

SOLUTION CELLPRESERV**SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION****1.1. Product Identification:** SOLUTION CELLPRESERV**1.2. Other ways of identification:** Not available.**1.3. Recommended Uses of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use:** Preservation of cellular morphology, DNA and RNA.

Name: Kolplast CI Ltda.

Endereço: Estrada Municipal Benedito de Souza, nº 418, Bairro da Mina –
Itupeva – CEP: 13.299-364**1.4. Supplier details:**

Telefone: + 55 11 4961-0900

E-mail: vendas@kolplast.com.br**1.5. Emergency phone number:** .+ 55 11 4961-0900**SECTION 2 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION****2.1 Classification of a substance or mixture (Hazard classification according to ABNT - NBR 14725:2023 in accordance with the GHS (Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, UN).**

Flammable liquids (Category 3) H226

Acute Toxicity - Oral (Category 3) H301

Acute Toxicity - Dermal (Category 3) H311

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation (Category 3) H331

Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure (Category 1) H370

2.2 Label elements of the GHS, including cautionary phrases**Pictograms:****Word of warning:** Danger**Additional Information:** Not Applicable**Hazard Phrases:** H226 - Flammable liquids and vapour.

H301 - Toxic if swallowed

H311 - Toxic in contact with skin

H331 - Toxic if inhaled

H370 - Causes damage to organs (specific organs may be specified by the

Cautionary Phrases:

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surface, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

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Prevention: P241 - Use explosion-proof equipment.

P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Emergency response: P321 - Specific treatment (syntomatic).

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use foam, CO2 and chemical powde to extinguish.

P308 + P311 - IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER.

P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

Storage: P405 - Store locked up.

Disposition: P501 - Dispose of the contents/container in appropriate waste areas/ final disposal (appropriate sanitary landfill accredited by competent authorities and/or with specialized companies for incineration or other destination in accordance with municipal and state laws of the region)

2.3 Other hazards that do not result in a classification

There are no other hazards.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**3.1 Substance**

Not applicable.

3.2 Mixture

Chemical name	CAS No.	Concentration Range (%)
Methanol	67-56-1	53%
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	0,00%

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES**4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures:**

Inhalation: Move the individual to a well-ventilated area; keep them warm and resting in a position that does not restrict breathing. If breathing has stopped, initiate artificial respiration. Provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Inhalation effects may be delayed. Seek medical attention, bringing the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) with you.

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Skin contact:	Immediately wash the affected skin with plenty of water and soap. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before reuse and dispose of contaminated shoes. Seek medical assistance, taking the SDS with you.		
Eye contact:	Immediately rinse eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open to ensure thorough rinsing. Remove contact lenses if possible. It is preferable to use an eyewash station. Seek medical help, taking the SDS with you.		
Ingestion:	Drink large amounts of water. Do not induce vomiting, although if it happens spontaneously, do not prevent it. Lay the person on their side to prevent aspiration of any vomit if they are not fully conscious. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention, bringing the SDS with you.		
Actions that should be avoided:	Do not perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if the product has been ingested.		
Protection for first aid providers:	Avoid contact with the product while providing aid to the victim.		
4.2 Symptoms and most important effects, acute or late			
Causes damage to the eyes and kidneys through oral exposure.			
4.3 Identification of immediate medical attention and special treatments required, if necessary			
There is no specific antidote. Symptomatic treatment.			
SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES			
5.1 Extinguishing Methods			
	Appropriate: Foam, CO2 and chemical powder.		
	Not appropriate: Water jet-based extinguishers should be avoided to avoid spreading the product to other regions.		
5.2 Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture			
Special Procedures	Fight fire from a safe distance. Wear full PPE and self-contained positive pressure respiratory protection (SCBA). Use dikes to contain the water used in combat. Position yourself with your back to the wind. Use water in the form of mist to cool exposed equipment in the vicinity of the fire.		
Dangers arising from burning	Flammable liquid and vapors. Combustion of the chemical or its packaging can form irritating and toxic gases such as carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.		
5.3 Special protective measures for fire-fighting personnel			
Use self-contained respiratory protection equipment (SCBA) with positive pressure and complete protective clothing. Containers and tanks involved in the fire must be cooled with water mist.			
SECTION 6 - CONTROL MEASURES FOR SPILLING OR LEAKING			
6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures			

