

Trade Name: **AlphaLISA SureFire® Ultra™ Detection Kit**

Human Phospho-CDK1 (Tyr15) Detection Kit



Article numbers:

ALSU-PCDK1-B500 ALSU-PCDK1-B10K ALSU-PCDK1-B50K ALSU-PCDK1-B-HV ALSU-PCDK1-B-L

Components and Hazard Identification in ALSU assay kits.

| Kit Components | Vol / 100 point | Vol / 500 point | Vol / 10,000 point | Vol / 50,000 point | Hazard Identification | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Lysis Buffer (5X) | 1 x 12 mL | 1 x 12 mL | 4 x 60 mL | 3 x 400 mL | | GHS07; H319, EUH208 |
| Activation Buffer | 1 x 0.3 mL | 1 x 0.8 mL | 1 x 10 mL | 1 x 50 mL | | GHS07; H319, EUH208 |
| Dilution Buffer | 1 x 1.8 mL | 1 x 3 mL | 1 x 60 mL | 1 x 300 mL | N/A; | EUH208, EUH210 |
| Reaction Buffer 1 - Ultra | 1 x 0.9 mL | 1 x 1.5 mL | 1 x 28 mL | 1 x 140 mL | N/A; | EUH208, EUH210 |
| Reaction Buffer 2 - Ultra | 1 x 0.9 mL | 1 x 1.5 mL | 1 x 28 mL | 1 x 140 mL | N/A; | EUH208, EUH210 |
| AlphaLISA® CaptSure™ Acceptor Beads (2 mg/mL) | 1 x 0.045mL | 1 x 0.06 mL | 1 x 1.1 mL | 1 x 5.5 mL | N/A; | EUH208, EUH210 |
| Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2 mg/mL) | 1 x 0.045mL | 1 x 0.06 mL | 1 x 1.1 mL | 1 x 5.5 mL | N/A; | N/A; |
| Positive Control Lysate (lyophilized) | 1 x 250uL | 1 x 250uL | 1 x 250uL | 1 x 250uL | N/A; | EUH208, EUH210 |

Components and Hazard Identification for Individual Sale items

| Composition | | Hazards identification | |
|--|---|------------------------|---------------------|
| ALSU-AB-100ml ALSU-AB-10ml | Activation Buffer | | GHS07; H319, EUH208 |
| ALSU-ABB-100ml ALSU-ABB-10ml | Activation Buffer B | N/A; | EUH208, EUH210 |
| ALSU-ABC-100ml ALSU-ABC-10ml | Activation Buffer C | | GHS05; H318, EUH208 |
| ALSU-DB-100ml ALSU-DB-10ml | Dilution Buffer | N/A; | EUH208, EUH210 |
| ALSU-LB-100mL ALSU-LB-10mL | Lysis Buffer (5x) | | GHS07; H319, EUH208 |
| ALSU-LBB-100mL ALSU-LBB-10mL | Lysis Buffer B (5x) | N/A; | EUH208, EUH210 |
| ALSU-LBC-100mL ALSU-LBC-10mL | Lysis Buffer C (5x) | N/A; | EUH208, EUH210 |
| ALSU-***-A-L | Positive Control Lysate | N/A; | EUH208, EUH210 |
| ALSU-ACAB-0.06mL ALSU-ACAB-1.2mL ALSU-ACAB-6mL | AlphaLISA® CaptSure™ Acceptor Beads (2 mg/mL) | N/A; | EUH208, EUH210 |
| ALSU-ASDB-0.06mL ALSU-ASDB-1.2mL ALSU-ASDB-6mL | Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2 mg/mL) | N/A; | N/A; |

*** = assay target name

Activation Buffer - Ultra

TGR BioSciences Pty Ltd.

Chemwatch: 5555-09

Version No: 4.1

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: 25/10/2022

Print Date: 02/11/2023

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

1.1. Product Identifier

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Product name | Activation Buffer - Ultra |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Activation Buffer A |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Use of Substances/mixtures for Laboratory Research Use Only. Do Not Use for diagnostic, therapeutic or clinical use. Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
| Uses advised against | No specific uses advised against are identified. |

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | TGR BioSciences Pty Ltd. |
| Address | (an Abcam Company) Unit 3, 31 George Street, Thebarton, SA 5031 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 8 7228 2141 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | www.tgrbio.com |
| Email | ADE.info@abcam.com |

1.4. Emergency telephone number


| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | Chemtrec Aus/North America/Revvity |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 2 9037 2994 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +1 703 527 3887 |

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|---|--|
| Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments ^[1] | H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

2.2. Label elements

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|----------------------------|---|

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Signal word | Warning |
|--------------------|----------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
|-------------|--------------------------------|

Supplementary statement(s)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| EUH208 | Contains CMIT/MIT 3:1. May produce an allergic reaction. |
|---------------|--|

Activation Buffer - Ultra

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

| 1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No | % [weight] | Name | Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments | SCL / M-Factor | Nanoform Particle Characteristics |
|--|------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 151-21-3 2. 205-788-1 3. Not Available 4. Not Available | <5 | <u>sodium lauryl sulfate</u> | Flammable Solids Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral, Dermal and Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3; H228, H302+H312+H332, H315, H318, H335 [1] | Not Available | Not Available |
| 1. 55965-84-9 2. Not Available 3. 613-167-00-5 4. Not Available | <0.01 | <u>isothiazolinones, mixed</u> | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H301, H310, H330, H314, H318, H317, H400, H410 [2] | Skin Corr. 1C; H314: C ≥ 0,6 % Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 0,06 % ≤ C < 0,6 % Eye Dam. 1; H318: C ≥ 0,6 % Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 0,06 % ≤ C < 0,6 % Skin Sens. 1A; H317: C ≥ 0,0015 % M=100 M=100 | Not Available |
| Not Available | balance | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Available |
| Legend: | | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties | | | |

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Activation Buffer - Ultra

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- ▶ foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

5.3. Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) sulfur oxides (SO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. |
| Major Spills | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. |

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. |
| Fire and explosion protection | See section 5 |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. |

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--|---|
| Suitable container | <p>Plastic tube or Plastic Bottle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | None known |
| Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 | Not Available |
| Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of | Not Available |

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Activation Buffer - Ultra

8.1. Control parameters

| Ingredient | DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker | PNECs Compartment |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| sodium lauryl sulfate | Dermal 0.625 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1.102 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.312 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.272 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.156 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * | 0.012 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.013 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.001 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.179 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.018 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.028 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1.35 mg/L (STP) |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Inhalation 0.02 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.04 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Oral 0.09 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.02 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) * Oral 0.11 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 0.04 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) * | 3.39 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 3.39 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 3.39 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.027 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.027 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.01 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.23 mg/L (STP) |

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| sodium lauryl sulfate | 3.9 mg/m ³ | 43 mg/m ³ | 260 mg/m ³ |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| sodium lauryl sulfate | Not Available | Not Available |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| sodium lauryl sulfate | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

8.2. Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. |
| 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. |

Respiratory protection

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Continued...

