

## **SECTION 1: Identification**

#### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Amyloid Stain Kit (Congo Red) (OSHA)

Product number KT008

Brand Amyloid Stain Kit (Congo Red)

#### 1.2 Other means of identification

Kit Component	Volume	Storage
1. Congo Red Solution	30 mL x2	Room
		Temperature
2. Hematoxylin	30 mL	Room
		Temperature
3. Bluing Reagent	30 mL	Room
		Temperature

## 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

In Vitro Diagnostic Use

## 1.4 Supplier's details

Name Diagnostic Biosystems Address 6616 Owens Drive

Pleasanton CA 94588

USA

Telephone (888) 896-3350

email customersupport@dbiosys.com

## 1.5 Emergency phone number

(925) 484-3350 (9AM-6PM, Monday - Friday, Pacific Standard Time)

# **SECTION 2: Hazard identification**

## **General hazard statement**

For Professional Users Only

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)

- Carcinogenicity (C.4.9), Cat. 1B
- Skin corrosion/irritation (C.4.4), Cat. 2
- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) (C.4.12), Cat. 2
- Toxic to reproduction (C.4.10), Cat. 2

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

## **Pictogram**



1. Exclamation mark; 2. Health hazard

### Signal word Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

H315 Causes skin irritation

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

H332 Harmful if inhaled H350 May cause cancer

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

#### Precautionary statement(s)

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P405 Store locked up.

P501 Dispose of contents/container to a licensed disposal company.

## **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

## 3.2 Mixtures

## Components

## Component 1.

1. Alcohol

Concentration <= 48 % (volume)

Other names / synonyms ABSOLUTE ETHANOL; ALCOHOL DEHYDRATED; ALCOHOL,

ANHYDROUS; Alcoholum / ethanolum; ALGRAIN; ANHYDROL; COLOGNE SPIRIT; COLOGNE SPIRITS (ALCOHOL); Ethanol; ETHANOL 200 PROOF;

ETHANOL SOLUTION; ETHYL ALCOHOL; ETHYL ALCOHOL

ANHYDROUS; ETHYL HYDRATE; ETHYL HYDROXIDE; FERMENTATION ALCOHOL; GRAIN ALCOHOL; JAYSOL; JAYSOL S; METHYLCARBINOL; MOLASSES ALCOHOL; NCI-C03134; POTATO ALCOHOL; SD ALCOHOL

23-HYDROGEN; SPIRIT; SPIRITS OF WINE; TECSOL; UN 1170

EC no. 200-578-6 CAS no. 64-17-5 Index no. 603-002-00-5

- Flammable liquids (C.4.19), Cat. 2

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor

2. Isopropyl alcohol

Concentration <= 2 % (volume)

Other names / synonyms 2-HYDROXYPROPANE; 2-Propanol; 2-PROPYL ALCOHOL; ALCOJEL;

ALCOSOLVE; ALCOSOLVE 2; AVANTIN; AVANTINE; CHROMAR;

COMBI-SCHUTZ; DIMETHYLCARBINOL; HARTOSOL; IMSOL A; ISOHOL;

Isopropanol: LUTOSOL: N-PROPAN-2-OL: PETROHOL: PRO:

PROPAN-2-OL; Propan-2-ol, isopropanol; PROPOL; reaction mass of:

bis(1S,2S,4S)-(1-benzyl-4-tert-butoxycarboxamido-2-hydroxy-5-phenyl)pentyl ammonium succinate; SEC-PROPYL ALCOHOL; SPECTRAR; STERISOL

HAND DISINFECTANT; TAKINEOCOL; UN 1219

EC no. 414-810-0 CAS no. 67-63-0 Index no. 607-403-00-6

- Flammable liquids (C.4.19), Cat. 2
- Eye damage/irritation (C.4.5), Cat. 2A
- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) (C.4.11), Cat. 3
- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) (C.4.12), Cat. 2
- Eye damage/irritation (C.4.5), Cat. 1
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute) (chapter 4.1), Cat. 1
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic) (chapter 4.1), Cat. 1

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H318 Causes serious eye damage
H319 Causes serious eye irritation
H335 May cause respiratory irritation
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

3. Congo red

Concentration <= 0.5 % (weight)

Other names / synonyms 1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid,

3,3'-[[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diylbis(azo)]bis[4-amino-, disodium salt;

