Safety Data Sheet (according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31)

Revision: 3.6 | Revision date: 09/May/2021

Catalog number	Product name
hC001-*XXXX*	Whole blood processing kit (human)
hC002-*XXXX*	Whole blood processing kit (human)/Gen2
mC001-*XXXX*	Whole blood processing kit (murine)
mC002-*XXXX*	Whole blood processing kit (murine)/Gen2
	Components
hC001-*XXXX*-S01 hC002-*XXXX*-S01	Cytodelics Stabiliser (human)
mC001-*XXXX*-S01 mC002-*XXXX*-S01	Cytodelics Stabiliser (murine)
hWBCS002-*XXXX*	Whole blood processing kit: Component #1 (Stabiliser) Standalone version

XXXX	*Corresponds to variable kit size*

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Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking			
1.1. Product identifiers			
Product name:	Cytodelics Stabiliser		
Product numbers:	hC001-*XXXX*-S01/mC001-*XXXX*-S01/hWBCS002-*XXXX*		
Brand:	Cytodelics		
1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against			
Identified uses:	Cryogenic stabilisation of full blood; research use only		
1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet			
Company:	Cytodelics AB		
	Forskargatan 20J		
	151 36 Södertälje		
	Sweden		
Telephone:	+46(0) 708517856		
Fax:	Not available		
Email:	info@cytodelics.com		
1.4. Emergency telephone number			
Emergency phone:	In case of a chemical emergency, spill, fire, or exposure		
	Country	**Phone numbers**	
	Australia	1800 127 406	+64 4 917 9888
	New Zealand	0800 764 766	0800 243 622
	Finland	09 471 977	09 4711
	Sweden	112	
	Norway	22 59 13 00	113
	Denmark	82 12 12 12	
	Czech Republic	224 919 293	224 915 402

Section 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Warning!

According to the **GHS and CLP** this mixture:

- is harmful if swallowed

Additionally, the classification provided by companies to **ECHA** in **CLP notifications** identifies that this mixture:

- may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
- may cause respiratory irritation
- causes serious eye irritation
- causes skin irritation

Mixture contains **Sodium Azide at <0.1%** used as a biocidal preservative; **considered as not hazardous at this concentration** and therefore it does not **meet the criteria for classification in accordance with Regulation No 1272/2008/EC.** It can be harmful if swallowed; it has been evident to kill at low concentrations if enough is ingested (significantly more than supplied in kit). May cause eye, skin or tissue irritation.

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)	Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4), H302 Skin irritation (Category 2), H315 Skin sensitization (Category 1), H317

	Serious eye irritation (Category 2), H319 Specific target organ toxicity (respiratory system) - single exposure (Category 3), H335 Specific target organ toxicity (kidney) – repeat exposure, Oral (Category 2), H373
Classification – EC 1272/2008	H302, H315, H317, H319, H335, H373
2.2. Label elements	
Hazard pictograms:	
Signal word:	Warning
Hazard statements:	
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.
H373	May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed
Precautionary statements:	
P260	Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P301 + P312 + P330	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
2.3. Other hazards	This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.
Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients	
3.1. Substances (EC 1272/2008)	Not applicable
3.2. Mixtures	

Identification name	CAS number	Index number in CLP Annex VI	EC number	Weight % content (or range)
Ethane-1,2-diol	107-21-1	603-027-00-1	203-473-3	0-90 %
2,2'-oxydiethanol	111-46-6	603-140-00-6	203-872-2	0-90 %
Dimethyl sulfoxide	67-68-5	Not listed	200-664-3	0-90 %
Sodium azide	26628-22-8	011-004-00-7	247-852-1	<0.1 %
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	605-001-00-5	200-001-8	< 5 %

Section 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:	If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Get immediate medical attention.
Eye contact:	Rinse immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. May cause irritation, redness, pain, and tearing. Seek medical attention.
Skin contact:	Wash skin with soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. Seek medical attention if irritation or symptoms persist.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, drink plenty of water, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention. Induce vomiting only at the instructions of a physician. Do not give anything by mouth to unconscious or convulsive person.
General information:	If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2).
The most commonly reported health effect from azide exposure is hypotension, almost independent of route of exposure. Most industrial exposures are by inhalation of pure substance. Most laboratory exposures or suicide attempts are by ingestion [1].
Note: Check the section 11 for toxicological information.

