IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT AND OF THE COMPANY

Identification of the product

Product Name: COAMATIC® PROTEIN C
Product Number: 82209863
Use of the product: For in vitro diagnostic use

Company identification:

MANUFACTURER:
Instrumentation Laboratory Co.
180 Hartwell Road,
Bedford, MA 01730-2443 (USA)
Tel. +1 800 678 0710
Fax +1 781 863 9928

DISTRIBUTOR EU:
Via Leonardo da Vinci, 36
20877 Roncello (MB), Italy

DISTRIBUTOR US/CANADA:
DiaPharma Group, Inc.
8948 Beckett Rd.
West Chester, OH 45069 (USA)

E-mail address of the competent person: infosds@mail.ilww.it
Emergency phone: +44 (0) 3700 492 795
+1 215 207 0061 (USA and Canada)

INFORMATION ON COMPOSITION/HAZARD OF THE PRODUCT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P/N</th>
<th>Mixture name</th>
<th>Mixture classification</th>
<th>Mixture classification</th>
<th>Kit configuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>000H00163</td>
<td>S-2366</td>
<td>Reproductive Toxicity, cat. 2</td>
<td>Repr. 2 H361 Lact., H362</td>
<td>2 x 6 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure, cat. 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Effects on or via lactation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>000H00749</td>
<td>PROTEIN C ACTIVATOR</td>
<td>RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION, cat. 1</td>
<td>Resp. Sens. 1, H334</td>
<td>2 x 1.2 U</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disclaimer

This document is intended only as a guide to appropriate precautionary handling of this product by a trained person, or supervised by a person trained in chemical handling. The product shall not be used for purposes different from those indicated in section 1, unless having received suitable written instructions on how to handle the material. Use the product in accordance with the Good Laboratory Practice. This document cannot describe all potential dangers of use or interaction with other chemicals or materials. It is the user's responsibility for the product's safe use, the product's suitability for the intended use and the product's safe disposal. No representation or warranties, either expressed or implied, of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose or of any other nature are made hereunder with respect to the information set forth herein or to the product to which the information refers. The contained information in this SDS are in accordance with Annex II of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) and its subsequent amendments, in accordance with Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HazCom 2012) as recommended by US OSHA, and in accordance with Hazardous Product Regulation HPR (WHMIS 2015) as recommended by Health Canada (HC).

Prepared by: Chemsafe Srl
SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY

1.1 Identification of the mixture

Product Name: S-2366
Product Number: 000H00163

1.2 Use of the mixture:

Relevant use: For in vitro diagnostic use.
Uses advised against: There are no specific uses advised against.

1.3 Company identification:

MANUFACTURER:
Instrumentation Laboratory Co.
180 Hartwell Road,
Bedford, MA 01730-2443 (USA)
Tel. +1 800 678 0710
Fax +1 781 863 9928

DISTRIBUTOR EU:
Via Leonardo da Vinci, 36
20877 Roncello (MB), Italy
DISTRIBUTOR US/CANADA:
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West Chester, OH 45069 (USA)

E-mail address of the competent person: infosds@mail.ilww.it

1.4 Emergency phone:

+44 (0) 3700 492 795
+1 215 207 0061 (USA and Canada)

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the mixture:

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard class</th>
<th>Hazard category</th>
<th>Hazard statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY</td>
<td>Cat.2</td>
<td>Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. (H361)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFFECTS ON OR VIA LACTATION</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>May cause harm to breast-fed children. (H362)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For exposure limits see section 8.

according to Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HCS), and according to Hazardous Product Regulation HPR (WHMIS 2015):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard class</th>
<th>Hazard category</th>
<th>Hazard statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY – REPEATED EXPOSURE</td>
<td>Cat.2</td>
<td>May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY</td>
<td>Cat.2</td>
<td>Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFFECTS ON OR VIA LACTATION</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>May cause harm to breast-fed children.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For exposure limits see section 8.

Potential adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects (see also ch. 9-12)

The product is suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child and may cause harm to breast-fed children.
The product contains cesium chloride and may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Under normal conditions of use, the mixture does not cause adverse effects to the environment.
2.2 Label elements:

According to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard pictogram(s):</th>
<th>Warning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal word(s):</td>
<td>Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. (H361) May cause harm to breast-fed children. (H362)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard statement(s):</td>
<td>Do not breathe dust/fume. (P260) Use personal protective equipment as required. (P281) Obtain special instructions before use. (P201) Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. (P263) IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. (P308 + P313) Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation. (P501)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precautionary statement(s):</td>
<td>Contains Cesium Chloride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other labeling details:</td>
<td>Up to 2% of the mixture consists of component of unknown acute toxicity (dermal) for the human health and unknown hazards to the aquatic environment. Up to 11.8% of the mixture consists of component of unknown acute toxicity (inhalation) for the human health.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard pictogram(s):</th>
<th>Warning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal word(s):</td>
<td>May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard statement(s):</td>
<td>Do not breathe dust/fume. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Obtain special instructions before use. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precautionary statement(s):</td>
<td>Contains Cesium Chloride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other labeling details:</td>
<td>Up to 2% of the mixture consists of component of unknown acute toxicity (dermal) for the human health and unknown hazards to the aquatic environment. Up to 11.8% of the mixture consists of component of unknown acute toxicity (inhalation) for the human health.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 Other hazards (which do not results in the classification)

The mixture does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB.

3.1 Hazardous components:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>EINECS/ELINCS n°</th>
<th>CAS n°</th>
<th>Conc. % w/w*</th>
<th>Classification 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HCS)</th>
<th>Classification 1272/2008/EC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cesium Chloride</td>
<td>231-600-2</td>
<td>7647-17-8</td>
<td>9 - 9.5%</td>
<td>Reproductive Toxicity, cat. 2</td>
<td>Repr. 2 H361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specific Target Organ Toxicity –</td>
<td>STOT RE 2, H373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Repeated Exposure, cat. 2</td>
<td>Lact., H362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Effects on or via lactation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**PROTEIN C ACTIVATOR**

**Name**  
Cesium Chloride

**CAS n°**  
231-600-2

**Conc. % w/w**  
9 - 9.5%

**Classification**  
29 CFR 1910.1200 (HCS)  
HPR (WHMIS 2015)

**Classification**  
Repr. 2 H361  
STOT RE 2, H373  
Lact., H362

**Name**  
*p-nitroaniline***  
Index N. (Annex VI of CLP Reg.):  
612-012-00-9

**CAS n°**  
202-810-1

**Conc. % w/w**  
< 0.0001%***

**Classification**  
Acute Toxicity – Oral, cat. 3  
Acute Toxicity – Dermal, cat. 3  
Acute Toxicity – Inhalation, cat. 3  
Specific target organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure, cat. 3  
Aquatic Chronic, cat. 3**

**Classification**  
Acute Tox. 3, H331  
Acute Tox. 3, H311  
Acute Tox. 3, H301  
STOT RE 2, H373  
Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

For exposure limits see ch. 8, for hazard statements text see ch. 16.