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Isolate the spill or leak area within a minimum radius of 50 meters in all directions. In case of large leaks, consider initial evacuation downwind within a radius of 300 meters. Use clothing, gloves and eye protection. Do not touch, stand or walk over spilled product. Avoid low areas. Move away from the leak site, remaining positioned downwind (with your back to the wind) to avoid contamination.

For the staff that is not part of emergency services:

Removal of ignition sources: interrupt electrical power and turn off spark-generating sources. Remove from the site all material that could cause a fire (e.g. spilled diesel oil)

Dust control: Not applicable as it is a liquid.

Prevention of inhalation and contact with skin, mucous membranes and eyes: Use PPE as described in SECTION 8.

For emergency services staff:

Use PPE, see SECTION 8. Provide grounding for all equipment that will be used to handle the spilled product. Eliminate all possible sources of ignition, such as open flames, hot elements without insulation, electrical or mechanical sparks, cigarettes, electrical circuits, etc. Prevent the use of any action or procedure that causes the generation of sparks or flames.

6.2 Precautions to the environment

Special Procedures

Prevent contamination of watercourses by sealing the entrance to rainwater galleries (boca de lobo). Prevent product residues from reaching water collections, interrupt human and animal consumption. Create a dam around the spilled product.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment of cleaning

Methods for cleaning

Use dikes or natural barriers to contain product leakage. Absorb with inert absorbent material (sand, diatomite, vermiculite). If possible, stop the leak using plugs, a sealing strap or by inverting the hole/tear/dent upwards. Paved Floor: absorb the product with sawdust or sand, collect the material with the help of a shovel and place it in a sealed and properly identified container. The spilled product should not be used again. Ground: Remove the layers of contaminated soil until you reach uncontaminated soil, collect this material and place it in a sealed and properly identified container; Bodies of water: Stop collection for human or animal consumption, and contact the nearest environmental agency and the company's emergency center, as the measures to be adopted depend on the proportions of the accident, the characteristics of the water body in question and the quantity of the product. involved.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

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Guidelines for safe handling:	Avoid inhaling vapors. Handling is carried out in a well-ventilated place. Use appropriate protective equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Open and handle packaging with care. Keep people, especially children and pets, away from the workplace. Keep any leftover products in their original packaging, properly closed. In case of symptoms of intoxication, immediately stop work and proceed as described in Item 4 of this sheet.		
Exposure prevention for workers:	Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling the product. Wash your hands before eating, drinking, smoking or going to the bathroom. When opening the packaging, do so to avoid spillage. Do not use damaged and/or defective personal protective equipment. Do not unclog nozzles, orifices, pipes and valves with your mouth. Do not handle and/or carry damaged packaging. Adopt good personal hygiene practices. Do not store or consume food in the workplace. Contaminated clothing must be changed and washed before reuse. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas		
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities			
Appropriate Conditions	Store in a well-ventilated, covered, dry, ventilated place and away from sunlight. Keep stored at room temperature. Keep the container closed. Protect packaging from physical damage. Keep the product in its original container. Keep any leftover products in their original packaging, properly closed.		
Conditions to avoid	Humid locations, heat sources and direct sunlight.		
Prevention of fire and explosion	Keep the product away from heat, sparks, flames and other sources of ignition.		
Product and incompatible materials / other information	Keep away from incompatible materials, children, food, drinks, feed and other materials for human or animal consumption.		
Safe materials for packaging	Recommended: Product already packed in appropriate packaging.		
SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROTECTION			
8.1 Control parameters:			
Exposure limits Occupational	Formaldehyde: TWA (ST): 2 ppm (Cal/OSHA PEL) / STEL (C): 0.1 ppm [15 minutes] / TWA: 0.1 ppm (TLV - ACGHI) / STEL: 0.3 ppm (TLV - ACGHI) / 1.6 ppm and 2.3 mg/m ³ (Brazil – LT / NR 15). Methyl alcohol: STEL: 250 ppm (skin) / OSHA-PEL: 200 ppm (TWA) / ACGIH (TLV): 200 ppm / 780 ppm and 1,480 mg/m ³ (Brazil – LT / NR 15).		
Biological indicators	Not established.		
8.2 Engineering control measures:			
Adequate	When applicable, use an appropriate exhaust system to ensure adequate ventilation in the workplace. Handle the product in a place with good natural or mechanical ventilation, in order to keep the concentration of vapors/dust below the tolerance limit. It is recommended to make emergency showers and eye wash stations available in the work area. Engineering control measures are the most effective in reducing exposure to the product.		

