Conforms to Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Agilent Technologies

HPLC Flushing Solvent

## Section 1. Identification

**Product identifier** : HPLC Flushing Solvent

**Part no.** : G1969-85026

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

**Identified uses** : Reagents and Standards for Analytical Chemistry Laboratory Use
500 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 |
| H315 | SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - 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 |
| H304 | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| H411 | LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2 |

**GHS label elements**

**Hazard pictograms** :

**Signal word** : DANGER

**Hazard statements** : H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statements**

**Prevention** : P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

**Response** : P391 - Collect spillage.

**Storage** : P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

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

# Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

**Supplemental label elements**

**Additional warning phrases** : Not applicable.

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

# Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

| Ingredient name | % (w/w) | Identifiers |
|---|---|---|
| Propan-2-ol | ≥30 - ≤60 | CAS: 67-63-0<br>EC: 200-661-7 |
| Acetonitrile | ≥10 - <25 | CAS: 75-05-8<br>EC: 200-835-2 |
| Dichloromethane | ≥10 - ≤30 | CAS: 75-09-2<br>EC: 200-838-9 |
| Cyclohexane | ≥10 - <25 | CAS: 110-82-7<br>EC: 203-806-2 |

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.**

**The total concentration of ingredients in this product, reported or not in this section, is 100%.**

**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.

**Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. 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. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. 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.

# Section 4. First aid measures

## 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** : Causes skin irritation.

**Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### 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** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

## 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, $CO_2$, water spray (fog) or foam.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. 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. 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
nitrogen oxides
halogenated compounds
carbonyl halides
cyanides

**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** : •3WE

# 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. 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

**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). 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 swallow. 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.

# Section 7. Handling and storage

**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 oxidising 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. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

# Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

## Control parameters

### Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|---|---|
| Propan-2-ol | **Safe Work Australia (Australia, 11/2025)**<br>STEL 15 minutes: 1230 mg/m³.<br>STEL 15 minutes: 500 ppm.<br>TWA 8 hours: 983 mg/m³.<br>TWA 8 hours: 400 ppm. |
| Acetonitrile | **Safe Work Australia (Australia, 11/2025)**<br>Absorbed through skin.<br>STEL 15 minutes: 101 mg/m³.<br>STEL 15 minutes: 60 ppm.<br>TWA 8 hours: 67 mg/m³.<br>TWA 8 hours: 40 ppm. |
| Dichloromethane | **Safe Work Australia (Australia, 11/2025)**<br>Carc. 2. Absorbed through skin.<br>TWA 8 hours: 174 mg/m³.<br>TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. |
| Cyclohexane | **Safe Work Australia (Australia, 11/2025)**<br>TWA 8 hours: 350 mg/m³.<br>TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.<br>STEL 15 minutes: 300 ppm.<br>STEL 15 minutes: 1050 mg/m³. |

### Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

**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

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

**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**

**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. 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 and safety characteristics

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

**Appearance**

**Physical state** : Liquid. [Clear.]

**Colour** : Colourless.

**Odour** : Alcohol-like.

**Odour threshold** : Not available.

**pH** : Not available.

**Melting point/freezing point** : -88.5°C (-127.3°F)

**Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range** : 82.4°C (180.3°F)

**Flash point** : Closed cup: -20°C (-4°F)

**Evaporation rate** : Not available.

**Flammability** : Not applicable.

**Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Lower: 2%
Upper: 13%

**Vapour pressure** : 4.4 kPa (33 mm Hg)

**Relative vapour density** : 2.07 [Air = 1]

**Relative density** : Not available.

# Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

**Solubility(ies)** :

| Media | Result |
|---|---|
| water | Soluble |

**Miscible with water** : Yes.

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.

**Auto-ignition temperature** : 456°C (852.8°F)

**Decomposition temperature** : Not available.

**Viscosity** : Dynamic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): Not available.

**Particle characteristics**

**Median particle size** : Not applicable.

# 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:
oxidising materials
Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: reducing materials, metals, acids and alkalis.