* a range may be indicated, considering batch-to-batch variation.

**Environmental classification according to Reg. N. 1272/2008 (EC) and subsequent amendments.

***p-nitroaniline, including the proportion of p-nitroaniline from Pyroglutamyl-prolyl-arginine-p-nitroanilide hydrochloride. Pyroglutamyl-prolyl-arginine-p-nitroanilide hydrochloride is readily split by specific enzymes and releases p-nitroaniline.

The mixture contains one substance listed in the Hazardous Substance Lists and/or evaluated for carcinogenicity by IARC, NTP, OSHA: p-Nitroaniline. See Section 11 and 15.

---

### SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**Ingestion:**
If swallowed rinse mouth with plenty of water provided person is conscious. Do not induce vomiting. Get medical advice if adverse symptoms appear.

**Inhalation exposure:**
If inhaled, move person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered. Get medical advice if adverse symptoms appear.

**Contact with skin:**
Remove contaminated clothes and shoes. Wash immediately affected area with soap or mild detergent and plenty of water until the removal of the mixture (15-20 minutes). Get medical advice if adverse symptoms appear.

**Contact with eyes:**
Wash immediately with plenty of water or normal saline for at least 15 minutes. Keep eyelid open with the finger. Get medical advice if adverse symptoms appear.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

**Acute:**
Inhalation: may cause irritation to respiratory ways.  
Skin: May be irritant for skin.  
Eyes: May cause irritation.  
Ingestion: may cause irritation to the gastrointestinal mucous membranes.

**Delayed:**
The product is suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child and may cause harm to breast-fed children. The product contains cesium chloride and may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

**Medical monitoring:**
Based on the assessment of risk of hazardous chemical agents, the competent person will settle the appropriate medical surveillance protocol, in accordance with the national/Community legislation, in order to protect the health status of the workers.

**Antidotes, if known:**
Not known.

---

### SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media:**
Water spray or regular foam, CO₂, dry powder.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:**
Not known.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

**Hazardous combustion products:**
Thermal decomposition or combustion may generate toxic and hazardous fumes of COₓ, NOₓ, HCl.
5.3 Advice for firefighters

Protective actions: Water jets can be used successfully to cool containers exposed to the fire and disperse fumes.

Equipment for self-protection: Self-contained breathing apparatus, flame and chemical resistant clothing, boots and gloves. Equipment must be conformed with the national/international standards and used in highest condition of protection on the basis of the information reported in the previous sub-sections.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel:

Remove the ignition and heat sources, provide sufficient ventilation and evacuate the area. Respiratory protection: is not required. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate, use masks with approved filter. Suitable protective clothing, rubber or polythene gloves, rubber shoes, safety glasses.

For emergency responders:

Wear appropriate protective equipment (see Section 8) to minimize exposure to the product.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not let the product enter drainage system, surface and ground-water or soil. Contact local authorities in case of environmental release. Do not empty into drains.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material, and clean with plenty of water. Collect spilled material in containers. Send to the storage waiting for disposal procedures.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See also section 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handle in a well ventilated place, and away from sparkles and flames - sources of ignition. Keep the mixture away from drains, surface or ground waters. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Wear suitable Personal Protection Equipment (see section 8). Do not eat, drink and smoke in the working areas. Wash hands with soap and water after handling the mixture. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, incompatibilities

Recommended temperature: store at 2-8°C. Avoid light exposure and keep away from heat sources. Room ventilation: well ventilated workplace. Keep containers tightly closed and labelled with the name of the product. Avoid environmental release. Keep away from food and drinks.

7.3 Specific end use

S-2366 is intended for in vitro diagnostic use. Obtain special instructions before use. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use the product in accordance with the Good Laboratory Practice.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSOAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Community/National occupational exposure limit values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>p-Nitroaniline (1)</th>
<th>Limit value – 8 hours</th>
<th>Limit value – short term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1 ppm; 6 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>0.5 ppm; 3 mg/m³</td>
<td>1 ppm; 6 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1 ppm; 5.7 mg/m³</td>
<td>3 ppm; 17 mg/m³ - 15 minutes average value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>6 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>3 mg/m³ - skin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>0.5 ppm; 3 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>[6 mg/m³]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The UK Advisory Committee on Toxic Substances has expressed concern that, for the OELs shown in parentheses [...], health may not be adequately protected because of doubts that the limit was not soundly-based. These OELs were included in the published UK 2002 list and its 2003 supplement, but are omitted from the published 2005 list.

Canada - Ontario 3 mg/m³
Canada - Quebec 3 mg/m³
New Zealand 3 mg/m³
USA - NIOSH 3 mg/m³
USA - OSHA 1 ppm; 6 mg/m³
Australia 3 mg/m³
ACGIH (1992): TLV/TWA: 3 mg/m³ (skin). Notation: A4: not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

IDLH(3): 300 mg/m³

Community/National biological exposure limit values:
P-Nitroaniline (4): Methemoglobin inducers: Determinant: methemoglobin in blood; BEI = 1.5% of hemoglobin. Sampling time: during or end of shift.

