

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Product Name: **6850 Series gas chromatograph system** Number of Pages: **8**
Agilent Part Number: **G2630B**
Date of Original: **01/29/04**

Manufacturer's Name: **AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC**
2850 Centerville Road
Wilmington, Delaware 19808

USA Emergency Telephone Number: **1-302-633-8777**
USA Information Telephone Number: **1-877-4Agilent**
European Information Telephone Number: **(7243) 602-2**
European Emergency Telephone Number: **0049(0) 6151/722440**
When Calling from Outside the USA You May Also Dial Your International Access Code for the USA, then 1, then 302 633 8777

Section 2 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

This item consists of the following:

1 each	18713-60040	Electron Capture Detector Sample
1 each	19305-60580	Flame Photometric Detector Sample

Transport Information**DOT Regulations:**

Shipping Name: Chemical Kits
Hazard Class: 9
UN 3316
Packing Group: II
Label: Class 9
Aircraft: Passenger/Cargo: 10L/pkg.

RID/ADR: ND ADNR: ND

IATA-DGR Regulations:

Shipping Name: Chemical Kit
Hazard Class: 9
UN 3316
Packing Group: II
Label: Class 9
Aircraft: Passenger/Cargo: 1kg/pkg.
(Y915); 10 kg/pkg. (915)

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Product Name: **Electron Capture Detector Sample** Number of Pages: 8
Agilent Part Number: **18713-60040**
Dates Revised: **01/20/04;06/25/02; 05/03/00; 09/01/98; 03/24/98; 08/12/94**
Date of Original: **02/10/93**

Manufacturer's Name: **AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC**
2850 Centerville Road
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Section 2 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

A set of 3x 1 ml. ampoules containing 0.033 ppm (<0.1%) of lindane [58-89-9] and aldrin [309-00-2] in isooctane [540-84-1]

Chemical Families: Chlorinated aromatics in a branched chain alkane

Chemical Synonyms: Iso-Octane is also known as 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane and Isobutyltrimethylmethane

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

Flammable Liquid. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin.

Section 4 - First-Aid Measures

Inhalation: Vapor or mist is mildly irritating to the mucous membranes. Symptoms of exposure may include dizziness, incoordination, stupor and unconsciousness. If large amounts are inhaled, remove the victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. If breathing has stopped begin resuscitation measures. Keep the affected person warm and at rest.

Contact Physician. **Eye Contact:** Vapor or mist is mildly irritating to the eyes.

Contamination of the eyes should be treated by immediate and prolonged irrigation with

copious amounts of water by separating the eyelids with fingers. Contact Physician. **Skin**

Contact: In case of contact, immediately wash skin with soap and copious amounts of water.

Remove and wash contaminated clothing promptly. **Ingestion:** If swallowed, get medical attention immediately.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, water spray of standard foam.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear full protective clothing and self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus certified by NIOSH when fighting chemically related fires.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Volatile and highly flammable. Vapor may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Containers may explode in heat of fire. Move containers from fire if safe to do so, otherwise cool with water until well after fire is out.