**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**

| Product/ingredient name | Result | |
|---|---|---|
| Propan-2-ol | Rabbit - Dermal - LD50 | 12800 mg/kg |
| | Rat - Oral - LD50 | 5000 mg/kg |
| Acetonitrile | Rat - Oral - LD50 | 2460 mg/kg |
| | Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour | 17100 ppm [4 hours] |
| Dichloromethane | Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour | 76000 mg/m³ [4 hours] |
| Cyclohexane | Rat - Oral - LD50 | 6240 mg/kg |
| | Rabbit - Dermal - LD50 | >5500 mg/kg |
| | Rat - Male, Female - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour | >32880 mg/m³ [4 hours] |

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

| Product/ingredient name | Result |
|---|---|

# Section 11. Toxicological information

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Propan-2-ol | Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant | Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg |
| Dichloromethane | Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant | Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours Amount/concentration applied: 100 mg |

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

| Ingredient name | Conclusion/Summary |
|---|---|
| Propan-2-ol | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. |

## Serious eye damage/eye irritation

| Product/ingredient name | Result | |
|---|---|---|
| Propan-2-ol | Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant | Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours Amount/concentration applied: 100 mg |
| | Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant | Amount/concentration applied: 10 mg |
| Acetonitrile | Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant | Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours Amount/concentration applied: 100 uL |
| Dichloromethane | Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant | Amount/concentration applied: 162 mg |
| Cyclohexane | Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant | Amount/concentration applied: 0.1 Ml |

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

## Respiratory corrosion/irritation

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

| Ingredient name | Conclusion/Summary |
|---|---|
| Acetonitrile | May cause respiratory irritation. |

## Respiratory or skin sensitization

### Skin

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

### Respiratory

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

## Germ cell mutagenicity

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

## Carcinogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

## Reproductive toxicity

# Section 11. Toxicological information

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

## Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Product/ingredient name | Result |
|---|---|
| Propan-2-ol | SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 |
| Dichloromethane | SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 |
| Cyclohexane | SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 |

## Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

## Aspiration hazard

| Product/ingredient name | Result |
|---|---|
| HPLC Flushing Solvent | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Cyclohexane | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

**Information on likely routes of exposure** : Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation, Eyes.

## 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** : Causes skin irritation.

**Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

## 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** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

## 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

# Section 11. Toxicological information

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

## Potential chronic health effects

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : 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.

**Reproductive toxicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Numerical measures of toxicity

### Acute toxicity estimates

| Product/ingredient name | Oral (mg/kg) | Dermal (mg/kg) | Inhalation (gases) (ppm) | Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l) | Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HPLC Flushing Solvent | 2136.8 | 3958.1 | N/A | 47.0 | N/A |
| Propan-2-ol | 5000 | 12800 | N/A | 72.2 | N/A |
| Acetonitrile | 500 | 1100 | N/A | 11 | N/A |
| Dichloromethane | N/A | N/A | N/A | 76 | N/A |
| Cyclohexane | 6240 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

**Other information** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: central nervous system depression, headache, nausea or vomiting, dizziness/vertigo, drowsiness/fatigue, carboxyhaemoglobinaemia

# Section 12. Ecological information

## Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Propan-2-ol | Acute - LC50 - Marine water | 1400 mg/l [48 hours] | Crustaceans - Common shrimp, sand shrimp - *Crangon crangon* |
| | Acute - LC50 - Fresh water | 4200 mg/l [96 hours] | Fish - Harlequinfish, red rasbora - *Rasbora heteromorpha* |
| Acetonitrile | Acute - LC50 - Fresh water | 3600 mg/l [48 hours] | Daphnia - Water flea - *Daphnia magna* |
| | Acute - IC50 - Fresh water | 3685 mg/l [96 hours] | Aquatic plants - Duckweed - *Lemna minor* |
| | Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water | 160 mg/l [21 days] | Daphnia - Water flea - *Daphnia magna* |
| | Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water | 1000 mg/l [96 hours] | Aquatic plants - Duckweed - *Lemna minor* |
| | Acute - LC50 - Fresh water | 1000 mg/l [96 hours] | Fish - Fathead minnow - *Pimephales promelas* |
| Dichloromethane | Acute - LC50 - Marine water | 108.5 mg/l [48 hours] | Crustaceans - Daggerblade grass shrimp - *Palaemon pugio* - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) |
| | Acute - EC50 | 242 mg/l [72 hours] | Algae - Green algae - *Chlamydomonas* |