SOLUTION CELLPRESERV**8.3 Personal protective measures:**

Eye protection: You must wear safety glasses.

Protection for skin and body: You must wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory protection: You must wear protective masks with mist filters.

Hand protection: You must handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected before use. Use a suitable technique to remove gloves (without touching the outer surface of the gloves), avoiding contact with the product.

Thermal Hazards: Does not present thermal hazards.

Hygiene measures: Wash with soap and water after handling the product and before eating, drinking, smoking or going to the bathroom. Contact lenses pose a risk as they can absorb irritating particles. Maintain workplaces within hygiene standards, always making employees aware of the safe handling of the product.

Other information: The PPE to be used for the treatment and disposal of product and packaging remains are the same as those used to handle the product.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**9.1 Basic physical and chemical properties**

Physical State Liquid, solution.

Color Not available.

Odor Formaldehyde: Pungent. Methyl alcohol: Own.

Molecular weight Not available.

pH Not available.

Melting Point / Freezing point Formaldehyde: -118.3 - -9°C. Methyl alcohol: -97.8°C.

Initial boiling point and boiling temperature range Formaldehyde: -21 - 101°C. Methyl alcohol: 64.5°C.

Flash Point 27°C.

Evaporation rate Methyl alcohol: (ETHER =1): 5.9.

Flammability Methyl alcohol: 11°C.

Lower/Upper limit of flammability or explosivity: Methyl alcohol: 6% v/v (lower) 36% v/v (upper).

Relative vapor density Methyl alcohol: 1.1.

Density Formaldehyde: 0.815 - 1.12 g/cm³ at 20°C. Methyl alcohol: 0.800 at 20°C.

Vapor Pressure Formaldehyde: 12.6 - 549,000 Pa at -109.5 - 50°C. Methyl alcohol: 92 mm Hg at 20°C.

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<p>Solubility Formaldehyde: 550 g/L at 20°C. Methyl alcohol: Soluble in water.</p> <p>Partition coefficient - n-octanol/water Formaldehyde: 0.35 at 25°C. Methyl alcohol: 100%.</p>			
<p>Autoignition temperature Formaldehyde: 395°C. Methyl alcohol: 385°C.</p> <p>Decomposition temperature Not available.</p> <p>Viscosity Formaldehyde: 2,083 - 2,835.</p> <p>Particle characteristics Not applicable.</p>			
SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY			
<p>There are no data available regarding the reactivity of the product.</p> <p>Reactivity: Formaldehyde: Corrosive effect on steel. Does not form flammable gases in the presence of water.</p> <p>Chemical Stability: The product is chemically stable under standard ambient conditions (room temperature).</p>			
<p>There are no data available regarding the reactivity of the product. Methyl alcohol: Reacts vigorously with strong oxidants and other incompatible substances. There is no data on the other ingredients in the formulation.</p> <p>Possibility of hazardous reactions:</p> <p>Conditions to avoid: Avoid high temperatures, ignition sources, prolonged exposure to direct sunlight and exposure to air with the packaging open.</p> <p>There are no data available regarding the reactivity of the product.</p> <p>Incompatible materials: Formaldehyde: Oxidizing agents. Methyl alcohol: Strong oxidizing agents, zinc, lead, aluminum, magnesium, strong acids.</p> <p>Hazardous decomposition products: Burning can produce toxic and irritating gases. Methyl alcohol: Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, formaldehyde.</p>			
SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION			

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ETAm calculation:

LD50 Oral: > 38,571 mg/Kg.