DISCLAIMER: This Safety Data Sheet is offered without charge to the clients of Agilent Technologies, Inc. Data is the most current available to Agilent at the time of preparation and is issued as a matter of information only, no warranty as to its accuracy or completeness is expressed or implied.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Shut off all sources of ignition. Use noncombustible absorbent to absorb the spill. Due to the small quantity involved, a leaking ampoule may be placed in a plastic bag containing absorbent and disposed of as hazardous waste according to local regulations. Used absorbent should be disposed of in a similar manner. See Section 15. Personal protective equipment should be worn during remediation of accidental releases according to the nature and quantity of the material involved. See Section 8 for a description of recommended personal protective equipment.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Do not breathe vapor and avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Store in a cool dry place. Keep away from oxidizing agents. Proper storage must be determined based on other materials stored and their hazards and potential chemical incompatibility. Store in an acceptable protected and secure flammable liquid storage cabinet or room.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Ventilation: Adequate ventilation is required to protect personnel from exposure to chemical vapors exceeding PEL and to minimize fire hazards. See Section 15 for regulatory standards of exposure. **Respiratory:** Use NIOSH approved respirator equipment or organic mask filter. **Eyes:** Safety glasses are considered minimum protection. Chemical safety goggles or face shield may be necessary depending on quantity of material and conditions of use. Emergency eye wash fountains should be available in the vicinity of any possible exposure. **Skin:** Chemical-resistant protective gloves and clothing are recommended. The choice of protective gloves or clothing must be based on chemical resistance and other user requirements. Generally BUNA-N offers acceptable chemical resistance. Individuals who are acutely and specifically sensitive to this chemical may require additional protective clothing.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Flash Point (Method Used): **4.5°C (Open Cup)**
Explosion Potential: **LEL(1.1%)/UEL (6.0%)**
Autoignition Temperature: **418°C** Specific Gravity (H2O = 1) **0.692**
Melting Point (Degree C): **- 107**
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate=1) **ND**
Boiling Point (Degree C): **99.2 @ 760 mm Hg**
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg at 21°C): **41**
Vapor Density (Air =1) **3.93** Odor Threshold: **ND**
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: **ND**
Solubility in Water: Insoluble(x)/Soluble()
Appearance and Odor: **Clear, colorless liquid with a gasoline-like odor**

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable (x) / Unstable ()
Conditions to Avoid: Heat open flame, open containers, and poor ventilation.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Iso-octane is incompatible with strong oxidizers.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Incomplete combustion may generate hydrogen chloride gas, phenolics, aldehydes, polychlorinates, dibenzofurans and carbon monoxide.
Hazardous Polymerization: May Occur () / Will Not Occur (x)

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? **Yes** Skin? **Yes** Ingestion? **Yes**
Iso-octane may be harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin.
Health Hazard Acute/Chronic: Iso-Octane can cause irritation; narcosis and gastrointestinal tract irritation.
Carcinogenicity: NTP? **No** IARC Monographs? **No** OSHA Regulated? **No** OTHER? **No**
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Preclude from exposure those individuals with diseases of the eyes and skin.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Persistence/Degradability: **Iso-octane** is a volatile constituent of petroleum products and natural gas. Although it occurs naturally, it is principally released to the environment via the manufacture, use and disposal of product associated with the petroleum and gas industry. Photolysis and hydrolysis of iso-octane are not expected to be important environmental fate processes in any environmental media. Based upon limited data, biodegradation of the compound may occur slowly in soil and water, but probably only when the compound has been pre-exposed. Volatilization of the compound from water and soil may be the most important

fate process. **Biodegradability:** The volatilization 1/2 life of iso-octane for a model river 1 meter deep flowing at 1 m/sec with a wind speed of 3 m/sec has been estimated to be 3.1 hours. The most important fate process for this compound in air may be its reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. This reaction has an estimated 1/2 life of 4.4 days. Although iso-octane may undergo slow biodegradation in soil, volatilization from dry and wet soil surfaces is expected to be a more important fate process. **Bioaccumulation:** The estimated bioconcentration factor for iso-octane indicates that bioconcentration may be important in aquatic organisms. Iso-octane is expected to remain strongly adsorbed to soil and sediments.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.
Comply fully with all Federal, State, and local regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

DOT Regulations:

Shipping Name: Chemical Kits
Hazard Class: 9 UN 3316
Packing Group: II
Label: Class 9
Aircraft: Passenger/Cargo: 10L/pkg.

IATA-DGR Regulations:

Shipping Name: Chemical Kit
Hazard Class: 9 UN 3316
Packing Group: II
Label: Class 9
Aircraft: Passenger/Cargo: 1kg/pkg.
(Y915); 10 kg/pkg. (915)

RID/ADR: ND ADNR: ND

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Exposure Limits:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	OSHA PEL/TWA	ACGIH TLV/TWA	NIOSH TLV/TWA	%Weight/Weight
Iso-octane	[540-84-1]	Not Established	Not Estab.	Not Estab.	>99.99%

SARA Reporting (Iso-octane) Section 302:No Section 304:No Section 313:No

OSHA Labeling Requirements: Flammable Liquid

Section 16 - Other Information

Unless otherwise noted, the above information pertains only for the solvent and similar types of components in the sample. When no toxicity data is provided, it is prudent to handle this chemical as hazardous. Furthermore, since individual chemical hypersensitivity cannot be predicted, every chemical should be handled with due respect.