DNEL values (components):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Workers</th>
<th></th>
<th>Consumers</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>local</td>
<td>systemic</td>
<td>local</td>
<td>systemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Nitroaniline</td>
<td>Oral (mg/(mg/kg bw/day)</td>
<td>0.1763</td>
<td>0.201</td>
<td>0.201</td>
<td>0.04347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dermal (mg/kg bw/day)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PNEC values (components): P-Nitroaniline (4)

- PNEC aqua freshwater = 0.024 mg/l
- PNEC aqua marine water = 0.0024 mg/l
- PNEC aqua intermittent releases = 0.24 mg/l
- PNEC STP = 1 mg/l
- PNEC sediment freshwater = 64.247424 mg/kg sediment dw
- PNEC sediment marine water = 64.247424 mg/kg sediment dw
- PNEC soil = 25.961088 mg/kg soil dw

Cesium Chloride (11)

- PNEC aqua freshwater = 1.25 mg/l
- PNEC aqua marine water = 0.13 mg/l
- PNEC aqua intermittent releases = 0.37 mg/l
- PNEC STP = 100.3 mg/l
- PNEC sediment freshwater = 4.9 mg/kg sediment dw
- PNEC sediment marine water = 0.49 mg/kg sediment dw
- PNEC soil = 0.25 mg/kg soil dw

The measurement of substances at the workplace must be carried out with standardized methods or, failing that, with appropriate methods.

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate risk management measures, that must be adopted at the workplace, have to be selected and applied, following the risks assessment carried out by the employer, in connection with his working activity. If the results of this evaluation show that the general and collective prevention measures are not sufficient to reduce the risk, and if you cannot prevent exposure to the mixture by other means, adequate personal protective equipment must be adopted, complying with the relevant technical national/international standards.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection is not required. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate, use marks with approved filter.

Use only devices approved by the Competent Authorities such as NIOSH (USA) and CEN (EU).
Skin protection: Protective clothing, rubber gloves.
Eye protection: Safety glasses.
Hand protection: Protective gloves.
Other protective systems: Personal protective equipment (PPE) useful for reducing individual exposure.

**8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls**
Avoid any release into the environment.

### SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Related to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance: Solid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor: not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color: White to off white</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH: not available</td>
<td>Mixture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability: not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties: not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidizing properties: not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density: not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility: not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Solubility: Soluble</td>
<td>Mixture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/range: not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 9.2 Other information
not available

### SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### 10.1 Reactivity
This mixture is considered not reactive under the normal conditions of the usage.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability
The product is stable until the expiration date shown on the box and on the labels when stored at 2 – 8°C.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Not foreseen.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid:
Keep out from heat, water, humidity and light.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids and bases.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:
Thermal decomposition or combustion may include toxic and hazardous fumes of COx, NOx, HCl.

### SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The health effects of the product have not been thoroughly investigated. Data on toxicological effects of the hazardous ingredients are provided bellow.

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

**Symptoms and effects for each route of exposure:**

**Dermal:** Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause irritation.

**Ingestion:** Ingestion may cause irritation to the gastrointestinal mucous membranes.

**Inhalation:** Inhalation of the product may cause irritation to respiratory ways.

**Contact with eyes:** May cause irritation.

**Delayed effects:** The product is suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child and may cause harm to breast-fed children. The product contains cesium chloride and may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Toxicokinetic effects (Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion):

Cesium chloride: Human and animal data show that inhaled or ingested cesium (in soluble compounds) is rapidly absorbed into the blood. Cesium absorbed via inhalation or ingestion has been shown to be rapidly distributed throughout the body in humans and animals. Once cesium is absorbed into body fluids, distribution patterns in soft tissue are expected to be similar for any route of exposure since cesium is distributed throughout the body as the cation (Cs⁺). Once absorbed by pregnant women, cesium can pass the placental barrier and be absorbed by the conceptus. Absorbed cesium can also be found in the milk of lactating women Human and animal studies adequately describe elimination of absorbed cesium, primarily via the urine. (14)

4-Nitroaniline: is readily absorbed orally, by inhalation and dermally and is eliminated in the form of numerous metabolites essentially via the kidneys. 4-Nitroaniline is rapidly distributed into all tissues. (5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acute toxicity</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>m.u.</th>
<th>Effects</th>
<th>Related to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral:</td>
<td>LD50 (wild bird) = 75</td>
<td>mg/Kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>p-nitroaniline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 (rat) = 750 – 3,250</td>
<td>mg/Kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>p-nitroaniline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 (mouse) &gt; 2,000</td>
<td>mg/Kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cesium chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 rat &gt; 2,000</td>
<td>mg/Kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cesium chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal:</td>
<td>LD50 (rat) &gt; 500</td>
<td>mg/Kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>p-nitroaniline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 (guinea pig) &gt; 500</td>
<td>mg/Kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>p-nitroaniline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 (rat) &gt; 2,000</td>
<td>mg/Kg</td>
<td>Read across from cesium nitrate</td>
<td>Cesium chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation:</td>
<td>LC50 (rat) = 2.53</td>
<td>mg/l/4h</td>
<td>Read across from 2-nitroaniline</td>
<td>p-nitroaniline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other data: p-Nitroaniline causes the formation of MetHb. Due to the formation of methemoglobin (MetHb), is capable of significantly disturbing the oxygen supply in organs and tissues. This can induce hypoxic effects. (9)(10)

Corrosion/Irritation
Skin Corrosion/Irritation p-Nitroaniline: When applied to rabbits' skin (test according to OECD guideline 404), there were slight erythema and yellow discoloration short-term. Both effects were reversible within 24 hours. (10) According to Aggregated Computational Toxicology Resource (ACToR) database; 4-nitroaniline was not found to be irritating to the skin of rabbit. (8)

Cesium chloride: is not skin irritant. (11)

Serious eye damage/irritation p-Nitroaniline: application to rabbits’ eyes (test according to OECD guideline 405) led to only short-term reddening of the conjunctiva and the effects were reversible within 24 hours. (10)

Cesium chloride: In vitro eye corrosives and severe irritants study, using the Isolated Chicken Eye model with cesium chloride, no ocular corrosion or severe irritation potential was observed. Cesium chloride is slightly irritant. (11)

Sensitization:
Skin sensitization: p-Nitroaniline: No significant skin sensitization potential by 4-nitroaniline can be derived, either from the few results with humans described in literature, or from the results of animal studies. (5)

Cesium chloride: is considered to have no sensitizing potential.

