

Part Number: 1096

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

- 1.1 Product Name:** **FrozFix® Fixative**
Part Number: 1096
CAS-No.: Not applicable
SDS Number: 3000
- 1.2 Recommended Use:** Laboratory Chemicals
- 1.3 Company:** Newcomer Supply
 2505 Parview Road
 Middleton, WI 53562 USA
- Telephone:** 1-800-383-7799
Fax: 1-608-831-0866
Website: www.newcomersupply.com
Email: newly@newcomersupply.com

24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT
 CALL CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
 Contact CHEMTREC only in the event of
 an emergency involving a chemical spill,
 leak, fire, exposure or other accident.

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification, (in accordance with 29 CFR1910.1200)
 Flammable liquid, Category 3
 Acute toxicity (oral), Category 3
 Acute toxicity (dermal), Category 3
 Acute toxicity (inhalation), Category 1
 Skin corrosion, Category 1B
 Serious eye damage, Category 1
 Skin sensitisation, Category 1
 Respiratory sensitization, Category 1
 Carcinogenicity, Category 1A
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single exposure, Category 1
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated exposure, Category 1
 Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal Word DANGER

Pictogram



Hazard Statement(s):

- Flammable liquid and vapour
- Toxic if swallowed
- Toxic in contact with skin
- Fatal if inhaled
- Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
- May cause an allergic skin reaction
- May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
- May cause cancer
- Causes damage to organs
- Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
- May damage fertility or the unborn child

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention:

- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking.
- Keep container tightly closed.

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- Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- Use explosion-proof fume hood/electrical/ventilating/light equipment.
- Use only non-sparking tools.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
- Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response:

- In case of fire use carbon dioxide, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam.
- IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing.
- IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- Specific treatment is urgent: see first aid measures in section 4.
- Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Storage:

- Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

2.3 Description of any hazards not otherwise classified None

2.4 >1% of mixture with unknown acute toxicity None

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixture

Hazardous Components

Component		Concentration
Name	Formaldehyde	
CAS-No.	50-00-0	5-10%
Name	Ethyl Alcohol	
CAS-No.	64-17-5	30-35%
Name	Methyl Alcohol	
CAS-No.	67-56-1	1-2%
Name	Isopropyl Alcohol	
CAS-No.	67-63-0	1-2%
Name	Acetone	
CAS-No.	67-64-1	15-20%

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of necessary measures

Inhalation (breathing)

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IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Skin Contact

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Eye Contact

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Ingestion (swallowed)

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and or effects, acute and delayed

The most important symptoms/effects are presented in Section 2 and or Section 11.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES
5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, water spray, alcohol-resistant foam.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

No data available

5.3 Protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus if necessary. Wear chemical resistant clothing as recommended by clothing manufacturer.

NFPA Rating

Health	Fire	Reactivity
hazard: 2	hazard: 3	hazard: 0

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Apply personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Use in a properly ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid skin contact. Avoid eye contact. Wash hands after use. In case of large spill, remove personnel to a safe area. Keep product away from heat, flame, ignition sources, and reactive materials. Avoid accumulation of vapor to form explosive concentration. Pay particular attention to low areas where vapor accumulates more easily.

6.2 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Apply personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Ensure proper ventilation. Contain spill. Prevent further leakage if possible and safe to do so. Evacuate area and limit access. Prevent entry of material into sewage drains and confined areas. Dispose of any contaminated materials according to local regulations. Eliminate sources of ignition.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE
7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Refer to Section 2.2 for proper storage temperature. Store the tightly closed container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION
8.1 Control Parameters

Components with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace

Component	CAS-No.	Regulatory	Value	Parameters
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	OSHA PEL	TWA	0.75 ppm
		OSHA PEL	STEL	2 ppm
		ACGIH TLV	C	0.3 ppm (0.37 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	TWA	0.016 ppm
		NIOSH REL	C	0.1 ppm 15-minute

Component	CAS-No.	Regulatory	Value	Parameters
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	OSHA PEL	TWA	1000 ppm (1900 mg/m ³)
		ACGIH TLV	TWA	1000 ppm (1880 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	TWA	1000 ppm (1900 mg/m ³)

Component	CAS-No.	Regulatory	Value	Parameters
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	OSHA PEL	TWA	200 ppm (260 mg/m ³)
		ACGIH TLV	TWA	200 ppm (262 mg/m ³)
		ACGIH TLV	STEL	50 ppm (328 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	TWA	200 ppm (260 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	STEL	250 ppm (325 mg/m ³)

Component	CAS-No.	Regulatory	Value	Parameters
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	OSHA PEL	TWA	400 ppm (980 mg/m ³)
		ACGIH TLV	TWA	400 ppm (983 mg/m ³)
		ACGIH TLV	STEL	500 ppm (1,230 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	TWA	400 ppm (980 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	STEL	500 ppm (980 mg/m ³)

Component	CAS-No.	Regulatory	Value	Parameters
Acetone	67-64-1	OSHA PEL	TWA	1,000 ppm (2,400 mg/m ³)
		ACGIH TLV	TWA	750 ppm (1,780 mg/m ³)
		ACGIH TLV	STEL	1,000 ppm (2,380 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	TWA	250 ppm (590 mg/m ³)

8.2 Exposure Controls
Appropriate engineering controls

Use in a properly ventilated area. Remove/wash before reuse contaminated clothing. Wash hands upon exiting work premises. Use product in an appropriately designated fume hood. Take measures to keep concentrations below acceptable limits.

8.3 Personal Protective Equipment

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Eye/Face protection

Wear chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield if splashing is possible. Keep eye wash fountain nearby.

