

Trade Name: AlphaLISA SureFire® Ultra™ Detection Kit

# Human Total JAK1 Detection Kit



#### **Article numbers:**

ALSU-TJAK1-A500 ALSU-TJAK1-A10K ALSU-TJAK1-A50K ALSU-TJAK1-A-HV ALSU-TJAK1-A-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		H	Hazards identification		
ALSU-AB-100ml ALSU-AB-10ml	Activation Buffer	<b>(</b> )	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	T. B.	GHS05; H318, EUH208		
ALSU-DB-100ml ALSU-DB-10ml	Dilution Buffer	N/A;	EUH208, EUH210		
ALSU-LB-100mL ALSU-LB-10mL	II vsis Ruffer (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		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;		

<sup>\*\*\* =</sup> assay target name





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# 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** S.REACH.NLD.EN.E

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

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

TTTT TO GUOT TO OTTEN	The trade tr			
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.

Supplementa	ry statement(s)	
	EUH208	Contains CMIT/MIT 3:1. May produce an allergic reaction.

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#### **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	sodium lauryl sulfate	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
<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:			Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - A Eidentified as having endocrine disrupting properties	Annex VI; 3. Classification draw	n from C&L * EU

## **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes:  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	If skin contact occurs:  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> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

## 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

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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

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Fire Incompatibility	None known.		
5.3. Advice for firefighters			
Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>		
Fire/Explosion Hazard	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.  Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOx)		

#### **SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

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

sulfur oxides (SOx)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

See section 8

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

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

Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	Moderate hazard.  ▶ 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> <li>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>	
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5	
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>	

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

Suitable container	Plastic tube or Plastic Bottle  ▶ 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

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#### 8.1. Control parameters

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Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
sodium lauryl sulfate	Dermal 0.625 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1.102 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.312 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.272 mg/m³ (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/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.04 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Oral 0.09 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.02 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * Oral 0.11 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 0.04 mg/m³ (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)

<sup>\*</sup> Values for General Population

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available						

#### Not Applicable

#### **Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium lauryl sulfate	3.9 mg/m3	43 mg/m3	260 mg/m3

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/m³	
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		

## 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







to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.





## Eye and face protection

- ▶ 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

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

#### NOTE:

- 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.

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

Hands/feet protection

#### See Other protection below

#### Other protection

- Overalls.P.V.C apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

#### Respiratory protection

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- 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> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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.

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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
Activation buller - Oltra	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/24 hr-moderate
sodium lauryl sulfate	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1288 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (human): 25 mg/24 hr - mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) $^{[1]}$
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1008 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup>
isothiazolinones, mixed	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.171 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 53 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Subst specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic	ances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless other

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

ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED

SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE

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

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#### **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

#### 12.1. Toxicity

Not Available  Test Duration (hr)  72h  48h  96h  96h  72h	Species Algae or other aquatic plants Crustacea Algae or other aquatic plants Fish Algae or other aquatic plants	Value  4.8mg/l  0.939mg/l  0.4- 3.7mg/l  0.59mg/l	Source 2 1 4 4
72h 48h 96h 96h	Algae or other aquatic plants Crustacea Algae or other aquatic plants Fish	4.8mg/l 0.939mg/l 0.4- 3.7mg/l 0.59mg/l	2 1 4
48h 96h 96h	Crustacea  Algae or other aquatic plants  Fish	0.939mg/l 0.4- 3.7mg/l 0.59mg/l	1 4
96h 96h	Algae or other aquatic plants Fish	0.4- 3.7mg/l 0.59mg/l	4
96h	Fish	3.7mg/l 0.59mg/l	
		, ,	4
Cx) 72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	20 #	
	rugae er eurer aquatie plante	30mg/l	1
int Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
96h	Fish	0.129mg/l	2
72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.006mg/L	2
48h	Crustacea	0.007mg/l	2
96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.036mg/L	2
ECx) 48h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	2
c	72h 48h 96h (ECx) 48h d from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe latabase - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETO	72h Algae or other aquatic plants 48h Crustacea 96h Algae or other aquatic plants (ECx) 48h Algae or other aquatic plants d from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Informationabase - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan)	72h         Algae or other aquatic plants         0.006mg/L           48h         Crustacea         0.007mg/l           96h         Algae or other aquatic plants         0.036mg/L