Respiratory sensitization: p-Nitroaniline: No significant respiratory sensitization potential by 4-nitroaniline can be derived, either from the few results with humans described in literature, or from the results of animal studies. (5)

CMR effects
Germ cell mutagenicity: p-Nitroaniline: Various tests with the substance in microorganisms and mammalian cells produced positive but sometimes inconsistent results. p-Nitroaniline was ascribed to have a genotoxic potential in vitro but two in-vivo tests had negative results. Summarizing, the data pool available is insufficient to assess the mutagenic potential of N. (6)

Cesium chloride: induced chromosomal aberration in Chinese hamster lung fibroblasts with metabolic activation. (11) In vitro experiments with human lymphocytes cultured in medium containing 250 and 500 ug/ml cesium chloride showed no increase in micronucleus frequency compared to untreated controls. In general, the observations indicate that CsCl is clastogenic when administered orally to mice in vivo and the effects are dose-dependent. (12) The results are conflicting and inconclusive for classification.

Reproductive toxicity: p-Nitroaniline: produced no evidence of adverse reproductive performance, including mating, fertility and pregnancy, littering or pup survival and development, in a two-generation rat reproduction study using a dosage which produced significant maternal toxicity (increased spleen weight, anemia, elevated blood methemoglobin levels) related to methemoglobinemia following chronic dosing. p-Nitroaniline is not considered to cause a primary effect on fetal development. (8)
Cesium chloride: In utero exposure of rat and mouse fetuses via whole-body exposure of dams resulted in impaired motor activity, morphological changes in the brain, increased aggressive behavior, and reduced brain and head size. \(^{(14)}\) Neonatal and developmental toxicity of Cs is a function of maternal intake of CsCl during pregnancy and breast feeding. \(^{(12)}\)

Carcinogenesis: Substances listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens, in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs or found to be potential carcinogen by OSHA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No component listed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{p}\)-Nitroaniline: In a two-year study, the administration of \(^{p}\)-Nitroaniline to mice by gavage showed inconclusive evidence of carcinogenic activity in male mice, based to increased incidence of hemangiomias of the liver and haemangiosarcomas or haemangiosarcomas (combined) in other locations. In female mice is not observed evidence of carcinogenic activity. \(^{(9)(6)}\)

Cesium chloride and cesium carbonate have been administered orally to treat cancer patients; nausea and diarrhoea were reported as side effects. \(^{(15)}\)

STOT – single exposure Not available.

STOT – repeated exposure \(^{p}\)-Nitroaniline: The repeated exposure to \(^{p}\)-Nitroaniline can cause methemoglobinemia and hemolysis, anemia and jaundice, liver damage. \(^{(9)(6)}\)

Cesium chloride: Individual case reports describe prolonged QT syndrome and associated cardiac arrhythmia in patients who consumed cesium chloride as a component of homeopathic remedies. Administration of cesium chloride to animals has triggered stimulant and depressant central nervous system responses. Increased vertical activity (rearing), but not horizontal activity, was observed in mice given repeated injections of cesium chloride. \(^{(14)}\)

The oral NOEL of 40 mg/kg bw/day for cesium chloride in male and female rats was determined in a 28-day study according to OECD guideline 407. \(^{(11)}\)

Aspiration hazards Not available.

Other information: Not available.

Reasons for the lack of classification: Where the mixture resulted in a non-classification, this may be due to the availability of data which does not impose a classification for that specific end-point, or due to lack of data, or due to availability of inconclusive data or data which are not sufficient to get a classification as for the criteria adopted in Regulations mentioned in this data sheet.

### SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The environmental effects of the product have not been thoroughly investigated. Data on toxicological effects of the hazardous ingredients are provided below.

#### 12.1 Toxicity

**species, media, units, test duration and test conditions.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity with fish:</th>
<th>Related to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LC50 Brachydanio rerio = 87.6 mg/l/96 hours</td>
<td>(^{(4)}) p-nitroaniline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC50 &gt; 100 mg/l/96 h (calculated)</td>
<td>(^{(11)}) Cesium chloride</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chronic toxicity with fish:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Related to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOEC (35d) = 43 mg/l (calculated)</td>
<td>(^{(11)}) Cesium chloride</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Acute toxicity with crustaceans:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Related to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC50 crustaceans = 24 mg/l/48 hours</td>
<td>(^{(4)}) p-nitroaniline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50 crustaceans = 37.4 mg/l/48 hours</td>
<td>(^{(11)}) Cesium chloride</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chronic toxicity with crustaceans:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Related to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21d-NOEC = 15.8 mg/L (calculated)</td>
<td>(^{(11)}) Cesium chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21d-EC50 &gt;15.8 mg/L (calculated)</td>
<td>(^{(11)}) Cesium chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOEC = 30.1 mg/L (calculated)</td>
<td>(^{(11)}) Cesium chloride</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Acute toxicity with algae:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Related to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC50 = 68 mg/l/24 h</td>
<td>(^{(4)}) p-nitroaniline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50 = 134.3 mg/L/72 h (calculated)</td>
<td>(^{(11)}) Cesium chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOEC = 25.1 mg/L/72 h (calculated)</td>
<td>(^{(11)}) Cesium chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC = 12.5 mg/L/72 h (calculated)</td>
<td>(^{(11)}) Cesium chloride</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chronic toxicity with algae:** Not available

**Toxicity data on soil micro- and macroorganisms:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Related to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC10 and EC 50 &gt;1,003 mg/L (calculated)</td>
<td>(^{(11)}) Cesium chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC = 1,003 mg/L (calculated)</td>
<td>(^{(11)}) Cesium chloride</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Toxicity data on birds, bees and plants:** Not available
12.2 Persistency and degradability:  
*p-nitroaniline* is not biodegradable and is expected to have moderate persistence potential.\(^{(7)}\) Under environmental conditions, cesium compounds are neither degraded or transformed by microorganisms.\(^{(13)}\)

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential:  
*p-nitroaniline* is expected to have low bioaccumulation potential.\(^{(7)}\) Cesium has been shown to bioconcentrate and bioaccumulate in both terrestrial and aquatic food chains. Mean BCFs for cesium-137 of 146, 124, and 63 were reported for fish, brown macroalgae, and molluscs, respectively.\(^{(13)}\)

12.4 Mobility in soil:  
*p-Nitroaniline*: If released to soil, is expected to have high mobility, based upon Koc values of 54-87.\(^{(10)}\) Cesium chloride: In soil, cesium has low mobility and usually does not migrate below a depth of 40 cm. The majority of cesium ions are retained in the upper 20 cm of the soil surface. Soils rich in organic matter adsorb cesium. However, the cesium adsorbed in the organic fraction is readily exchangeable and highly available for plant uptake.\(^{(13)}\)

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment  
Not available.

