

**Safety Data Sheet**  
**According to REACH Regulation (1907/2006/EC) and Regulation (EU) 2015/830**

Date of issue: 01-12-2010

Revision: 07

**SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING**

**1.1. Product identifier**

Name: PARAFORMALDEHYDE.  
Index number under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging: Not available.  
CAS number: 30525-89-4.  
REACH Registration number: Not applicable (substance does not fall under REACH scope; polymer). Substance notified to ECHA with n° 02-2119678078-26-0000.  
Contains Formaldehyde.

**1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

**Identified uses:**

Raw material for the basic chemical industry

**Uses advised against:**

There are no uses advised against providing that the instructions described in this Safety Data Sheet are observed.

**1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

Manufacturer, importer or distributor:

Name: Vinyl Kft

Full address: 1097 Budapest  
Illatos út 19-23.  
Telephone: +3646432633

E-mail address for the competent person responsible for the safety data sheet: [ehsq@vinyl.hu](mailto:ehsq@vinyl.hu)

**1.4. Emergency telephone number** Public Toxicological Health Service (ETTSZ) 1096 Budapest,  
Nagyvárad tér 2.  
Tel.: 06 1 476 6464, 06 80 201 199 (0-24 h)

**SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

## 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

### **Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labeling and packaging:**

Acute toxicity (oral): category 4, H302.  
Acute toxicity (inhalation): category 4, H332.  
Skin irritation: category 2, H315.  
Serious eye damage: category 1, H318  
Sensitisation - Skin: category 1A, H317.  
Carcinogenicity: category 1B, H350.

## 2.2. Label elements



DANGER

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H350: May cause cancer.

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P201+P202: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

## 2.3. Other hazards

### PHYSICOCHEMICAL HAZARDS:

Paraformaldehyde thermal decomposition produces formaldehyde vapours. Mixtures of air/formaldehyde are flammable from 7 to 73 % v/v.

Reacts with oxidizers, reacts with strong acids and bases producing formaldehyde.

Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.

## **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**3.1 Substance:** -

**3.2 Mixture:**

Name: Paraformaldehyde.

Composition:

Index number under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	EC No	CAS No	Name	Concentration	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Specific concentration limits	REACH Registration number
--	--	30525-89-4	Paraformaldehyde	88-97%	Acute Tox. Cat. 4, H302. Acute Tox. Cat.4, H332. Skin Irrit. Cat. 2, H315. Eye Dam. 1, H318. Skin Sens. 1A, H317 Carc. 2, H351.	--	Not applicable.
605-001-00-5	200-001-8	50-00-0	Formaldehyde	>0.1% - <1%	Acute Tox.-oral: Cat. 3, H301. Acute Tox.-dermal: Cat. 3, H311. <i>Acute Tox.-inhal.: Cat. 2, H330*.</i> Skin Corr. 1B, H314. <i>Skin Sens. 1A, H317*.</i> Carc. Cat. 1B, H350. Muta. Cat. 2, H341.	Skin corr. 1B; H314: C ≥ 25 % Skin irrit. 2; H315: 5 % ≤ C < 25 % Eye irrit.. 2; H319: 5 % ≤ C < 25 % STOT unique 3; H335: C ≥ 5 % Skin sens. 1; H317: C ≥ 0,2 %	01-2119488953-20-0038

*\*Self-classification based on REACH Registration dossier.*

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16.

## SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

#### 4.1.1. In case of inhalation:

Move the patient to a well ventilated place. If the affected person stops breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing with difficulty, give oxygen. Seek medical help.

#### 4.1.2. After skin contact:

Wash the area affected with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, removing soiled clothing and shoes. If irritation occurs, seek medical attention.

#### 4.1.3. After eye contact:

Wash eyes with plenty of water for at least 30 minutes. Seek medical attention.

#### 4.1.4. In case of ingestion:

If patient is conscious, give him plenty of water and induce vomiting.  
Seek medical attention.