Skin Protection

Wear chemical-resistant gloves. Gloves should be resistant to components of product. Refer to glove manufacturer for appropriate type and glove thickness.

Body Protection

No data available

Respiratory Protection

Respirators should only be used if the employer has implemented a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing, and medical exams, as described in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

In case of emergency, entry into unknown concentrations, or escape, wear a self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus.

Other Information

None

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Clear colorless liquid
Odor	No data available
Odor threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available
Flash point	No data available
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Flammable liquid
Upper flammability or explosive limits	No data available
Lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
Vapor pressure	No data available
Vapor density	No data available
Relative density	No data available
Solubility(ies)	Completely water soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
10.1 Reactivity

No data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable in a closed container within label-specified storage temperature and expiration date.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Heat, sparks, open flame, and ignition sources.

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10.5 Incompatible materials

Formaldehyde reacts violently with nitrogen oxides; oxidizing agents (such as perchlorates, peroxides, permanganates, chlorates, nitrates, chlorine, bromine and fluorine); mixtures of perchloric acid and aniline; nitromethane; magnesium carbonate; and hydrogen peroxide. Formaldehyde reacts with phenol and hydrogen chloride to form toxic bis(chloromethyl) ether. Formaldehyde is not compatible with strong acids (such as hydrochloric, sulfuric and nitric); strong bases (such as sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide); iodine; iron; silver; isocyanates; amines; anhydrides; and liquid oxygen. Ethyl alcohol: Strong oxidizers, potassium dioxide, bromine pentafluoride, acetyl bromide, acetyl chloride, platinum, sodium concentrated sulfuric acid, potassium and hydrogen peroxides, platinum black, calcium hypochlorite, silver oxide, ammonia, nitric acid, mercuric nitrate, silver nitrate, magnesium perchlorate, isocyanates, mineral acids, and chloroform.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**11.1 Information on toxicological effects****Inhalation exposure**

Formaldehyde: Difficulty in breathing was experienced at 10 to 20 ppm. Upper airway irritation and increased nasal airway resistance were reported at 0.1 to 25 ppm and lower airway and chronic pulmonary obstruction at 5 to 30 ppm. Inhaling formaldehyde can irritate the lungs. Higher exposures may cause a build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency. Inhaling ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, and isopropyl alcohol, and acetone can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Headache, lightheadedness, nasal irritation were noted in workers exposed to concentrations considerably in excess of 1,000 ppm and perhaps as high as 6,500 ppm of acetone.

Oral exposure

Acute oral exposure to formaldehyde can result in serious systemic symptoms or death. Oral exposure to ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, and isopropyl alcohol can cause headache, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, and unconsciousness and can affect concentration and vision.

Dermal exposure

No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

Formaldehyde is corrosive and contact can severely irritate and burn the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure to ethyl alcohol and acetone can cause drying and cracking of the skin with peeling, redness and itching.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Formaldehyde: 10 to 20 ppm produces almost immediate eye irritation. Most subjects experience irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat at 1 to 3 ppm; many subjects cannot tolerate prolonged exposures to 4 to 5 ppm. Contact with ethyl alcohol can irritate the eyes. Acetone has been reported to cause burning sensation in the eyes at vapor concentration of 500 ppm. Reports of irritation in acclimated workers include a range of 1000-1500 ppm.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

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Formaldehyde: It has been estimated that exposure for 5 to 10 minutes to 50 to 100 ppm might cause serious injury to the lower respiratory passages. Formaldehyde may cause a skin allergy and an asthma-like allergy. Formaldehyde may cause an asthma-like allergy. Future exposure can cause asthma attacks with shortness of breath, wheezing, coughing, and/or chest tightness.

Germ Cell mutagenicity

No data available

Reproductive toxicity

There is limited evidence that formaldehyde may damage the developing fetus and affect female fertility. Repeated oral exposure to ethyl alcohol may cause spontaneous abortions, as well as birth defects and other developmental problems. This condition is referred to as "fetal alcohol syndrome." There is limited evidence that oral exposure to ethyl alcohol may decrease fertility in males.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Exposure to ethyl alcohol may affect the liver and the nervous system.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard

No data available

Acute toxicity

Formaldehyde:

LD50 rat oral 100 mg/kg

LD50 rat dermal 270 mg/kg

LC50 rat inhalation 0.48 mg/l/4 hours

Ethyl Alcohol:

LD50 rat oral 3450 mg/kg

LD50 mouse oral 7060 mg/kg

LC50 rat inhalation 20000 ppm/10H

LC50 mouse inhalation 20363 ppm/4H

Acetone:

LD50 rat oral 5800 mg/kg

LD50 rabbit oral 5340 mg/kg

LD50 mouse oral 3000 mg/kg

LCLo mouse inhalation 45,455 ppm/1H

Carcinogenicity

IARC: Formaldehyde: Group 1, carcinogenic to humans

NTP: Formaldehyde: Known human carcinogen

OSHA: Formaldehyde: Specifically regulated carcinogen

Additional information

RTECS: No data available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**12.1 Ecotoxicity**

No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

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No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Other adverse effects

No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**13.1 Waste disposal methods****Contents**

Dispose of contents in a safe manner to comply with local, state and federal regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of packaging in a safe manner to comply with local, state and federal regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**DOT (US)****UN-Number** 1170**Proper shipping name****Hazard class** 3**Packing group** II**Environmental hazards** No data available**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****15.1** No data available**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Preparation Information

Newcomer Supply Inc.

800-383-7799

www.newcomersupply.com

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