12.6 Other toxic effects:  
Not available.

---

**SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION**

National laws on disposal must be considered, local and UE requirements for wastes recycling must be respected.

**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

Used waste product, surplus product or spillage products shall be disposed of in accordance with national, state and local laws.

---

**SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

Not classified in accordance with ADR/RID, IMDG, IATA and DOT regulations.

---

**SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**EU Regulations**


**Restriction of use:** none  
**Substance(s) under authorization:** none

**US Federal Regulations:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Components listed</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>p-Nitroaniline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>p-Nitroaniline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>p-Nitroaniline</td>
<td>Mutagen Reactive* - Second Degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>p-Nitroaniline</td>
<td>Environmental Hazard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*“Reactive” is used interchangeably with the NFPA term “instability.”

**California Prop. 65**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Cancer</th>
<th>Reproductive</th>
<th>NSRL or MADL (µg/day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No component listed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Page 10 of 21
### Clean Water Act (CWA) 307
No component listed

### Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)
No component listed

### Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances
No component listed

### Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances
No component listed

### DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)
No component listed

### DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)
No component listed

### EPA List of Lists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Name</th>
<th>CAS No./SARA/313 Category Code</th>
<th>SARA/EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ</th>
<th>SARA/EPCRA 304 EHS RQ</th>
<th>CERCLA RQ</th>
<th>SARA/EPCRA 313 TRI</th>
<th>RCRA Code</th>
<th>CAA 112(r) RMP TQ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p-Nitroaniline</td>
<td>100-01-6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>P077</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Regulatory Name</strong></th>
<th><strong>CAS No./SARA/313 Category Code</strong></th>
<th><strong>SARA/EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ</strong></th>
<th><strong>SARA/EPCRA 304 EHS RQ</strong></th>
<th><strong>CERCLA RQ</strong></th>
<th><strong>SARA/EPCRA 313 TRI</strong></th>
<th><strong>RCRA Code</strong></th>
<th><strong>CAA 112(r) RMP TQ</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p-Nitroaniline</td>
<td>100-01-6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>P077</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **SARA/313 Category Code**: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313 Category Code
- **SARA/EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ**: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 302 Category Code)
- **SARA/EPCRA 304 EHS RQ**: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 304 Category Code)
- **CERCLA RQ**: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
- **SARA/EPCRA 313 TRI**: Toxics Release Inventory (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313 Category Code)
- **CAA 112(r) RMP TQ**: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112(r))

### United States Inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.

### Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL): All components are listed.

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment
A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for the mixture by the supplier.

### SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Revisions:**
- Revision n. 01, dated 03/14/2011.

**Acronyms:**
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association
- ADR: Agreement concerning the carriage of dangerous goods by Road
- BCF: Bioaccumulative factor
- BEI: Biological Exposure Indices
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service (division of the American Chemical Society
- CLP: Classification, Labeling and Packaging
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Levels
- EC50: the effect concentration associated with 50% response.
- EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances
- EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- IATA: International Air Transport Association Code
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
- LC50: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population
- LDS0: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose)
- LOEL: Lowest Observed Effect Level
- MADL: Maximum Allowable Daily (or Dose) Level
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- NOEC: no observed effect concentration, means the test concentration immediately below the lowest tested concentration with statistically significant adverse effect.
- NSRL: National Science Research Laboratory
- NTP: National Toxicology Program
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit
- OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- PPE: Personal protective Equipment
- PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substances
PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration
RID: Regulation concerning the International carriage of Dangerous goods by rail
TLV/TWA: Threshold Limit Value/Threshold Weighted Average
vPvB: very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (air concentration of agents in a healthy worker's breathing zone)

Information related to the Regulation EC/1272/2008:

Hazard statement(s):
- H331: Toxic if inhaled.
- H311: Toxic in contact with skin.
- H301: Toxic in contact with skin.
- H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children.
- H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Information on workers training: Follow National requirements to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, according to Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HCS), and according to HPR (WHMIS 2015):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008:</th>
<th>Classification procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. (H361)</td>
<td>Cut-off method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May cause harm to breast-fed children. (H362)</td>
<td>Cut-off method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classification according to Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HCS), and according to HPR (WHMIS 2015):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification according to Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HCS), and according to HPR (WHMIS 2015):</th>
<th>Classification procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children.</td>
<td>Cut-off method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The contained information in this SDS are in accordance with Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and its subsequent amendments, in accordance with Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HazCom 2012) as recommended by US OSHA, and in accordance with Hazardous Product Regulation HPR (WHMIS 2015) as recommended by Health Canada (HC).

Bibliographic references:
1. GESTIS International Limit Values, available on http://limitvalue.ifa.dguv.de/WebForm_ueliste.aspx
2. ACGIH, TLVs and BEIs based on the Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents & Biological Exposure Indices, 2012
4. 4-nitroaniline, Registration dossier on ECHA, available at http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/data/dossiers/DISS-d018ef27-b601-3c5e044-00144f67d249/AGGR-7a23cd1-289d-4962-8eda-cbf579986b83_DISS-d018ef27-b601-3c5e044-00144f67d249.html#AGGR-7a23cd1-289d-4962-8eda-cbf579986b83
6. GESTIS Substance database, 4-Nitroaniline, ZVG 17030
7. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency September, 2009 Hazard Characterization Document, SCREENING-LEVEL HAZARD CHARACTERIZATION Mononitroanilines Category, 2-Nitrobenzenamine (CASRN 88-74-4), 4-Nitrobenzenamine (CASRN 100-01-6)
8. High Productio Volume Chemical Challenge program, Test Plan for the Mononitroaniline category, Solutia Inc.
12. HSDB about Cesium chloride
13. HSDB about Cesium compounds
SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY

1.1 Identification of the mixture

Product Name: PROTEIN C ACTIVATOR
Product Number: 000H00749

1.2 Use of the mixture:

Relevant use: For in vitro diagnostic use.
Uses advised against: There are no specific uses advised against.

