

# Chilworth Technology

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## CONDUCTIVITY MEASUREMENTS

FOR

## NEW ENGINE COMPARTMENT FLUIDS

**TO: R. Rhodes (Rody) Stephenson**  
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**La Canada, CA 91011**

**FAO: Mr. Rody Stephenson**

Prepared by .....

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**FOR AND ON BEHALF OF CHILWORTH TECHNOLOGY, INC.**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Eight liquid samples were received from **R. Rhodes (Rody) Stephenson** for purposes of conductivity testing. These samples are identified in the following chart; with the addition of four samples in which two are a mixture of hydrocarbons (sample I: regular gasoline and sample J: diesel gasoline) and the other two samples are each mixed with 50% sample and 50% mixture of water (sample K: ethylene glycol and sample L: propylene glycol). Chilworth Technology, Inc. labeled each sample alphabetically for testing purposes only. This report presents the results of testing performed. The report provides: (1) relevant background information; (2) a description of the test method employed; and (3) a discussion of the test results.

| SAMPLE #  | BRAND                | TYPE   | LOT #                |
|---|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| <b>Motor Oils (Mixture of Hydrocarbons)</b>   |                      |  |                      |
| <b>A: # B10FF002</b>  | <b>QUAKER STATE®</b> | <b>SAE 5W30</b>                                      | <b>3C100898-1338</b> |
| <b>Synthetic Motor Oils (Mixture of Hydrocarbons)</b>                                   |                      |  |                      |
| <b>B: # B10FF007</b>  | <b>MOBIL®1</b>       | <b>SAE 5W30</b>                                      | <b>X08B9A2</b>       |
| <b>Power Steering Fluids (Mixture of Hydrocarbons)</b>                                  |                      |  |                      |
| <b>C: # B10FF014</b>  | <b>VALVOLINE</b>     | <b>SYNPOWER</b>                                      | <b>D298X</b>         |
| <b>Automatic Transmission Fluids</b>  |                      |  |                      |
| <b>D: # B10FF017</b>  | <b>QUAKER STATE®</b> | <b>DEXTRONIII/MERCON</b>                             | <b>3C022499-1399</b> |
| <b>Brake Fluids (Non-hydrocarbons: Polyglycol Ethers)</b>                               |                      |  |                      |
| <b>E: # B10FF011</b>  | <b>PRESTONE®</b>     | <b>DOT 3</b>   |                      |
| <b>Antifreeze (Non-hydrocarbons: Ethylene or Propylene Glycol)</b>                      |                      |  |                      |
| <b>F: # B10FF021</b>  | <b>PRESTONE®</b>     | <b>ETHYLENE GLYCOL<br/>100%</b>                      | <b>2HA9036</b>       |
| <b>G: # B10FF022</b>  | <b>SIERRA®</b>       | <b>PROPYLENE GLYCOL<br/>100%</b>                     | <b>9068</b>          |
| <b>Windsheild Washing Fluids (Non-hydrocarbons: Methanol-Water)</b>                     |                      |  |                      |
| <b>H</b>  | <b>ALL WEATHER®</b>  | <b>WINTER</b>  |                      |
| <b>Mixture of Hydrocarbons</b>  |                      |  |                      |
| <b>I</b>  |                      | <b>REGULAR GASOLINE</b>                              |                      |
| <b>J</b>  |                      | <b>DIESEL GASOLINE</b>                               |                      |
| <b>Antifreeze (Non-hydrocarbons: Ethylene or Propylene Glycol mixed with 50% water)</b> |                      |  |                      |
| <b>K: # B10FF021</b>  | <b>PRESTONE®</b>     | <b>ETHYLENE GLYCOL<br/>50% / 50% h<sub>2</sub>O</b>  | <b>2HA9036</b>       |
| <b>L: # B10FF022</b>  | <b>SIERRA®</b>       | <b>PROPYLENE GLYCOL<br/>50% / 50% H<sub>2</sub>O</b> | <b>9068</b>          |

## 2. BACKGROUND

When a voltage (V) is applied to a material, charge flows creating an electric current (I). The ratio between the voltage and the current is called the resistance (R). This relationship between voltage, current, and resistance is given by Ohm's Law:

$$V = I \times R \quad \text{[Equation 1]}$$

Resistance provides an indication of the relative ease or difficulty with which charge flows through a material. However, the resistance of a material is dependent on its size and geometry, among other factors. For example, it becomes more difficult for charge to flow through a material as its cross-sectional area decreases or its length increases. Consequently, it was necessary to derive measures that permit comparisons between the resistances of various materials independent of size and geometry. One such measure is conductivity.

