

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Antibodies Reagent Kit

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : Antibodies Reagent Kit
Part no. (chemical kit) : None assigned.
Part no. : Antibody Reagents 8720251, 8730008
 Acealyse solution Not available.

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

Material uses : For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures (RUO).
 8720251 CD3/CD16+CD56/CD45/CD4/CD19/CD8 Kit 1ml
 8730008 CD3/CD8/CD45/CD4 antibody kit 2ml
 Acealyse solution 5 ml

Supplier/Manufacturer : Agilent Technologies Australia Pty Ltd
 679 Springvale Road
 Mulgrave
 Victoria 3170, Australia
 1800 802 402

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : CHEMTREC®: +(61)-290372994

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Acealyse solution

H302 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
 H331 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 3
 H314 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1
 H319 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
 H317 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
 H350 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1

Acealyse solution Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 30 - 60%

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : Acealyse solution



Signal word : Antibody Reagents
 Acealyse solution No signal word.
 DANGER

Hazard statements : Antibody Reagents
 Acealyse solution No known significant effects or critical hazards.
 H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
 H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
 H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H331 - Toxic if inhaled.
 H350 - May cause cancer.

Precautionary statements

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Prevention	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Not applicable. P201 - Obtain special instructions before use. P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required. P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.
Response	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Not applicable. P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. P304 + P310 - IF INHALED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Storage	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Not applicable. Not applicable.
Disposal	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Not applicable. P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Supplemental label elements		
Additional warning phrases	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Not applicable. Not applicable.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	None known. None known.

Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

Substance/mixture	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Mixture Mixture
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CAS number/other identifiers

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Acealyse solution 2,2' -oxybisethanol Formaldehyde, solution	≥30 - ≤60 ≤10	111-46-6 50-00-0

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention if irritation occurs. Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
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Section 4. First aid measures

Inhalation	: Antibody Reagents	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
	Acealyse solution	Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Skin contact	: Antibody Reagents	Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
	Acealyse solution	Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Ingestion	: Antibody Reagents	Wash out mouth with water. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
	Acealyse solution	Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No known significant effects or critical hazards. Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No known significant effects or critical hazards. Toxic if inhaled.
Skin contact	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No known significant effects or critical hazards. Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Section 4. First aid measures

Ingestion	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No known significant effects or critical hazards. Harmful if swallowed.
<u>Over-exposure signs/symptoms</u>		
Eye contact	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No specific data. Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness
Inhalation	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No specific data. No specific data.
Skin contact	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No specific data. Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness blistering may occur
Ingestion	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No specific data. Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains
<u>Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary</u>		
Notes to physician	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
Specific treatments	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No specific treatment. No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	None known. None known.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Hazardous thermal decomposition products	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No specific data. Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide metal oxide/oxides
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
For emergency responders	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel". If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
Environmental precautions	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Antibody Reagents

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Acealyse solution

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Antibody Reagents

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Acealyse solution

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Antibody Reagents

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Acealyse solution

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Antibody Reagents

Storage temperature: 2 to 8°C (35.6 to 46.4°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use. Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in

Acealyse solution

Section 7. Handling and storage

original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Acealyse solution 2,2' -oxybisethanol Formaldehyde, solution	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019). TWA: 23 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 100 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019). Skin sensitiser. STEL: 2.5 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 2 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1.2 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours.

Appropriate engineering controls

: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Environmental exposure controls

: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection

: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

- Physical state** : Antibody Reagents Liquid.
Acealyse solution Liquid.
- Colour** : Antibody Reagents Not available.
Acealyse solution Not available.
- Odour** : Antibody Reagents Not available.
Acealyse solution Not available.
- Odour threshold** : Antibody Reagents Not available.
Acealyse solution Not available.
- pH** : Antibody Reagents Not available.
Acealyse solution Not available.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Antibody Reagents 0°C (32°F)
Acealyse solution Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : Antibody Reagents 100°C (212°F)
Acealyse solution Not available.

Flash point

Ingredient name	Closed cup			Open cup		
	°C	°F	Method	°C	°F	Method
Acealyse solution						
Formaldehyde, solution	83	181.4				
Citric acid, trisodium salt, dihydrate	>100	>212				

- Evaporation rate** : Antibody Reagents Not available.
Acealyse solution Not available.

- Flammability** : Antibody Reagents Not applicable.
Acealyse solution Not applicable.

- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Antibody Reagents Not available.
Acealyse solution Not available.

Vapour pressure

Ingredient name	Vapour Pressure at 20°C			Vapour pressure at 50°C		
	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
Antibody Reagents						
water	23.8	3.2		92.258	12.3	
Sodium azide	0.0075	0.001				
Acealyse solution						
water	23.8	3.2		92.258	12.3	
Formaldehyde, solution	1	0.13				

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Relative vapour density	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Not available. Not available.
Relative density	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Not available. Not available.
Solubility	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water. Soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Not applicable. Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature

Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
Antibody Reagents			
Sodium azide	309	588.2	EU A.16
Acealyse solution			
2,2' -oxybisethanol	229	444.2	DIN EN 14522-S
Formaldehyde, solution	430	806	

Decomposition temperature	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Not available. Not available.
Viscosity	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Not available. Not available.

Particle characteristics

Median particle size	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Not applicable. Not applicable.
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Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients. No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	The product is stable. The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No specific data. No specific data.
Incompatible materials	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	May react or be incompatible with oxidising materials. May react or be incompatible with oxidising materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Acealyse solution 2,2' -oxybisethanol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	11890 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	12000 mg/kg	-
Formaldehyde, solution	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	270 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	100 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Acealyse solution 2,2' -oxybisethanol	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	50 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
Formaldehyde, solution	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 750 ug	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	750 ug	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 50 mg	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 mg	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.8 %	-

Sensitisation

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on likely routes of exposure : Antibody Reagents
Acealyse solution

Not available.

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Antibody Reagents
Acealyse solution

No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : Antibody Reagents
Acealyse solution

No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Toxic if inhaled.

Skin contact : Antibody Reagents
Acealyse solution

No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : Antibody Reagents
Acealyse solution

No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Harmful if swallowed.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No specific data. Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness
Inhalation	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No specific data. No specific data.
Skin contact	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No specific data. Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness blistering may occur
Ingestion	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No specific data. Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects	: Not available.
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects	: Not available.
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

General	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No known significant effects or critical hazards. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
Carcinogenicity	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No known significant effects or critical hazards. May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Mutagenicity	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No known significant effects or critical hazards. No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproductive toxicity	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No known significant effects or critical hazards. No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
Acealyse solution					
Acealyse solution	628.9	2727.3	N/A	3.4	N/A
2,2' -oxybisethanol	500	11890	N/A	N/A	N/A
Formaldehyde, solution	100	270	N/A	0.5	N/A

Other information	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Not available. Adverse symptoms may include the following: May cause sensitisation by inhalation.
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Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Acealyse solution 2,2' -oxybisethanol Formaldehyde, solution	Acute LC50 75200000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute EC50 3.48 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus	72 hours
	Acute EC50 3.05 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Isochrysis galbana - Exponential growth phase	96 hours
	Acute EC50 12.98 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute EC50 3.26 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Embryo	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1.41 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 3000 ppm Fresh water	Crustaceans - Astacus astacus - Egg	21 days
Chronic NOEC 1.56 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oreochromis niloticus - Fingerling	12 weeks	

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
Acealyse solution Formaldehyde, solution	OECD 301A Ready Biodegradability - DOC Die-Away Test	99 % - Readily - 28 days	-	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Acealyse solution Formaldehyde, solution	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Acealyse solution 2,2' -oxybisethanol Formaldehyde, solution	-1.98	100	low
	0.35	-	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

ADG / IMDG / IATA : Not regulated as Dangerous Goods according to the ADG Code .

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

6

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

No listed substance

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Inventory list

Australia	: Not determined.
Canada	: Not determined.
China	: Not determined.
Europe	: Not determined.
Japan	: Japan inventory (CSCL): Not determined. Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
New Zealand	: Not determined.
Philippines	: Not determined.
Republic of Korea	: Not determined.
Taiwan	: Not determined.
Thailand	: Not determined.
Turkey	: Not determined.
United States	: Not determined.
Viet Nam	: Not determined.

Section 16. Any other relevant information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision	: 18/04/2022
Date of previous issue	: No previous validation
Version	: 1

Section 16. Any other relevant information

Key to abbreviations :

- ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
- ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- N/A = Not available
- SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons
- UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
Acealyse solution	
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4	Calculation method
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 3	Calculation method
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Calculation method
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1	Calculation method

References : Not available.

🔍 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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