1.3 Company identification:

MANUFACTURER:
Instrumentation Laboratory Co.
180 Hartwell Road,
Bedford, MA 01730-2443 (USA)
Tel. +1 800 678 0710
Fax +1 781 863 9928

DISTRIBUTOR EU:
Via Leonardo da Vinci, 36
20877 Roncello (MB), Italy

DISTRIBUTOR US/CANADA:
DiaPharma Group, Inc.
8948 Beckett Rd.
West Chester, OH 45069 (USA)

E-mail address of the competent person: infosds@mail.ilww.it

1.4 Emergency phone:

+44 (0) 3700 492 795
+1 215 207 0061 (USA and Canada)

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the mixture:


Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard class</th>
<th>Hazard category</th>
<th>Hazard statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION</td>
<td>cat. 1</td>
<td>May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. (H334)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For exposure limits see ch. 8

Potential adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

The product may cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Under normal conditions of use, the mixture does not cause adverse effects to the environment.

2.2 Label elements:

according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard pictogram(s):</th>
<th>Signal word(s):</th>
<th>Hazard statement(s):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hazard pictogram" /></td>
<td>Danger</td>
<td>May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. (H334)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Precautionary statement(s):

Avoid breathing dust/fume. (P261) [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection. (P284)
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. (P304 + P340)
If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. (P342 + P311)
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation. (P501)

Other labeling details:

Contains Protac (Agkistrodon contortrix snake venom derivative).

Up to 9.8% of the mixture consists of component of unknown acute toxicity (oral, dermal, inhalation) for the human health and unknown hazard to the aquatic environment.
according to Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HCS), and according to Hazardous Product Regulation HPR (WHMIS 2015):

**Hazard pictogram(s):**

**Signal word(s):** Danger

**Hazard statement(s):** May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

**Precautionary statement(s):**
Avoid breathing dust/fume. [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection. IF INHALED: if breathing is difficult, remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

**Other labeling details:** Up to 9.8% of the mixture consists of component of unknown acute toxicity (oral, dermal, inhalation) for the human health and unknown hazard to the aquatic environment. Contains Protac (Agkistrodon contortrix snake venom derivative).

### 2.3 Other hazards (which do not results in the classification)

The mixture does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB.

**Warning:**
The product contains bovine material. All donor animals were sourced from BSE-free herds. The cattle received ante- and post mortem health inspection by a veterinarian, and they were apparently free from infectious and contagious material. However, the material should be treated as potentially infectious.

Bovine serum albumin (BSA) might cause allergic skin reaction and/or allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. The product contains also Snake venom derivative.

### SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Composition:** powder containing organic and inorganic components, bovine material, snake venom derivative.

#### 3.1 Hazardous components:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>EINECS/ELINCS n°</th>
<th>CAS n°</th>
<th>Conc. % w/w*</th>
<th>Classification 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HCS)</th>
<th>Classification HPR (WHMIS 2015)</th>
<th>Classification 1272/2008/EC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protac (Agkistrodon contortrix snake venom derivative)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>103469-93-8</td>
<td>6-7%</td>
<td>Skin Corrosion/Irritation, cat. 2</td>
<td>Eye damage/Eye Irritation, cat. 2A</td>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2, H315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index N. (Annex VI of CLP Reg.): 647-014-00-9 - proteases with the exception of those specified elsewhere in this Annex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specific target organ Toxicity – Single Exposure, cat. 3 Sensitization-Respiratory, cat. 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2, H319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tris Hydrochloride</td>
<td>214-684-5</td>
<td>1185-53-1</td>
<td>&lt; 0.6%</td>
<td>Skin Corrosion/Irritation, cat. 2</td>
<td>Eye damage/Eye Irritation, cat. 2B</td>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2, H315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tris-Hydroxymethyl aminomethane (Tris Amino)</td>
<td>201-064-4</td>
<td>77-86-1</td>
<td>&lt; 0.6%</td>
<td>Skin Corrosion/Irritation, cat. 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2, H319</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For exposure limits see ch. 8, for hazard statements text see ch. 16. *a range may be indicated, considering batch-to-batch variation.

The mixture does not contain substances listed in the Hazardous Substance Lists and/or evaluated for carcinogenicity by IARC, NTP, OSHA. See Section 11 and 15.

### SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**Ingestion:** If swallowed rinse mouth with plenty of water provided person is conscious. Do not induce vomiting. Get medical advice if adverse symptoms appear.

**Inhalation exposure:** If inhaled, move person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered. Get medical advice immediately (show the SDS or the label were possible).
Contact with skin: Remove contaminated clothes and shoes. Wash immediately affected area with soap or mild detergent and plenty of water until the removal of the mixture (15-20 minutes). Get medical advice if adverse symptoms appear.

Contact with eyes: Wash immediately with plenty of water or normal saline for at least 15 minutes. Keep eyelid open with the finger. Get medical advice if adverse symptoms appear.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Acute: Inhalation: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Skin: May be irritant for skin. Eyes: May cause irritation. Ingestion: may cause irritation to the gastrointestinal mucous membranes.

Delayed: Delayed symptoms and effects are not known.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Medical monitoring: Based on the assessment of risk of hazardous chemical agents, the competent person will settle the appropriate medical surveillance protocol, in accordance with the national/Community legislation, in order to protect the health status of the workers.

Antidotes, if known: Not known.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray or regular foam, CO₂, dry powder.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Not known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Thermal decomposition or combustion may generate toxic and hazardous fumes of COₓ, NOₓ, HCl, HF.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Protective actions: Water jets can be used successfully to cool containers exposed to the fire and disperse fumes.

Equipment for self-protection: Self-contained breathing apparatus, flame and chemical resistant clothing, boots and gloves. Equipment must be conformed with the national/international standards and used in highest condition of protection on the basis of the information reported in the previous sub-sections.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel: Remove the ignition and heat sources, provide sufficient ventilation and evacuate the area. Respiratory protection: is not required. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate, use masks with approved filter. Suitable protective clothing, rubber or polythene gloves, rubber shoes, safety glasses.