LD50 Dermal: > 52,623 mg/Kg (With at least 53.25% of the ingredients having unknown acute dermal toxicity).

LC50 Inhalation (4hs): 90,160 mg/L.

This classification above was based on its ingredients using the additivity equation (Average Acute Toxicity Estimate - ETAm), provided for by GHS and NBR 14725. Oral, Dermal and Inhalation LD50 Information Base regarding the ingredients of the mixture:

Methyl alcohol:

Acute toxicity: LD50 Oral: 5,628 mg/kg.

LD50 Dermal: Not available.

LC50 Inhalation (4hs): 64,000 mg/L.

ETAm Formaldeyde (37%):

ETAm LD50 Oral (rats): 270,27 mg/kg.

ETAm LD50 Dermal (rats): 789,19 mg/kg.

ETAm LC50 Inhalation (rats) (4h): 1,35 mg/L

Formaldehyde:

LD50 Oral (rats): 100 mg/kg.

LD50 Dermal (rats): 292 mg/kg.

LC50 Inhalation (rats) (4h): $0.05 < \text{ETA} \leq 0.5$ mg/L.

Corrosion and skin irritation: There is no data on the formulated product. Formaldehyde: Causes severe burns to the skin. Methyl alcohol: In studies on skin irritation, no adverse effects were observed in rabbits.

Severe ocular lesions /eye irritation: There is no data on the formulated product. Formaldehyde: Causes serious eye damage. Methyl alcohol: In studies on eye irritation, no adverse effects were observed in rabbits.

Respiratory sensitization or to the skin: There is no data on the formulated product. Formaldehyde: May cause allergic skin reactions. Methyl alcohol: A maximization trial in guinea pigs gave no evidence of contact sensitization following induction and 50% challenge doses.

Mutagenicity: There is no data on the formulated product. Formaldehyde: Suspected of causing genetic defects. The RAC (2012) proposal for mutagenicity classification was not based on germ cell or systemic mutagenicity, but on local genotoxicity in the nose of exposed rats, considering the ECHA classification guideline. Methyl alcohol: Methanol has been examined in several tests, including bacterial, mammalian, and fungal test systems. Most studies have produced consistently negative results and the substance is not considered classified in terms of genetic toxicity.

Carcinogenicity: There is no data on the formulated product. Formaldehyde: May cause cancer via dermal exposure. Formaldehyde has local carcinogenic activity in experimental animals; There is evidence of a threshold effect for tumors involving cytotoxicity and regenerative cell proliferation as a mode of action. Methyl alcohol: Effects have been demonstrated in mice and rats, but cannot be transferred to humans. Consequently, the substance is not considered classified in terms of carcinogenicity.

SOLUTION CELLPRESERV**Effects on reproduction:**

There is no data on the formulated product. Formaldehyde: No studies directly related to this parameter were available (e.g. OECD Guidelines 415, 416 or 422). However, no studies are needed because formaldehyde is not expected to reach reproductive organs and there is no evidence of effects on fertility and gonads in experimental animals after prolonged oral or inhalation exposure. Toxicokinetic data (see final summary of Toxicokinetics discussion) suggested only local effects at the site of entry. Methyl alcohol: Conclusive in rodents, but not used for classification in humans (see summary of parameters and attached documents). Based on key species differences between humans and rodents (metabolic pathway/enzymes, mode of action, toxicokinetics), considering the overall weight of evidence, and in line with the reproductive toxicity assessment provided by the Risk Assessment Committee (RAC, 2014), methanol does not appear to be toxic to reproduction. Consequently, the substance is not considered classified in terms of reproductive toxicity

Systemic toxicity to certain target organs – single exposure: There is no data on the formulated product. Formaldehyde: Not available. Methyl alcohol: Causes damage to eyes and kidneys when taken orally.