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Appearance | Liquid. | | |
|--|----------------|---|----------------|
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Applicable | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |
| Nanoform Solubility | Not Available | Nanoform Particle Characteristics | Not Available |
| Particle Size | Not Available | | |

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|--|--|
| 10.1.Reactivity | See section 7.2 |
| 10.2. Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7.2 |
| 10.4. Conditions to avoid | See section 7.2 |
| 10.5. Incompatible materials | See section 7.2 |
| 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5.3 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Inhaled | Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. |
| Ingestion | Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum. |
| Skin Contact | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| Eye | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |
| Chronic | Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. |

Continued...

Activation Buffer - Ultra

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| | There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. | |
| Activation Buffer - Ultra | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium lauryl sulfate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24 hr-moderate |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 1288 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (human): 25 mg/24 hr - mild |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >1008 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.171 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 53 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | |

| | |
|---|--|
| SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE | Eye (None) None: None None rabbit None 250 ugSkin (rabbit):25 mg/24 hr-moderate Skin (None) None: None rabbit None 50 mg/24Eye (rabbit) 10: mg- Based on laboratory and animal testing, exposure to the material may result in irreversible effects and mutations in humans. Alkyl sulfates are irritating to the skin, harmful if swallowed and at risk of causing serious damage to the eyes. They are metabolised by the liver and excreted via urine. They produce dose-dependent toxicity depending on their structure. They do not cause cancer, reproductive or genetic defects. For alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates Most chemicals of this category are not defined substances, but mixtures of homologues with different alkyl side chains. Common physical and/or biological pathways result in structurally similar breakdown products, and are, together with the surfactant properties, responsible for similar environmental behavior and essentially identical hazard profiles with regard to human health. Acute toxicity: These substances are well absorbed after ingestion; penetration through the skin is however, poor. After absorption, these chemicals are distributed mainly to the liver. In animals, signs of poisoning by mouth include lethargy, hair standing up, decreased motor activity and breathing rate, and diarrhea. Poisoning from skin contact caused irritation, tremor, tonic-clonic convulsions, breathing failure, and weight loss. |
| | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. In light of potential adverse effects, and to ensure a harmonised risk assessment and management, the EU regulatory framework for biocides has been established with the objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment. To this aim, it is required that risk assessment of biocidal products is carried out before they can be placed on the market. A central element in the risk assessment of the biocidal products are the utilization instructions that defines the dosage, application method and amount of applications and thus the exposure of humans and the environment to the biocidal substance. Humans may be exposed to biocidal products in different ways in both occupational and domestic settings. Many biocidal products are intended for industrial sectors or professional uses only, whereas other biocidal products are commonly available for private use by non-professional users. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% and must be labelled with the warning sign "contains formaldehyde" where the concentration exceeds 0.05%. The use of formaldehyde-releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth - it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. However there is a concern that formaldehyde generators can produce amines capable of causing cancers (nitrosamines) when used in formulations containing amines. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. |
| SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE & ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✗ | Carcinogenicity | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✗ | Reproductivity | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

Continued...

Activation Buffer - Ultra

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

| Activation Buffer - Ultra | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| sodium lauryl sulfate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 4.8mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.939mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.4-3.7mg/l | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.59mg/l | 4 |
| | EC0(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 30mg/l | 1 |

| isothiazolinones, mixed | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.129mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.006mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.007mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.036mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 48h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L | 2 |

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| sodium lauryl sulfate | HIGH | HIGH |

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| sodium lauryl sulfate | LOW (BCF = 7.15) |

12.4. Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| sodium lauryl sulfate | LOW (KOC = 10220) |

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

| | P | B | T |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Relevant available data | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| PBT | ✘ | ✘ | ✘ |
| vPvB | ✘ | ✘ | ✘ |
| PBT Criteria fulfilled? | No | | |
| vPvB | No | | |

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. |
| Waste treatment options | Not Available |
| Sewage disposal options | Not Available |

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
|------------------|----|

Continued...

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Class | Not Applicable |
| | Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Hazard identification (Kemler) | Not Applicable |
| | Classification code | Not Applicable |
| | Hazard Label | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity | Not Applicable |
| | Tunnel Restriction Code | Not Applicable |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | Not Applicable |
| | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | Not Applicable |
| | IMDG Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited Quantities | Not Applicable |

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Classification code | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity | Not Applicable |
| | Equipment required | Not Applicable |
| | Fire cones number | Not Applicable |

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| sodium lauryl sulfate | Not Available |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| sodium lauryl sulfate | Not Available |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****sodium lauryl sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

isothiazolinones, mixed is found on the following regulatory lists

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

| Seveso Category | Not Available |
|-----------------|---------------|
| | |

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|--|---|
| Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Japan - ENCS | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

SECTION 16 Other information

| Revision Date | 25/10/2022 |
|---------------|------------|
| Initial Date | 12/07/2022 |
| | |

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| H228 | Flammable solid. |
| H301 | Toxic if swallowed. |
| H302+H312+H332 | Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. |
| H310 | Fatal in contact with skin. |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H330 | Fatal if inhaled. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |

Activation Buffer - Ultra

| | |
|-------------|---|
| H400 | Very toxic to aquatic life. |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 3.2 | 25/10/2022 | Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms, Name |
| 4.1 | 25/10/2022 | Disposal considerations - Disposal |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Dilution Buffer - Ultra

TGR BioSciences Pty Ltd.

Chemwatch: 5555-18
 Version No: 4.1
 Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: **25/10/2022**
 Print Date: **02/11/2023**
 S.REACH.NLD.EN.E

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

1.1. Product Identifier

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Product name | Dilution Buffer - Ultra |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Dilution Buffer A |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Use of Substances/mixtures for Laboratory Research Use Only. Do Not Use for diagnostic, therapeutic or clinical use. Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
| Uses advised against | No specific uses advised against are identified. |

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | TGR BioSciences Pty Ltd. |
| Address | (an Abcam Company) Unit 3, 31 George Street, Thebarton, SA 5031 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 8 7228 2141 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | www.tgrbio.com |
| Email | ADE.info@abcam.com |

1.4. Emergency telephone number

| | |
|--|---|
| Association / Organisation | Chemtrec Aus/North America/Revvity |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 2 9037 2994 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +1 703 527 3887 |

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments ^[1] | Not Applicable |
|---|----------------|

2.2. Label elements

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | Not Applicable |
| Signal word | Not Applicable |

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| EUH208 | Contains CMIT/MIT 3:1. May produce an allergic reaction. |
| EUH210 | Safety data sheet available on request. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|-------------|--|

2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**3.1. Substances**

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

| 1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No | % [weight] | Name | Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments | SCL / M-Factor | Nanoform Particle Characteristics |
|--|------------|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 55965-84-9 2. Not Available 3. 613-167-00-5 4. Not Available | <0.01 | isothiazolinones, mixed | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H301, H310, H330, H314, H318, H317, H400, H410 [2] | Skin Corr. 1C; H314: C ≥ 0,6 % Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 0,06 % ≤ C < 0,6 % Eye Dam. 1; H318: C ≥ 0,6 % Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 0,06 % ≤ C < 0,6 % Skin Sens. 1A; H317: C ≥ 0,0015 % M=100 M=100 | Not Available |
| Not Available | balance | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Available |
| Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties | | | | | |

SECTION 4 First aid measures**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | If skin or hair contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media**

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- ▶ foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

5.3. Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: |

Continued...

