SAFETY DATA SHEET
GC EU PAH Std 250 µg/mL, Part Number 5190-0487

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : GC EU PAH Std 250 µg/mL, Part Number 5190-0487
Part No. : 5190-0487

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Analytical chemistry.
250 µg/mL (250 ppm)
1 x 1 ml

Supplier/Manufacturer : Agilent Technologies Australia Pty Ltd
679 Springvale Road
Mulgrave
Victoria 3170, Australia
1800 802 402

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : CHEMTREC®: (61)-290372994

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture
H225 - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
H319 - SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
H351 - CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
H336 - SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
H401 - ACUTE AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2
H411 - LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : DANGER
Hazard statements :
H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements
Prevention :
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.
P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment.
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 09/06/2016
Date of previous issue : 17/06/2014
Version : 3
Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P261 - Avoid breathing vapour.
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response:
P391 - Collect spillage.
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P304 + P340 + P312 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

Storage:
P405 - Store locked up.
P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.
P235 - Keep cool.

Disposal:
P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental label elements:
Not applicable.

Other hazards which do not result in classification:
None known.

Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

Substance/mixture:
Mixture

CAS number/other identifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>% (w/w)</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>≥60 - ≤75</td>
<td>67-64-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichloromethane</td>
<td>≥10 - ≤30</td>
<td>75-09-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo[a]pyrene</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>50-32-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact:
Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

Inhalation:
Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Skin contact:
Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Section 4. First aid measures

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- Pain or irritation
- Watering
- Redness
Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- Nausea or vomiting
- Headache
- Drowsiness/fatigue
- Dizziness/vertigo
- Unconsciousness
Skin contact: No specific data.
Ingestion: No specific data.

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

Notes to physician: In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Specific treatments: No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
Section 5. Firefighting measures

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products**
Decomposition products may include the following materials:
- carbon dioxide
- carbon monoxide
- halogenated compounds
- carbonyl halides

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters**
Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

**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.

**Hazchem code**
•3YE

Section 6. Accidental release measures

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

**For non-emergency personnel**
No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

**For emergency responders**
If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**Environmental precautions**
Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

**For cleaning up**
Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 7. Handling and storage

**Precautions for safe handling**

**Protective measures**
Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene**
Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
Section 7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:
- Store between the following temperatures: 18 to 25°C (64.4 to 77°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2014). STEL: 2375 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 1185 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichloromethane</td>
<td>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2014). Absorbed through skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 174 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appropriate engineering controls:
- Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls:
- Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures:
- Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection:
- Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection:
- 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. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

**Body protection**: 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. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

**Other skin protection**: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

**Respiratory protection**: Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

**Appearance**

- Physical state: Liquid.

- Colour: Not available.

- Odour: Not available.

- Odour threshold: Not available.

- pH: Not available.

- Melting point: Not available.

- Boiling point: Not available.

- Flash point: Not available.

- Evaporation rate: Not available.

- Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable.

- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits: Not available.

- Vapour pressure: Not available.

- Vapour density: Not available.

- Relative density: 0.871

- Density: 0.871 g/cm³

- Solubility: Not available.

- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not available.

- Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.

- Decomposition temperature: Not available.

- Viscosity: Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity**: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

**Chemical stability**: The product is stable.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid**: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

**Incompatible materials**: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Hazardous decomposition products
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>5800 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Vapour</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>76000 mg/m³</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Vapour</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>18332 ppm</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>985 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichloromethane</td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>5800 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Vapour</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>76000 mg/m³</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Vapour</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>18332 ppm</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>985 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Irritation/Corrosion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Observation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>Eyes - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10 microliters</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eyes - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 20 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 500 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>395 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichloromethane</td>
<td>Eyes - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>162 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 100 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo[a]pyrene</td>
<td>Skin - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14 Micrograms</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion/Summary

Skin: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Sensitisation
Not available.

Mutagenicity
Not available.

Carcinogenicity
Not available.

Reproductive toxicity
Not available.