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

Р	В	Т
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
×	×	×
X	×	×
		No
		No
_	Not Available	Not Available  Not Available  X

#### 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	N

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

Zana transport (ADIV). NOT ILE			
14.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable		
14.3. Transport hazard	Class	Not Appl	plicable
class(es)	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Appl	plicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
	Hazard identification	(Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code		Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for	Hazard Label		Not Applicable
user	Special provisions		Not Applicable
	Limited quantity		Not Applicable
	Tunnel Restriction C	ode	Not Applicable
	<u> </u>		

#### 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			
	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
01400(00)	ERG Code	Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Special provisions		Not Applicable	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		Not Applicable	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing In	structions	Not Applicable	
4001	Passenger and Cargo Maximum	Qty / Pack	Not Applicable	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Qu	antity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Ma	aximum 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	Special provisions No	lot Applicable lot Applicable lot 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		
		Applicable Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Limited quantity Not	Applicable	
usoi	Equipment required Not	Applicable	
	Fire cones number Not	Applicable	

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#### 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

urope 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 - AIIC / 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	ilippines - 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.	

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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

The round rectained		
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		
Address		
Telephone	+61 8 7228 2141	
Fax	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	Not Applicable
[CLP] and amendments [1]	

#### 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

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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 lngredients 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				

## 4.1. Description of first aid measures

**SECTION 4 First aid measures** 

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes:  ▶ 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:  ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

#### 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

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

## 5.3. Advice for firefighters

<b>-</b>	
Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.</li> <li>However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.</li> <li>Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:</li> </ul>

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> 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> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	Minor hazard.  ▶ 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  Safe handling  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> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>

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

Suitable container  Plastic tube or plastic bottle.  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

## 8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
isothiazolinones, mixed	Inhalation 0.02 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.04 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Oral 0.09 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.02 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * Oral 0.11 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 0.04 mg/m³ (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)

<sup>\*</sup> Values for General Population

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available						

### Not Applicable

Emergency	Limite

Linergency Linite			
Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3

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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

- 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

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:

#### Other protection

- Barrier cream. Eyewash unit.

#### Overalls.

## 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

Respiratory protection

## **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

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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 models) occupat  Ingestion The ma of corro  Skin Contact The ma models) occupat	naterial is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal ls). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an attended setting.  Interial has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack roborating animal or human evidence.  Interial is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal ls). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an
Ingestion of corro The ma Skin Contact models) occupat	roborating animal or human evidence.  naterial is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal
Skin Contact models) occupat	
Althoug	ational setting.
	igh the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient mfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
	term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using all models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Dilution Buffee Illian	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
Dilution Buffer - Ultra	Not Available	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1008 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup>	
isothiazolinones, mixed	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.171 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 53 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
Legend:	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		

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.

#### ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED

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	×

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Respiratory or Skin sensitisation

Mutagenicity

X

STOT - Repeated Exposure

X

Aspiration Hazard

Legend:

X − 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

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Dilution Buffer - Ultra	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.129mg/l	2
isothiazolinones, mixed	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

## 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

	Р	В	Т	
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

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

4.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
4.3. Transport hazard	Class N	ot Applicable
class(es)	Subsidiary Hazard N	ot Applicable
4.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
4.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
	Hazard identification (Ke	mler) Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard Label	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable			
	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
01455(05)	ERG Code Not Applicable			
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
	Special provisions		Not Applicable	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		Not Applicable	
4001	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Qu	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Ma	avimum Oty / 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	Special provisions No	lot Applicable lot Applicable lot 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		

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#### 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 - AIIC / 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

Version No: 4.1

#### **Dilution Buffer - Ultra**

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#### 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 eve-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

114 Emorgonoy totophione 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)	
<b>EUH208</b> C	Contains CMIT/MIT 3:1. May produce an allergic reaction.