European Information

EC No: 208-759-1

Label: Highly Flammable

Harmful

R 20/22: Harmful by Inhalation and If Swallowed

R 36/37/38: Irritating to Eyes, Respiratory System and Skin

S 16: Keep Away from Sources of Ignition - No Smoking

S 26: In case of contact with Eyes, Rinse Immediately with Plenty of Water and Seek Medical Advice

S 36: Wear suitable Protective Clothing

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Flame Photometric Detector Sample

Agilent Part Number: 19305-60580

Number of Pages: 8

Date of Revision: 01/21/04;01/13/03;0710/00;03/24/98;08/25/94

Date of Original: 02/10/93

Distributed By: Agilent Technologies, Inc.

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Section 2 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

A set of 3x1 ampoules containing (20 ppm) of Dodecanethiol [112-55-0] and Tributyl phosphate [126-73-8] in Isooctane [540-84-1].

Chemical Families: Aliphatic, aromatic and organophosphoric compounds in a branched chain alkane.

Chemical Synonyms: Iso-Octane is also know as 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane and Isobutyltrimethylmethane.

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

Flammable Liquid. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin.

Section 4 - First-Aid Measures

Inhalation: Vapor or mist is mildly irritating to the mucous membranes. Symptoms of exposure may include dizziness, in coordination, stupor and unconsciousness. If large amounts are inhaled, remove the victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. If breathing has stopped begin resuscitation measures. Keep the affected person warm and at rest. Contact Physician. **Eye Contact:** Vapor or mist is mildly irritating to the eyes. Contamination of the eyes should be treated by immediate and prolonged irrigation with copious amounts of water by separating the eyelids with fingers. Contact Physician. **Skin Contact:** In case of contact, immediately wash skin with soap and copious amounts of water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing promptly. **Ingestion:** If swallowed, get medical attention immediately. If redness or burning sensation persists, contact a physician.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, water spray of standard foam.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear full protective clothing and self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus certified by NIOSH when fighting chemically related fires.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Volatile and highly flammable. Vapor may travel a considerable distance to sources of ignition and flash back. Containers may explode in heat of fire. Move containers from fire if safe to do so, otherwise cool with water until well after fire is out.

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Shut off all sources of ignition. Use noncombustible absorbent to absorb the spill. Due to the small quantity involved, a leaking ampoule may be placed in a plastic bag containing absorbent and disposed of as hazardous waste according to local regulations. Used absorbent should be disposed of in a similar manner. See Section 15. Personal protective equipment should be worn during remediation of accidental releases according to the nature and quantity of the material involved. See Section 8 for a description of recommended personal protective equipment.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Do not breathe vapor and avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Proper storage must be determined based on other materials stored and their hazards and potential chemical incompatibility. Store in an acceptable protected and secure flammable liquid storage cabinet or room.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Ventilation: Adequate ventilation is required to protect personnel from exposure to chemical vapors exceeding PEL and to minimize fire hazards. See Section 15 for regulatory standards of exposure. **Respiratory:** Use NIOSH approved respirator equipment or organic mask filter.

Eyes: Safety glasses are considered minimum protection. Chemical safety goggles or face shield may be necessary depending on quantity of material and conditions of use. Emergency eye wash fountains should be available in the vicinity of any possible exposure. **Skin:** Chemical-resistant protective gloves or clothing must be based on chemical resistance and other user requirements. Generally, BUNA-N offers acceptable chemical resistance. Individuals who are acutely and specifically sensitive to this chemical may require additional protective clothing.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Flash point (Method Used):	4.50 °C (Open cup)
Explosion Potential:	LEL (1.1%) UEL (6.0%)
Melting Point (Degree C):	-107
Autoignition Temperature:	418 °C
Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1):	0.692
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg at 25°C)	41
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1):	ND
Boiling Point (Degree C):	99.2 @ 760mm Hg
Vapor Density (Air = 1):	3.93
Odor Threshold:	ND
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient:	ND
Solubility in Water: Insoluble (X)/soluble ()	
Solution pH = 7.5	