Dilution Buffer - Ultra

carbon dioxide (CO₂)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. |
| Major Spills | <p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. |

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. |
| Fire and explosion protection | See section 5 |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. |

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--|--|
| Suitable container | <p>Plastic tube or plastic bottle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |
| Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 | Not Available |
| Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of | Not Available |

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

| Ingredient | DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker | PNECs Compartment |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | <p>Inhalation 0.02 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.04 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) <i>Oral 0.09 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> Inhalation 0.02 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * <i>Oral 0.11 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</i> Inhalation 0.04 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *</p> | <p>3.39 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 3.39 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 3.39 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.027 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.027 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.01 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.23 mg/L (STP)</p> |

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Continued...

Dilution Buffer - Ultra

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Dilution Buffer - Ultra | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

8.2. Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. |
| 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Eyewash unit. |

Respiratory protection

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|----------------|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Clear liquid. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Applicable | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |

Continued...

Dilution Buffer - Ultra

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |
| Nanoform Solubility | Not Available | Nanoform Particle Characteristics | Not Available |
| Particle Size | Not Available | | |

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|--|---|
| 10.1.Reactivity | See section 7.2 |
| 10.2. Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7.2 |
| 10.4. Conditions to avoid | See section 7.2 |
| 10.5. Incompatible materials | See section 7.2 |
| 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5.3 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Inhaled | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. |
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. |
| Skin Contact | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. |
| Eye | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. |

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Dilution Buffer - Ultra | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >1008 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.171 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 53 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. |
| | In light of potential adverse effects, and to ensure a harmonised risk assessment and management, the EU regulatory framework for biocides has been established with the objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment. To this aim, it is required that risk assessment of biocidal products is carried out before they can be placed on the market. A central element in the risk assessment of the biocidal products are the utilization instructions that defines the dosage, application method and amount of applications and thus the exposure of humans and the environment to the biocidal substance. Humans may be exposed to biocidal products in different ways in both occupational and domestic settings. Many biocidal products are intended for industrial sectors or professional uses only, whereas other biocidal products are commonly available for private use by non-professional users. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% and must be labelled with the warning sign "contains formaldehyde" where the concentration exceeds 0.05%. The use of formaldehyde-releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth - it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. However there is a concern that formaldehyde generators can produce amines capable of causing cancers (nitrosamines) when used in formulations containing amines. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | × | Carcinogenicity | × |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | × | Reproductivity | × |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | × | STOT - Single Exposure | × |

Continued...

Dilution Buffer - Ultra

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

| Dilution Buffer - Ultra | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| isothiazolinones, mixed | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.129mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.006mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.007mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.036mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 48h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L | 2 |

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

12.2. Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

12.4. Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

| | P | B | T |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Relevant available data | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| PBT | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| vPvB | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| PBT Criteria fulfilled? | No | | |
| vPvB | No | | |

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. |
| Waste treatment options | Not Available |
| Sewage disposal options | Not Available |

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
|------------------|----|

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Class | Not Applicable |
| | Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Hazard identification (Kemler) | Not Applicable |
| | Classification code | Not Applicable |
| | Hazard Label | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity | Not Applicable |
| | Tunnel Restriction Code | Not Applicable |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | Not Applicable |
| | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | Not Applicable |
| | IMDG Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited Quantities | Not Applicable |

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Classification code | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity | Not Applicable |
| | Equipment required | Not Applicable |
| | Fire cones number | Not Applicable |

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

isothiazolinones, mixed is found on the following regulatory lists

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

| Seveso Category | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| | Not Available |

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|--|---|
| Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Japan - ENCS | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

SECTION 16 Other information

| Revision Date | |
|---------------|--|
| 25/10/2022 | |
| Initial Date | |
| 13/07/2022 | |

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

| | |
|-------------|---|
| H301 | Toxic if swallowed. |
| H310 | Fatal in contact with skin. |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H330 | Fatal if inhaled. |
| H400 | Very toxic to aquatic life. |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 3.1 | 16/08/2022 | Name |
| 4.1 | 25/10/2022 | Disposal considerations - Disposal, Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Lysis Buffer (5X) - Ultra

TGR BioSciences Pty Ltd.

Chemwatch: 5555-13

Version No: 7.2

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: 06/10/2022

Print Date: 02/11/2023

S.REACH.NLD.EN.E

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

1.1. Product Identifier

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Product name | Lysis Buffer (5X) - Ultra |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Lysis Buffer (5X) A |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Use of Substances/mixtures for Laboratory Research Use Only. Do Not Use for diagnostic, therapeutic or clinical use. Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
| Uses advised against | No specific uses advised against are identified. |

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | TGR BioSciences Pty Ltd. |
| Address | (an Abcam Company) Unit 3, 31 George Street, Thebarton, SA 5031 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 8 7228 2141 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | www.tgrbio.com |
| Email | ADE.info@abcam.com |

1.4. Emergency telephone number


| | |
|--|---|
| Association / Organisation | Chemtrec Aus/North America/Revvity |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 2 9037 2994 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +1 703 527 3887 |

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|---|--|
| Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments ^[1] | H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

2.2. Label elements

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|----------------------------|---|

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Signal word | Warning |
|--------------------|----------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
|-------------|--------------------------------|

Supplementary statement(s)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| EUH208 | Contains CMIT/MIT 3:1. May produce an allergic reaction. |
|---------------|--|

Lysis Buffer (5X) - Ultra

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

2.3. Other hazards

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | Listed in the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation |
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XIV List of Substances Subject to Authorisation |
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | Determined to have endocrine-disrupting properties according to Europe Regulation (EU) 528/2012, Europe Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Europe Regulation (EU) 2018/605 |

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

| 1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No | % [weight] | Name | Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments | SCL / M-Factor | Nanoform Particle Characteristics |
|--|---|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 9002-93-1 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available | <2.5 | p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate [e] | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H302, H315, H318, H411, EUH205 [1] | Not Available | Not Available |
| 1. 55965-84-9 2. Not Available 3. 613-167-00-5 4. Not Available | <0.01 | isothiazolinones, mixed | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H301, H310, H330, H314, H318, H317, H400, H410 [2] | Skin Corr. 1C; H314: C ≥ 0,6 % Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 0,06 % ≤ C < 0,6 % Eye Dam. 1; H318: C ≥ 0,6 % Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 0,06 % ≤ C < 0,6 % Skin Sens. 1A; H317: C ≥ 0,0015 % M=100 M=100 | Not Available |
| 1. 7681-49-4 2. 231-667-8 3. 009-004-00-7 4. Not Available | >0.1 | sodium fluoride * | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H301, H315, H319 [2] | Not Available | Not Available |
| Not Available | balance | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Available |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties | | | | |

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

Continued...

Lysis Buffer (5X) - Ultra

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media**

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

5.3. Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. |
| Major Spills | Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. |

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with moisture. |
| Fire and explosion protection | See section 5 |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. |

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--|---|
| Suitable container | Plastic Bottles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |
| Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 | Not Available |
| Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of | Not Available |

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Lysis Buffer (5X) - Ultra

8.1. Control parameters

| Ingredient | DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker | PNECs Compartment |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Inhalation 0.02 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.04 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Oral 0.09 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.02 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) * Oral 0.11 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 0.04 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) * | 3.39 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 3.39 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 3.39 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.027 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.027 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.01 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.23 mg/L (STP) |
| sodium fluoride | Dermal 0.36 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.5 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 0.36 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 2.5 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) | 0.9 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 11 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 51 mg/L (STP) |

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------|
| Netherlands Occupational Exposure Limits | sodium fluoride | Fluoriden, anorganisch en oplosbaar (als F) | Not Available | 2 mg/m ³ | Not Available | A |
| EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) | sodium fluoride | Inorganic Fluorides | 2.5 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Skin |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| sodium fluoride | 17 mg/m ³ | 90 mg/m ³ | 1,100 mg/m ³ |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | Not Available | Not Available |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium fluoride | 250 mg/m ³ | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

8.2. Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. |
| 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. |

Respiratory protection

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.