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#### 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	isted 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 <u>-tert-</u> octylphenol ethoxylate <sup>[e]</sup>	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
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:	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				vn from C&L * EU

## **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes:  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	If skin contact occurs:  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	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.     Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

## 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.

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## **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	<ul> <li>Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
----------------------	--

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.</li> <li>However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.</li> <li>Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:</li> <li>carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> <li>May emit poisonous fumes.</li> <li>May emit corrosive fumes.</li> </ul>

#### **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> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	Moderate hazard.  ▶ 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> <li>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Avoid contact with moisture.</li> </ul>
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>

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

Suitable container	Plastic Bottles 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**

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#### 8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
isothiazolinones, mixed	Inhalation 0.02 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.04 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Oral 0.09 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.02 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * Oral 0.11 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 0.04 mg/m³ (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/m³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 0.36 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 2.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute)	0.9 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 11 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 51 mg/L (STP)

<sup>\*</sup> 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/m3	Not Available	Α
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	sodium fluoride	Inorganic Fluorides	2.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Skin

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium fluoride	17 mg/m3	90 mg/m3	1,100 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate	Not Available	Not Available
isothiazolinones, mixed	Not Available	Not Available
sodium fluoride	250 mg/m3	Not Available

#### Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	ccupational 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		

## 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







to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.



## Eye and face protection

- 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

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

#### 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 Hands/feet protection 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

- 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.

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- 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 noctanol / 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> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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	

p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate

TOXICITY

TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50: 1800 mg/kg<sup>[2]</sup>

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Lysis Buffer (5X) - Ultra

IRRITATION

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 1 mg - moderate

Skin (human): 2 mg/3d -I - mild

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	TOMOTT	Ittanation	
isothiazolinones, mixed	dermal (rat) LD50: >1008 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effe	ect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.171 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse eff	ect observed (corrosive)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 53 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: adverse eff	ect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	тохісіту	IRRITATION	
sodium fluoride	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20 n	ng/24h-moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >25<2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>		
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Sub specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of To.		ained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise
P-TERT-OCTYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATE	Octoxynols: 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.  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.  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.		
ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED	cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.  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		
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	<b>~</b>	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×

## 11.2 Information on other hazards

## 11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Mutagenicity

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

Legend:

Aspiration Hazard

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 Data available to make classification

- Data available to make classification

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. Chemwatch: 5555-13

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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

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Lysis Buffer (5X) - Ultra	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
tert-octylphenol ethoxylate	EC50(ECx)	96h	Fish	3mg/L	5
	LC50	96h	Fish	>2.8<3.2mg/l	4
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.129mg/l	2
i	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.006mg/L	2
isothiazolinones, mixed	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
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Sourc
	BCF	672h	Fish	<0.66	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>121.8mg/L	4
sodium fluoride	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

(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	В	Т	
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	
PBT	×	×	×	
vPvB	×	×	×	
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	PBT Criteria fulfilled?			
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 distruptors 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 deformaties.

## 12.7. Other adverse effects

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

#### **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

13.1. Waste treatment methods	3
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**

Marina Dallutant	ا اد
Marine Pollutant	INC

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

4.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable			
4.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable			
4.3. Transport hazard	Class	Not Applicable		
class(es)	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
4.4. Packing group	Not Applicable			
4.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Hazard identification (K	emler) Not Applicable		
	Classification code	Not Applicable		
4.6. Special precautions for	Hazard Label	Not Applicable		
user	Special provisions	Not Applicable		
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable		
	Tunnel Restriction Code	e Not Applicable		

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

14.1. <b>l</b>	UN number	Not Applicable			
	UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable			
		ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable		
	Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
Ì	01000(00)	ERG Code	Not Applicable		
14.4. <b>F</b>	Packing group	Not Applicable			
14.5. <b>E</b>	Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
		Special provisions		Not Applicable	
		Cargo Only Packing Instructions		Not Applicable	
		Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable	
	Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing In:	structions	Not Applicable	
· ·	4001	Passenger and Cargo Maximum	Qty / Pack	Not Applicable	
		Passenger and Cargo Limited Qu	antity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable	
		Passenger and Cargo Limited Ma	aximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable	

