



## Material Safety Data Sheet

Language: English

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### 1. Identification of the material and supplier

Product Name: **LavaCell live cell imaging stain 1 mL**

Catalogue number: **LC-011002**

#### Company Details

Fluorotechnics  
R257 Building E8C  
Macquarie University, NSW 2109  
Australia.

Emergency telephone number : call Local emergency services on 000 for Australia or (+612) 9850 6267

Email: [enquiries@fluorotechnics.com](mailto:enquiries@fluorotechnics.com)

Area of Application: Industrial applications.

Product Use: Analytical chemistry. Research use only.

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### 2. Hazard Identification

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

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### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture: Yes

Chemical name	CAS no.	% by Volume
Epicocconone	371163-96-1	N/A
Dimethyl sulfoxide	67-68-5	100

Additional Information: Not applicable  
Appearance: Purple Liquid at Room Temperature  
Odor: Ethereal (slight)

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### 4. First-aid measures

Inhalation : If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration.  
If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Obtain medical attention.

Ingestion : Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If large quantities of this material are swallowed, call a physician immediately. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin contact: In case of contact, immediately wash skin with soap and flush copiously with water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Cold water may be used. Obtain medical attention immediately. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Wash clothes and clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Eye contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush the eyes with a copious amount of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. Obtain medical attention.

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### 5. Fire-fighting measures

#### Extinguishing media

Suitable: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire

Not suitable: None known  
No specific hazard

Special protective equipment for fire fighters:

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

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## 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions:

Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment.

### Environmental precautions and cleanup methods:

Stop leak if without risk. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil waterways drains and sewers.

### Methods for cleaning up:

If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilt material. For small spills, add absorbent such as dry-lime, sand or soda ash. Place in covered container and using non-sparking tools transport outside. Finish cleaning by ventilating area and spreading water on the contaminated surface after material has been removed.

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## 7 Handling and storage

**Handling:** Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes skin and clothing. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling.

**Storage:** Keep stain at -15 to -30°C in original container. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

### Special Requirements:

Avoid exposure to light. Do not allow moisture inside container.

Combustible Liquid Combustible liquid Class C1 (AS 1940).Packaging materials recommended use:

Use original container.

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## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Occupational Exposure Limits

<b>Ingredient name</b>	<b>Occupational Exposure limit</b>
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Dimethyl sulfoxide:	
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	<b>TRGS900 (Germany 8/2004). Skin</b>
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	TWA: 160 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms
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### Recommended monitoring procedures:

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to European Standard EN689 for methods for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents and national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances.

### Engineering measures:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours below their respective occupational exposure limits. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

### Hygiene measures:

Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling compounds and before eating, smoking, using lavatory, and at the end of the



working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation locations.

#### Personal protection

- Eyes:** Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard standards should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.
- Hands:** Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
- Respiratory:** Use a properly fitted, air purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirators must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazard of the product and safe working limits of the selected respirator.
- Skin:** Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
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## **9 Physical and chemical properties**

- Physical state:** Clear Liquid
- Colour:** Yellow
- Odour:** Ethereal (slight)
- Boiling point:** The lowest known value is 189°C
- Melting point:** May start to solidify at approx. 18.4°C.
- Vapour pressure:** The highest known value is 0.42 mmHg at 20°C.
- Specific gravity:** 1.1 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- Density:** 1.1 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- Flash point:** Closed cup: 87°C (185°F).
- Explosive properties:** Not considered as a product presenting risks of explosion.
- Explosive Limits:** The greatest known range is LOWER: 3.5% UPPER: 42 %
- Vapour density:** The highest known value is 2.7 (Air = 1).
- Viscosity:** The highest known value is 0.002 Pas at 20°C.
- Autoignition temperature:** The lowest known value is 301°C (573.8°F).
- Evaporation rate :** N/A
- Solubility:** Easily soluble in water, acetone, methanol, dimethyl sulfoxide
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## 10. Stability and reactivity

Stability: The product is stable

Materials to avoid:

Reactive with oxidizing agents, reducing agents, acids, alkalis. Slightly reactive to moisture.

Hazardous decomposition products:

These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO<sub>2</sub>, etc), sulfur oxides (SO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>3</sub>, etc.).

Hazardous Exothermic Reactions:

Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) undergoes a violent exothermic reaction on mixing with copper wool and trichloroacetic acid. On mixing with potassium permanganate it will flash instantaneously. It reacts violently with: acid halides, cyanuric chloride, silicon tetrachloride, phosphorous trichloride and trioxide, thionyl chloride, magnesium perchlorate, silver fluoride, methyl bromide, iodine pentafluoride, nitrogen periodate, diborane, sodium hydride and perchloric and periodic acids. When heated above its boiling point dimethyl sulfoxide degrades giving off formaldehyde, methyl mercaptan and sulfur dioxide.

Remarks : Incompatibilities : Strong ox, acyl halides, boron compounds, non-metal halides, metal halides. Acetyl chloride, Acyl halides, Benzenesulfonylchloride, Benzoyl chloride, p-Bromobenzoyl acetanilide, Cyanuric chloride, Iodine pentafluoride, Magnesium perchlorate, Methyl bromide, Perchloric acid, Periodic acid, Phenyl chloride, Phosphorus oxychloride, Phosphorus trichloride, Phosphorus trioxide, Potassium permanganate, Silver fluoride, Sodium hydride, Thionyl chloride, Toly chloride--NFPA 491M.

Reactions with other materials:

Reactions with common materials: forms stable coordination complexes with metals.

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## 11. Toxicological information

### Local effects

Skin irritation:	Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant)
Skin absorption:	May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Readily absorbed through the skin
Eye irritation:	Hazardous in case of eye contact (irritant)
Inhalation:	Hazardous in case of inhalation (irritant) May be harmful if inhaled.
Ingestion:	May be harmful if swallowed.



Toxicity data

Ingredient	Test	Result	Route	Species
Dimethyl sulfoxide	LD50	14500 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	100 mg/kg	Oral	Wild bird species
	LD50	7920 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse
	LD50	50000 mg/kg	Dermal	Mouse
	LD50	40000 mg/kg	Dermal	Rat

Potential chronic health effects

Carcinogenic effects: Known significant effects or critical hazards.  
 Mutagenic effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards  
 Reproductive toxicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards

Over exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation No known significant effects or critical hazards  
 Ingestion No known significant effects or critical hazards  
 Skin No known significant effects or critical hazards  
 Target organs Skin, eyes.

**12. Ecological information**Ecotoxicity Data

Ingredient	Species	Period	Result
Dimethyl sulfoxide	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	34000 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour/hours	35000 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour/hours	400000 mg /l

Ingredient	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Dimethyl sulfoxide	-	3.1%; 14 day/days	Not readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	LogPow	BCF	Potential
Dimethyl sulfoxide	-2.03	< 4	Low

Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or hazards.

**13. Disposal considerations**

## Methods of disposal:

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, water, drains and sewers. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional authority requirements.



**14. Transport information**International transport regulations

Not classified

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**15. Regulatory information**

Not hazardous according to Directive 67/548/EEC.

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**16. Other information**

Date of previous issue: No previous validation

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