The conductivity of a liquid is defined as the reciprocal of the electrical resistance at unit length and unit cross-sectional area through the liquid. This relationship may be expressed as follows:

$$\delta = (1/R) \times k \quad \text{[Equation 2]}$$

where,

|          |   |                                       |
|----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| $\delta$ | = | conductivity (S/m)                    |
| V        | = | test voltage (volts)                  |
| I        | = | current between electrodes (amps)     |
| k        | = | measurement cell geometrical constant |

Hence,

$$\delta = (I/V) \times k \quad \text{[Equation 3]}$$

Conductivity is a valuable measure as it fulfills the need for a comparative measure of the conductive or insulating character of materials. Since it is based on unit length and unit cross-sectional area, conductivity is independent of sample size and geometry and thus is a property of each material. Conductivity is measured in units of siemens per meter (S/m). However, given the magnitude of the siemen, conductivity is commonly reported in picosiemens per meter (pS/m). [1 pS = 1 x 10<sup>-12</sup>S]

It is important to know whether a liquid is electrically-insulating or conductive from a materials handling perspective. Insulating liquids are prone to generation and accumulation of electrostatic charge and thus pose special handling problems. When liquids flow or are otherwise processed, they may become charged. In many cases, the charge on conductive liquids can be controlled or eliminated by handling such liquids in grounded vessels, equipment, and conveyances. In contrast, insulating liquids may remain charged even when handled in grounded equipment. Accumulated charge can lead to electrostatic discharges capable of igniting flammable atmospheres.

### 3. METHOD

Chilworth Technology, Inc., performs liquid conductivity testing in accordance with British Standard 5958, Code of Practice for the Control of Undesirable Static Electricity - Part 1 (1991) and ASTM D2624, Standard Test Method for Electrical Conductivity of Aviation And Distillate Fuels. The method involves the use a liquid conductivity cell. The cell consists of a pair of concentric cylindrical electrodes. The liquid sample to be tested is poured into the annular space between the electrodes and a known voltage is applied. The current through the cell is measured and the conductivity is calculated from the measured current, applied voltage, and cell constant using Equation 3 from above. Trials are repeated until a relatively constant conductivity value is obtained. The test system is checked (validated) before, during, and after testing by measuring the conductivity of heptane (certified grade) -- a known insulating liquid. When the liquid sample is conductive a BM-10 megohmmeter is used to measure the resistance.

### 4. RESULTS

The results of liquid conductivity testing are on the following pages. The liquid whose conductivity is greater than 10,000 pS/m is generally considered to be conductive. A liquid whose conductivity is within the range of 100 - 10,000 pS/m is generally considered to be medium-conductive. A liquid whose conductivity is less than 100 pS/m is generally considered to be non-conductive.

It is generally accepted that pure or small-phase liquids having conductivities greater than 100 pS/m are incapable of retaining hazardous levels of electrostatic charge when handled in grounded conductive equipment. However, liquids having conductivities as much as 1,000 pS/m may generate and accumulate electrostatic charge under certain flow, processing, or storage conditions. For example, the presence of impurities, immiscibles, and multiple phases can greatly exacerbate electrostatic charging.