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

Not Applicable	
IMDG Class	Not Applicable
IMDG Subsidiary Haza	ard Not Applicable
Not Applicable	
Not Applicable	
EMS Number	Not Applicable
Special provisions	Not Applicable
Limited Quantities	Not Applicable
	IMDG Class IMDG Subsidiary Haza Not Applicable Not Applicable EMS Number Special provisions

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

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

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14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable No	ot Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
uooi	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 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	
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

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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 code	S .
Full text Risk and Hazard code H301	S Toxic 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
- ▶ AllC: 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

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- 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

THE TOTAL TRANSPORT			
Product name Reaction Buffer 1 - Ultra			
Chemical Name	Not Applicable		
Synonyms	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

11-11 Emolgonoy tolophono mambol			
	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	Not Applicable
[CLP] and amendments [1]	

## 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

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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 IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties			vn from C&L * EU		

#### **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

## 4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes:  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:  ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

#### 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 P 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> <li>Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	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:

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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> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	Minor hazard.  ► 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> <li>Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul>
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>

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

Suitable container	Plastic tube or plastic bottle.  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

## 8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
isothiazolinones, mixed	Inhalation 0.02 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.04 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Oral 0.09 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.02 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * Oral 0.11 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 0.04 mg/m³ (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)

<sup>\*</sup> Values for General Population

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available						

### Not Applicable

Emergency I	imite

Linergency Linite			
Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3

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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

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

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:

## Other protection

- 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

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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

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#### **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2	
10.2. Chemical stability	duct 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 anim models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in 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 <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.171 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 53 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
Legend:	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		

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 nonprofessional users. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

#### ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED

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	×

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Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×

Legend:

X − Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 y − 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

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
Reaction Buffer 1 - Ultra	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	
	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	
isothiazolinones, mixed	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:	Ecotox databas	,	CHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Inform C Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan)	, ,		

# 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

	Р	В	Т	
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	
PBT	×	×	×	
vPvB	×	×	×	
PBT Criteria fulfilled?				
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

15.1. Waste treatment methods		
Product / Packaging disposal	Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.	
Waste treatment options	ot Available	
Sewage disposal options	Not Available	

# **SECTION 14 Transport information**

#### **Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
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#### Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Zana transport (ADIV). NOT ILE					
14.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable	Not Applicable			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	Not Appl	plicable		
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Appl	plicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
	Hazard identification	(Kemler)	Not Applicable		
	Classification code		Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for	Hazard Label		Not Applicable		
user	Special provisions		Not Applicable		
	Limited quantity		Not Applicable		
	Tunnel Restriction C	ode	Not Applicable		
	<u> </u>				

#### 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			
	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
ciass(es)	ERG Code	Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Special provisions		Not Applicable	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		Not Applicable	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing In	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		
4001	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Not Applicable	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Ma	aximum 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				

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#### 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 - AIIC / 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	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**

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Initial Date	12/07/2022

#### Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H301	oxic 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	

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#### 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 eve-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 1	D.	^	dı	ıct	Id	Δnt	ifier

Product name	ct name			
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) (mlgG1) Acceptor Beads; Alpha 615 anti-p-ERK (mlgG1) 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	Not Applicable
[CLP] and amendments [1]	

# 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

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#### 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	Sensitisation (Skin) Category TA. Hazardous to the		Not Available
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Available
Legend:			Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 -	Annex VI; 3. Classification drav	vn from C&L * EU

#### **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes:  • 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:  ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

# 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> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Non combustible.  Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn

▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

# **SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

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# AlphaLISA CaptSure™ Acceptor Beads (2mg/mL)

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#### 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> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator.</li> <li>Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.</li> </ul>

#### 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> <li>Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul>
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>

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

	,
Suitable container	Brown tube or bottle.  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/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.04 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Oral 0.09 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.02 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * Oral 0.11 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 0.04 mg/m³ (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)		

<sup>\*</sup> Values for General Population

# Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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	

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

#### Occupational Exposure Banding

Occupanional Exposure Extra ling			
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

- 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.