#### 4.1.5. Recommended personal protective equipment for first aid responders:

Self-breathing equipment is recommended in case of important fires, due to the risk of combustion gases (carbon monoxide) and formaldehyde vapours.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation: Irritation of the respiratory system, cough, bronchitis, mucosity.  
Skin contact: Inflammatory dermatitis, possible allergic reactions.  
Eye contact: It may cause burns. The exposure to vapours causes irritation and tears.  
Ingestion: Irritation of the digestive system; possible loss of consciousness.

#### **4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Need of immediate medical attention.

### **SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

#### **5.1. Extinguishing media**

**Suitable extinguishing media:**

Use only: carbon dioxide, dry chemical, water or foam.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:**

None known.

#### **5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

The presence of paraformaldehyde powder (<200 microns) in air, in concentrations of over 40 g/m<sup>3</sup> may be explosive in contact with an ignition source.

Paraformaldehyde thermal decomposition produces formaldehyde vapours. Mixtures of air/formaldehyde are flammable from 7 to 73 % v/v.

#### **5.3. Advice for firefighters**

Self-breathing equipment is recommended in case of important fires, due to the risk of combustion gases (carbon monoxide) and formaldehyde vapours. Ensure that you always have your back to the wind.

### **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

#### **6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Avoid contact with the eyes, skin. Do not act without appropriate protective equipment (see section 8). Avoid ignition sources.

#### **6.2. Environmental precautions**

Prevent product from expanding by the action of wind, by covering it if necessary with a canvas or a plastic sheet. Advise the competent authorities, if downstream waters that water may be contaminated.

### **6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Collect as much product as possible into suitable containers. Cover non-transferable product with a porous, inert material (sand, sawdust, etc.) and transfer it to a closed container. If recycling is not possible, best disposal method is total incineration.

### **6.4. Reference to other sections**

See protection measures in section 8 and 13.

## **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

The relevant regulation on protection against risk of chemical agents in the working places must be taken into account.  
Do not smoke, eat or drink when handling the product.  
Before handling the product, make sure that the containers, vessels and tanks to be used are clean, dry and appropriate for the intended use.  
Containers shall be properly closed and appropriately labelled.  
Avoid contact with the skin and eyes.  
Always use the recommended protective clothing.

### **7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

**Recommended materials:** No data available.  
**Incompatible material:** No data available.  
**Storage conditions:** Keep in a dry, fresh and ventilated place.  
**Temperature and humidity range/limits:** Temperature lower than 25°C and moisture over 70% are recommended.  
**Applicable regulations:** The relevant regulation on chemical products storage must be taken into account.

### **7.3. Specific end use(s)**

No data available.

## **SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### **8.1. Control parameters**

#### **Formaldehyde:**

TLV-STEL 0.3 ppm , 0.37 mg / m<sup>3</sup> (ACGIH ).  
MAK/2002 0.3 ppm , 0.37 mg / m<sup>3</sup>.  
Long term exposure limit (8 h): 2 ppm, 2.5 mg/ m<sup>3</sup> WEL (UK).  
Acute exposure limit (15 min.): 2 ppm, 2.5 mg/ m<sup>3</sup> WEL (UK).

Human exposure:

For workers:

DNEL (Acute - local effects): 0.75 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (inhalation).

DNEL (Long term - systemic effects): 240 mg/kg bw/day (dermal; repeated dose toxicity).

DNEL (Long term - systemic effects): 9 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (inhalation; repeated dose toxicity).

DNEL (Long term - local effects): 37 µg/cm<sup>2</sup> (dermal).

DNEL (Long term - local effects): 0.375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (inhalation).

For general population:

DNEL (Long term - systemic effects): 102 mg/kg bw/day (dermal; repeated dose toxicity).

DNEL (Long term - systemic effects): 3.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (inhalation; repeated dose toxicity).

DNEL (Long term - systemic effects): 4.1 mg/kg bw/day (oral; repeated dose toxicity).

DNEL (Long term - local effects): 12 µg/cm<sup>2</sup> (dermal).

DNEL (Long term - local effects): 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (inhalation).

Environment:

PNEC (freshwater): 0.47 mg/L (based on statistical extrapolation and assessment factor 10).

PNEC (marine water): 0.47 mg/L (based on toxicity value 4.7 mg/L and assessment factor 10).

