SAFETY DATA SHEET

TECTALOY 60 PLUS GREEN 1L

Infosafe No.: 5APKE
ISSUED Date : 21/09/2017
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
TECTALOY 60 PLUS GREEN 1L

Product Code
T60PG1L

Company Name
ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address
1-9 NINA LINK DANDENONG SOUTH
VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: 1800 177 989
Fax: +61 2 9725 4698; 1800 308 556

Emergency phone number
1800 638 556; 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255

E-mail Address
info@aamtech.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Radiator coolant.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
TECTALOY 60 PLUS GREEN 5L	T60PG5L

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia.
Not Classified as a Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code).

Signal Word (s)
WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)
H302 Harmful if swallowed.

Pictogram (s)
Exclamation mark

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement – Response
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330 Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement – Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	0-<10 %
Denatonium benzoate	3734-33-6	0-<0.01 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	-	60-100 %

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation
Move to fresh air in case of accidental inhalation of vapours. Keep warm and in a quiet place. Seek medical advice.

Ingestion
Do not induce vomiting. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Get immediate medical attention.
If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

Skin
Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Eye contact
Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

First Aid Facilities
Eye wash and safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary
Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide and Water Fog

Hazards from Combustion Products
Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Special Protective Equipment for fire fighters
Wear protective equipment. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Specific Methods
In case of fire, keep containers cool with water spray. Collect contaminated fire fighting water separately. It must not enter drains

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical
The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions
Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away.

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages
Slippery when spilt. Clean up all spills immediately. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages
Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Other Information
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling
Vapours should be extracted to avoid inhalation. Avoid skin and eye contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs - Gloves and safety glasses should be worn, see advice in section 8. Avoid naked flames, sparking and sources of ignition. Avoid physical damage to containers. Use good occupational work practice.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL):
Source: Safe Work Australia HCIS Exposure Standards

Standard Name: Ethylene glycol (Vapour)
TWA(ppm): 20
TWA(mg/m3): 52
STEL(ppm): 40
STEL(mg/m3): 104

Standard Name: Ethylene glycol (particulate)
TWA(ppm): -
TWA(mg/m3): 10
STEL(ppm): -
STEL(mg/m3): -

TWA: Time weighted average exposure standard (TWA) means the average airborne concentration of a substance over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.
STEL: Short term exposure limit (STEL) means the average airborne concentration of a substance calculated over a 15 minute period.

Appropriate Engineering Controls
Use only in well ventilated areas. Use local exhaust ventilation if the potential for airborne exposure exists

Respiratory Protection
If inhalation risk exists, wear a respirator or air supplied mask complying with the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

Eye Protection
Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles.

Hand Protection
Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Footwear
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Body Protection
Wear protective clothing that covers arms and legs.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form
Liquid

Appearance
Fluorescent green liquid.

Odour
slight odour

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Solubility in Water
Miscible

Vapour Density (Air=1)
Not Available

Physical State
Liquid

Odour Threshold
Not Available

Viscosity
Not Available

Volatile Component
>60%vol (water)

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water
Not Available

Flash Point
Not Applicable

Flammability
Not Available

Auto-Ignition Temperature
Not Applicable

Explosion Limit - Upper
Not Applicable

Explosion Limit - Lower
Not Applicable

Explosion Properties
Not Available

Relative density
1.03 (Water = 1)

Melting/Freezing Point
Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability
Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Conditions to Avoid
Extremes of temperature.

Incompatible materials
Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Thermal decomposition may produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion
Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. The toxic effects of glycols (dihydric alcohols), following ingestion are similar to those of alcohol, with depression of the central nervous system (CNS), nausea, vomiting and degenerative changes in liver and kidney.

Inhalation
Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.

Skin
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure. Symptoms may include redness, edema, drying, defatting and cracking of the skin.

Eye
The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Chronic Effects
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal considerations
Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

Waste Disposal
Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Bury residue in an authorised landfill. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information
Not classified as a Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code).

U.N. Number
None Allocated

UN proper shipping name
None Allocated

Transport hazard class(es)
None Allocated

Other Information
Labels Required:
Marine Pollutant: NO
HAZCHEM: None

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information
Hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia.

Poisons Schedule
S5

Australia (AICS)
All components are listed or are exempt from listing on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS
First Issue.

Other Information
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

END OF SDS