#### LIQUID CONDUCTIVITY: SUMMARY

pS/m

Sample A: # **B10FF002 Quaker State® SAE 5W30**  
Liquid Conductivity Average  
Conductive

$4.7 \times 10^4$

Sample B: # **B10FF007 Mobil® 1 SAE 5W30**  
Liquid Conductivity Average  
Conductive

$3.6 \times 10^4$

| <b>Summary Continued</b>  | <b>pS/m</b>       |
|---|-------------------|
| Sample C: # <b>B10FF014 Valvoline® SynPower</b><br>Liquid Conductivity Average<br>Non-conductive                            | 73                |
| Sample D: # <b>B10FF017 Quaker State® Dextron®III/Mercon® ATF</b><br>Liquid Conductivity Average<br>Medium-conductive       | $7.1 \times 10^3$ |
| Sample E: # <b>B10FF011 Prestone® Dot 3</b><br>Liquid Conductivity Average<br>Conductive                                    | $2.5 \times 10^8$ |
| Sample F: # <b>B10FF021 Prestone® Ethylene Glycol 100%</b><br>Liquid Conductivity Average<br>Conductive                     | $3.1 \times 10^7$ |
| Sample G: # <b>B10FF022 Sierra® Propylene Glycol 100%</b><br>Liquid Conductivity Average<br>Conductive                      | $4.1 \times 10^7$ |
| Sample H: <b>All Weather® Windshield Wash Winter</b><br>Liquid Conductivity Average<br>Conductive                           | $9.3 \times 10^7$ |
| Sample I: <b>Regular Gasoline</b><br>Liquid Conductivity Average<br>Medium-conductive                                       | $3.3 \times 10^2$ |
| Sample J: <b>Diesel Gasoline</b><br>Liquid Conductivity Average<br>Medium-conductive  | $3.3 \times 10^2$ |
| Sample K: # <b>B10FF021 Prestone® Ethylene Glycol 50% / 50% H<sub>2</sub>O</b><br>Liquid Conductivity Average<br>Conductive | $8.9 \times 10^7$ |
| Sample L: # <b>B10FF022 Sierra® Propylene Glycol 50% / 50% H<sub>2</sub>O</b><br>Liquid Conductivity Average<br>Conductive  | $6.5 \times 10^7$ |

**TABLE 1 LIQUID CONDUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT CALIBRATIONS****Sample Information**

Test Liquid : Heptane 99+ %  
 Ref. No. : Lot # PA 11662MA  
 Origin of the Sample : Aldrich  
 Comment : Transparent liquid

**Test Information**

Test Purpose : To calibrate the liquid conductivity cell with a known insulating liquid.  
 Apparatus Type : Keithley 610C Electrometer  
 Weir 423D Power Supply  
 Liquid Conductivity Cell  
 Date of Test : 04.21.04  
 Operator : W. Dey

**Results: All Calibrations Passed**

Status : Passed (Passing: < 1pS/m)

| Calibration of Test Cell With Heptane | Test Voltage (V) | Measured Current (A)  | Conductivity (pS/m) |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| A                                     | 10               | $4.0 \times 10^{-12}$ | 0.4                 |
| B                                     | 10               | $5.0 \times 10^{-12}$ | 0.5                 |
| C                                     | 10               | $4.0 \times 10^{-12}$ | 0.4                 |
| D                                     | 10               | $3.0 \times 10^{-12}$ | 0.3                 |
| E                                     | 10               | $4.0 \times 10^{-12}$ | 0.4                 |
| F                                     | 10               | $2.0 \times 10^{-12}$ | 0.2                 |
| G                                     | 10               | $2.0 \times 10^{-12}$ | 0.2                 |
| H                                     | 10               | $5.0 \times 10^{-12}$ | 0.5                 |
| I                                     | 10               | $4.0 \times 10^{-12}$ | 0.4                 |
| J                                     | 10               | $3.0 \times 10^{-12}$ | 0.3                 |
| K                                     | 10               | $4.0 \times 10^{-12}$ | 0.4                 |
| L                                     | 10               | $5.0 \times 10^{-12}$ | 0.5                 |







**TABLE 5 LIQUID CONDUCTIVITY MEASUREMENTS**  
**D: SAMPLE # B10FF017 QUKER STATE® DEXTRON®III/MERCON®**  
**ATF**

**Sample Information**

Company Name : R. Rhodes (Rody) Stephenson  
 Test Liquid : D: SAMPLE # B10FF017 QUKER STATE®  
 DEXTRON®III/MERCON® ATF  
 Ref. No. : Lot # 3C022499-1399  
 Comment : Red liquid