PNEC (water, intermittent releases): 4.7 mg/L (based on toxicity value 4.7 mg/L and assessment factor 1).

PNEC (sediment): 2.44 mg/kg dw (partition coefficient method).

PNEC (sediment, marine water): 2.44 mg/kg dw (partition coefficient method).

PNEC (soil): 0.21 mg/kg dw (partition coefficient method).

PNEC (sewage treatment plant): 0.19 mg/L (based on effect concentration EC50 (3 h): 19 mg/L and assessment factor 100).

## **8.2. Exposure controls**

### **8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls**

An assessment must be performed and organizational measures and collective and individual protective devices will be employed in order to reduce exposure.

### **8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**

**Respiratory protection:** Protective mask (EN 141:2000) with chemical filter for formaldehyde (EN 136).

**Hand protection:** Wear gloves of appropriate material (PVC, vinyl, latex, neoprene), with an adequate permeation time (EN 374).

**Eye protection:**

Safety eyewear (EN 166).

If dust formation, wear safety goggles (EN 166).

**Protección cutánea:** Full working clothing.

### **8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls**

No data available.

## **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

### **9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance (physical state and colour):	White solid in form of free-flowing prills.
Odour:	Characteristic pungent.
Odour threshold:	No data available.
pH:	3 - 7 (10 % aqueous suspension).
Melting point/freezing point:	130 ° C (emission of volatile flammable).
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	No data available.
Flash point:	93 ° C (open cup), 71 ° C (closed cup).
Flammability (solid, gas):	No data available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:	No data available.
Explosive properties:	7.0 % v/v in air, 73.0 % v/v in air.
Oxidizing properties:	Not oxidizing.
Vapour pressure:	1.2 mm Hg at 20 °C; 6.0 mm Hg at 40 ° C,
Relative density:	Aprox. 800 Kg / m <sup>3</sup> .
Water solubility:	Very low in cold water. The solubility in water increases noticeably with temperature, being increased at pH <2 or pH>9.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	No data available.
Viscosity:	Not applicable (solid).
Vapour density:	No data available.
Evaporation rate:	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature:	300 ° C.

	Minimum Ignition Temperature- Dust Layer 130°C. Minimum Ignition Temperature - Dust Cloud 300°C.
Decomposition temperature:	No data available.
<b><u>9.2. Other information</u></b>	
<p><b>Min. required energy for ignition:</b> (Paraformaldehyde dust &lt;63 microns): 10-25 mJ.  <b>Organic peroxide:</b> Not classified (based on the structure).  <b>Self-heating:</b> No data available.  <b>Pyrophoric substance:</b> No data available.  <b>Corrosive to metals:</b> No data available.  <b>Substance which in contact with water emits flammable gases:</b> No data available.</p>	
<b>SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY</b>	
<b><u>10.1. Reactivity</u></b>	
The substance does not present additional risks of reactivity of those listed in the following subtitle.	
<b><u>10.2. Chemical stability</u></b>	
The substance is stable under normal environmental conditions.	
<b><u>10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions</u></b>	
It will not happen under normal conditions of storage and use.	
<b><u>10.4. Conditions to avoid</u></b>	
Storage temperatures of over 40°C, sparks, flames.	
<b><u>10.5. Incompatible materials</u></b>	
Sodium hydroxide and other alkalis, acids, amines, phenols, oxygen, hydrogen peroxide, and strong oxidant agents in general. Product also reacts with copper, iron and silver salts.	
<b><u>10.6. Hazardous decomposition products</u></b>	
Combustion: carbon monoxide. Thermal decomposition: formaldehyde gas	

## SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects:

#### 11.1.1. Acute effects (acute toxicity, irritation and corrosivity):

11.1.1.1. LD50 oral (lethal dose, 50%)	<p>Mixture: Acute toxicity (oral): category 4, H302: Harmful if swallowed.</p> <p>Paraformaldehyde: &gt; 670 mg/kg (rat).</p> <p>Formaldehyde: 460 mg/kg bw (male rat). (Equivalent or similar to OECD 401).</p>
11.1.1.2. LD50 dermal (lethal dose, 50%)	<p>Mixture: Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.</p> <p>Paraformaldehyde: &gt; 2000 mg/Kg (rabbit).</p> <p>Formaldehyde: The study does not need to be conducted as formaldehyde has corrosive properties.</p>
11.1.1.3. LC50 inhalation (lethal dose, 50%)	<p>Mixture: Acute toxicity (inhalation): category 4, H332: Harmful if inhaled.</p> <p>Paraformaldehyde: 1.1 mg /L; 4 h (rat).</p> <p>Formaldehyde: &lt; 463 ppm; 4 hours (rat, vapour, body). (OECD Guideline 403).</p>
11.1.1.4. Skin corrosion /irritation	<p>Mixture : Skin irritation: category 2, H315 : Causes skin irritation. Inflammatory dermatitis, possible allergic reaction.</p> <p>Paraformaldehyde: Skin irritation: category 2, H315 : Causes skin irritation. Inflammatory dermatitis, possible allergic reaction.</p> <p>Formaldehyde: Skin corrosion Category 1B: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Corrosive (rabbit) (Equivalent or similar to OECD 404).</p>
11.1.1.5. Serious eye damage/irritation	<p>Mixture: Serious eye damage: category 1, H318: Causes serious eye damage.</p>

	<p>Paraformaldehyde:          Serious eye damage: category 1, H318: Causes serious eye damage.          It may cause burns. The exposure to vapours causes irritation and tears.</p> <p>Formaldehyde:          Eye damage: Category 1: Causes severe eye damage.</p>
11.1.1.6 Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure	<p>Mixture: Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.</p> <p>Paraformaldehyde:          Irritation of the respiratory system, cough, bronchitis, mucosity.</p>
<p><b><u>11.1.2. Sensitisation:</u></b></p>	
<p><b><u>Mixture:</u></b> Contains formaldehyde &gt; 0.2 %. Skin sensitization: Category 1A. May cause an allergic skin reaction.</p> <p><b><u>Formaldehyde:</u></b>  <b>Respiratory sensitisation:</b> Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.  <b>Skin sensitisation:</b> Category 1A. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Skin sensitization studies show positive results for mice and guinea pig tests.</p>	
<p><b><u>11.1.3. Repeated dose toxicity:</u></b></p>	
<p><b><u>Formaldehyde:</u></b></p> <p><b>Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure:</b> Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.</p> <p>Oral exposure:          NOAEL: 82 mg/kg bw/day (male rat; Exposure up to 105 weeks; target organ: stomach).          NOAEL: 109 mg/kg bw/day (female rat; Exposure up to 105 weeks).          (Equivalent or similar to OECD 453).</p> <p>Inhalation exposure:          NOAEC: 1.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p>	
<p><b><u>11.1.4. CMR effects (carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction):</u></b></p>	
<p><b><u>Mixture:</u></b>  <b>Carcinogenicity:</b> Contains formaldehyde in concentration &gt; 0.1 %. Carcinogenicity: Category 1B: May cause cancer.</p> <p><b><u>Formaldehyde:</u></b>  <b>Carcinogenicity:</b> Category 1B: May cause cancer.          Inhalation exposure:          The substance presents carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals. There is clear evidence obtained in chronic inhalation studies in rats where the substance causes tumors of the nasal cavity.</p>	

**Germ cell mutagenicity:** Mutagenicity: Category 2, Suspected of causing genetic defects. Positive results in *in vitro* bacterial reverse mutation assays (equivalent or similar to OECD 471), mammalian cell gene mutation assays (equivalent or similar to OECD 476) and mammalian chromosome aberration test (equivalent or similar to OECD 473). Negative results in *in vivo* gene mutation studies (equivalent or similar to OECD 484) and chromosome aberration test (equivalent or similar to OECD 474).

**Toxicity for reproduction:** Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Due to rapid metabolism of formic acid, the formaldehyde does not reach the reproductive organs. It is not necessary to carry out a study if the substance is considered to be genotoxic and carcinogenic and good risk management measures are implemented.

Development effects have not been observed.

Inhalation exposure:

NOAEC (developmental toxicity): 10 ppm (rat) (highest dose tested).

NOAEC (maternal toxicity): 5 ppm (rat).

