MSDS# 9609 Version 2.0

Effective Date 07/07/2008 According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## **Material Safety Data Sheet**

#### 1. MATERIAL AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Name : Shellzone AF/C Predil 50/50

**Uses** : Antifreeze and coolant.

Manufacturer/Supplier : SOPUS Products

PO BOX 4427

Houston, TX 77210-4427

USA

MSDS Request : 877-276-7285

**Emergency Telephone Number** 

**Spill Information** : 877-242-7400 **Health Information** : 877-504-9351

## 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical IdentityCAS No.ConcentrationEthanediol107-21-130.00 - 60.00 %

Mixture of ethylene glycol, isopropyl alcohol and distilled water.

## 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Emergency Overview** 

**Appearance and Odour** : May be dyed. Liquid at room temperature. Characteristic.

**Health Hazards** : Harmful or fatal if swallowed. May cause acidosis,

cardiopulmonary and kidney effects.

**Environmental Hazards** : May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic

environment.

**Health Hazards** 

Inhalation: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.Skin Contact: May cause moderate irritation to skin.

**Eye Contact** : Moderately irritating to eyes.

Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed. May cause acidosis, cardiopulmonary and

kidney effects. Ingestion may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Other Information : Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged

exposure; see Chapter 11 for details. Target organ(s):

Kidney. Lunas.

Cardiovascular system.

Intentional abuse, misuse or other massive exposure may

cause multiple organ damage and or death.

Signs and Symptoms : Kidney toxicity may be recognized by blood in the urine or

increased or decreased urine flow. Other signs and symptoms can include nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhoea, lumbar pain shortly after ingestion, and possibly narcosis and

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death. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued exposure may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

**Aggravated Medical** Condition

: Pre-existing medical conditions of the following organ(s) or organ system(s) may be aggravated by exposure to this

material: Kidney. Cardiovascular system.

**Environmental Hazards Additional Information** 

Not classified as dangerous for the environment.

Under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency, this product meets the definition of a hazardous chemical when evaluated according to the OSHA Hazard Communication

Standard, 29 CFR 1910,1200.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**General Information** : DO NOT DELAY. Keep victim calm. Obtain medical treatment

immediately.

Inhalation : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport

to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

**Skin Contact** : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water

and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent

irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

**Eye Contact** Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent

irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion DO NOT DELAY. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting:

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to

prevent aspiration.

**Advice to Physician** : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! The

> preferred treatment is immediate transportation to a medical facility and use of appropriate treatment including possible administration of activated charcoal, gastric lavage and or gastric aspiration. If none of the above are immediately available and a delay of more than one hour is anticipated before such medical attention can be obtained, induction of

vomiting may be appropriate using IPECAC syrup

(Contraindicated if there are any signs of CNS depression). This should be considered on a case by case basis following specialist advice. Specific other treatments include may include ethanol therapy, fomepizole, treatment of acidosis and

haemodialysis. Seek specialist advice without delay.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

: Typical 130 °C / 266 °F (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup) Flash point

Upper / lower : 3 - 15 %(V)

Flammability or **Explosion limits** 

Auto ignition temperature : > 200 °C / 392 °F

**Specific Hazards** : Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex

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mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic

compounds.

Suitable Extinguishing

Media

Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing

Media

Do not use water in a jet.

Protective Equipment for

**Firefighters** 

Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Protective measures : Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use appropriate containment

to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or

other appropriate barriers.

Clean Up Methods : For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means

such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely.

Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove

contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Additional Advice : U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material

to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Chapter 15) to the National Response Centre at (800) 424-

8802. Local authorities should be advised if significant

spillages cannot be contained.

#### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions : Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine

appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of

this material.

Handling : Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling

vapour and/or mists. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment

should be used.

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Storage : Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated

place. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Storage

Temperature: 0 - 50 °C / 32 - 122 °F

Recommended Materials : For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high

density polyethylene.

Unsuitable Materials : Zinc. Avoid contact with galvanized materials.

Additional Information : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high

temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

#### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

| Material   | Source   | Type          | ppm    | mg/m3     | Notation |
|------------|----------|---------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| Ethanediol | ACGIH    | Ceiling(Aeros |        | 100 mg/m3 |          |
|            |          | ol.)          |        | _         |          |
| Ethanediol | OSHA Z1A | Ceiling       | 50 ppm | 125 mg/m3 |          |

**Exposure Controls** : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary

depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls

based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.

Appropriate measures include: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations. Where material is heated, sprayed or

mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne

concentrations to be generated.

**Personal Protective** 

Equipment

**Respiratory Protection** 

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet

recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker

health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for

combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [boiling point

>65 °C (149 °F)].