**Test Information**

Test Purpose : To measure the conductivity of a liquid sample.  
 Apparatus Type : Keithley 610C Electrometer  
 Weir 423D Power Supply  
 Liquid Conductivity Cell  
 Date of Test : 04.21.04  
 Operator : W. Dey

**Results**

**Conductivity =  $6.9 \times 10^3$  pS/m      Average=  $7.1 \times 10^3$  pS/m**  
 (Minimum of measured values)

| Test Voltage<br>(V) | Measured Current<br>(A) | Conductivity<br>(pS/m) |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 10                  | $6.9 \times 10^{-8}$    | $6.9 \times 10^3$      |
| 10                  | $7.0 \times 10^{-8}$    | $7.0 \times 10^3$      |
| 10                  | $7.3 \times 10^{-8}$    | $7.3 \times 10^3$      |

**TABLE 6 LIQUID CONDUCTIVITY MEASUREMENTS**  
**E: SAMPLE # B10FF011 PRESTONE® DOT 3**

**Sample Information**

Company Name : R. Rhodes (Rody) Stephenson  
Test Liquid : E: SAMPLE # B10FF011 PRESTONE® DOT 3  
Ref. No. : n/a  
Comment : Yellow liquid

**Test Information**

Test Purpose : To measure the conductivity of a liquid sample.  
Apparatus Type : Megohmmeter BM-10  
Liquid Conductivity Cell  
Date of Test : 04.21.04  
Operator : W. Dey

**Results**

**Conductivity =  $2.4 \times 10^8$  pS/m      Average=  $2.5 \times 10^8$  pS/m**  
(Minimum of measured values)

| Measured Resistance<br>( $\Omega$ ) | Conductivity<br>(pS/m) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| $4.1 \times 10^3$                   | $2.4 \times 10^8$      |
| $4.0 \times 10^3$                   | $2.5 \times 10^8$      |
| $3.9 \times 10^3$                   | $2.6 \times 10^8$      |

**TABLE 7 LIQUID CONDUCTIVITY MEASUREMENTS**  
**F: SAMPLE # B10FF021 PRESTONE® ETHYLENE GLYCOL 100%**

**Sample Information**

Company Name : R. Rhodes (Rody) Stephenson  
 Test Liquid : F: SAMPLE # B10FF021 PRESTONE® ETHYLENE  
 GLYCOL 100%  
 Ref. No. : Lot # 2HA9036  
 Comment : Green liquid

**Test Information**

Test Purpose : To measure the conductivity of a liquid sample.  
 Apparatus Type : Megohmmeter BM-10  
 Liquid Conductivity Cell  
 Date of Test : 04.21.04  
 Operator : W. Dey

**Results**

**Conductivity =**  $2.7 \times 10^7$  pS/m **Average=**  $3.1 \times 10^7$  pS/m  
 (Minimum of measured values)

| Measured Resistance<br>( $\Omega$ ) | Conductivity<br>(pS/m) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| $3.45 \times 10^4$                  | $2.9 \times 10^7$      |
| $2.80 \times 10^4$                  | $3.6 \times 10^7$      |
| $3.69 \times 10^4$                  | $2.7 \times 10^7$      |

**TABLE 8 LIQUID CONDUCTIVITY MEASUREMENTS**  
**G: SAMPLE # B10FF022 SIERRA® PROPYLENE GLYCOL 100%**

**Sample Information**

Company Name : R. Rhodes (Rody) Stephenson  
 Test Liquid : G: SAMPLE # B10FF022 SIERRA® PROPYLENE  
 GLYCOL 100%  
 Ref. No. : Lot # 9068  
 Comment : Green liquid

**Test Information**

Test Purpose : To measure the conductivity of a liquid sample.  
 Apparatus Type : Megohmmeter BM-10  
 Liquid Conductivity Cell  
 Date of Test : 04.21.04  
 Operator : W. Dey

**Results**

**Conductivity =  $3.9 \times 10^7$  pS/m      Average=  $4.1 \times 10^7$  pS/m**  
 (Minimum of measured values)

| Measured Resistance<br>( $\Omega$ ) | Conductivity<br>(pS/m) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| $2.31 \times 10^4$                  | $4.3 \times 10^7$      |
| $2.57 \times 10^4$                  | $3.8 \times 10^7$      |
| $2.45 \times 10^4$                  | $4.1 \times 10^7$      |