EC no. 209-358-4 CAS no. 573-58-0 Index no. 611-027-00-8

- Carcinogenicity (C.4.9), Cat. 1B - Toxic to reproduction (C.4.10), Cat. 2

H350 May cause cancer

H361d

Component 2.
1. Alcohol

Concentration <= 98 % (volume)

Other names / synonyms ABSOLUTE ETHANOL; ALCOHOL DEHYDRATED; ALCOHOL,

ANHYDROUS; Alcoholum / ethanolum; ALGRAIN; ANHYDROL; COLOGNE SPIRIT; COLOGNE SPIRITS (ALCOHOL); Ethanol; ETHANOL 200 PROOF;

ETHANOL SOLUTION; ETHYL ALCOHOL; ETHYL ALCOHOL

ANHYDROUS; ETHYL HYDRATE; ETHYL HYDROXIDE; FERMENTATION ALCOHOL; GRAIN ALCOHOL; JAYSOL; JAYSOL S; METHYLCARBINOL; MOLASSES ALCOHOL; NCI-C03134; POTATO ALCOHOL; SD ALCOHOL

23-HYDROGEN; SPIRIT; SPIRITS OF WINE; TECSOL; UN 1170

EC no. 200-578-6 CAS no. 64-17-5 Index no. 603-002-00-5

- Flammable liquids (C.4.19), Cat. 2

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor

2. Isopropyl alcohol

Concentration <= 2 % (volume)

Other names / synonyms 2-HYDROXYPROPANE; 2-Propanol; 2-PROPYL ALCOHOL; ALCOJEL;

ALCOSOLVE; ALCOSOLVE 2; AVANTIN; AVANTINE; CHROMAR;

COMBI-SCHUTZ; DIMETHYLCARBINOL; HARTOSOL; IMSOL A; ISOHOL;

Isopropanol; LUTOSOL; N-PROPAN-2-OL; PETROHOL; PRO;

PROPAN-2-OL; Propan-2-ol, isopropanol; PROPOL; reaction mass of: bis(1S,2S,4S)-(1-benzyl-4-tert-butoxycarboxamido-2-hydroxy-5-phenyl)pentyl ammonium succinate; SEC-PROPYL ALCOHOL; SPECTRAR; STERISOL

HAND DISINFECTANT: TAKINEOCOL: UN 1219

EC no. 414-810-0 CAS no. 67-63-0 Index no. 607-403-00-6

- Flammable liquids (C.4.19), Cat. 2

- Eye damage/irritation (C.4.5), Cat. 2A

- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) (C.4.11), Cat. 3

- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) (C.4.12), Cat. 2

- Eye damage/irritation (C.4.5), Cat. 1

- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute) (chapter 4.1), Cat. 1 - Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic) (chapter 4.1), Cat. 1

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H318 Causes serious eye damage
H319 Causes serious eye irritation
H335 May cause respiratory irritation
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

3. HEMATOXYLIN

Concentration <= 5 % (weight)

Other names / synonyms Benz[b]indeno[1,2-d]pyran-3,4,6a,9,10(6H)-pentol, 7,11b-dihydro-, cis-(++)-;

CAS no. 517-28-2

Component 3.

1. Sodium hydroxide

Concentration <= 1 % (weight)

Other names / synonyms Caustic soda; Natrii hydroxidum; Sodium hydroxide ; Sodium hydroxide

(Na(OH));

EC no. 215-185-5 CAS no. 1310-73-2 Index no. 011-002-00-6

- Skin corrosion/irritation (C.4.4), Cat. 1A

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

SCLs/M-factors/ATEs Skin Corr. 1A; H314:  $C \ge 5 \%$ 

Skin Corr. 1B; H314:  $2 \% \le C < 5 \%$ Skin Irrit. 2; H315:  $0,5 \% \le C < 2 \%$ Eye Irrit. 2; H319:  $0,5 \% \le C < 2 \%$ 

#### **SECTION 4: First-aid measures**

## 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial

respiration.

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious

person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact Rinse with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and

persists.

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In case of eye contact Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical

attention if symptoms occur.

If swallowed Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell. If vomiting occurs naturally,

have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything

by mouth to an unconscious person.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset,

nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders

Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment. For personal

protection see section 8.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

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

No data available

## **SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures**

#### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

#### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

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Ethanol: Carbon oxides

#### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

#### **Further information**

No data available.

#### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas. For personal protection see section 8.

Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment. For personal protection see section 8.

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas. For personal protection see section 8.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Should not be released into the environment. See Section 12 for additional ecological information.

## 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13).

#### Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Further processing of solid materials may result in the formation of combustible dusts. The potential for combustible dust formation should be taken into consideration before additional processing occurs. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. For precautions see section 2.2.

# 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

#### Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

# **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

#### 8.1 Control parameters

#### CAS: 1310-73-2

Sodium hydroxide

ACGIH (USA): (C) 2 mg/m3 TLV® inhalation; Cal/OSHA (USA): (C) 2 mg/m3 PEL inhalation; NIOSH (USA): (C) 2 mg/m3 REL inhalation; OSHA (USA): 2 mg/m3 PEL inhalation

#### CAS: 64-17-5

Alcohol

ACGIH (USA): (ST) 1000 ppm TLV® inhalation; Cal/OSHA: 1000 ppm PEL inhalation; NIOSH: 1000 ppm REL inhalation; OSHA: 1000 ppm PEL inhalation; 1900 mg/m3 PEL inhalation

#### CAS: 67-63-0

Isopropyl alcohol

ACGIH (USA): 200 ppm, (ST) 400 ppm TLV® inhalation; Cal/OSHA: 400 ppm, (ST) 500 ppm PEL inhalation; NIOSH: 400 ppm, (ST) 500 ppm REL inhalation; OSHA: 400 ppm PEL inhalation; 980 mg/m3 PEL inhalation

## 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

### 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

## **Pictograms**







## Eye/face protection

Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

## Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

### **Body protection**

Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place., The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

### Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection is not required. Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN 143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

#### Thermal hazards

No data available

#### Control banding approach

No data available.

### **Environmental exposure controls**

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

# SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state Liquid Appearance Clear

Color Not Applicable Odor Odorless

Odor threshold No data available. PH Not Applicable

Melting point/freezing point

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range

No data available.

No data available.

Flash point

Evaporation rate

Flammability

Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit

No data available.

No data available.

No data available.

No data available.

Vapor pressure
Relative vapor density
No data available.
Density and/or relative density
Solubility
No data available.
No data available.
No data available.

Solubility

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)

Auto-ignition temperature

Decomposition temperature

Kinematic viscosity

Explosive properties

No data available.

#### Particle characteristics

No data available.

#### Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes

No data available.

#### Further safety characteristics (supplemental)

No data available.

# **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1 Reactivity

None under normal use conditions.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

None under normal use conditions.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Exposure to moisture.

Avoid storing in direct sunlight and avoid extremes of temperature.

Heat, flames and sparks.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

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Ethanol: Alkali metals, Oxidizing agents, Peroxides

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Isopropanol: Oxidizing agents, Acid anhydrides, Aluminium, Halogenated compounds, Acids

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Sodium hydroxide: Caustic soda reacts with all the mineral acids to form the corresponding salts. It also reacts with weak-acid gases, such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, and carbon dioxide. Caustic soda reacts with amphoteric metals (Al, Zn, Sn) and their oxides to form complex anions such as AlO2(-), ZnO2(-2), SNO2(-2), and H2 (or H2O with oxides). All organic acids also react with sodium hydroxide to form soluble salts. Another common reaction of caustic soda is dehydrochlorination.

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Other decomposition products - No data available In the event of fire: see section 5

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Isopropanol: Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides

Other decomposition products - No data available

In the event of fire: see section 5

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Sodium hydroxide: Sodium oxides

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

## Information on toxicological effects

**Acute toxicity** 

**ETHANOL** 

LD50 Oral - Rat - 10,470 mg/kg

**ISOPROPANOL** 

LD50 Oral - Rat - 5,045 mg/kg

Remarks: Behavioral:Altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex). Behavioral:Somnolence (general depressed activity).

## Skin corrosion/irritation

**ETHANOL** 

LD50 Skin - Rabbit - 15,800 mg/kg

**ISOPROPANOL** 

LD50 Skin - Rabbit - 12,800 mg/kg

## Serious eye damage/irritation

**ETHANOL** 

OECD Test Guideline 405 Eyes - Rabbit

Result: Moderate eye irritation

#### Respiratory or skin sensitization

Based on available data, classification data are not met

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Based on available data, classification data are not met

## Carcinogenicity

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Ethanol: ACGIH: A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Based on available data, classification data are not met

## STOT-single exposure

No data available.