Continued...

Lysis Buffer (5X) - Ultra

- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | | | |
|---|----------------|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Liquid. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Applicable | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |
| Nanoform Solubility | Not Available | Nanoform Particle Characteristics | Not Available |
| Particle Size | Not Available | | |

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|--|
| 10.1.Reactivity | See section 7.2 |
| 10.2. Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7.2 |
| 10.4. Conditions to avoid | See section 7.2 |
| 10.5. Incompatible materials | See section 7.2 |
| 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5.3 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information**11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Inhaled | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. | |
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. | |
| Skin Contact | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. | |
| Eye | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. | |
| Chronic | Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. | |
| Lysis Buffer (5X) - Ultra | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |

Continued...

| | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | Oral (Rat) LD50: 1800 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 1 mg - moderate |
| | | Skin (human): 2 mg/3d - I - mild |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | dermal (rat) LD50: >1008 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.171 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 53 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| sodium fluoride | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h-moderate |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >25<2000 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | |

| | |
|--|--|
| P-TERT-OCTYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATE | <p>Octoxynols:</p> <p>Octoxynols of various chain lengths as well as octoxynol salts and organic acids function in cosmetics either as surfactants-emulsifying agents, surfactants-cleansing agents, surfactant-solubilizing agents, or surfactants-hydrotropes in a wide variety of cosmetic products at concentrations ranging from 0.0008% to 25%, with most less than 5.0%. The octoxynols are chemically similar to nonoxynols. Long-chain nonoxynols (9 and above) were considered safe as used, whereas short-chain nonoxynols (8 and below) were considered safe as used in rinse-off products and safe at concentrations less than 5% in leave-on formulations. Acute exposure of hamsters to Octoxynol-9 by bronchopulmonary lavage produced pneumonia, pulmonary edema, and intra-alveolar hemorrhage.</p> <p>Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported.</p> <p>Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.</p> |
| ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.</p> <p>In light of potential adverse effects, and to ensure a harmonised risk assessment and management, the EU regulatory framework for biocides has been established with the objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment. To this aim, it is required that risk assessment of biocidal products is carried out before they can be placed on the market. A central element in the risk assessment of the biocidal products are the utilization instructions that defines the dosage, application method and amount of applications and thus the exposure of humans and the environment to the biocidal substance.</p> <p>Humans may be exposed to biocidal products in different ways in both occupational and domestic settings. Many biocidal products are intended for industrial sectors or professional uses only, whereas other biocidal products are commonly available for private use by non-professional users. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% and must be labelled with the warning sign "contains formaldehyde" where the concentration exceeds 0.05%. The use of formaldehyde-releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth - it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. However there is a concern that formaldehyde generators can produce amines capable of causing cancers (nitrosamines) when used in formulations containing amines.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> |
| SODIUM FLUORIDE | The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| Lysis Buffer (5X) - Ultra & SODIUM FLUORIDE | The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. |
| ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED & SODIUM FLUORIDE | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✗ | Carcinogenicity | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✗ | Reproductivity | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Many chemicals may mimic or interfere with the body's hormones, known as the endocrine system. Endocrine disruptors are chemicals that can interfere with endocrine (or hormonal) systems.

Endocrine disruptors interfere with the synthesis, secretion, transport, binding, action, or elimination of natural hormones in the body. Any system in the body controlled by hormones can be derailed by hormone disruptors. Specifically, endocrine disruptors may be associated with the development of learning disabilities, deformations of the body various cancers and sexual development problems.

Endocrine disrupting chemicals cause adverse effects in animals. But limited scientific information exists on potential health problems in humans. Because people are typically exposed to multiple endocrine disruptors at the same time, assessing public health effects is difficult.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

| Lysis Buffer (5X) - Ultra | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------|--------------|--------|
| | EC50(ECx) | 96h | Fish | 3mg/L | 5 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >2.8<3.2mg/l | 4 |

| isothiazolinones, mixed | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.129mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.006mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.007mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.036mg/L | 2 |
| NOEC(ECx) | 48h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L | 2 | |

| sodium fluoride | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-----------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
| | BCF | 672h | Fish | <0.66 | 7 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >121.8mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 36.2mg/L | 5 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 43mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 38-68mg/l | 4 |
| NOEC(ECx) | 2160h | Fish | 3.1mg/l | 4 | |

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | HIGH | HIGH |
| sodium fluoride | LOW | LOW |

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | HIGH (LogKOW = 4.863) |
| sodium fluoride | LOW (BCF = 6.4) |

12.4. Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | LOW (KOC = 699.2) |
| sodium fluoride | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

| | P | B | T |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Relevant available data | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| PBT | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| vPvB | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| PBT Criteria fulfilled? | No | | |
| vPvB | No | | |

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

The evidence linking adverse effects to endocrine disruptors is more compelling in the environment than it is in humans. Endocrine disruptors profoundly alter reproductive physiology of ecosystems and ultimately impact entire populations. Some endocrine-disrupting chemicals are slow to break-down in the environment. That characteristic makes them potentially hazardous over long periods of time. Some well established adverse effects of endocrine disruptors in various wildlife species include; eggshell-thinning, displayed of characteristics of the opposite sex and impaired reproductive development. Other adverse changes in wildlife species that have been suggested, but not proven include; reproductive abnormalities, immune dysfunction and skeletal deformities.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Continued...

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. |
| Waste treatment options | Not Available |
| Sewage disposal options | Not Available |

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
|------------------|----|

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Class | Not Applicable |
| | Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Hazard identification (Kemler) | Not Applicable |
| | Classification code | Not Applicable |
| | Hazard Label | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity | Not Applicable |
| | Tunnel Restriction Code | Not Applicable |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | Not Applicable |
| | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | Not Applicable |
| | IMDG Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited Quantities | Not Applicable |

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable |
|-----------------|----------------|

Lysis Buffer (5X) - Ultra

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Classification code | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity | Not Applicable |
| | Equipment required | Not Applicable |
| | Fire cones number | Not Applicable |

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | Not Available |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available |
| sodium fluoride | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | Not Available |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available |
| sodium fluoride | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Proposals to identify Substances of Very High Concern: Annex XV reports for commenting by Interested Parties previous consultation

Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation

Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XIV List of Substances Subject to Authorisation

isothiazolinones, mixed is found on the following regulatory lists

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

sodium fluoride is found on the following regulatory lists

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

Netherlands Occupational Exposure Limits

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

| Seveso Category | Status |
|-----------------|---------------|
| | Not Available |

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|--|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate; isothiazolinones, mixed; sodium fluoride) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate; isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Japan - ENCS | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |

Continued...