Systemic toxicity to specific target organs – repeated exposures:

There is no data on the formulated product. Formaldehyde: There is evidence that formaldehyde induces toxic effects only at the site of contact following oral, dermal or inhalation exposure. Toxicity is not evident in remote locations, so general signs of toxicity occur only secondary to these local lesions. Although some recent studies describe the effects after inhalation of formaldehyde away from the port of entry, this assessment is still maintained after comparing these studies with the main high-validity guidance studies. Therefore, classification and labeling are not necessary for toxicity repeated dose. Methyl alcohol: Experimental animal studies do not provide clear evidence for the need for classification: in primates the potential for methanol to cause adverse health effects has been demonstrated, while in rodents only toxicologically irrelevant effects have been demonstrated. Consequently, the substance is not considered classified in terms of repeated dose toxicity.

Aspiration hazard: There is no data on the formulated product. There is no data on the ingredients of the formulation.

SECTION 12 -ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity to aquatic organisms:****Formaldehyde:**

EC50 Algae (species not reported) (72h): > 100 mg/L.
EC50 Microcrustaceans (species not reported) (48h): > 100 mg/L.
LC50 Fish (species not reported) (96h): > 100 mg/L.

Methyl alcohol:

EC50 Algae (species not reported) (96h): > 100 mg/L.
LC50 Microcrustaceans (species not reported) (48h): > 100 mg/L.
LC50 Fish (L.macrochirus) (96h): 15,400 mg/L.

Persistence and degradability:

There is no data on the formulated product. Formaldehyde: Easily biodegradable. Methyl alcohol: Easily biodegradable.

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Bioaccumulative potential:	There is no data on the formulated product. Formaldehyde: Due to the low log Kow of 0.35, bioaccumulation in aquatic or terrestrial organisms is not expected. Methyl alcohol: Not bioaccumulative.		
Mobility in soil:	There is no data on the formulated product. Methyl alcohol: Volatile organic compounds (VOC): 100%. There is no data on the other ingredients in the formulation.		
Other adverse effects:	There is no data on the formulated product. There is no data on the ingredients of the formulation.		
SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS			
13.1 Recommended methods for final disposal			
Product/Leftover of the product:	It must be disposed of in accordance with local legislation. Treatment and disposal must be evaluated specifically for each product. Federal, state and municipal legislation must be consulted, including: CONAMA Resolution 005/1993, Law No. 12,305, of August 2, 2010 (National Solid Waste Policy). Keep product residues in their original packaging and properly closed. Disposal must be carried out as established for the product.		
Used packaging:	Empty packaging must be stored in a covered, ventilated place, protected from rain and with an impermeable floor, in addition to containment dikes. Do not reuse empty packaging. These may contain residues of the product and must be kept closed and sent for appropriate disposal as established for the product.		
SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION			
Waterway Classification (Maritime, River, Lake) according to International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) and National Waterway Transport Agency (ANTAQ):			
UN/ID No.: UN1992			
Boarding name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.			
Risk Class or Subclass: 3			
Class or Subclass of subsidiary risk: 6.1			
Packing group: III - Description: UN1993, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TÓXIC, N.O.S. (Methanol), 3,(6.1) III			
Marine pollutant: Not available.			
EmS: F-E, S-D.			
Land Classification (Rail, Road) according to the National Land Transport Agency (ANTT):			
UN/ID No.: UN1992			
Boarding name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.			
Risk Class or Subclass: 3			
Class or Subclass of subsidiary risk: 6.1			