**TABLE 9 LIQUID CONDUCTIVITY MEASUREMENTS**  
**H: ALL WEATHER® WINTER WINDSHEILD WASH**

**Sample Information**

Company Name : R. Rhodes (Rody) Stephenson  
Test Liquid : H: ALL WEATHER® WINTER WINDSHEILD WASH  
Ref. No. : n/a  
Comment : Blue liquid

**Test Information**

Test Purpose : To measure the conductivity of a liquid sample.  
Apparatus Type : Megohmmeter BM-10  
Liquid Conductivity Cell  
Date of Test : 04.21.04  
Operator : W. Dey

**Results**

**Conductivity = 9.0 x 10<sup>7</sup> pS/m Average= 9.3 x 10<sup>7</sup> pS/m**  
(Minimum of measured values)

| <b>Measured Resistance<br/>(Ω)</b> | <b>Conductivity<br/>(pS/m)</b> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1.10 x 10 <sup>4</sup>             | 9.1 x 10 <sup>7</sup>          |
| 1.03 x 10 <sup>4</sup>             | 9.7 x 10 <sup>7</sup>          |
| 1.11 x 10 <sup>4</sup>             | 9.0 x 10 <sup>7</sup>          |





**TABLE 12 LIQUID CONDUCTIVITY MEASUREMENTS**  
**K: SAMPLE # B10FF021 PRESTONE® ETHYLENE GLYCOL 50% / 50% H<sub>2</sub>O**

**Sample Information**

Company Name : R. Rhodes (Rody) Stephenson  
 Test Liquid : K: SAMPLE # B10FF021 PRESTONE® ETHYLENE GLYCOL 50% / 50% H<sub>2</sub>O  
 Ref. No. : Lot # 2HA9036  
 Comment : Green liquid

**Test Information**

Test Purpose : To measure the conductivity of a liquid sample.  
 Apparatus Type : Megohmmeter BM-10  
 Liquid Conductivity Cell  
 Date of Test : 04.21.04  
 Operator : W. Dey

**Results**

**Conductivity = 8.4 x 10<sup>7</sup> pS/m Average= 8.9 x 10<sup>7</sup> pS/m**  
 (Minimum of measured values)

| Measured Resistance (Ω) | Conductivity (pS/m)   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 11.9 x 10 <sup>4</sup>  | 8.4 x 10 <sup>7</sup> |
| 11.3 x 10 <sup>4</sup>  | 8.8 x 10 <sup>7</sup> |
| 1.06 x 10 <sup>4</sup>  | 9.4 x 10 <sup>7</sup> |

**TABLE 13 LIQUID CONDUCTIVITY MEASUREMENTS**  
**L: SAMPLE # B10FF022 SIERRA® PROPYLENE GLYCOL 50% /**  
**50% H<sub>2</sub>O**

**Sample Information**

Company Name : R. Rhodes (Rody) Stephenson  
 Test Liquid : L: SAMPLE # B10FF022 SIERRA® PROPYLENE  
 GLYCOL 50% / 50% H<sub>2</sub>O  
 Ref. No. : Lot # 9068  
 Comment : Green liquid

**Test Information**

Test Purpose : To measure the conductivity of a liquid sample.  
 Apparatus Type : Megohmmeter BM-10  
 Liquid Conductivity Cell  
 Date of Test : 04.21.04  
 Operator : W. Dey

**Results**

**Conductivity = 6.1 x 10<sup>7</sup> pS/m Average= 6.5 x 10<sup>7</sup> pS/m**  
 (Minimum of measured values)

| Measured Resistance<br>(Ω) | Conductivity<br>(pS/m) |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1.65 x 10 <sup>4</sup>     | 6.1 x 10 <sup>7</sup>  |
| 1.44 x 10 <sup>4</sup>     | 6.9 x 10 <sup>7</sup>  |
| 1.53 x 10 <sup>4</sup>     | 6.5 x 10 <sup>7</sup>  |