For emergency responders: Wear appropriate protective equipment (see Section 8) to minimize exposure to the product.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not let the product enter drainage system, surface and ground-water or soil. Contact local authorities in case of environmental release. Do not empty into drains.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material, and clean with plenty of water. Collect spilled material in containers. Send to the storage waiting for disposal procedures.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See also section 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handle in a well ventilated place, and away from sparkles and flames - sources of ignition. Keep the mixture away from drains, surface or ground waters. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Wear suitable Personal Protection Equipment (see section 8).

Do not eat, drink and smoke in the working areas. Wash hands with soap and water after handling the mixture. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
SAFETY DATA SHEET
PROTEIN C ACTIVATOR

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, incompatibilities
Recommended temperature: store at 2-8°C. Avoid light exposure and keep away from heat sources. Room ventilation: well ventilated workplace. Keep containers tightly closed and labelled with the name of the product. Avoid environmental release. Keep away from food and drinks.

7.3 Specific end use
Protein C Activator is intended for in vitro diagnostic use. The material contains bovine albumin and Snake venom derivative. It should be treated as potentially infectious. Avoid inhalation of dust/fume. Use the product in accordance with the Good Laboratory Practice.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters
Community/National occupational exposure limit values: Not available
Community/National biological exposure limit values: Not available
DNEL values (components): Not established.
PNEC values (components): Not established.
The measurement of substances at the workplace must be carried out with standardized methods or, failing that, with appropriate methods.

8.2 Exposure controls
8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls
Appropriate risk management measures, that must be adopted at the workplace, have to be selected and applied, following the risks assessment carried out by the employer, in connection with his working activity. If the results of this evaluation show that the general and collective prevention measures are not sufficient to reduce the risk, and if you cannot prevent exposure to the mixture by other means, adequate personal protective equipment must be adopted, complying with the relevant technical national/international standards.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection is not required. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate, use masks with approved filter. Use only devices approved by the Competent Authorities such as NIOSH (USA) and CEN (EU).
Skin protection: Protective clothing, rubber gloves.
Eye protection: Safety glasses.
Hand protection: Protective gloves.
Other protective systems: Personal protective equipment (PPE) useful for reducing individual exposure.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls
Avoid any release into the environment.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Related to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance: Solid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor: not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color: White to off-white</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH: not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability: not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties: not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidizing properties: not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density: not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility: not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Solubility: Soluble</td>
<td>Mixture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/range: not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.2 Other information
not available
SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
This mixture is considered not reactive under the normal conditions of the usage.

10.2 Chemical stability
The product is stable until the expiration date shown on the box and on the labels when stored at 2 – 8 °C.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Not foreseen.

10.4 Conditions to avoid:
Keep away from heat, water, humidity and light.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:
Thermal decomposition or combustion may generate toxic and hazardous fumes of COx, NOx, HCl, HF.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The health effects of the product have not been thoroughly investigated. Data on toxicological effects of the hazardous ingredients are provided bellow.

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms and effects for each route of exposure:

Dermal: May cause skin irritation.
Ingestion: Ingestion may cause irritation to the gastrointestinal mucous membranes.
Inhalation: The product may cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Contact with eyes: May cause eye irritation.

Toxicokinetic effects (Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion):

Tris amino: is not metabolized appreciably and is eliminated by the kidneys. Ionized tromethamine is excreted by kidney, so the effect is that of excretion of hydrogen ions. Elimination of drug from body is entirely by renal excretion. It is not known whether tromethamine is distributed into human milk. (1)

Protac is a protein fraction derived from the venom of the copperhead snake Agkistrodon contortrix contortrix. It is capable of converting zymogen protein C in plasma of man and various vertebrates into its activated form, a serine proteinase which exerts an anticoagulant effect.(8)

Acute toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>m.u.</th>
<th>Effects</th>
<th>Related to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>LD50 (rat)  &gt; 3,000</td>
<td>mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Tris Amino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>LD50 (rat)  &gt; 5,000</td>
<td>mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Tris Amino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>not available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other data:

Protac is a poison that may be fatal if it enters the blood stream. Protac significantly prolonged the APTT of normal human plasma, but had no effect on plasma known to be devoid of Protein C.

Corrosion/Irritation

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Tris Amino: Tromethamine was a mild irritant to rabbits at 25% with a pH of 10.8. At 40%, tromethamine was not irritating. Intradermal injections of tromethamine were severely irritating to rabbits at pH 10.4 but were only mildly irritating at pH 7.4. The supporting substance 2-Amino-2-methyl-1-Propanol (AMP) was found to be irritating to rabbits, with burrowing lesions noted when applied to abraded skin sites; there was mild irritation noted when applied to unabraded skin.(2)

Tris Hydrochloride: irritant to skin (read across from Tris Amino).

Serious eye damage/ irritation

Tris Amino (100%) was not an ocular irritant when administered to rabbits. (2)

Tris Hydrochloride: mild eye irritant in rabbits. (5)

Sensitization:

Skin sensitization:

Tris Amino: The supporting chemical AMP is not sensitizing to guinea pig skin. (2)

Tris Hydrochloride: Not a sensitizer in experimental animals. (5)
Bovine serum albumin (BSA), which is present in bovine plasma, could develop allergic skin reactions in laboratory workers after dealing with BSA powder. Based on the available data, the criteria for classification are not satisfied.

Respiratory sensitization:

Protac: Prolonged or repeated exposure with Protac (snake venom derivative) may cause allergic reactions in certain sensitive individuals. (9)

Bovine serum albumin (BSA), which is present in bovine plasma, could develop allergic reactions in laboratory workers after dealing with BSA powder. It is reported a case of occupational asthma and rhinitis in a laboratory worker caused by the inhalation of 100% BSA powder. The patient had a high serum-specific IgE level to BSA, and experienced severe systemic reactions, including eye itching, conjunctivitis, rhinorrhea, nasal obstruction, sneezing, shortness of breath, bronchospasm and decreased blood pressure. It was suggested an IgE-mediated response as the pathogenic mechanism. (7) Based on the available data, the criteria for classification are not satisfied.

CMR effects

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Tris Amino: The supporting chemical, AMP, was not mutagenic to bacteria and mammalian cells in vitro, and did not induce micronuclei in mice in vivo.

