

SAFETY DATA SHEET


Tri-Flow 2101, non-aerosol, 2 oz., Part Number G5550-09341

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier	: Tri-Flow 2101, non-aerosol, 2 oz., Part Number G5550-09341
Part no.	: G5550-09341
Material uses	: Reagents and Standards for Analytical Chemistry Laboratory Use Bottle 59.1471 ml (2 oz)
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

	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified - Category 1
H315	SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
H336	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
H304	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
H411	AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2

GHS label elements


Hazard pictograms



Signal word


: Danger

Hazard statements

:  F227 - Combustible liquid.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411 - 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

Prevention

:  P280 - Wear protective gloves.
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.

Section 2. Hazard identification

- Response** : P391 - Collect spillage.
 P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
 P301 + P310, P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.
 P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
 P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
- 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.
 Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 3.5%

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	45 - 70	64742-52-5
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	15 - 40	64742-47-8
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	1 - 5	64742-65-0
pentyl acetate	1 - 5	628-63-7
Barium bis(dinonylnaphthalenesulphonate)	1 - 5	25619-56-1

☑ CAS# 64742-52-5: Use CLP2; CAS# 64742-47-8: Use CLP1; CAS# 64742-65-0: Use CLP3)

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

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

- ☑ **Combustible liquid.** 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.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Vapors 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.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
sulfur oxides
halogenated compounds
metal oxide/oxides
- 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.

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 spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized 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 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. 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, filtering,

Section 7. Handling and storage

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 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

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	<p>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). 8 hrs OEL: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist 15 min OEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist</p> <p>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2019). TWAEV: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: mist STEV: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: mist</p>
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	<p>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 1/2021). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbon vapour) 8 hours.</p> <p>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). Absorbed through skin. 8 hrs OEL: 200 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbon vapour) 8 hours.</p> <p>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbon vapour) 8 hours.</p>
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	<p>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). 8 hrs OEL: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist 15 min OEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist</p> <p>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2019). TWAEV: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: mist STEV: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: mist</p>
pentyl acetate	<p>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). 8 hrs OEL: 266 mg/m³ 8 hours. 8 hrs OEL: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p>

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Barium bis(dinonylnaphthalenesulphonate)	<p>15 min OEL: 532 mg/m³ 15 minutes. 15 min OEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 1/2021). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2019). STEV: 532 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEV: 100 ppm 15 minutes. TWAEV: 266 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWAEV: 50 ppm 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 0.5 mg/m³</p>
--	---

- 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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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.
- Color** : Not available.
- Odor** : Not available.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : 142°C (287.6°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 83°C (181.4°F) [Pensky-Martens]
- Evaporation rate** : 0.42 (butyl acetate = 1)
- Flammability** : Not applicable.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Lower: 0.7%
Upper: 7.5%
- Vapor pressure** : 0.53 kPa (4 mm Hg)
- Relative vapor density** : 4.5 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 0.88
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** :

Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	>220	>428	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pentyl acetate	360	680	

- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <20.5 mm²/s (<20.5 cSt)

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.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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

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	Species	Dose	Exposure
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5.53 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Barium bis (dinonylnaphthalenesulphonate)				

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Barium bis (dinonylnaphthalenesulphonate)	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	0.1 MI	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.1 MI	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 MI	-

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	Respiratory	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	IARC	NTP	ACGIH
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	-	-	A4
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	-	-	A3
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	-	-	A4

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light pentyl acetate	Category 3 Category 3	- -	Narcotic effects Respiratory tract irritation
Barium bis(dinonylnaphthalenesulphonate)	Category 3 Category 3	-	Narcotic effects Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	Category 1	dermal	adrenal, bone marrow, kidneys, liver, lymphatic system, stomach, thymus

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

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

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- 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 and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Section 11. Toxicological information

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

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
Tri-Flow 2101, non-aerosol, 2 oz., Part Number G5550-09341	20000	N/A	N/A	N/A	60
pentyl acetate	N/A	8400	N/A	N/A	N/A
Barium bis(dinonylnaphthalenesulphonate)	500	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.5

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Acute LC50 2200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	4 days
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l	Aquatic plants	72 hours
pentyl acetate	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Acute LC50 65 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Gambusia affinis - Adult	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	3.9 to 6	-	high
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	2 to 6	-	high
pentyl acetate	2.3	-	low
Barium bis (dinonylnaphthalenesulphonate)	1.36	-	low

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

	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN3082	UN3082	UN3082
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light)	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light)
Transport hazard class(es)	9  	9  	9  
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.

Proof of classification statement : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.43-2.45 (Class 9), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark).

Section 14. Transport information

Additional information

- TDG Classification** : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.43-2.45 (Class 9), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark). Non-bulk packages of this product are not regulated as dangerous goods when transported by road or rail.
Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 5
Special provisions 16, 99
- IMDG** : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.
Emergency schedules F-A, S-F
Special provisions 274, 335, 969
- IATA** : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 5.0.2.4.1, 5.0.2.6.1.1 and 5.0.2.8.
Quantity limitation Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 450 L. Packaging instructions: 964. Cargo Aircraft Only: 450 L. Packaging instructions: 964. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 30 kg. Packaging instructions: Y964.
Special provisions A97, A158, A197, A215
- 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

Canadian lists

- Canadian NPRI** : The following components are listed: hydrotreated light distillate
- 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** : Not determined.
- Canada** : Not determined.
- China** : Not determined.
- Europe** : Not determined.
- Japan** : **Japan inventory (CSCL):** Not determined.
Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.

Section 15. Regulatory information

New Zealand	: Not determined.
Philippines	: Not determined.
Republic of Korea	: Not determined.
Taiwan	: Not determined.
Thailand	: Not determined.
Turkey	: Not determined.
United States	: Not determined.
Viet Nam	: Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision	: 04/19/2022
Date of previous issue	: 09/20/2018
Version	: 2

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
: 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
: UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4	On basis of test data
Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified - Category 1	On basis of test data
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Calculation method
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2	Calculation method

References : Not available.

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.