**Hand Protection** : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of

gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should

be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.

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**Eye Protection** 

Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

: Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to

occur.

Protective Clothing : Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue

work clothes.

Monitoring Methods : Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing

zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also

be appropriate.

**Environmental Exposure** 

**Controls** 

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local

environmental legislation.

#### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : May be dyed. Liquid at room temperature.

: 3 - 15 %(V)

Odour : Characteristic. pH : Not applicable.

Initial Boiling Point and : > 100 °C / 212 °F estimated value(s)

**Boiling Range** 

Freezing Point : Typical -30 °C / -22 °F

Flash point : Typical 130 °C / 266 °F (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup)

Upper / lower Flammability

or Explosion limits

Auto-ignition temperature : > 200 °C / 392 °F

Specific gravity : Typical 1.1 at 15 °C / 59 °F

Density : Typical 909 g/cm3 at 15 °C / 59 °F

Water solubility : Completely Soluble n-octanol/water partition : Data not available

coefficient (log Pow)

Kinematic viscosity : Typical 30 mm2/s at 40 °C / 104 °F

Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1) : Data not available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability : Stable.

**Conditions to Avoid** : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Materials to Avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition : Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

**Products** during normal storage.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Basis for Assessment** : Information given is based on data on the components and the

toxicology of similar products.

**Acute Oral Toxicity** : Harmful if swallowed. LD50 > 300 - <= 2000 mg/kg , Rat

Classified as harmful by the European Commission. There is a marked difference in acute oral toxicity between rodents and man, man being more susceptible than rodents. The estimated fatal dose for man is 100 millilitres (1/2 cup). This material has

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also been shown to be toxic and potentially lethal by ingestion

to cats and dogs. Ingestion may cause drowsiness and

dizziness.

**Acute Dermal Toxicity** 

Skin Irritation
Eye Irritation
Respiratory Irritation

Sensitisation Repeated Dose Toxicity Mutagenicity

Carcinogenicity

Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg, Rabbit May cause moderate skin irritation (but insufficient to classify).

Moderately irritating to eyes (but insufficient to classify). Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation.

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.
Kidney: can cause kidney damage.
Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

Components are not known to be associated with carcinogenic

effects.

| Material         | : | Carcinogenicity Classification                           |
|------------------|---|--|
| Ethanediol       | : | ACGIH Group A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.  |
| Sodium molybdate | : | ACGIH Group A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown |
|                  |   | relevance to humans.                                     |

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity

: Causes foetotoxicity in animals; considered to be secondary to

maternal toxicity.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Acute Toxicity : Expected to be practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l (to

aquatic organisms)

Mobility : Dissolves in water. If product enters soil, it will be highly mobile

and may contaminate groundwater.

Persistence/degradability

Bioaccumulation

Readily biodegradable.

Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.

Other Adverse Effects : Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical

ozone creation potential or global warming potential.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal : Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the

waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in

drains or in water courses.

**Container Disposal** : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably

to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

**Local Legislation** : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

#### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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**US Department of Transportation Classification (49CFR)** 

Identification number UN 3082

Proper shipping name Environmentally hazardous substances, liquid, n.o.s.

Technical name (Ethylene glycol)

Class / Division 9

Packing group III

**IMDG** 

Identification number UN 3082

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

Technical name (Ethylene glycol)

Class / Division 9
Packing group III
Marine pollutant: No

IATA (Country variations may apply)

Identification number UN 3082

Proper shipping name Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

Technical name (Ethylene glycol)

Class / Division 9
Packing group III

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

## **Federal Regulatory Status**

## **Notification Status**

DSL All components listed. EINECS All components listed. TSCA All components listed.

## Comprehensive Environmental Release, Compensation & Liability Act (CERCLA)

Shellzone AF/C Predil 50/50 () Reportable quantity: 10947 lbs

Ethanediol (107-21-1) Reportable quantity: 5000 lbs

SARA Hazard Categories (311/312)

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard.

SARA Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (313)

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Ethanediol (107-21-1) 45.675%

## **State Regulatory Status**

## California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65)

This material does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

## New Jersey Right-To-Know Chemical List

Ethanediol (107-21-1)

## Pennsylvannia Right-To-Know Chemical List

Environmental hazard. Ethanediol (107-21-1)

Listed.

Listed.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity)

: 2, 1, 0

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**MSDS** Revisions

: A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

**MSDS** Regulation

The content and format of this MSDS is in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

**MSDS** Distribution

: The information in this document should be made available to

all who may handle the product.

Disclaimer The information contained herein is based on our current

> knowledge of the underlying data and is intended to describe the product for the purpose of health, safety and environmental requirements only. No warranty or guarantee is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to

be obtained from the use of the product.

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