Lysis Buffer (5X) - Ultra

| National Inventory | Status |
|--------------------|---|
| USA - TSCA | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate; isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 06/10/2022 |
| Initial Date | 12/07/2022 |

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

| | |
|-------------|---|
| H301 | Toxic if swallowed. |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H310 | Fatal in contact with skin. |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H330 | Fatal if inhaled. |
| H400 | Very toxic to aquatic life. |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 7.1 | 06/10/2022 | Disposal considerations - Disposal |
| 7.2 | 25/10/2022 | Disposal considerations - Disposal, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSDL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

Lysis Buffer (5X) - Ultra

- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Reaction Buffer 1 - Ultra

TGR BioSciences Pty Ltd.

Chemwatch: 5555-14

Version No: 4.1

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: 25/10/2022

Print Date: 02/11/2023

S.REACH.NLD.EN.E

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

1.1. Product Identifier

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Product name | Reaction Buffer 1 - Ultra |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Reaction Buffer 1 - MPSU; Reaction Buffer 2 – Ultra; Reaction Buffer 2 & Reaction Buffer 3 - MPSU |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Reaction Buffer 1 - MPSU, Reaction Buffer 2 - Ultra, Reaction Buffer 2 -MPSU, Reaction Buffer 3 - MPSU |

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

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Use of Substances/mixtures for Laboratory Research Use Only. Do Not Use for diagnostic, therapeutic or clinical use. Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
| Uses advised against | No specific uses advised against are identified. |

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | TGR BioSciences Pty Ltd. |
| Address | (an Abcam Company) Unit 3, 31 George Street, Thebarton, SA 5031 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 8 7228 2141 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | www.tgrbio.com |
| Email | ADE.info@abcam.com |

1.4. Emergency telephone number

| | |
|--|---|
| Association / Organisation | Chemtrec Aus/North America/Revvity |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 2 9037 2994 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +1 703 527 3887 |

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments ^[1] | Not Applicable |
|---|----------------|

2.2. Label elements

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | Not Applicable |
| Signal word | Not Applicable |

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| EUH208 | Contains CMIT/MIT 3:1. May produce an allergic reaction. |
| EUH210 | Safety data sheet available on request. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Reaction Buffer 1 - Ultra

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|-------------|--|

2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**3.1. Substances**

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

| 1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No | % [weight] | Name | Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments | SCL / M-Factor | Nanoform Particle Characteristics |
|--|------------|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 55965-84-9 2. Not Available 3. 613-167-00-5 4. Not Available | <0.01 | isothiazolinones, mixed | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H301, H310, H330, H314, H318, H317, H400, H410 [2] | Skin Corr. 1C; H314: C ≥ 0,6 % Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 0,06 % ≤ C < 0,6 % Eye Dam. 1; H318: C ≥ 0,6 % Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 0,06 % ≤ C < 0,6 % Skin Sens. 1A; H317: C ≥ 0,0015 % M=100 M=100 | Not Available |
| Not Available | balance | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Available |
| Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties | | | | | |

SECTION 4 First aid measures**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | If skin or hair contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media**

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- ▶ foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

5.3. Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: |

Continued...

carbon dioxide (CO₂)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. |
| Major Spills | <p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. |

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. |
| Fire and explosion protection | See section 5 |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. |

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--|--|
| Suitable container | <p>Plastic tube or plastic bottle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |
| Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 | Not Available |
| Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of | Not Available |

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

| Ingredient | DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker | PNECs Compartment |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | <p>Inhalation 0.02 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.04 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) <i>Oral 0.09 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> Inhalation 0.02 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * <i>Oral 0.11 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</i> Inhalation 0.04 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *</p> | <p>3.39 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 3.39 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 3.39 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.027 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.027 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.01 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.23 mg/L (STP)</p> |

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Continued...

Reaction Buffer 1 - Ultra

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Reaction Buffer 1 - Ultra | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

8.2. Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. |
| 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Eyewash unit. |

Respiratory protection

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|----------------|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Clear liquid. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Applicable | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |

Continued...

Reaction Buffer 1 - Ultra

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |
| Nanoform Solubility | Not Available | Nanoform Particle Characteristics | Not Available |
| Particle Size | Not Available | | |

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|--|---|
| 10.1.Reactivity | See section 7.2 |
| 10.2. Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7.2 |
| 10.4. Conditions to avoid | See section 7.2 |
| 10.5. Incompatible materials | See section 7.2 |
| 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5.3 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Inhaled | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. | |
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. | |
| Skin Contact | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. | |
| Eye | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). | |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. | |
| Reaction Buffer 1 - Ultra | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >1008 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.171 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 53 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | |

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. | |
| | In light of potential adverse effects, and to ensure a harmonised risk assessment and management, the EU regulatory framework for biocides has been established with the objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment. To this aim, it is required that risk assessment of biocidal products is carried out before they can be placed on the market. A central element in the risk assessment of the biocidal products are the utilization instructions that defines the dosage, application method and amount of applications and thus the exposure of humans and the environment to the biocidal substance. | |
| | Humans may be exposed to biocidal products in different ways in both occupational and domestic settings. Many biocidal products are intended for industrial sectors or professional uses only, whereas other biocidal products are commonly available for private use by non-professional users. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. | |
| | Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% and must be labelled with the warning sign "contains formaldehyde" where the concentration exceeds 0.05%. The use of formaldehyde-releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth - it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. However there is a concern that formaldehyde generators can produce amines capable of causing cancers (nitrosamines) when used in formulations containing amines. | |
| | The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. | |
| | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. | |
| | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | × | Carcinogenicity | × |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | × | Reproductivity | × |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | × | STOT - Single Exposure | × |

Continued...

Reaction Buffer 1 - Ultra

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

| Reaction Buffer 1 - Ultra | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| isothiazolinones, mixed | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.129mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.006mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.007mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.036mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 48h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L | 2 |

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

12.2. Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

12.4. Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

| | P | B | T |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Relevant available data | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| PBT | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| vPvB | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| PBT Criteria fulfilled? | No | | |
| vPvB | No | | |

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. |
| Waste treatment options | Not Available |
| Sewage disposal options | Not Available |

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
|------------------|----|

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Class | Not Applicable |
| | Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Hazard identification (Kemler) | Not Applicable |
| | Classification code | Not Applicable |
| | Hazard Label | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity | Not Applicable |
| | Tunnel Restriction Code | Not Applicable |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | Not Applicable |
| | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | Not Applicable |
| | IMDG Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited Quantities | Not Applicable |

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Classification code | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity | Not Applicable |
| | Equipment required | Not Applicable |
| | Fire cones number | Not Applicable |

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

isothiazolinones, mixed is found on the following regulatory lists

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

| Seveso Category | Not Available |
|-----------------|---------------|
| | |

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|--|---|
| Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Japan - ENCS | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

SECTION 16 Other information

| Revision Date | 25/10/2022 |
|---------------|------------|
| Initial Date | 12/07/2022 |
| | |

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

| | |
|-------------|---|
| H301 | Toxic if swallowed. |
| H310 | Fatal in contact with skin. |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H330 | Fatal if inhaled. |
| H400 | Very toxic to aquatic life. |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 3.1 | 19/07/2022 | Name |
| 4.1 | 25/10/2022 | Disposal considerations - Disposal, Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

AlphaLISA CaptSure™ Acceptor Beads (2mg/mL)

TGR BioSciences Pty Ltd.