# Section 12. Ecological information

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *reinhardtii* - Exponential growth phase |
| | Acute - EC50 - Fresh water | 99 mg/l [96 hours] | Fish - Fathead minnow - *Pimephales promelas* - Adult |
| | Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water | 56 mg/l [96 hours] | Algae - Green algae - *Raphidocelis subcapitata* |
| Cyclohexane | Acute - LC50 - Fresh water | 4530 µg/l [96 hours] | Fish - Fathead minnow - *Pimephales promelas* |

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

| Ingredient name | Conclusion/Summary |
|---|---|
| Dichloromethane | Harmful to aquatic organisms. |

## Persistence and degradability

| Product/ingredient name | Result | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetonitrile | OECD [Ready Biodegradability - CO2 in Sealed Vessels (Headspace Test)] | 70% [21 days] - Readily | - |
| Dichloromethane | OECD [ Ready Biodegradability - Closed Bottle Test] | >70% [28 days] - Readily | Aerobic |

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

| Product/ingredient name | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|---|---|---|---|
| Propan-2-ol | - | - | Readily |
| Acetonitrile | - | - | Readily |
| Dichloromethane | - | - | Readily |
| Cyclohexane | - | - | Readily |

## Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | $LogP_{ow}$ | BCF | Potential |
|---|---|---|---|
| Propan-2-ol | 0.05 | - | Low |
| Acetonitrile | -0.34 | 3 | Low |
| Dichloromethane | 1.25 | 22.91 | Low |
| Cyclohexane | 3.44 | 167 | Low |

## Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient** : 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

# Section 13. Disposal considerations

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 spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

# Section 14. Transport information

| | ADG | IMDG | IATA |
|---|---|---|---|
| **UN number** | UN1992 | UN1992 | UN1992 |
| **UN proper shipping name** | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (Propan-2-ol, Acetonitrile) | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (Propan-2-ol, Acetonitrile) | Flammable liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (Propan-2-ol, Acetonitrile) |
| **Transport hazard class(es)** | 3 (6.1)  | 3 (6.1)  | 3 (6.1)  |
| **Packing group** | II | II | II |
| **Environmental hazards** | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required. | Yes. | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required. |

**Additional information**

**ADG** : **Hazchem code** •3WE
**Special provisions** 274

**IMDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
**Emergency schedules** F-E, S-D
**Special provisions** 274

**IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.
**Quantity limitation** Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 1 L. Packaging instructions: 352. Cargo Aircraft Only: 60 L. Packaging instructions: 364. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 1 L. Packaging instructions: Y341.
**Special provisions** A3

**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 IMO instruments** : Not available.

# Section 15. Regulatory information

**Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons**

5

**Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances**

No listed substance

**International regulations**

**Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals**

Not listed.

**Montreal Protocol**

# Section 15. Regulatory information

Not listed.

## Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

## Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

## UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

## Inventory list

**Australia** : All components are listed or exempted.

**New Zealand** : All components are listed or exempted.

**United States** : All components are active or exempted.

# Section 16. Any other relevant information

## History

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 25/05/2026

**Date of previous issue** : 26/06/2025

**Version** : 14

**Key to abbreviations** : ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
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
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
N/A = Not available
RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SGG = Segregation Group
SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons
UN = United Nations

## Procedure used to derive the classification

| Classification | Justification |
|---|---|
| FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 | On basis of test data |
| SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 | Calculation method |
| SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A | Calculation method |
| CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 | Calculation method |
| SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 | Calculation method |
| ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 | Expert judgment |
| LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2 | Calculation method |

**Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.**

## Notice to reader

**Disclaimer: The information contained in this document is based on Agilent's state of knowledge at the time of preparation. No warranty as to its accurateness, completeness or suitability for a particular purpose is expressed or implied.**