LOAEC (maternal toxicity): 10 ppm (rat) (decreased body weight and food consumption (highest dose tested)). (Equivalent or similar to OECD 414).

Oral exposure:

LOAEL (maternal toxicity): 74 mg/kg bw/day (decrease in body weight gain).

NOAEL (developmental toxicity): 185 mg/kg bw/day (highest dose tested).

**Reproductive toxicity, effects on or via lactation:** No data available.

#### **11.1.5. Aspiration hazard:**

No data available.

## **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **12.1. Toxicity**

#### **Acute toxicity to fish**

LC50 (lethal concentration, 50%):

Formaldehyde:  
Species: *Morone saxatilis*.  
6.7 mg/L (96h; freshwater; static system).  
(Wellborn, 1969).

#### **Chronic toxicity to fish**

NOEC (no observed effect concentration):

Formaldehyde:  
Species: *Oryzias latipes*.  
≥ 48 mg/L (28h; freshwater; flux system; based on mortality, pathology of target organs).  
(Method equivalent to OECD 215).

#### **Acute toxicity to crustaceans**

<p>EC50 (effect concentration, 50%):</p>	<p>Formaldehyde: Species: <i>Daphnia pulex</i>. 5.8 mg/L (48 h; freshwater; static system). (OECD 202).</p>
<p><b>Chronic toxicity to crustaceans</b></p>	
<p>NOEC (no observed effect concentration):</p>	<p>Formaldehyde: The formaldehyde is readily biodegradable so disappears rapidly from the aquatic environment.</p>
<p><b>Acute toxicity to algae and other aquatic plants</b></p>	
<p>EC50 (effect concentration, 50%):</p>	<p>Formaldehyde: Species: <i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i>. 3.48 mg/L (72 h; freshwater; static system; based on biomass) 4.89 mg/L (72 h; freshwater; static system; based on growth rate). (OECD 201)</p>
<p><b>Toxicity data on soil micro- and macro-organisms and other environmentally relevant organisms, such as birds, bees and plants</b></p>	
<p><b><u>Formaldehyde:</u></b></p> <p>Species: <i>Eisenia fetida</i> (annelids). LC50 (48 h; based on mortality): 1 — 10 µg/cm<sup>2</sup>. (Contact toxicity test. Roberts BL, Dorrough HW, 1984).</p> <p>Terrestrial plants: <i>Lilium longiflorum</i>. LOEC (5 h): 440 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (Effect parameters: pollen tube length). EC100 (5 h): 1680 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (Effect parameters: pollen tube length). (Masaru N, Syozo F, Saburo K, 1976).</p>	
<p><b><u>12.2. Persistence and degradability</u></b></p>	
<p>Readily biodegradable</p>	<p>Formaldehyde: Readily biodegradable in water: 90 % degradation after 28 days (OECD 301 C and D).</p>
<p>Other relevant information</p>	<p>No data available.</p>
<p><b><u>12.3. Bioaccumulative potential</u></b></p>	

Bioconcentration factor (BCF) (experimental data)	Formaldehyde: BCF: 0.396 (estimated). Limited experimental data.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow):	Formaldehyde: 0.35 at 20°C.

#### **12.4. Mobility in soil**

No data available.

#### **12.5. Results of PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic) and vPvB (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) assessment**

##### **Formaldehyde:**

##### **Persistence assessment (P):**

Due to its rapid degradation, the substance is not persistent P nor very persistent vP.

##### **Bioaccumulation assessment (B):**

The bioconcentration factor is always BCF: < 1 for studied aquatic species. Bioaccumulation in organisms is not expected.

##### **Toxicity assessment (T):**

The results of aquatic toxicity studies and those carried out in mammals indicate that the substance is not toxic.

The substance does not meet the criteria to be considered PBT or vPvB.

#### **12.6. Other adverse effects**

Paraformaldehyde depolymerizes very slowly in cold water forming formaldehyde solutions.

Formaldehyde is easily biodegradable in sufficiently diluted concentrations. Concentrations ranging from 50 to 200 mg/l in water are fatal for superior aquatic life (guppies). Concentrations ranging from 1 to 2 mg/l prevent bacteria, algae and other microorganisms from growing (*E. coli*, *Scenedesmus*).

