UN GHS REVISION 7

Safety Data Sheet
Scavenger Formalin Neutraliser

Version 1.0, Date of issue: 2026-08-14

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name	Scavenger Formalin Neutraliser
Product number	SCAV-200M
Brand	Hurstchem

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Formalin neutraliser

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	Hurst Scientific
Address	2 Transit Place, 6112 Forrestdale WA, Australia
Telephone	1300 778 068
email	sales@hurstscientific.com.au

1.5 Emergency phone number

Australian Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26
Australian Emergency Services 000

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

General hazard statement

Classified as a Hazardous substance according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia criteria.

Classified as NON-Dangerous goods according to the ADG Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th Edition).

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: UN GHS revision 7

- Carcinogenicity, Cat. 2
- Skin sensitisation, Cat. 1

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms

1. Exclamation mark; 2. Health hazard

Signal word **Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statement(s)

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P321	Specific treatment (see supplemental first-aid instructions on this label).
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

No information available on PBT / vPvB status or endocrine disrupting properties.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

Component	Concentration
Hydroxylamine hydrochloride (CAS: 5470-11-1)	**≥ 5 – < 8%**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Corrosive to Metals, Cat. 1; Carcinogenicity, Cat. 2; Acute Toxicity (Dermal), Cat. 4; Acute Toxicity (Oral), Cat. 4; STOT – Repeated Exposure, Cat. 1; Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Cat. 2; Serious Eye Damage/Irritation, Cat. 2A; Skin Sensitisation, Cat. 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Acute), Cat. 1. **HAZARDS:** H290 - May be corrosive to metals; H351 - Suspected of causing cancer; H312 - Harmful in contact with skin; H302 - Harmful if swallowed; H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure; H315 - Causes skin irritation; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation; H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction; H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life.	
Urea (CAS: 57-13-6)	**≥ 2 – < 5%**
Water (CAS: 7732-18-5)	**Remainder**

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

Eye contact

Flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation develops or persists, seek medical attention.

Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with soap and water thoroughly. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

Inhalation

Evacuate to fresh air immediately. If unconscious, place in recovery position and provide artificial respiration if breathing ceases. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

DO NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth out with copious amounts of water and seek medical attention.

First-aid facilities

Eye wash station, safety shower and First Aid kit.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important symptoms and effects are described in Section 2 (hazard statements) and Section 11 (toxicological information).

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. For advice, contact the Poisons Information Centre (Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing medium suitable for the surrounding fire and other material involved. Water spray, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide or foam.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Combustion may produce toxic and irritating gases.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive-pressure mode and full protective clothing. Fight the fire from a safe location.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable protective equipment (see Section 8). Evacuate non-essential personnel from the area.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent the spill from entering drains, sewers and waterways. In the event of a major spill, contain the material and notify the relevant authorities.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain the spill and prevent entry into drains, sewers and waterways. Absorb with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, vermiculite or earth) and transfer to a suitable, labelled container for disposal. Rinse the affected area with water. Dispose of in accordance with Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep containers tightly closed and upright when not in use. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Inspect containers regularly for damage or leaks.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Hydroxylamine hydrochloride (CAS: 5470-11-1)
AU/SWA (AU): No occupational exposure limit established.

Urea (CAS: 57-13-6)
AU/SWA (AU): No occupational exposure limit established.

Water (CAS: 7732-18-5)
AU/SWA (AU): No occupational exposure limit established.

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure an adequate ventilation or exhaust system is in place.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standard AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Skin protection

Clean impervious clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hand protection

Use occupational protective gloves complying with AS 2161 (Selection, Use and Maintenance).

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/mist filter should be used. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Colourless
Colour	No data available
Odour	Odourless
Odour threshold	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	Undetermined
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	100 °C
Flammability	No data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	No data available
Flash point	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Oxidising properties	No data available
pH	No data available
Kinematic viscosity	No data available
Solubility	Fully miscible in water
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	No data available
Vapour pressure	at 20°C 23 hPa (17.3 mm Hg)
Evaporation rate	No data available
Density and/or relative density	No data available
Relative vapour density	No data available
Particle characteristics	No data available
Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes	No data available
Further safety characteristics (supplemental)	No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

No decomposition if used according to specifications.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents, strong acids, strong bases.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No data available.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Oral LD_{50}: 408 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not expected to be a skin irritant.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Not expected to be an eye irritant.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

No data available.