- polychloroprene.
- nitrile rubber.
- butyl rubber.

# Body protection

See Other protection below No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

#### Other protection

#### OTHERWISE: 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

p, c bacic p, c.			
Appearance	White Lyophilysed pellet.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient noctanol / 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

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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

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#### **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

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.  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.
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.
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.
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.

AlphaLISA CaptSure™	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Acceptor Beads (2mg/mL)	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1008 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup>
isothiazolinones, mixed	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.171 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 53 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
Leaend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwis	

#### ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

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 nonprofessional users.

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 formaldehydeChemwatch: **5555-20** Page **6** of **9** 

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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:

X - 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
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
isothiazolinones, mixed	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

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	В	Т
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	×	×	×
vPvB	X	×	×
PBT Criteria fulfilled?			
vPvB			No

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#### 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	NC

and transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS				
14.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable			
14.3. Transport hazard	Class	Not Applicable		
class(es)	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Hazard identification (l	(Kemler) Not Applicable		
	Classification code	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for	Hazard Label	Not Applicable		
user	Special provisions	Not Applicable		
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable		
	Tunnel Restriction Cod	ode 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		
	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
01000(00)	ERG Code	Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
	Special provisions		Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		Not Applicable
usei	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Ma	ximum 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	

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#### 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	
	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	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 - AIIC / 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

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#### 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

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

The round recital of			
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	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

The Emolytical Manual		
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	Not Applicable
[CLP] and amendments [1]	110t / ippilodbic

#### 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

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#### Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL)

Issue Date: **25/10/2022**Print Date: **02/11/2023** 

#### 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:	end:  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:  • 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:  Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

#### 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			
	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.		
	► Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.		
Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> </ul>		
	Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.		
	▶ 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.		
Fire/Explosion Hazard			
·	Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:		
	carbon dioxida (CO2)		

### **SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

# 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

nitrogen oxides (NOx)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

See section 8

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#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

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

Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Minor hazard.</li> <li>Clear area of personnel.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.</li> </ul>

#### 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> <li>Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul>
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>

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

Suitable container	Brown tube or brown bottle.  ▶ 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

<sup>\*</sup> Values for General Population

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

# INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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

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.

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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 Safety glasses with side shields Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] Eye and face protection ▶ 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 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 Hands/feet protection 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 No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Other protection Overalls.

#### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

# **SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**

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

Barrier cream.Eyewash unit.

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	duct 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**

Chemwatch: **5555-08**Version No: **4.1** 

#### Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL)

Issue Date: **25/10/2022**Print Date: **02/11/2023** 

11.1 Information on hazard	classes as defined in Regulation	(EC) No 1272/2008
TI.I. IIIIOIIIIAUOII OII IIAZAIU	ciasses as defined in Redulation	IECINO IZIZIZODO

Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of the specified data extracted from RTECS - RTEC	Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise	
Beads (2mg/mL)	Not Available	Not Available	
Alpha Streptavidin Donor	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
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.		
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).		
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.		
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> 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.		
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.		

Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL)	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:

X − 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

Aluba Ctuantaridia Danas	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL)	NI-4	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

12.6. Receive of F.D. and V. V.D. acceptancing			
	P	В	Т
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	×	×	X
vPvB	×	×	×
PBT Criteria fulfilled?			No
vPvB			No

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#### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

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

#### 12.7. Other adverse effects

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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 Pollutar	nt NC

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 Not	t Applicable_
class(es)	Subsidiary Hazard Not	t Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
	Hazard identification (Kem	nler) Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	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	Not Applicable		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable			
	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
0.000(00)	ERG Code	Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Special provisions		Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	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 Ma	aximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable	

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

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

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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 No	t 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

Ship Type

Not Applicable

Product name

Version No: 4.1

#### 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 ac	cordance with the IGC Code	

# **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 - AIIC / 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** 

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Version No: 4.1

#### Alpha Streptavidin Donor Beads (2mg/mL)

Issue Date: 25/10/2022 Print Date: 02/11/2023

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

TTTT TOUGST IGOITHIO	THE FORMAL PROPERTY OF THE PRO		
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

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

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

The Energency 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	Not Applicable
[CLP] and amendments [1]	

#### 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.		Contains CMIT/MIT 3:1. May produce an allergic reaction.	
EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request.		I Salety uata sileet available on reduest.	

