

Agilent Technologies Australia Pty Ltd  
679 Springvale Road  
Mulgrave  
Victoria 3170, Australia  
1800 802 402

## ASTM D5580 Valve Timing Calibration Blend, Part Number G3440-85004

### 1 . Identification of the material and supplier

#### Names

- Product name** : ASTM D5580 Valve Timing Calibration Blend, Part Number G3440-85004  
**Part No.** : G3440-85004  
**ADG** : Not regulated as Dangerous Goods according to the ADG Code

#### Supplier

- Supplier/Manufacturer** : Agilent Technologies Australia Pty Ltd  
679 Springvale Road  
Mulgrave  
Victoria 3170, Australia  
1800 802 402

- Emergency telephone number** : CHEMTREC®: +(44)-870-8200418

#### Uses

- Area of application** : Industrial applications, Professional applications.  
**Material uses** : Analytical chemistry.  
1 ml

### 2 . Hazards identification

- Classification** : F; R11  
Carc. Cat. 1; R45  
Muta. Cat. 2; R46  
Repr. Cat. 3; R62  
T; R48/23  
Xn; R20, R48/21/22  
Xi; R38  
N; R50/53
- Risk phrases** : R11- Highly flammable.  
R45- May cause cancer.  
R46- May cause heritable genetic damage.  
R62- Possible risk of impaired fertility.  
R48/23- Also toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.  
R20- Also harmful by inhalation.  
R48/21/22- Also harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin and if swallowed.  
R38- Irritating to skin.  
R50/53- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Safety phrases** : S53- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.  
S9- Keep container in a well-ventilated place.  
S16- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.  
S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.  
S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.  
S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).  
S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet.
- Statement of hazardous/dangerous nature** : HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

### 3 . Composition/information on ingredients

**Mixture** : Yes.

Ingredient name	CAS number	Concentration
2,2,4-trimethylpentane	540-84-1	>60
Hexan-2-one	591-78-6	<10
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<10
o-Xylene	95-47-6	<10
Benzene	71-43-2	<10
Toluene	108-88-3	<10

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.

### 4 . First-aid measures

- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. 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. 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.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. 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.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- 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.
- 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. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.
- Advice to doctor** : No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

### 5 . Fire-fighting measures

#### Extinguishing media

- Suitable** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.
- Special exposure hazards** : 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. This material is very toxic to aquatic organisms. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
- Highly flammable liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

## 5 . Fire-fighting measures

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide
- 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.

## 6 . Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : 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. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
- 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 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.

## 7 . Handling and storage

- Handling** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). 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. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet. 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 non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Storage** : 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 oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## 8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

### Occupational exposure limits

## 8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
2,2,4-trimethylpentane	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013).</b> TWA: 300 ppm 8 hours.
Hexan-2-one	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2013). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 5 ppm 8 hours.
Ethylbenzene	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2013).</b> STEL: 543 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 434 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
o-Xylene	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2013).</b> STEL: 655 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 80 ppm 8 hours.
Benzene	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2013).</b> TWA: 3.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours.
Toluene	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2013). Absorbed through skin.</b> STEL: 574 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 191 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

**Recommended monitoring procedures** : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

### Exposure controls

**Engineering measures** : 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.

**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.

**Eyes** : 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 or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

**Hands** : 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.

**Respiratory** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

## 8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

- Skin** : 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.
- 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.

## 9 . Physical and chemical properties

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Clear.]
- Colour** : Colourless.
- Odour** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : 99°C (210.2°F)
- Melting point** : -116°C (-176.8°F)
- Vapour pressure** : <5.5 kPa (<41 mm Hg) [room temperature]
- Relative density** : 0.69
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -12°C (10.4°F)
- Flammable limits** : Lower: 1.1%  
Upper: 6%
- Vapour density** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Evaporation rate** : >1 (butyl acetate = 1)
- Solubility** : Easily soluble in the following materials: acetone.  
Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

## 10 . Stability and reactivity

- 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.
- Materials to avoid** : oxidizing materials  
Other: alkalis.
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## 11 . Toxicological information

### Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation** : Harmful by inhalation. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.
- Skin contact** : Irritating to skin.
- Eye contact** : May cause eye irritation.
- Acute toxicity**

## 11 . Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
2,2,4-trimethylpentane	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	47.4 mg/l	1 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2500 mg/kg	-
Hexan-2-one	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	8000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	4800 mg/kg	-
Ethylbenzene	LD50 Oral	Rat	2590 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	4000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
o-Xylene	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5300 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>20000 mg/kg	-
Benzene	LD50 Oral	Rat	3000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	930 mg/kg	-
Toluene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	49 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	636 mg/kg	-

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

#### Chronic toxicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Hexan-2-one	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
Ethylbenzene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
Benzene	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	88 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 microliters	-
Toluene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 minutes 100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	870 Micrograms	-
Toluene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	435 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

#### Sensitiser

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

#### Mutagenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

#### Teratogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

#### Reproductive toxicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

## 11 . Toxicological information

Product name	Carcinogenic effects	Mutagenic effects	Developmental effects	Fertility effects
Hexan-2-one	-	-	-	Repr. Cat. 3; R62
Benzene	Carc. Cat. 1; R45	Muta. Cat. 2; R46	-	-
Toluene	-	-	Repr. Cat. 3; R63	-

- Chronic effects** : Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin and if swallowed.
- Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : May cause heritable genetic effects.
- Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : May impair fertility, based on animal data.

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 nausea or vomiting  
 headache  
 drowsiness/fatigue  
 dizziness/vertigo  
 unconsciousness  
 reduced foetal weight  
 increase in foetal deaths  
 skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 reduced foetal weight  
 increase in foetal deaths  
 skeletal malformations
- Skin** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 irritation  
 redness  
 reduced foetal weight  
 increase in foetal deaths  
 skeletal malformations
- Eyes** : No specific data.
- Target organs** : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, the reproductive system, liver, peripheral nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, bone marrow, central nervous system (CNS), ears, eye, lens or cornea, testes.

## 12 . Ecological information

- Ecotoxicity** : This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Hexan-2-one Ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 428000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute EC50 2970 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5200 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Americamysis bahia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 1000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours 96 hours
o-Xylene	Acute EC50 4700 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours

## 12 . Ecological information

Benzene	Acute EC50 12700 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute EC50 1390 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 7600 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Acute EC50 29000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 1360000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Scenedesmus abundans	96 hours
	Acute EC50 9230 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 21000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia salina - Nauplii	48 hours
Toluene	Acute LC50 5.28 ul/L Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus gorbuscha - Fry	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1.5 to 5.4 ul/L Marine water	Fish - Morone saxatilis - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	4 weeks
	Acute EC50 433 ppm Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	96 hours
	Acute EC50 12500 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 11600 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pseudolimnaeus - Adult	48 hours
	Acute EC50 6000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus kisutch - Fry	96 hours
Chronic NOEC 500000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours	
Chronic NOEC 1000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days	

### Other ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
2,2,4-trimethylpentane	-	0 to 84 % - 8 days	-	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
2,2,4-trimethylpentane	-	-	Inherent
Ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
2,2,4-trimethylpentane	4.08	231	low
Hexan-2-one	1.38	-	low
Ethylbenzene	3.6	-	low
o-Xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
Benzene	2.13	11	low
Toluene	2.73	90	low

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## 13 . Disposal considerations

**Methods of disposal** : 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. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do

### 13 . Disposal considerations

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.

### 14 . Transport information

**Regulatory information**

**ADG / IMDG / IATA** : Not regulated as Dangerous Goods according to the ADG Code .

**Additional information** : **Remarks**  
De minimis quantities

### 15 . Regulatory information

Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons

7

Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Schedule</u>
Benzene	Prohibited [when used as a feedstock containing more than 50% of benzene by volume]

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

### 16 . Other information

**Date of issue** : 26/02/2014

**Date of previous issue** : 13/02/2012.

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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