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

No data available

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:	Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable extinguishing media:	No information available
5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	No information available
5.3. Advice for fire-fighters	Wear self-contained respiratory protective device. In order to avoid contact with skin, keep a safety distance and wear suitable protective clothing.

[1] (Chang, S. et al., Int.J.Toxicol.; 22:175-186; 2003).

Section 6: Accidental release measures	
6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Avoid formation of dust. Ensure adequate ventilation of the working area. Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Avoid breathing dust. For personal protection see section 8.
6.2. Environmental precautions	Prevent further spillage if safe. Do not allow product to enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.
6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up	Do not flush to sewer. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Transfer to suitable, labeled containers for disposal. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
6.4. Reference to other sections	See Section 7 for information on safe handling. See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment. See Section 13 for disposal.
Section 7: Handling and storage	
7.1. Precautions for safe handling	Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace. Wear personal protective equipment. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Do not ingest. Store locked up. As with all chemicals, wash hands thoroughly after handling.
7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, temperature controlled (5-8 ˚C) fridge. Containers, which are opened, must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
7.3. Specific end use(s)	Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated.
Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection	
8.1. Control parameters	
Exposure limit values	
Sodium azide	

	Limit value - Eight hours		Limit value - Short term	
	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Australia			0,11 (1)(2)	0,3 (1)(2)
Austria		0,1		0,3
Belgium		0,1		0,3
Canada - Ontario			0,29 (1)	
Canada - Québec			0,11 (1)	0,3 (1)
Denmark		0,1		0,2
European Union		0,1		0,3

Finland		0,1		0,3 (1)
France		0,1		0,3
Germany (AGS)		0,2		0,4 (1)
Germany (DFG)		0,2 inhalable aerosol		0,4 inhalable aerosol
Hungary		0,1		0,3
Ireland		0,1		0,3 (1)
Italy		0,1		0,3
Latvia		0,1		0,3 (1)
New Zealand			0,11 (1)	0,29 (1)
People's Republic of China				0,3 (1)
Poland		0,1		0,3
South Korea				0,29 (1)
Spain		0,1		0,3
Switzerland		0,2 inhalable aerosol		0,4 inhalable aerosol
The Netherlands		0,1		0,3
Turkey		0,1		0,3 (1)
USA - NIOSH			0,1 (1)	0,3 (2)
United Kingdom	0,1	0,3		

	Remarks
Australia	(1) Ceiling limit value (2) For the two substances marked with this footnote (Benomyl, and Sodium azide), the exposure standards are established as gravimetric (mg/m³) values and converted into volumetric values.
Canada - Ontario	(1) Ceiling limit value
Canada - Québec	(1) Ceiling limit value
European Union	Bold-type: Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values [2,3] and Limit Values for Occupational Exposure [4] ~ (for references see bibliography)
Finland	(1) 15 minutes average value
France	Bold type: Restrictive statutory limit values
Germany (AGS)	(1) 15 minutes average value
Germany (DFG)	STV 15 minutes average value
Ireland	(1) 15 minutes reference period
Italy	skin
Latvia	(1) 15 minutes average value
New Zealand	(1) Ceiling limit value
People's Republic of China	(1) Ceiling Limit value
South Korea	(1) Ceiling limit value
Spain	skin

Turkey	(1) 15 minutes average value
USA - NIOSH	(1) Ceiling limit value (as HN3) (2) Ceiling limit value (as NaN3)