Appearance and Odor: Clear colorless liquid with gasoline-like odor.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable (x) / Unstable ()

Conditions to Avoid: Heat open lame, open containers and poor ventilation.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Isooctane is incompatible with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Incomplete combustion may generate hydrogen chloride gas and carbon monoxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: May Occur ()/Will Not Occur (x)

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? **Yes** Skin? **Yes** Eyes: **Yes** Ingestion? **No**

Iso-octane may be harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. **Health Hazard**

Acute/Chronic: Iso-Octane can cause irritation; narcosis and gastrointestinal tract irritation.

Carcinogenicity: NTP? **No** IARC Monographs? **No** OSHA Regulated? **No** OTHER? **No**

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Preclude from exposure those individuals with diseases of the eyes and skin.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Persistence/Degradability: Iso-octane is a volatile constituent of petroleum products and natural gas. Although it occurs naturally, it is principally released to the environment via the manufacture, use and disposal of product associated with the petroleum and gas industry. Photolysis and hydrolysis of iso-octane are not expected to be important environmental fate

processes in any environmental media. Based upon limited data, biodegradation of the compound may occur slowly in soil and water, but probable only when the compound has been pre-exposed. Volatilization of the compound from water and soil maybe be the most important fate process.

Biodegradability: The volatilization ½ life of iso-octane for a model river 1-meter deep flowing at 1m/sec with a wind speed of 2 m/sec has been estimated to be 3.1 hours. The most important photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. This reaction has an estimated ½ life of 4.4 days. Although iso-octane may undergo slow biodegradation more important fate process.

Bioaccumulation: The estimated bioconcentration factor for iso-octane indicates that the bioconcentration may be important in aquatic organisms. Iso-octane is expected to remain strongly adsorbed to soil and sediment.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber. Comply fully with all Federal, State and local regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

DOT Regulations:

Shipping Name: Chemical Kits
Hazard Class: 9, UN 3316
Packing Group: II
Label: Class 9
Aircraft: Passenger / Cargo 1L/Pkg

IATA - DGR

Shipping Name: Chemical Kits
Hazard Class: 9, UN 3316
Packaging Group: II
Label: Class 9
Aircraft: 1kg/Pkg (Y915)
 10kg/Pkg (915)

RID/ADR: NA

ADNR: ND

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Exposure Limits:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	OSHA PEL/TWA	ACGIH TLV/TWA	NIOSH TLV/TWA	% Weight
<i>Iso-octane</i>	[540-84-1]	Not established	Not established	Not established	99.996%

SARA Reporting: (Iso-octane) Section 302: **No** Section 304: **No** Section 313: **No**

OSHA Labeling Requirements: Flammable Liquid

TSCA Inventory List: All ingredients are listed.

TSCA 12(b) List: No ingredients require export notification.

California Proposition 65 List: No

Section 16 - Other Information

Unless otherwise noted, the above information pertains only for the solvent and similar types of components in the sample. When not toxicity data is provided, it is prudent to handle this chemical as hazardous. Furthermore, since individual chemical hypersensitivity cannot be predicted, every chemical should be handled with due respect.

OEL-AUSTRIA: MAK 300 PPM (1400 MG/M3), JAN1999

EUROPEAN INFORMATION (GUANIDINE ISOTHIOCYANATE)

EINECS No: 208-759-1

Label: Highly Flammable

R20/22: Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R36/37/38: Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

R31: Contact with acid liberates toxic gas.

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: Wear suitable protective clothing.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists` **ADNR** - Regulations concerning the carriage of dangerous goods on the Rhine
CAS - Chemical Abstract Service **DOT** -US. Department of Transportation 49 Code of Federal Regulations **IARC** - International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA-DGR - International Air Transport Association- Dangerous Goods Regulation
LEL - Lower Explosion Limit **NA** - Not Applicable **ND** - No Data **NIOSH** - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health **NTP** - National Toxicology Program
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration **PEL** - Permissible Exposure Limit **RID/ADR** - Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail/European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road **TLV** - Threshold Limit Value **TWA** - Time Weighted Average
UEL - Upper Explosion Limit