Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : OQ - PV Headspace Sample, Part Number 5182-9733
Part no. : 5182-9733

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

Material uses : Reagents and Standards for Analytical Chemistry Laboratory Use
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
H412 - LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : DANGER

Hazard statements : H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : P280 - 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 or lighting equipment.

Response : P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Storage : P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

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

Supplemental label elements

Additional warning phrases : Not applicable.

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

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Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance/mixture</th>
<th>Mixture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### CAS number/other identifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>% (w/w)</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>≥90</td>
<td>64-17-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Dichlorobenzene</td>
<td>≤0.3</td>
<td>95-50-1</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.

#### 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 if adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

#### Ingestion
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. 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 adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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**: 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**: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness.
- **Inhalation**: No specific data.
- **Skin contact**: No specific data.
- **Ingestion**: No specific data.

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

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Section 4. First aid measures

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.

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. 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 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.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:

- Carbon dioxide
- Carbon monoxide

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 : •2YE

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.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
Section 6. Accidental release measures

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 ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. 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.

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. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 1880 mg/m³ 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Dichlorobenzene</td>
<td>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 50 ppm 15 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 301 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 150 mg/m³ 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.
Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

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
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: Ethereal./Vinous.
- Odour threshold: Not available.
- pH: Not available.
- Melting point/freezing point: -117°C (-178.6°F)
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range: 78.3°C (172.9°F)
- Flash point: Open cup: 12.7°C (54.9°F)
- Evaporation rate: >4 (butyl acetate = 1)
- Flammability: Not applicable.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammbility limit: Lower: 3.3%
  Upper: 19%
- Vapour pressure: 5.7 kPa (43 mm Hg)
- Relative vapour density: 1.7 [Air = 1]
- Relative density: Not available.
- Solubility: Soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Miscible with water: Yes.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature: 422°C (791.6°F)
Decomposition temperature: Not available.
Viscosity: 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: 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

<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>Ethanol</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Vapour</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>124700 mg/m³</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Dichlorobenzene</td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>7 g/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>8150 mg/m³</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt;10 g/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>500 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>Ethanol</td>
<td>Eyes - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 500 mg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eyes - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.0666666667 minutes 100 mg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Dichlorobenzene</td>
<td>Eyes - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100 uL</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eyes - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.5 minutes 100 mg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion/Summary

Skin: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Sensitisation

Not available.

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Section 11. Toxicological information

### Mutagenicity
**Conclusion/Summary**: Not available.

### Carcinogenicity
**Conclusion/Summary**: Not available.

### Reproductive toxicity
**Conclusion/Summary**: Not available.

### Teratogenicity
**Conclusion/Summary**: 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>1,2-Dichlorobenzene</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Respiratory tract irritation</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.

### Potential acute health effects

- **Eye contact**: Causes serious eye irritation.
- **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**: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness.
- **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

- **General**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- **Carcinogenicity**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- **Mutagenicity**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- **Reproductive toxicity**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Section 11. Toxicological information

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Oral (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Dermal (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Inhalation (gases) (ppm)</th>
<th>Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)</th>
<th>Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>124.7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Dichlorobenzene</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>8.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other information:
Adverse symptoms may include the following: liver abnormalities. Narcotic effect. May cause nervous system disturbances.

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>Ethanol</td>
<td>Acute EC50 3306 mg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Algae - Ulva pertusa</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute EC50 1074 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Crustaceans - Cypris subglobosa</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 5660 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 11000000 μg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Fish - Alburnus alburnus</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 4.995 mg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Algae - Ulva pertusa</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 100 ul/L Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate</td>
<td>21 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Dichlorobenzene</td>
<td>Acute EC50 12.8 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Algae - Ulva pertusa</td>
<td>72 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute EC50 0.74 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 4.52 ppm Marine water</td>
<td>Algae - Phaeodactylum tricornutum</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 1.4 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 630 μg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Crustaceans - Americamysis bahia</td>
<td>21 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Aquatic half-life</th>
<th>Photolysis</th>
<th>Biodegradability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Readily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Dichlorobenzene</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>Ethanol</td>
<td>-0.35</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Dichlorobenzene</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>150 to 230</td>
<td>low</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

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 IMO instruments
Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
6

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
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.
Canada: At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.
China: Not determined.
Europe: All components are listed or exempted.
### Section 15. Regulatory information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Japan inventory (CSCL): All components are listed or exempted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Japan inventory (ISHL): All components are listed or exempted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>All components are listed or exempted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>All components are listed or exempted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>All components are listed or exempted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>All components are listed or exempted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Not determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Not determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>All components are active or exempted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>All components are listed or exempted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 16. Any other relevant information

**History**

- **Date of issue/Date of revision**: 28/10/2021
- **Date of previous issue**: 03/07/2020
- **Version**: 9

**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
- N/A = Not available
- 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>FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2</td>
<td>On basis of test data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3</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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