Tris Hydrochloride: Ames test negative. (6)

Reproductive toxicity:

Tris Amino: In an oral gavage combined reproductive/developmental toxicity screening test in rats no effects on reproductive or developmental parameters were observed at the doses tested; the NOAEL for reproductive and developmental toxicity is 1000 mg/kg-day, the highest dose tested. (2)

Carcinogenesis:

Substances listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens, in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs or found to be potential carcinogen by OSHA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No component listed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tris Amino: based on the available data, the substance is not carcinogenic. (4)

STOT – single exposure

Not available.

STOT – repeated exposure

There are no documented long-term effects of TRIS AMINO treatment, and no serious side-effects on record that are directly attributed to treatment with the compound. (3)

Aspiration hazards

Not available.

Other information:

Not available.

Reasons for the lack of classification:

Where the mixture resulted in a non-classification, this may be due to the availability of data which does not impose a classification for that specific end-point, or due to lack of data, or due to availability of inconclusive data or data which are not sufficient to get a classification as for the criteria adopted in Regulations mentioned in this data sheet.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The environmental effects of the product have not been thoroughly investigated. Data on toxicological effects of the hazardous ingredients are provided below.

12.1 Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>species, media, units, test duration and test conditions.</th>
<th>Related to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute toxicity with fish: LC50 Leuciscus idus &gt; 10,000 mg/L/ 96-h</td>
<td>(2) Tris Amino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic toxicity with fish: Not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute toxicity with crustaceans: Water fleas (Daphnia magna) were exposed to AMP at unspecified concentrations for 48 hours. LC50 = 193 mg/L/48 h. EC50 daphnia &gt; 100 mg/l/48h</td>
<td>(1) Tris Amino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic toxicity with crustaceans: Not available</td>
<td>(6) Tris HCl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute toxicity with algae: EC50 Selenastrum capricornutum &gt;100 mg/L/ 96 h</td>
<td>(2) Tris Amino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic toxicity with algae: Not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity data on soil micro- and macroorganisms Not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity data on birds, bees and plants: Not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 18 of 21
12.2 Persistence and degradability: Tris Amino is not readily biodegradable is expected to have moderate persistence. (1) Tris Hydrochloride: readily biodegradable. (6)

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential: Tris-Hydroxymethyl aminomethane is expected to have low bioaccumulation potential. (1)

12.4 Mobility in soil: Tris Amino is expected to have high mobility in soil. (1)

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment Not performed.

12.6 Other toxic effects: Not available.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

National laws on disposal must be considered, local and UE requirements for wastes recycling must be respected.

13.1 Waste treatment methods Used waste product, surplus product or spillage products shall be disposed of in accordance with national, state and local laws.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified in accordance with ADR/RID, IMDG, IATA and DOT regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU Regulations


Restriction of use: none

Substance(s) under authorization: none

US Federal Regulations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Components listed</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>No component listed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>No component listed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>No component listed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>No component listed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

California Prop. 65

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Cancer</th>
<th>Reproductive</th>
<th>NSRL or MADL (µg/day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clean Water Act (CWA) 307</td>
<td>No component listed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)</td>
<td>No component listed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances</td>
<td>No component listed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances</td>
<td>No component listed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)</td>
<td>No component listed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)</td>
<td>No component listed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET
PROTEIN C ACTIVATOR

EPA List of Lists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Name</th>
<th>CAS No./SARA/ 313 Category Code</th>
<th>SARA/EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ</th>
<th>SARA/EPCRA 304 EHS RQ</th>
<th>CERCLA RQ</th>
<th>SARA/EPCRA 313 TRI</th>
<th>RCRA Code</th>
<th>CAA 112(r) RMP TQ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No component listed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SARA/313 Category Code: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313 Category Code
SARA/EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 302 Category Code)
SARA/EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 304 Category Code)
CERCLA RQ: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
SARA/EPCRA 313 TRI: Toxics Release Inventory (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313 Category Code)
RCRA Code: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Code
CAA 112(r) RMP TQ: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112(r))

United States Inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL): All components are listed.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment: A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for the mixture by the supplier.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revisions:
- Revision n. 01, dated 03/14/2011.

Acronyms:
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association
ADR: Agreement concerning the carriage of dangerous goods by Road
BCF: Bioaccumulative factor
BEI: Biological Exposure Indices
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service (division of the American Chemical Society)
CLP: Classification, Labeling and Packaging
DNEL: Derived No-Effect Levels
EC50: the effect concentration associated with 50% response.
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances
EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA: International Air Transport Association Code
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
LC50: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population
LD50: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose)
LOEL: Lowest Observed Effect Level
MADL: Maximum Allowable Daily (or Dose) Level
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC: no observed effect concentration, means the test concentration immediately below the lowest tested concentration with statistically significant adverse effect.
NSRL: National Science Research Laboratory
NTP: National Toxicology Program
OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PPE: Personal protective Equipment
PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substances
PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration
RID: Regulation concerning the International carriage of Dangerous goods by rail
TLV/TWA: Threshold Limit Value/Threshold Weighted Average
vPvB: very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (air concentration of agents in a healthy worker's breathing zone)
Information related to the Regulation EC/1272/2008:

Hazard statement(s):
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
- H315: Causes skin irritation.
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
- H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Information on workers training: Follow National requirements to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, according to Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HCS), and according to HPR (WHMIS 2015):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification:</th>
<th>Classification procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. (H334)</td>
<td>Cut-off method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The contained information in this SDS are in accordance with Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and its subsequent amendments, in accordance with Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HazCom 2012) as recommended by US OSHA, and in accordance with Hazardous Product Regulation HPR (WHMIS 2015) as recommended by Health Canada (HC).

Bibliographic references:
1. HSDB Hazardous Substances Databank, Tromethamine
4. TEST PLAN For Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane (77-86-1) Submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Under the High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals Challenge Program The Dow Chemical Company Midland, Michigan, 48674
6. Sigma Aldrich, SDS for Tromethamine Hydrochloride, Version 5.0, revision date 17.10.2013
7. http://e-aair.org - Allergy, Asthma and Immunology Research (AAIR) 2009, October, Occupational asthma caused by inhalation of bovine serum albumin powder, Case report