Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : Residual Solvent Revised Method 467 Class 2A, Part Number 5190-0492
Part No. : 5190-0492

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

- H227 - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4
- H371 - SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 2
- H402 - ACUTE AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3
- H412 - LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : WARNING

Hazard statements :

- H227 - Combustible liquid.
- H371 - May cause damage to organs.
- H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention :
- P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection.
- P210 - Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.
- P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
- P260 - Do not breathe vapour.
- P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response :
- P309 + P311 - IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or physician.

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.

Date of issue>Date of revision : 21/06/2016
Date of previous issue : 30/06/2014
Version : 4
Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

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

Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

Substance/mixture: Mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>CAS number/other identifiers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexane</td>
<td>&lt;2.5 110-82-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>≤3  67-56-1</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 following exposure or if feeling unwell. If necessary, call a poison center or physician.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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 following exposure or if feeling unwell. 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.

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 following exposure or if feeling unwell. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

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 following exposure or if feeling unwell. 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: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact: No specific data.
Inhalation: No specific data.
Skin contact: No specific data.
Section 4. First aid measures

Ingestion: No specific data.

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

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments: No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. 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

Combustible liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is harmful 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.

Decomposition products may include the following materials:
- Carbon dioxide
- Carbon monoxide
- Sulfur oxides
- Formaldehyde.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Specific 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.

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 spill 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 spill 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.
Section 6. Accidental release measures

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods 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). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. 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. 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: 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>Cyclohexane</td>
<td>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2014). TWA: 350 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 1050 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2014). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 328 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 262 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 200 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.
Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

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: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

Hand 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.

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.

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

18.5°C (65.3°F)

Boiling point

189°C (372.2°F)

Flash point

Closed cup: 87°C (188.6°F)

Evaporation rate

Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas)

Not applicable.

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits

Not available.

Vapour pressure

0.059 kPa (0.4455 mm Hg) [room temperature]

Vapour density

2.7 [Air = 1]

Relative density

Not available.

Solubility

Easily soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

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. Do not allow vapour to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Incompatible materials : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
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>Cyclohexane</td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>6240 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Vapour</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>145000 ppm</td>
<td>1 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Vapour</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>64000 ppm</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>15800 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>5600 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>Methanol</td>
<td>Eyes - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 100 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eyes - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 20 milligrams</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.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 21/06/2016
Date of previous issue : 30/06/2014
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Section 11. Toxicological information

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>Cyclohexane</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td>Narcotic effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>Category 1</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
Not available.

Aspiration hazard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexane</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information on likely routes of exposure

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : No specific data.
Inhalation : No specific data.
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 : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
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
Section 11. Toxicological information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>ATE value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>7875.9 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23627.6 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>236.3 mg/l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other information: Adverse symptoms may include the following: blurred or double vision. Eye contact can result in corneal damage or blindness. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce liver damage.

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>Cyclohexane</td>
<td>Acute LC50 8300 μg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Fish - Morone saxatilis - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute EC50 24500000 μg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Larvae</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 2500000 μg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Crustaceans - Crangon crangon - Adult</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 290 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Fish - Danio rerio - Egg</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 9.96 mg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Algae - Ulva pertusa</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>Acute LC50 8300 μg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Fish - Morone saxatilis - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute EC50 24500000 μg/l Fresh water</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Acute LC50 290 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Fish - Danio rerio - Egg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 9.96 mg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Algae - Ulva pertusa</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Persistence and degradability**

Not available.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>LogP&lt;sub&gt;ow&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>BCF</th>
<th>Potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexane</td>
<td>3.44</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>-0.77</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mobility in soil**

Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>): 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.

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

6

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>Restricted hazardous chemical [For spray painting if the substance contains more than 1% by volume]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Australia inventory (AICS) : All components are listed or exempted.

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 : At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.

China : All components are listed or exempted.

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 : Not determined.

New Zealand : All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines : Not determined.

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.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 21/06/2016
Date of previous issue : 30/06/2014
Version : 4
Section 16. Any other relevant information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision : 21/06/2016
Date of previous issue : 30/06/2014.
Version : 4

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flam. Liq. 4, H227</td>
<td>On basis of test data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT SE 2, H371</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Acute 3, H402</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 3, H412</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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