m 3)). Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory track. Vapors may cause severe eye and respiratory irritation.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document

ATEmix (oral) 100.00 mg/kg

ATEmix (dermal)278.00 mg/kg

ATEmix 0.50 mg/l (inhalation-dust/mist)

Unknown acute toxicity

No information available

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	= 100 mg/kg (Rat)	= 270 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 0.578 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Methanol 67-56-1	= 6200 mg/kg (Rat)	= 15800 mg/kg (Rabbit) = 15840 m /k Rabbit	= 22500 ppm (Rat) 8 h= 64000 m Rat 4 h

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Skin corrosion/irritation

Toxic by skin contact. Causes burns. May cause dermatitis, prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin sensitization. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling and blistering.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Symptoms of exposure may include: eye irritation, burning sensation, pain, watering and/or change of vision. Causes eye burns. Liquid can cause severe, permanent damage and loss of vision. Vapors may cause irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Classification based on data available for ingredients. Contains a known or suspected mutagen.

Carcinogenicity

Formaldehyde has been reported by NTP to produce carcinomas in the nasal cavity of laboratory animals through inhalation. There is inadequate evidence to assess carcinogenicity of formaldehyde in man.

The table below indicates whether each agency has listed an in redient as a carcinogen.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Formaldehyde		Group 1	Known	X
50-00-0				



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Methanol	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
67-56-1				

Legend

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists) A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

Group 1 - Carcinogenic to Humans

NTP (National Toxicology Program)

Known - Known Carcinogen

OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)

X - Present

Reproductive toxicity

Methanol is reported to cause birth defects in rats exposed to 20 000 ppm. In experimental animals, methanol is fetotoxic, teratogenic and has produced significant behavioral abnormalities in offspring at dose levels not producing maternal toxic effects. Behavioral abnormalities were observed in the offspring of rats given drinking water containing 2% methanol. Methanol has produced mutagenic effects (somatic cells) in experimental animals.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - single exposure

Based on the classification criteria of the Globally Harmonized System as adopted in the country or region with which this safety data sheet complies, this product has been determined to cause systemic target organ toxicity from acute exposure. (STOT SE). Causes damage to organs.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - repeated exposure

No information available.

Aspiration hazard

No information available.

12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Chemical name	Ecotoxicity-Freshwater	Ecotoxicity-Fish	Toxicity to	Crustacea
	Algae Data	Species Data	microorganisms	
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	Not available	Species Data 0.032 - 0.226 ml-IL LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h flow-through 100 - 136 mg/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h static 22.6 - 25.7 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h flow- through 23.2 - 29.7 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h static 1510 pg/L LC50		EC50: 11.3 - 18mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna) LC50: =2mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna)
		(Lepomis macrochirus)		
		96 h static 41 mg/L LC50		
		(Brachydanio rerio) 96 h		



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		static		
			100 And 100 An	
Methanol	Not available	13500 - 17600 mg/L	Not available	Not available
67-56-1		LC50 (Lepomis		
		macrochirus) 96 h flow-		
		through 18 - 20 mL/L		
		LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h static 19500		
		- 20700 mg/L LC50		
		(Oncorhynchus mykiss)		
		96 h flow-through 28200		
		mg/L LC50 (Pimephales		
		promelas) 96 h flow-		
		through 100 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales romelas 96 h		
		static		

Persistence and degradability

Bioaccumulation Mobility in soil No information available. No information available.

No data available

Component Information

Chemical Name	Partition coefficient
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	0.35
Methanol 67-56-1	-0.77

Other adverse effects

No information available.

13: Disposal Considerations

Waste treatment methods

Disposal of all wastes must be done in accordance with municipal, provincial and federal regulations. Waste materials must be disposed of in accordance with your municipal, state, provincial and federal regulations.

14: Transport Information

TOG (Canada):

UN Number

UN1198

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Shipping name

Formaldehyde Solution, Flammable

Class Packing Group Limited Quantity 3 (8) III 5

No

Marine pollutant

DOT (U.S.)

UN Number US1198

Shipping name

Formaldehyde Solution, Flammable

Class
Packing Group

3 (8) III

Marine pollutant

Not available

15: Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

U.S. Regulatory Rules

Chemical Name	CERCLA/SARA-Section 302:	SARA (311,312) Hazard Class	CERCLA/SARA-Section 313:
Formaldehyde - 50-00-0	Listed	Listed	Listed
Methanol - 67-56-1	Not Listed	Listed	Listed

TSCA

All components of this product are either on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

List or exempt.

DSU/NDSL

All components of this product are either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL), the Non-

Domestic Substances List (NDSL) or exempt

16: Other Information

The information contained herein is, to the best of our knowledge, true and accurate. Any recommendations or suggestions are made without obligation on our part and the Company accepts no liability to any customers, their employees or any other person whatsoever for any loss, injury or damage whether direct or consequential, which may be caused by an error or emission from this sheet even if negligence or otherwise.

Preparation Date: 12/16/96 Revision Date: 11/02/21

Issued By: Dominion Vet Labs. Ltd. Carol Lamirande/Office Manager