#### STOT-repeated exposure

No data available.

#### **Aspiration hazard**

**ETHANOL** 

LD50 Inhalation - Rat - 30,000 mg/l - 4 h

**ISOPROPANOL** 

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 16000 ppm - 8 h

#### Additional information

No data available.

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### **Toxicity**

**ETHANOL** 

EC50 - Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae) - 275 mg/l - 72 h

**ETHANOL** 

LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 14,200 mg/l - 96 h

**ISOPROPANOL** 

LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 9,640.00 mg/l - 96 h

**ISOPROPANOL** 

EC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - 5,102.00 mg/l - 24 h

**ISOPROPANOL** 

EC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - 6,851 mg/l - 24 h

**ISOPROPANOL** 

EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (chodat) - > 2,000.00 mg/l - 72 h

**ISOPROPANOL** 

EC50 - Algae - > 1,000.00 mg/l - 24 h

Sodium hydroxide solid or pellets

LC50 - Gambusia affinis (Mosquito fish) - 125 mg/l - 96 h

Citation: Sigma SDS

Sodium hydroxide solid or pellets

LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 45.4 mg/l - 96 h

Citation: Sigma SDS

Sodium hydroxide solid or pellets

EC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - 40.38 mg/l - 48 h

Citation: Sigma SDS

Sodium hydroxide solid or pellets

LC50 - Poecilia reticulata (guppy) - 196 mg/l - 96 h

Citation: Ecotox, 63143 Adema, D.M.M., 1985

## Persistence and degradability

No data available.

# **Bioaccumulative potential**

No data available.

## Mobility in soil

No data available.

#### Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

#### **Endocrine disrupting properties**

No data available.

#### Other adverse effects

No data available.

# **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### **Disposal methods**

#### **Product disposal**

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

#### Packaging disposal

Dispose of as unused product.

#### Waste treatment

No data available

#### Sewage disposal

Do not let product enter drains

### Other disposal recommendations

Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with the local/regional/national/international regulations.

## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### DOT (US)

Not dangerous goods

#### **IMDG**

Not dangerous goods

#### **IATA**

Not dangerous goods

# **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

## 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

## California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

CAS-No. 64-17-5: Ethanol

## **Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)**

Chemical name: Ethanol

CAS: 64-17-5

Chemical name: 2-Propanol

CAS: 67-63-0

Chemical name: 1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 3,3'-[[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diylbis(azo)]bis[4-amino-, disodium salt

CAS: 573-58-0

Chemical name: Benz[b]indeno[1,2-d]pyran-3,4,6a,9,10(6H)-pentol, 7,11b-dihydro-, cis-(++)-

CAS: 517-28-2

Chemical name: Sodium hydroxide (Na(OH))

CAS: 1310-73-2

# Massachusetts Right To Know Components

Chemical name: Ethanol CAS number: 64-17-5

Isopropyl alcohol CAS number: 67-63-0

Chemical name: Sodium hydroxide

CAS number: 1310-73-2

## **New Jersey Right To Know Components**

Common name: ETHYL ALCOHOL

CAS number: 64-17-5

Isopropyl alcohol CAS number: 67-63-0

Common name: SODIUM HYDROXIDE

CAS number: 1310-73-2

## Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Chemical name: Ethanol CAS number: 64-17-5

Isopropyl alcohol CAS number: 67-63-0

Chemical name: Sodium hydroxide

CAS number: 1310-73-2

#### **SARA 302 Components**

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

#### SARA 311/312 Hazards

Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Acute Health Hazard

#### **SARA 313 Components**

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Isopropyl alcohol CAS number: 67-63-0

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

## 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

The supplier of this product has not conducted any Chemical Safety Assessment

### **HMIS Rating**

Amyloid Stain Kit (Congo Red) (OSHA)		
HEALTH	1	
FLAMMABILITY	3	
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0	
PERSONAL PROTECTION	Н	

## **NFPA Rating**



## **SECTION 16: Other information**

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## 16.1 Further information/disclaimer

DISCLAIMER: The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Diagnostic BioSystems be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, whatsoever arising, even if Diagnostic BioSystems has been advised of the possibility of such damages.