Chemwatch: 5555-20

Version No: 3.1

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: 25/10/2022

Print Date: 02/11/2023

S.REACH.NLD.EN.E

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

1.1. Product Identifier

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Product name | AlphaLISA CaptSure™ Acceptor Beads (2mg/mL) |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Alpha 615 CaptSure™ Acceptor Beads (2mg/mL) _ Multiplex; Alpha 545 CaptSure2™ Acceptor Beads (2mg/mL)_ Multiplex; Alpha 615 anti-p-AKT(1/2/3) (Ser473) (mIgG1) Acceptor Beads; Alpha 615 anti-p-ERK (mIgG1) Acceptor Beads |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Alpha 545 CaptSure2 Acceptor Beads (2mg/mL)_MPSU, Alpha 615 CaptSure Acceptor Beads (2mg/mL)_MPSU |

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

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Use of Substances/mixtures for Laboratory Research Use Only. Do Not Use for diagnostic, therapeutic or clinical use. Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
| Uses advised against | No specific uses advised against are identified. |

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | TGR BioSciences Pty Ltd. |
| Address | (an Abcam Company) Unit 3, 31 George Street, Thebarton, SA 5031 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 8 7228 2141 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | www.tgrbio.com |
| Email | ADE.info@abcam.com |

1.4. Emergency telephone number

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | Chemtrec Aus/North America/Revvity |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 2 9037 2994 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +1 703 527 3887 |

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1] | Not Applicable |
|--|----------------|

2.2. Label elements

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | Not Applicable |
| Signal word | Not Applicable |

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| EUH208 | Contains CMIT/MIT 3:1. May produce an allergic reaction. |
| EUH210 | Safety data sheet available on request. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

AlphaLISA CaptSure™ Acceptor Beads (2mg/mL)

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|-------------|--|

2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**3.1. Substances**

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

| 1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No | % [weight] | Name | Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments | SCL / M-Factor | Nanoform Particle Characteristics |
|--|------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 55965-84-9 2. Not Available 3. 613-167-00-5 4. Not Available | <0.01 | <u>isothiazolinones, mixed</u> | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H301, H310, H330, H314, H318, H317, H400, H410 [2] | Skin Corr. 1C; H314: C ≥ 0,6 % Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 0,06 % ≤ C < 0,6 % Eye Dam. 1; H318: C ≥ 0,6 % Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 0,06 % ≤ C < 0,6 % Skin Sens. 1A; H317: C ≥ 0,0015 % M=100 M=100 | Not Available |
| Not Available | balance | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Available |
| Legend: | | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties | | | |

SECTION 4 First aid measures**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | If skin or hair contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media**

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

5.3. Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses. |

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. |
| Fire and explosion protection | See section 5 |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. |

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--|--|
| Suitable container | Brown tube or bottle. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. |
| Storage incompatibility | None known |
| Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 | Not Available |
| Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of | Not Available |

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**8.1. Control parameters**

| Ingredient | DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker | PNECs Compartment |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Inhalation 0.02 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.04 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Oral 0.09 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.02 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) * Oral 0.11 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 0.04 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) * | 3.39 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 3.39 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 3.39 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.027 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.027 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.01 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.23 mg/L (STP) |

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| AlphaLISA CaptSure™ Acceptor Beads (2mg/mL) | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | |

Continued...

AlphaLISA CaptSure™ Acceptor Beads (2mg/mL)

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| Notes: | <i>Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.</i> | |

8.2. Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p> |
| 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ polychloroprene. ▶ nitrile rubber. ▶ butyl rubber. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Eyewash unit. |

Respiratory protection

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|
| Appearance | White Lyophilised pellet. | | |
| Physical state | Divided Solid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |

Continued...

AlphaLISA CaptSure™ Acceptor Beads (2mg/mL)

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| boiling range (°C) | | | |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Applicable | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Applicable |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |
| Nanoform Solubility | Not Available | Nanoform Particle Characteristics | Not Available |
| Particle Size | Not Available | | |

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|--|---|
| 10.1.Reactivity | See section 7.2 |
| 10.2. Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7.2 |
| 10.4. Conditions to avoid | See section 7.2 |
| 10.5. Incompatible materials | See section 7.2 |
| 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5.3 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Inhaled | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures. |
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. |
| Skin Contact | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. |
| Eye | Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| AlphaLISA CaptSure™ Acceptor Beads (2mg/mL) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >1008 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.171 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 53 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.</p> <p>In light of potential adverse effects, and to ensure a harmonised risk assessment and management, the EU regulatory framework for biocides has been established with the objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment. To this aim, it is required that risk assessment of biocidal products is carried out before they can be placed on the market. A central element in the risk assessment of the biocidal products are the utilization instructions that defines the dosage, application method and amount of applications and thus the exposure of humans and the environment to the biocidal substance.</p> <p>Humans may be exposed to biocidal products in different ways in both occupational and domestic settings. Many biocidal products are intended for industrial sectors or professional uses only, whereas other biocidal products are commonly available for private use by non-professional users.</p> <p>Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% and must be labelled with the warning sign "contains formaldehyde" where the concentration exceeds 0.05%. The use of formaldehyde-</p> |
|--------------------------------|--|

Continued...

AlphaLISA CaptSure™ Acceptor Beads (2mg/mL)

releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth - it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. However there is a concern that formaldehyde generators can produce amines capable of causing cancers (nitrosamines) when used in formulations containing amines.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.

AlphaLISA CaptSure™
Acceptor Beads (2mg/mL) &
ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✗ | Carcinogenicity | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✗ | Reproductivity | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✗ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

| AlphaLISA CaptSure™ Acceptor Beads (2mg/mL) | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.129mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.006mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.007mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.036mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 48h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L | 2 |
| Legend: | <i>Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data</i> | | | | |

12.2. Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

12.4. Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

| | P | B | T |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Relevant available data | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| PBT | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| vPvB | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| PBT Criteria fulfilled? | No | | |
| vPvB | No | | |

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. |
| Waste treatment options | Not Available |
| Sewage disposal options | Not Available |

SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
|-------------------------|----|

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Class | Not Applicable |
| | Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Hazard identification (Kemler) | Not Applicable |
| | Classification code | Not Applicable |
| | Hazard Label | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity | Not Applicable |
| | Tunnel Restriction Code | Not Applicable |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | Not Applicable |
| | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | Not Applicable |
| | IMDG Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited Quantities | Not Applicable |

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Classification code | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity | Not Applicable |
| | Equipment required | Not Applicable |
| | Fire cones number | Not Applicable |

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

isothiazolinones, mixed is found on the following regulatory lists

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Seveso Category | Not Available |
|-----------------|---------------|

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|--|---|
| Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Japan - ENCS | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 25/10/2022 |
| Initial Date | 13/07/2022 |

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

| | |
|-------------|---|
| H301 | Toxic if swallowed. |
| H310 | Fatal in contact with skin. |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H330 | Fatal if inhaled. |
| H400 | Very toxic to aquatic life. |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 3.1 | 25/10/2022 | Disposal considerations - Disposal, Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility) |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL)

TGR BioSciences Pty Ltd.