Formaldehyde

	Limit value - Eight hours		Limit value - Short term	
	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Australia	1	1,2	2	2,5
Austria	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,6
Belgium			0,3	0,38
Canada - Ontario			1	
			1,5 (1)	
Canada - Québec			2 (1)	3 (1)
Denmark	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4
Finland	0,3	0,37	1 (1)	1,2 (1)
France	0,5		1	
Germany (AGS)	0,3	0,37	0,6 (1)	0,74 (1)
Germany (DFG)	0,3	0,37	0,6 (1)(2)	0,74 (1)(2)
Hungary		0,6		0,6
Ireland	2	2,5	2 (1)	2,5 (1)
Japan	0,1			
Latvia		0,5		
New Zealand	0,33 (1)		1 (3)	
	0,5 (2)			
People's Republic of China				0,5 (1)
Poland		0,5		1
Singapore			0,3	0,37
South Korea	0,5	0,75	1	1,5
Spain			0,3	0,37
Sweden	0,3	0,37	0,6 (1)	0,74 (1)
Switzerland	0,3	0,37	0,6	0,74
The Netherlands		0,15		0,5
USA - NIOSH	0,016		0,1 (1)	
USA - OSHA	0,75		2	
United Kingdom	2	2,5	2	2,5

	Remarks
Canada - Ontario	(1) Ceiling limit value
Canada - Québec	(1) Ceiling limit value
Finland	(1) Ceiling limit value

Germany (AGS)	(1) 15 minutes average value
Germany (DFG)	(1) STV 15 minutes average value (2) A momentary value of 1 ml/m³ (1,2 mg/m³) should not be exceeded.
Ireland	(1) 15 minutes reference period
New Zealand	(1) 8 hour shift (2) 12 hour shift (3) Ceiling limit value
People's Republic of China	(1) Ceiling limit value
Spain	sen
Sweden	(1) Ceiling limit value
USA - NIOSH	(1) Ceiling limit value (15 min)

Ethane-1,2-diol

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL)

Application Area	Exposure routes	Health effects	Value
Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	35 mg/m³
Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	106 mg/kg BW/d
Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	7 mg/m³
Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	53 mg/kg BW/d

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)

Compartment	Value
Soil	1.53 mg/kg
Marine water	1 mg/l
Fresh water	10 mg/l
Marine sediment	3.7 mg/kg
Fresh water sediment	37 mg/kg
Sewage treatment plant	199.5 mg/l
Aquatic intermittent release	10 mg/l

8.2. Exposure controls	
Appropriate engineering controls	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of the working day. Ensure adequate ventilation of the working area. Safety showers, eye wash stations and hand-washing equipment should be available.
Eye/ face protection	Wear splash resistant safety goggles with a faceshield. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.
Skin/ hand protection	Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. Splash contact Material: Nitrile rubber Minimum layer thickness: 0,11 mm Break through time: 480 min Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

	data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374 If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.
Respiratory protection	Under conditions of frequent use or heavy exposure, respiratory protection may be needed
Environmental exposures controls	For details see Section 6.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a) Appearance	Form: liquid
b) Odour	No data available
c) Odour Threshold	No data available
d) pH	No data available
e) Melting point/freezing point	No data available
f) Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available
g) Flash point	No data available
h) Evaporation rate	No data available
i) Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
k) Vapour pressure	No data available
l) Vapour density	No data available
m) Relative density	No data available
n) Water solubility	Freely soluble
o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
p) Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
q) Decomposition temperature	No data available
r) Viscosity	No data available
s) Explosive properties	No data available
t) Oxidizing properties	No data available
9.2 Other information	No data available

