

SAFETY DATA SHEET

TECTALOY UNLMTD PREMIX BLUE 5L

Infosafe No.: 5APKD
ISSUED Date : 15/09/2017
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

TECTALOY UNLMTD PREMIX BLUE 5L

Product Code

TUPB5L

Company Name

ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

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Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses: Ready to use automotive radiator coolant.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the 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	30-60 %
Denatonium benzoate	3734-33-6	>0.001-<0.01 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	-	60-100 %

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained.

Perform CPR if necessary.

Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.

Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

Observe the patient carefully.

Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Skin

If skin contact occurs:

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

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

Wash out immediately with fresh running water.

Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.

Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Water spray or fog.

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

Carbon dioxide.

Specific Methods

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.

However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.

Not considered to be a significant fire risk.

Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.

Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

May emit acrid smoke.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), ammonia, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Slippery when spilt.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

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

Slippery when spilt.

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

Safe handling:

Limit all unnecessary personal contact.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

Avoid physical damage to containers.

Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.

Work clothes should be laundered separately.

Use good occupational work practice.

Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

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 MSDS.

Recommended Materials

Suitable container:

DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers

Polyethylene or polypropylene container.

Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Unsuitable Materials

Storage incompatibility:

Ethylene glycol:

Reacts violently with oxidisers and oxidising acids, sulfuric acid, chlorosulfonic acid, chromyl chloride, perchloric acid

Forms explosive mixtures with sodium perchlorate

Is incompatible with strong acids, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, chlorosulfonic acid, oleum, potassium bichromate, phosphorus pentasulfide, sodium chlorite

Avoid strong acids, bases.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters:

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL):

INGREDIENT DATA:

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: ethylene glycol

Material name: Ethylene glycol (particulate) / Ethylene glycol (vapour)

TWA: 10 (mgm3) / 52 (mgm3) / 20 (ppm)

STEL: 104 (mgm3) / 40 (ppm)

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS:

Ingredient: ethylene glycol

TEEL-0: 10(ppm)

TEEL-1: 39.4(ppm)

TEEL-2: 40(ppm)

TEEL-3: 60(ppm)

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use in a well-ventilated area

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Respiratory Protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Chemical goggles.

Hand Protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Footwear

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

Body Protection

Overalls.

P.V.C. apron.

Barrier cream.

Skin cleansing cream.

Eye wash unit.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Blue 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

Reactivity

See section 7

Chemical Stability

Presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7

Incompatible materials

See section 7

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

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

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

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 and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

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.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging 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

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

Poisons Schedule

S5

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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

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