### **SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### **13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Containers can be washed with hot water, which can be reused in the same application.

Consult applicable European Community, National and local provisions relative to the appropriate elimination of this material and empty containers thereof.

The product will be disposed of in accordance with the regulation currently in force and specifically with:

- Directive 2008/98/EC, of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives.
- Directive 94/62/EC, of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste and its modifications and corresponding national regulations which transpose this Directive.
- Council Decision 2001/573/EC of 23 July 2001 amending Decision 2000/532/EC as regards the list of wastes

And any other regulation currently in force in the European Community, National and Local with regard to the correct disposal of this material and its empty containers.

Packaging contaminated with dangerous substances or preparations will have the same treatment to the contained products themselves.

## SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**14.1 UN number:**

Not regulated for transport.

**14.2 UN proper shipping name (ADR/RID, IMDG, ICAO/IATA):**

Not regulated for transport.

**14.3 Transport hazard class(es) (ADR/RID, IMDG, ICAO/IATA):**

Not regulated for transport.

**14.4 Packing group (ADR/RID, IMDG, ICAO/IATA):**

Not regulated for transport.

**14.5. Environmental hazards (ADR/RID, IMDG, ICAO/IATA):**

Not regulated for transport.

**14.6. Special precautions for user**

Use individual protective measures clothing recommended in Section 8.2.2.

**14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code**

Not applicable.

## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Council Directive 98/24/CE, of 7 April 1998 concerning health protection for workers and safety from the risks related to chemical agents at work.

**15.2. Chemical safety assessment**

The supplier has not carried out a chemical safety assessment for the substance (substance is not subject to registration, polymer).

## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Revision 01:** Classification update according to the second Adaptation to Technical Progress (2nd ATP) to CLP Regulation.

**Revision 02:** File actualization according to COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

**Revision 03:** File actualization according to COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

Classification update according to 6<sup>th</sup> ATP (Commission Regulation (EU) No 605/2014 of 5 June 2014 amending, for the purposes of introducing hazard and precautionary statements in the Croatian language and its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures).

Formaldehyde information update (classification, DNELs, acute toxicity-inhalation), according to the REACH Registration dossier.

**Revision 04:** Actualization of composition (paraformaldehyde information).

**Revision 05:** Inclusion of H-phrases in Section 16.

**Revision 06:** Update of the format of the MSDS.

**Revision 07:** Update of Section 14 for the application of the exception on the carriage of dangerous goods.

H301: Toxic if swallowed.

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H311: Toxic in contact with skin.

H330: Fatal if inhaled.

H331: Toxic if inhaled.

H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H350: May cause cancer.

H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

**Information sources used in the elaboration of this Safety Data Sheet:**

- HANDBOOK OF REACTIVE CHEMICALS HAZARDS. BREThERIC 4<sup>a</sup> Ed. 1990
- DANGEROUS PROPERTIES INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS (TENTH EDITION) SAX
- HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS DATA BOOK (2nd EDITION) G.WEIS.
- IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer).
- NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health).
- NTP (National Toxicology Program).
- ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist).
- OSHA (Occupational Health and Safety Assessment)
- INSHT (Instituto Nacional de Seguridad e Higiene en el Trabajo).
- IUCLID DATA SET

**Abbreviations:**

N/A = not applicable

< SMALLER THAN > GREATER THAN

**VLA-EC:** Valor Límite Ambiental-Exposición de Corta Duración (Spain)

**ED:** Exposición diaria

**TLV-STEL:** Threshold Limit Value - Short term exposure limit

**TWA:** Time Weighted Average (Media ponderada en el tiempo)

**WEL:** workplace exposure limit (UK)

**DNEL:** derived no effect level

**PNEC:** predicted no effect concentration

The information provided is given in good faith and corresponds to our knowledge to the date. The observance of the indications included in this security sheet does not exempt the user of the product from respecting the legislative, statutory and administrative texts as a whole related to the product, the security and hygiene and the environment, which are under his entire responsibility. In the case of mixtures and combinations with other substances, be sure not to generate other risks.