Section 10: Stability and reactivity	
10.1. Reactivity	Formation of peroxides possible.
10.2. Chemical stability	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	No data available
10.4. Conditions to avoid	Heating in air.
10.5. Incompatible materials	Acid chlorides, Phosphorus halides, Strong acids, Strong oxidizing agents, Strong bases, Aldehydes, Aluminium, Strong reducing agents, Zinc Potentially but unlikely: Halogenated hydrocarbon, Metals, Acids, Acid chlorides, Hydrazine, Dimethyl sulfate, Inorganic acid chlorides
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions: Carbon oxides In the event of fire: see section 5
Section 11: Toxicological information	
11.1. Information on toxicological effects	
Acute toxicity	**Dimethyl sulfoxide:** LD50 Oral - Rat - 14.500 mg/kg LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 4 h - 40250 ppm LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - > 5.000 mg/kg **Ethane-1,2-diol:** LD50 Oral - Rat - 4.700 mg/kg LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - 10.626 mg/kg **2,2'-oxydiethanol:** LD50 Oral - Rat - 12.565 mg/kg LD50 Oral - Human - 1.000 mg/kg LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - 11.890 mg/kg **Formaldehyde:** LD50 oral (rat): 100 mg/kg; LD50 oral (male Wistar rat): 640 mg/kg; LC50 inhalation (rabbit): 270 µL/kg; LC50 inhalation (Wistar rat): < 463 ppm Irritation data: eye (rabbit) 75µg; severe; Investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen and reproductive effector No human data available
Skin corrosion/irritation	**Dimethyl sulfoxide:** Mild skin irritation If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Mixture can potentially can causes serious eye damage. Wear protective gloves and eye protection. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact

	lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Sensitizing to skin and respiratory system. Formaldehyde can induce and aggravate asthma in mice.
Germ cell mutagenicity	**Dimethyl sulfoxide:** causes DNA damage in mouse lymphocytes and mutations in mammalian somatic cells **Formaldehyde:** Possible mutagenic effects
Carcinogenicity	IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC. Paraformaldehyde/formaldehyde are suspected carcinogens.
Reproductive toxicity	**Dimethyl sulfoxide:** Rat (Intraperitoneal): Effects on Fertility: abortion, post-implantation mortality (e.g., dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants). Rat (Subcutaneous): Effects on Fertility: Post-implantation mortality (e.g., dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants). Effects on Fertility: Litter size (e.g.; # fetuses per litter; measured before birth). Mouse (Oral): Effects on Fertility: Pre-implantation mortality (e.g., reduction in number of implants per female; total number of implants per corpora lutea). Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus). Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Musculoskeletal system. Mouse (Intraperitoneal): Developmental Toxicity: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus). Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Musculoskeletal system. **Ethane-1,2-diol:** Laboratory experiments have shown teratogenic effects. Overexposure may cause reproductive disorder(s) based on tests with laboratory animals. **Formaldehyde:** Possible reproductive effects
STOT-single exposure	No data available
STOT-repeated exposure	Oral - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: Kidney
Aspiration hazard	No data available
Additional Information	**Dimethyl sulfoxide:** Symptoms and signs of poisoning are: Confusion, Dizziness, Kidney injury may occur, Unconsciousness, Convulsions, Nausea, Headache, Vomiting, Pulmonary edema. Effects may be delayed.

	Ethane-1,2-diol: When ingested early symptoms mimic alcohol inebriation and are followed by nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, weakness, muscle tenderness, respiratory failure, convulsions, cardiovascular collapse, pulmonary edema, hypocalcemic tetany, and severe metabolic acidosis. Without treatment, death may occur in 8 to 24 hours. Victims who survive the initial toxicity period usually develop renal failure along with brain and liver damage., Exposure to and/or consumption of alcohol may increase toxic effects. Central nervous system - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence
Section 12: Ecological information	
12.1. Toxicity	**Dimethyl sulfoxide:** Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 34.000 mg/l - 96 h LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 35.000 mg/l - 96 h Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 24.600 mg/l - 48 h (OECD Test Guideline 202) Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - 17.000 mg/l - 72 h (OECD Test Guideline 201) **Ethane-1,2-diol:** Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 18.500 mg/l - 96 h LC50 - Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) - > 10.000 mg/l - 48 h NOEC - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 32.000 mg/l - 7 d NOEC - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 39.140 mg/l - 96 h Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 74.000 mg/l - 24 h NOEC – Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 24.000 mg/l - 48 h LC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 41.000 mg/l - 48 h **2,2'-oxydiethanol:** Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 75.200 mg/l - 96 h LC50 - Carassius auratus (goldfish) - 5.000 mg/l - 24 h Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - > 10.000 mg/l - 24 h (DIN 38412) **Sodium azide:** Toxicity to fish: mortality LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 5,46 mg/l - 96 h (OECD Test Guideline 203) Toxicity to algae:

	static test EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - 0,35 mg/l - 96 h (OECD Test Guideline 201) **Formaldehyde:** LC50 - 96h - fish - 10-100 mg/L LC50 - 96h - fathead minnow: 24.1 mg/L (flow-through); LC50 - 96h - bluegill: 0.10 mg/L (flow-through); EC50 - 96h - water flea: 20 mg/L
12.2. Persistence and degradability	**Dimethyl sulfoxide:** Biodegradability: Result: 31 % - According to the results of tests of biodegradability this product is not readily biodegradable. (OECD Test Guideline 301D) **Ethane-1,2-diol:** No data available Ratio BOD/ThBOD 0,78 % **2,2'-oxydiethanol:** Biodegradability: anaerobic - Exposure time 28 d Result: 90 - 100 % - Readily biodegradable. (OECD Test Guideline 301B) **Formaldehyde:** Readily biodegradable. Not persistent in the environment. When released into the air, formaldehyde is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals, be readily degraded by photolysis, be readily removed from the atmosphere by dry and wet deposition and have a half-life of less than 1 day.
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential	**Ethane-1,2-diol:** Does not bioaccumulate. Bioaccumulation other fish - 61 d - 50 mg/l Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0,60 **2,2'-oxydiethanol:** Bioaccumulation: Leuciscus idus melanotus - 3 d - 0,05 mg/l Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 100 **Formaldehyde:** Due to the distribution coefficient n-octanol/water an accumulation in organisms is not expected.
12.4. Mobility in soil	**Formaldehyde:** Based on log Kow = 0.35 formaldehyde is expected to have very high mobility in soil (SRC). Formaldehyde gas adsorbs on clay minerals to a degree at high gas concentrations, which is an important quality in its use as a soil fumigant. In addition, formaldehyde may interact with humic substances in soil resulting in decreased mobility.

	When released into the soil, formaldehyde is expected to leach into groundwater. When released into water, formaldehyde is expected to readily biodegrade and is not expected to evaporate significantly. Utilizing the Japanese MITI test, 91% of the Theoretical BOD was reached in 2 weeks indicating that biodegradation is an important environmental fate process in soil (SRC).
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	This mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.
12.6. Other adverse effects	**Sodium azide:** Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Section 13: Disposal considerations	
13.1. Waste treatment methods	
Product / Packaging disposal: Waste codes / waste designations according to LoW:	Contaminated packaging dispose as unused product.
13.1.2 Waste treatment-relevant information:	Dispose of in compliance with all local and national regulations. Contact a licensed waste disposal company. Dispose of this material and its container to hazardous or special waste collection point.
13.1.3 Sewage disposal-relevant information:	Do not allow to reach sewage water or drainage ditch.
13.1.4 Other disposal recommendations:	No data available
Section 14: Transport information	
14.1. UN number	Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations.
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not dangerous goods
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	None
14.4. Packing group	None
14.5. Environmental hazards	Also refer to Section 6.
14.6. Special precautions for user	Not applicable
14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable
Section 15: Regulatory information	
15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation	All components of this product are on the ECHA public inventory. All components listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS). Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

specific for the substance or mixture	This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830.
15.2. Chemical safety assessment	No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

Section 16: Other information

Only trained personnel should use this material. To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither CytoDelics, nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liabilities whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

Additional information

ECHA information on registered substances
http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances
OECD eChemPortal
http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
IFA GESTIS database on hazardous substances
http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp
IFA-International limit values
http://limitvalue.ifa.dguv.de/
OSHA
https://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/data_General_Facts/formaldehyde-factsheet.pdf