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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Version No: 4.1 Positive Control Lye

Positive Control Lysate - Ultra

Issue Date: **25/10/2022**Print Date: **02/11/2023** 

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	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. 9002-93-1 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	>0.1	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
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& IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties			vn from C&L * EU		

# **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

# 4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes:  • 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:  ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

#### 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

o.z. Special nazarus arising from the substrate of mixture			
Fire Incompatibility	None known.		

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

# Fire Fighting

- ▶ 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.

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	▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul>

# **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> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator.</li> <li>Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.</li> </ul>

#### 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> <li>Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul>
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>

# 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
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/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.04 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Oral 0.09 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.02 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * Oral 0.11 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 0.04 mg/m³ (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)

<sup>\*</sup> Values for General Population

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

# INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available						

# Not Applicable

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3

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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	
'				

#### Occupational Exposure Banding

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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

- 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

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

#### Hands/feet protection

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.

polychloroprene.

See Other protection below

- nitrile rubber.
- butyl rubber.

#### **Body protection**

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

#### Other protection

- OTHERWISE: 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 Lyophilysed 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

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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	l classes as defined in	Regulation (EC	No 1272/2008
TITLE IIII OI III GUI OI TIGEGI G	olacce ac acililea ill	riogalation (=c	,

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.
	TOVICITY

Positive Control Lysate - Ultra	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	Not Available	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1008 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup>	
isothiazolinones, mixed	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.171 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 53 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
p-tert-octylphenol ethoxylate	тохісіту	IRRITATION	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 1 mg - moderate	
		Skin (human): 2 mg/3d -l - mild	
Legend:	Nalue obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwis 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.

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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.

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.

#### P-TERT-OCTYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATE

Octoxynols:

Octoxynols of various chain lengths as well as octoxynol salts and organic acids function in cosmetics either as surfactants-emulsifying agents, surfactants-cleansing agents, surfactants-olubilizing 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.

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.

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.

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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:

X - 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
ert-octylphenol ethoxylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source

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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

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

#### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	В	Т
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	×	×	×
vPvB	×	×	×
PBT Criteria fulfilled?			
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 distruptors 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 deformaties.

#### 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

Land	Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS					
14.1	UN number or ID number	Not Applicable				
14.2	2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable				
14.3	3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	Not Appl	licable		
		Subsidiary Hazard	Not Appl	licable		
14.4	1. Packing group	Not Applicable				
14.5	5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
	6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification	(Kemler)	Not Applicable		
		Classification code		Not Applicable		
14.6		Hazard Label		Not Applicable		
		Special provisions		Not Applicable		
		Limited quantity		Not Applicable		
		Tunnel Restriction Co	ode	Not Applicable		

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

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14.2. UN proper ship name	Not Applicable	Not Applicable			
	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable			
14.3. Transport haza class(es)	ICAO / IATA Sub	sidiary Hazard Not Applicable			
0.000(00)	ERG Code	Not Applicable			
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	Not Applicable			
14.5. Environmental	hazard Not Applicable	Not Applicable			
	Special provision	s	Not Applicable		
	Cargo Only Pack	ing Instructions	Not Applicable		
	Cargo Only Maxi	mum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precau	Passenger and C	Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable		
4301	Passenger and C	Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable		
	Passenger and C	Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructio	ns Not Applicable		
	Passenger and C	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 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable  Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable			
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
14.6. Special precautions for user Special provisions Not		ot Applicable ot Applicable ot 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

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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**

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National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AIIC / 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	
hilippines - 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:	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	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

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#### EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

#### **Definitions and abbreviations**

Version No: 4.1

- ▶ 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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