Chemwatch: 5555-08

Version No: 4.1

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: 25/10/2022

Print Date: 02/11/2023

S.REACH.NLD.EN.E

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

1.1. Product Identifier

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Product name | Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL) |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Use of Substances/mixtures for Laboratory Research Use Only. Do Not Use for diagnostic, therapeutic or clinical use. Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
| Uses advised against | No specific uses advised against are identified. |

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | TGR BioSciences Pty Ltd. |
| Address | (an Abcam Company) Unit 3, 31 George Street, Thebarton, SA 5031 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 8 7228 2141 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | www.tgrbio.com |
| Email | ADE.info@abcam.com |

1.4. Emergency telephone number

| | |
|--|---|
| Association / Organisation | Chemtrec Aus/North America/Revvity |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 2 9037 2994 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +1 703 527 3887 |

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments ^[1] | Not Applicable |
|---|----------------|

2.2. Label elements

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | Not Applicable |
| Signal word | Not Applicable |

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL)

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|-------------|--|

2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**3.1. Substances**

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

| 1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No | % [weight] | Name | Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments | SCL / M- Factor | Nanoform Particle Characteristics |
|--|---------------|--|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Not Available | 100 | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Available |
| Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties | | | | | |

SECTION 4 First aid measures**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media**

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances. In such an event consider:

- ▶ foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

5.3. Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL)

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. |
| Major Spills | <p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. |

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. |
| Fire and explosion protection | See section 5 |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. |

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--|--|
| Suitable container | <p>Brown tube or brown bottle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | None known |
| Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 | Not Available |
| Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of | Not Available |

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**8.1. Control parameters**

| Ingredient | DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker | PNECs Compartment |
|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL) | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |


| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL) | Not Available | Not Available |

8.2. Exposure controls

| | |
|--|---|
| 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> |
|--|---|

Continued...

Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL)

| | |
|---|---|
| | Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. |
| 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <p>Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</p> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Eyewash unit. |

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Blue liquid; mixes with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Applicable | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |
| Nanoform Solubility | Not Available | Nanoform Particle Characteristics | Not Available |
| Particle Size | Not Available | | |

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|---|
| 10.1. Reactivity | See section 7.2 |
| 10.2. Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7.2 |
| 10.4. Conditions to avoid | See section 7.2 |
| 10.5. Incompatible materials | See section 7.2 |
| 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5.3 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Continued...

Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL)

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Inhaled | Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. |
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. |
| Skin Contact | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. |
| Eye | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. |

| | | |
|---|---|-------------------|
| Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | |

| | |
|---|--|
| Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL) | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
|---|--|

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✗ | Carcinogenicity | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✗ | Reproductiveity | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✗ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✔ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL) | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data | | | | |

12.2. Persistence and degradability

| | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
| | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

12.4. Mobility in soil

| | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Ingredient | Mobility |
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | P | B | T |
| Relevant available data | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| PBT | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| vPvB | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| PBT Criteria fulfilled? | No |
| vPvB | No |

Continued...

Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL)

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. |
| Waste treatment options | Not Available |
| Sewage disposal options | Not Available |

SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
|-------------------------|----|

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Class | Not Applicable |
| | Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Hazard identification (Kemler) | Not Applicable |
| | Classification code | Not Applicable |
| | Hazard Label | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity | Not Applicable |
| | Tunnel Restriction Code | Not Applicable |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | Not Applicable |
| | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | Not Applicable |
| | IMDG Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number | Not Applicable |
| | | |

Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL)

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| Limited Quantities | Not Applicable |

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Not Applicable Not Applicable | |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Classification code | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity | Not Applicable |
| | Equipment required | Not Applicable |
| | Fire cones number | Not Applicable |

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|--------------|-------|
|--------------|-------|

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|--------------|-----------|
|--------------|-----------|

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Seveso Category | Not Available |
|-----------------|---------------|

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|--|---|
| Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Not Available |
| Canada - DSL | Not Available |
| Canada - NDSL | Not Available |
| China - IECSC | Not Available |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Not Available |
| Japan - ENCS | Not Available |
| Korea - KECI | Not Available |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Not Available |
| Philippines - PICCS | Not Available |
| USA - TSCA | Not Available |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Not Available |
| Mexico - INSQ | Not Available |
| Vietnam - NCI | Not Available |
| Russia - FBEPH | Not Available |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 25/10/2022 |
| Initial Date | 12/07/2022 |

Full text Risk and Hazard codes**SDS Version Summary**

Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL)

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 3.1 | 16/08/2022 | Name |
| 4.1 | 25/10/2022 | Disposal considerations - Disposal, Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility) |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Positive Control Lysate - Ultra

TGR BioSciences Pty Ltd.

Chemwatch: 5555-32

Version No: 4.1

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: 25/10/2022

Print Date: 02/11/2023

S.REACH.NLD.EN.E

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

1.1. Product Identifier

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Product name | Positive Control Lysate - Ultra |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Use of Substances/mixtures for Laboratory Research Use Only. Do Not Use for diagnostic, therapeutic or clinical use. Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
| Uses advised against | No specific uses advised against are identified. |

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | TGR BioSciences Pty Ltd. |
| Address | (an Abcam Company) Unit 3, 31 George Street, Thebarton, SA 5031 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 8 7228 2141 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | www.tgrbio.com |
| Email | ADE.info@abcam.com |

1.4. Emergency telephone number

| | |
|--|---|
| Association / Organisation | Chemtrec Aus/North America/Revvity |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 2 9037 2994 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +1 703 527 3887 |

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments ^[1] | Not Applicable |
|---|----------------|

2.2. Label elements

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | Not Applicable |
| Signal word | Not Applicable |

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| EUH208 | Contains CMIT/MIT 3:1. May produce an allergic reaction. |
| EUH210 | Safety data sheet available on request. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Positive Control Lysate - Ultra

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|-------------|--|

2.3. Other hazards

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | Listed in the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation |
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XIV List of Substances Subject to Authorisation |
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | Determined to have endocrine-disrupting properties according to Europe Regulation (EU) 528/2012, Europe Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Europe Regulation (EU) 2018/605 |

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**3.1. Substances**

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

| 1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No | % [weight] | Name | Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments | SCL / M-Factor | Nanoform Particle Characteristics |
|--|---|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 55965-84-9 2. Not Available 3. 613-167-00-5 4. Not Available | <0.01 | <u>isothiazolinones, mixed</u> | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H301, H310, H330, H314, H318, H317, H400, H410 [2] | Skin Corr. 1C; H314: C ≥ 0,6 % Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 0,06 % ≤ C < 0,6 % Eye Dam. 1; H318: C ≥ 0,6 % Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 0,06 % ≤ C < 0,6 % Skin Sens. 1A; H317: C ≥ 0,0015 % M=100 M=100 | Not Available |
| 1. 9002-93-1 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available | >0.1 | <u>p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate</u> [e] | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H302, H315, H318, H411, EUH205 [1] | Not Available | Not Available |
| Not Available | balance | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Available |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties | | | | |

SECTION 4 First aid measures**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | If skin or hair contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media**

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

5.3. Advice for firefighters

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. |
|----------------------|--|

Continued...

Positive Control Lysate - Ultra

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses. |

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. |
| Fire and explosion protection | See section 5 |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. |

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | None known |
| Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 | Not Available |
| Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of | Not Available |

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**8.1. Control parameters**

| Ingredient | DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker | PNECs Compartment |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Inhalation 0.02 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.04 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Oral 0.09 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.02 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) * Oral 0.11 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 0.04 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) * | 3.39 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 3.39 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 3.39 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.027 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.027 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.01 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.23 mg/L (STP) |

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | |

Continued...

