SAFETY DATA SHEET

SCD Checkout Sample, Part Number 5190-7003

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : SCD Checkout Sample, Part Number 5190-7003
Part no. : 5190-7003
Material uses : Reagents and Standards for Analytical Chemistry Laboratory Use
1 x 1.5 ml ampoule
Supplier/Manufacturer : Agilent Technologies, Inc.
5301 Stevens Creek Blvd
Santa Clara, CA 95051, USA
800-227-9770

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : CHEMTREC®: 1-800-424-9300

Section 2. Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment.
Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor may cause flash fire or explosion.

Precautionary statements

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**Section 2. Hazard identification**

**Prevention**
- 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.
- P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
- P261 - Avoid breathing vapor.
- P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

**Response**
- P391 - Collect spillage.
- P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
- P301 + P310, P331 - ... if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

**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.

**Supplemental label elements**
- Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity.

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**Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients**

**Substance/mixture**
- Mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>% (w/w)</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,2,4-trimethylpentane</td>
<td>80 - 100</td>
<td>540-84-1</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 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.

**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...
Section 4. First-aid measures

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. May cause respiratory irritation.
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:
  - respiratory tract irritation
  - coughing
  - nausea or vomiting
  - headache
  - dizziness
  - 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 : 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. 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. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.
### Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical:**
Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This material is very 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.

**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.

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### Section 6. Accidental release measures

**Environmental precautions:**
Avoid dispersal of spilled 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 materials 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 swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor 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. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to: mixing, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Restrict flow velocity according to API 2003 (2008), NFPA 77 (2007), and Laurence Britton, “Avoiding Static Ignition Hazards in Chemical Operations”. To reduce potential for static discharge, ensure that all equipment is properly grounded and bonded and meets appropriate electrical classification requirements.

**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 between the following temperatures: 15 to 30°C (59 to 86°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 unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**Control parameters**

**Occupational exposure limits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,4-trimethylpentane</td>
<td>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). 8 hrs OEL: 300 ppm 8 hours. 8 hrs OEL: 1400 mg/m³ 8 hours. <strong>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 1/2021).</strong> TWA: 300 ppm 8 hours. <strong>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).</strong> TWA: 300 ppm 8 hours. <strong>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</strong> STEL: 375 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 300 ppm 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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, vapor 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

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.]
Color: Not available.
Odor: Gasoline
Odor threshold: Not available.
pH: Not available.
Melting point/freezing point: -107°C (-160.6°F)

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Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range</td>
<td>99.2°C (210.6°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Closed cup: -12.22°C (10°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower and upper explosion limit/flamminability limit</td>
<td>Lower: 1.1%  Upper: 6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure</td>
<td>5.4 kPa (40.6 mm Hg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative vapor density</td>
<td>3.9 [Air = 1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
<td>0.692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility</td>
<td>Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscible with water</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>415°C (779°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particle characteristics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median particle size</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas. |
| Incompatible materials                        | Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: reducing 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>2,2,4-trimethylpentane</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Vapor</td>
<td>Rat - Male, Female</td>
<td>&gt;33.52 mg/l</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat - Male, Female</td>
<td>&gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Irritation/Corrosion
Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

### Conclusion/Summary

- **Skin**
  - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

- **Sensitization**
  - 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>2,2,4-trimethylpentane</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Respiratory tract irritation Narcotic effects</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>SCD Checkout Sample, Part Number 5190-7003</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2,4-trimethylpentane</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Information on the likely routes of exposure

- Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

### Potential acute health effects

- **Eye contact**: Causes serious eye irritation.
- **Inhalation**: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
- **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:
  - respiratory tract irritation
coughing
  - nausea or vomiting
  - headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo

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Section 11. Toxicological information

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
unconsciousness
irritation
redness

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

Delayed and immediate effects and also 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.

Numerical measures of toxicity
Acute toxicity estimates
N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity
Not available.

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>2,2,4-trimethylpentane</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Inherent</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>2,2,4-trimethylpentane</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobility in soil

| Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) | 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 minimized 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. Vapor 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 spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN number</th>
<th>UN proper shipping name</th>
<th>Transport hazard class(es)</th>
<th>Packing group</th>
<th>Environmental hazards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN1262</td>
<td>OCTANES solution</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN1262</td>
<td>OCTANES solution</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN1262</td>
<td>Octanes solution</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proof of classification statement: Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark).

Additional information: Excepted Quantity

Remarks: Exempted Quantity

TDG Classification: Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark). The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail. Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 1

Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index 5

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


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.
Section 14. Transport information

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments: Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Canadian lists
Canadian NPRI: The following components are listed: octane (all isomers)
CEPA Toxic substances: None of the components are listed.

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.
Japan: Japan inventory (CSCL): All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (ISHL): All components are listed or exempted.
New Zealand: All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines: All components are listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea: Not determined.
Taiwan: All components are listed or exempted.
Thailand: Not determined.
Turkey: Not determined.
United States: All components are active or exempted.
Viet Nam: All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

History
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Date of previous issue: 03/30/2021
Version: 5
Section 16. Other information

Key to abbreviations:

- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations
- 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
- 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>Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified - Category 1</td>
<td>On basis of test data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
<td>Expert judgment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References:

- Not available.

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.