

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.
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, Inc. 5301 Stevens Creek Blvd Santa Clara, CA 95051, USA 800-227-9770
Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)	: CHEMTREC®: 1-800-424-9300

Section 2. Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Acealyse solution

H302	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
H315	SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
H319	EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
H317	SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
H341	GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2
H350	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1
H335	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3

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.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350 - May cause cancer.

Precautionary statements

Section 2. Hazard identification

Prevention	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Not applicable. P201 - Obtain special instructions before use. P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. P261 - Avoid breathing vapor. P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
Response	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Not applicable. P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. 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 or attention.
Storage	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Not applicable. P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
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	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	None known. None known.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	None known. None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	Mixture Mixture
--------------------------	--	--------------------

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Acealyse solution		
2,2' -oxybisethanol	15 - 40	111-46-6
Formaldehyde, solution	5 - 10	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	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.
	Acealyse solution	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. Get medical attention.
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	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. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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	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. Get medical attention. 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	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. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or 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

Section 4. First-aid measures

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. May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No known significant effects or critical hazards. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No known significant effects or critical hazards. Harmful if swallowed.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No specific data. Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No specific data. Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Skin contact	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No specific data. Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Ingestion	: Antibody Reagents Acealyse solution	No specific data. No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

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. Fire-fighting 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.
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 spilled 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 spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
------------------------------------	--	---

Section 6. Accidental release measures

For emergency responders : Antibody Reagents

Acealyse solution

If specialized 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 specialized 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 spilled 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 spilled 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).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Antibody Reagents

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.

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

Acealyse solution

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

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 ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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.

Section 7. Handling and storage

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 unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Acealyse solution

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. 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 unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
<p>Acealyse solution 2,2' -oxybisethanol</p> <p>Formaldehyde, solution</p>	<p>OARS WEEL (United States, 1/2021). TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). C: 1.3 mg/m³ 8 hrs OEL: 0.75 ppm 8 hours. 8 hrs OEL: 0.9 mg/m³ 8 hours. C: 1 ppm</p> <p>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 1/2021). Skin sensitizer. Inhalation sensitizer. TWA: 0.1 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 0.3 ppm 15 minutes.</p>

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).
 Ceiling Limit: 1.5 ppm
 STEL: 1 ppm 15 minutes.
CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2019).
 STEV: 2 ppm 15 minutes.
 STEV: 3 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). Skin sensitizer.
 CEIL: 0.3 ppm

- Appropriate engineering controls** : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, 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.
- 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.
Color	: Antibody Reagents	Not available.
	Acealyse solution	Not available.
Odor	: Antibody Reagents	Not available.
	Acealyse solution	Not available.
Odor 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.

Vapor pressure

Ingredient name	Vapor Pressure at 20°C			Vapor 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				

Relative vapor density	: Antibody Reagents	Not available.
	Acealyse solution	Not available.

Relative density	: Antibody Reagents	Not available.
	Acealyse solution	Not available.

Solubility	: Antibody Reagents	Soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
	Acealyse solution	Soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Antibody Reagents Not applicable.
Acealyse solution 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 Not available.
Acealyse solution Not available.

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

Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Antibody Reagents Not applicable.
Acealyse solution Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : Antibody Reagents No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Acealyse solution No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : Antibody Reagents The product is stable.
Acealyse solution The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Antibody Reagents Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Acealyse solution Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Antibody Reagents No specific data.
Acealyse solution No specific data.

Incompatible materials : Antibody Reagents May react or be incompatible with oxidizing materials.
Acealyse solution May react or be incompatible with oxidizing materials.

Hazardous decomposition products : Antibody Reagents Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Acealyse solution 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 %	-

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	IARC	NTP	ACGIH
Acealyse solution Formaldehyde, solution	1	Known to be a human carcinogen.	A1

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Acealyse solution Formaldehyde, solution	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Antibody Reagents Not available.
Acealyse solution Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Antibody Reagents No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Acealyse solution Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : Antibody Reagents No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Acealyse solution May cause respiratory irritation.

Skin contact : Antibody Reagents No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Acealyse solution Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : Antibody Reagents No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Acealyse solution Harmful if swallowed.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Antibody Reagents No specific data.
Acealyse solution Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Inhalation : Antibody Reagents No specific data.
Acealyse solution Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing

Skin contact : Antibody Reagents No specific data.
Acealyse solution Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

Ingestion : Antibody Reagents No specific data.
Acealyse solution No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also 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 No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Acealyse solution Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Carcinogenicity : Antibody Reagents No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Acealyse solution May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity : Antibody Reagents No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Acealyse solution Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Reproductive toxicity : Antibody Reagents No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Acealyse solution No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Section 11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
Acealyse solution					
Acealyse solution	628.9	2727.3	N/A	20.5	N/A
2,2' -oxybisethanol	500	11890	N/A	N/A	N/A
Formaldehyde, solution	100	270	N/A	3	N/A

Other information

: Antibody Reagents
Acealyse solution

Not available.

Adverse symptoms may include the following: May cause sensitization by inhalation.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Acealyse solution			
2,2' -oxybisethanol	Acute LC50 75200000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
Formaldehyde, solution	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	-1.98	100	low
Formaldehyde, solution	0.35	-	low

Section 12. Ecological information

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 minimized 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 spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

TDG / IMDG / IATA : Not regulated.

Additional information

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

Canadian lists

Canadian NPRI : The following components are listed: formaldehyde

CEPA Toxic substances : The following components are listed: formaldehyde

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

Section 15. Regulatory information

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. Other information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision : 04/18/2022

Date of previous issue : No previous validation

Version : 1

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations
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
UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
Acealyse solution ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1 GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3	Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

References : Not available.

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

Disclaimer: The information contained in this document is based on Agilent's state of knowledge at the time of preparation. No warranty as to its accurateness, completeness or suitability for a particular purpose is expressed or implied.