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Positive Control Lysate - Ultra | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available | Not Available |
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | Not Available | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

8.2. Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. |
| 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ polychloroprene. ▶ nitrile rubber. ▶ butyl rubber. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Eyewash unit. |

Respiratory protection

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------|
| Appearance | White Lyophilised pellet. | | |
| Physical state | Divided Solid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |

Continued...

Positive Control Lysate - Ultra

| | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Applicable | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Applicable |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |
| Nanoform Solubility | Not Available | Nanoform Particle Characteristics | Not Available |
| Particle Size | Not Available | | |

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|--|---|
| 10.1. Reactivity | See section 7.2 |
| 10.2. Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7.2 |
| 10.4. Conditions to avoid | See section 7.2 |
| 10.5. Incompatible materials | See section 7.2 |
| 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5.3 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Inhaled | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures. |
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. |
| Skin Contact | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. |
| Eye | Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Positive Control Lysate - Ultra | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >1008 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.171 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1] |
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 53 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 1800 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 1 mg - moderate Skin (human): 2 mg/3d -I - mild |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. |
|-------------------------|---|

Continued...

Positive Control Lysate - Ultra

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.</p> <p>In light of potential adverse effects, and to ensure a harmonised risk assessment and management, the EU regulatory framework for biocides has been established with the objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment. To this aim, it is required that risk assessment of biocidal products is carried out before they can be placed on the market. A central element in the risk assessment of the biocidal products are the utilization instructions that defines the dosage, application method and amount of applications and thus the exposure of humans and the environment to the biocidal substance.</p> <p>Humans may be exposed to biocidal products in different ways in both occupational and domestic settings. Many biocidal products are intended for industrial sectors or professional uses only, whereas other biocidal products are commonly available for private use by non-professional users.</p> <p>Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% and must be labelled with the warning sign "contains formaldehyde" where the concentration exceeds 0.05%. The use of formaldehyde-releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth - it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. However there is a concern that formaldehyde generators can produce amines capable of causing cancers (nitrosamines) when used in formulations containing amines.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.</p> |
| P-TERT-OCTYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATE | <p>Octoxynols:</p> <p>Octoxynols of various chain lengths as well as octoxynol salts and organic acids function in cosmetics either as surfactants-emulsifying agents, surfactants-cleansing agents, surfactant-solubilizing agents, or surfactants-hydrotropes in a wide variety of cosmetic products at concentrations ranging from 0.0008% to 25%, with most less than 5.0%. The octoxynols are chemically similar to nonoxynols.. Long-chain nonoxynols (9 and above) were considered safe as used, whereas short-chain nonoxynols (8 and below) were considered safe as used in rinse-off products and safe at concentrations less than 5% in leave-on formulations. Acute exposure of hamsters to Octoxynol-9 by bronchopulmonary lavage produced pneumonia, pulmonary edema, and intra-alveolar hemorrhage.</p> <p>Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported.</p> <p>Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.</p> |
| Positive Control Lysate - Ultra & ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✗ | Carcinogenicity | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✗ | Reproductivity | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✗ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Many chemicals may mimic or interfere with the body's hormones, known as the endocrine system. Endocrine disruptors are chemicals that can interfere with endocrine (or hormonal) systems.

Endocrine disruptors interfere with the synthesis, secretion, transport, binding, action, or elimination of natural hormones in the body. Any system in the body controlled by hormones can be derailed by hormone disruptors. Specifically, endocrine disruptors may be associated with the development of learning disabilities, deformations of the body various cancers and sexual development problems.

Endocrine disrupting chemicals cause adverse effects in animals. But limited scientific information exists on potential health problems in humans. Because people are typically exposed to multiple endocrine disruptors at the same time, assessing public health effects is difficult.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

| Positive Control Lysate - Ultra | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.129mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.006mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.007mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.036mg/L | 2 |
| NOEC(ECx) | 48h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L | 2 | |
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | | | | | |

Continued...

Positive Control Lysate - Ultra

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----|------|--------------|---|
| EC50(ECx) | 96h | Fish | 3mg/L | 5 |
| LC50 | 96h | Fish | >2.8<3.2mg/l | 4 |

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

12.2. Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | HIGH | HIGH |

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | HIGH (LogKOW = 4.863) |

12.4. Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | LOW (KOC = 699.2) |

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

| | P | B | T |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Relevant available data | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| PBT | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| vPvB | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| PBT Criteria fulfilled? | No | | |
| vPvB | No | | |

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

The evidence linking adverse effects to endocrine disruptors is more compelling in the environment than it is in humans. Endocrine disruptors profoundly alter reproductive physiology of ecosystems and ultimately impact entire populations. Some endocrine-disrupting chemicals are slow to break-down in the environment. That characteristic makes them potentially hazardous over long periods of time. Some well established adverse effects of endocrine disruptors in various wildlife species include; eggshell-thinning, displayed of characteristics of the opposite sex and impaired reproductive development. Other adverse changes in wildlife species that have been suggested, but not proven include; reproductive abnormalities, immune dysfunction and skeletal deformities.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. |
| Waste treatment options | Not Available |
| Sewage disposal options | Not Available |

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
|------------------|----|

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Class | Not Applicable |
| | Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Hazard identification (Kemler) | Not Applicable |
| | Classification code | Not Applicable |
| | Hazard Label | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity | Not Applicable |
| | Tunnel Restriction Code | Not Applicable |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable |
|-----------------|----------------|

Continued...

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | Not Applicable |
| | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | Not Applicable |
| | IMDG Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited Quantities | Not Applicable |

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | Not Applicable | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Not Applicable | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Classification code | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity | Not Applicable |
| | Equipment required | Not Applicable |
| | Fire cones number | Not Applicable |

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available |
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available |
| p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

isothiazolinones, mixed is found on the following regulatory lists

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Continued...

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Proposals to identify Substances of Very High Concern: Annex XV reports for commenting by Interested Parties previous consultation

Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation

Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XIV List of Substances Subject to Authorisation

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

| Seveso Category | Not Available |
|-----------------|---------------|
|-----------------|---------------|

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|--|---|
| Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (isothiazolinones, mixed; p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (isothiazolinones, mixed; p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate) |
| Japan - ENCS | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | No (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (isothiazolinones, mixed; p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| Legend: | <i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i> |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 25/10/2022 |
| Initial Date | 19/07/2022 |

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

| | |
|-------------|---|
| H301 | Toxic if swallowed. |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H310 | Fatal in contact with skin. |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H330 | Fatal if inhaled. |
| H400 | Very toxic to aquatic life. |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 3.1 | 31/08/2022 | Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients |
| 4.1 | 25/10/2022 | Disposal considerations - Disposal, Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Handling and storage - Storage (suitable container) |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 - ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 - ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 - ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 - ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 - ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 - ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 - ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
 - ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 - ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 - ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 - ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 - ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
 - ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 - ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 - ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 - ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
 - ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
-
- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 - ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
 - ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 - ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 - ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 - ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 - ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 - ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 - ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 - ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 - ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 - ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 - ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 - ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 - ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 - ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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