Aspiration hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity threshold: Scenedesmus quadricauda (green algae) >10,000 mg/l, toxic effect: multiplication inhibition of cell.; Toxicity threshold: Entosiphon sulcatum (protozoa) >29 mg/l, toxic effect: inhibition of cell multiplication.; Toxicity threshold: Pseudomonas putida >10,000 mg/l; toxic effect: inhibition of cell multiplication. (Urea)

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Urea is rapidly hydrolyzed to ammonia and carbon dioxide in environmental systems by the extracellular enzyme, urease, which originates from microorganisms and plant roots. The degradation of urea was examined in a river die-away study using various river waters and test conditions. At 20 °C, degradation was complete within 6-14 days of incubation while at lower temperatures (e.g., 4-12 °C), little or no degradation occurred in 10-14 days in some waters. Below 8 °C (simulating winter conditions), a maximum daily degradation of 3-6% was observed during the first 7 days of incubation. Depending upon the source of the water, degradation under aerobic conditions varied from slightly faster to more than twice as fast as compared to anaerobic conditions. In a river die-away, 1.05-2.20% of added urea hydrolyzed after 10-days while only 0.35% hydrolyzed in sterile controls. Urea was completely biodegraded in aerobic biodegradation studies using activated sludge inoculum and a 14-day incubation period. In degradation studies using estuary and coastal waters from Georgia, avg urea degradation rates of 6.2 to 19.6 nmoles/l hr were observed; phytoplankton was responsible for urea decomposition in these waters. Using an activated sludge seed, 85.9% of the theoretical carbon dioxide production was measured from urea biodegradation over a 5-day incubation period. In another study, 66% of urea at initial concn of approx 0.1 mg/l biodegraded in a soil-water suspension at 35 °C after 5 days. In 4-day carbon dioxide evolution tests using waters collected from three regions of the Pacific Ocean, gas evolution was observed to be much faster in sunlight than in dark controls (e.g., ratio of light to light+dark was 61.6-86.4%); the reason for the accelerated rate in sunlight is that urea is actively decomposed by photosynthesis of phytoplankton that occurs in seawater

Bioaccumulative potential

In a 6 to 72 hr bioaccumulation study using carp (Cyprinus carpio), the concn of urea was found to be equally distributed between tissue and water during all time periods; thus, the BCF would be 1 for this species. In 3-day static-system tests using golden ide fish (Leuciscus idus melanotus), the BCF of urea was <10. According to a classification scheme, these BCF values suggest the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low

Mobility in soil

No data available

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available

Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Product disposal

Dispose of in accordance with local authority guidelines.

Packaging disposal

Dispose of in accordance with local authority guidelines.

Waste treatment

Dispose of in accordance with local authority guidelines.

Sewage disposal

Do not contaminate drains and waterways.

Other disposal recommendations

Nil.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADG (Australian Dangerous Goods Code, 7th Edition)

Not classified as dangerous goods according to the ADG Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th Edition).

IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code)

Not classified as dangerous goods according to the IMDG Code.

IATA (International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations)

Not classified as dangerous goods according to the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Hydroxylamine hydrochloride (CAS: 5470-11-1)

Australia SUSMP — Poison Schedule: Not Scheduled (NS)

Urea (CAS: 57-13-6)

Australia SUSMP — Poison Schedule: Not Scheduled (NS)

Water (CAS: 7732-18-5)

Australia SUSMP — Poison Schedule: Not Scheduled (NS)

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out for this product.

SECTION 16: Other information

16.1 Further information/disclaimer

References

1. Safe Work Australia, Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice, (June 2023).
2. Safe Work Australia, National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (2015).
3. Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants (2013).
4. National Transport Commission Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code), Volume 1, Edition 7.9 (2023).
5. Standards Australia, Dangerous Goods Initial Emergency Response Guide: Australian Handbook (SAA/SNZ HB76); Homebush (2004).

16.2 Preparation information

This SDS is prepared in accordance with the Safe Work Australia, Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice, (June 2023). The information contained within is believed to be accurate at the date of preparation/review. Hurst Scientific makes no claims of the accuracy or completeness of the information and excludes all liability for any loss or damage related to the supply or use of the information in this safety data sheet. It is recommended the user make their own determinations as to the suitability of the information provided to the application in which the product is to be used. Copyright © 2026 Hurst Scientific