Teratogenicity
Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Target organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td>Narcotic effects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard
Not available.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.
Section 11. Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact**
- Causes serious eye irritation.

**Inhalation**
- Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Skin contact**
- No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Ingestion**
- Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

**Eye contact**
- Adverse symptoms may include the following:
  - Pain or irritation
  - Watering
  - Redness

**Inhalation**
- Adverse symptoms may include the following:
  - Nausea or vomiting
  - Headache
  - Drowsiness/fatigue
  - Dizziness/vertigo
  - Unconsciousness

**Skin contact**
- No specific data.

**Ingestion**
- No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

**Short term exposure**

**Potential immediate effects**
- Not available.

**Potential delayed effects**
- Not available.

**Long term exposure**

**Potential immediate effects**
- Not available.

**Potential delayed effects**
- Not available.

Potential chronic health effects
- Not available.

**General**
- No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Carcinogenicity**
- Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

**Mutagenicity**
- No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Teratogenicity**
- No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Developmental effects**
- No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Fertility effects**
- No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

**Acute toxicity estimates**
- Not available.

Other information
- Adverse symptoms may include the following: central nervous system depression, headache, nausea or vomiting, dizziness/vertigo, drowsiness/fatigue, carboxyhaemoglobinemia.
Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>Acute EC50 20.565 mg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Algae - Ulva pertusa</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 6000000 µg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 10000 µg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 5600 ppm Fresh water</td>
<td>Fish - Poecilia reticulata</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 4.95 mg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Algae - Ulva pertusa</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water</td>
<td>Crustaceans - Daphniaidae</td>
<td>21 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate</td>
<td>21 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichloromethane</td>
<td>Acute EC50 242 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Algae - Chlamydomonas reinhardtii - Exponential growth phase</td>
<td>72 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute EC50 1682000 µg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 329 ppm Marine water</td>
<td>Crustaceans - Americamysis bahia</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 193000 µg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Fish - Pimephales promelas</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 56000 µg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo[a]pyrene</td>
<td>Acute EC50 5 µg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Algae - Scenedesmus acutus</td>
<td>72 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 11 mg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Crustaceans - Gammarus duebeni</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 0.25 mg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 12 µg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Crustaceans - Eurytemora affinis - Nauplii</td>
<td>21 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Inoculum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>OECD 301B Ready Biodegradability - CO2 Evolution Test</td>
<td>95 % - Readily - 28 days</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aquatic half-life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Aquatic half-life</th>
<th>Photolysis</th>
<th>Biodegradability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Readily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichloromethane</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Not readily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>LogP_{ow}</th>
<th>BCF</th>
<th>Potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>-0.23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichloromethane</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>22.91</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo[a]pyrene</td>
<td>6.13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. 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 local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spill material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information

ADG / IMDG / IATA: Not regulated as Dangerous Goods according to the ADG Code.

Additional information: Remarks
De minimis quantities

Special precautions for user: Transport within user’s premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code: Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons
5

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances
No listed substance

Australia inventory (AICS): Not determined.

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals
Not listed.

Montreal Protocol (Annexes A, B, C, E)
Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Inform Consent (PIC)
Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals
Not listed.

International lists

National inventory

Canada: All components are listed or exempted.
China: All components are listed or exempted.
Section 15. Regulatory information

Europe: All components are listed or exempted.
Japan: Japan inventory (ENCS): All components are listed or exempted. Japan inventory (ISHL): All components are listed or exempted.
Malaysia: All components are listed or exempted.
New Zealand: All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines: All components are listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea: All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan: All components are listed or exempted.
Turkey: Not determined.
United States: All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Any other relevant information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision: 09/06/2016
Date of previous issue: 17/06/2014.
Version: 3

Key to abbreviations:
- ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- NOHSC = National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
- SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons
- UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

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<th>Classification</th>
<th>Justification</th>
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<tr>
<td>Flam. Liq. 2, H225</td>
<td>On basis of test data</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2A, H319</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
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<td>Carc. 2, H351</td>
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<td>STOT SE 3, H336</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 2, H411</td>
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References: Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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