SOLUTION CELLPRESERV**Risk number:** 37**Packing group:** III - Description: UN1993, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TÓXIC, N.O.S. (Methanol), 3,(6.1) III**Special provision:** 223,274**Quantity exempt for Transport:** Vehicle: 1000 kg / Inner packaging: 5L**Danger to the Environment:** Not available.**Air Classification according to International Aviation Organization – Technical Instructions (ICAO - TI) and National Civil Aviation Agency (ANAC):****UN/ID No.:** UN1992**Boarding name:** FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.**Risk Class or Subclass:** 3**Class or Subclass of subsidiary risk:** 6.1**Packing group:** III - Description: UN1993, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TÓXIC, N.O.S. (Methanol), 3,(6.1) III**Danger to the Environment:** Not available.**Chemical incompatibility for transport** According to ABNT NBR 14619: This substance/product is incompatible with substances and articles of class 1 (explosives) and their respective subclasses; except with products of subclass 1.4 compatibility group S. Incompatible with subclass 4.1+1 (self-reactive substances that carry the subsidiary risk label of explosive) and with subclass 5.2 +1 (organic peroxides that contain the subsidiary risk of explosive).**Shipment Description:** UN1993, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TÓXIC, N.O.S. (Methanol), 3,(6.1) III**SECTION 15 - INFORMATION ABOUT REGULATIONS**

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Decree No. 10.088/2019 - Consolidates normative acts edited by the federal executive power that provide for the promulgation of conventions and recommendations of the international labor organization - ILO ratified by the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Ordinance No. 229, of May 24, 2011 and its amendments – Amends Regulatory Standard No. 26.

Regulatory Standard NR 26 - Safety signage.

ABNT – Brazilian Association of Technical Standards - NBR 14725:2023.

GHS Criteria - Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS): 2019 - published by the UN (United Nations), which, like other countries, Brazil is a signatory.

Resolution 5,998/22 - Updates the Regulation for the Road Transport of Dangerous Goods and approves its Complementary Instructions, and other measures.

ABNT - Brazilian Association of Technical Standards - NBR 14619: 2023 - Chemical Incompatibility.

ABNT - Brazilian Association of Technical Standards - NBR 7500: 2023 - Identification for land transport, handling, movement and storage of products

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Recommended use- Follow all recommendations of use, storage, and disposal indicated by the manufacturer/registrant and described on the packaging, product package insert and cited in section 1 of this MSDS.

Important Legal Notice Important- The data and information contained herein is provided in good faith and represent the best current knowledge about the matter, and are based from data supplied by the registrant company, manufacturer or importer of this product, available at the moment, however do not completely exhaust the subject. No warranty is given about the result of the application of such data and information, not absolving users/receivers /workers/employers of their responsibilities, at any stage of the handling, storage, processing, packaging and distribution of this material/product. Prevail over the data contained herein the provisions in the legislation, regulations and standards in force. The registrant assumes no liability for any losses, damages, or expenses related to the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product, repair of damages or compensation of any kind.

Be warned that the handling of any chemical substance requires prior knowledge of its dangers by the user. The company using the product should promote the training of its employees and contractors regarding the possible risks coming from the product.

This MSDS has been revised by Sudeste Online pursuant to Brazilian standards (ABNT NBR 14725). This document is mandatory and provides information on various aspects of this material /chemical product regarding risks, handling, storage, emergency actions, protection, safety, health and to the environment, the supplier of this material/product to the user/receiver/workers.

Glossary:

ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hiygenists;

BCF - Bioconcentration Factor

GHS – Globally Harmonized System

CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service

LC50 – Lethal concentration 50%

LD50 – Lethal dose 50%

EC50 - Effective concentration

NFPA - National Fire Protection Association

PPE - Personal Protection Equipment

N/A - Not applicable;

N/A - Not available;

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UN - The United Nations; OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL -Permissible Exposure Limits; REL - Recommended Exposure Limits; TLV - Threshold limit value; TWA – Time Weighted Average. NBR - Brazilian Standard ABNT - Brazilian Technical Standards EPA – Environmental Protection Agency			