







# Material Safety Data Sheet

WHMIS (Pictograms)	WHMIS (Classification)	Personal protective equipment
 	Class D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Toxic). Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).	 

## Section 1. Product and Company Identification

Product name <b>995-HD MN Coolant 50/50</b> / Trade name		Associated Product's Item Code <b>WIP-16900FC-50</b>
Synonym	Not available.	CAS # Not applicable.
Chemical family	Glycol.	Validation date <b>2014-09-25.</b>
Chemical formula	Not applicable.	Print date 2014-09-25.
Manufacturer/Supplier	Recochem Inc. 850 Montee de Liesse Montreal, Quebec H4T 1P4 (514) 341-3550 www.recochem.com	<u>In case of emergency</u> Recochem Inc. Communications and Regulatory Affairs Department (905) 878-5544
Material uses	Industrial applications: Coolant and antifreeze formulations.	

## Section 2. Hazards identification

Emergency Overview	<b>WARNING!</b> HARMFUL IF INHALED. MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. Harmful by inhalation. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. May cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use.
Potential Acute Health Effects	<b>See section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.</b>  Toxic by ingestion. May cause abdominal discomfort or pain, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, central nervous system effects and coma. Cardiac failure, pulmonary edema and severe kidney damage may develop. May cause mild eye irritation. May cause mild skin irritation. Unlikely to be inhaled because of physical characteristics, however, heated material may produce vapours, which may cause irritation to lungs if inhaled excessively. Inhalation, particularly of mist, may cause irritation of the nose and throat with headache. High vapour concentrations may produce nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness and irregular eye movement.
Note to Physician	The signs and symptoms in ethylene glycol poisoning are those of metabolic acidosis, central nervous system depression and kidney injury. Clinical chemistry may reveal anion-gap metabolic acidosis and uremia. Treatment with ethanol to inhibit the metabolism of glycol to oxalate. Early administration of ethanol may counter the toxic effects of ethylene glycol (cardiopulmonary effects attributed to metabolic acidosis and renal damage). Hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis have been of benefit. Pre-existing skin, eye, and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Continued on next page

**Section 3. Composition, information on ingredients****Canada**

Name	CAS number	Conc. (% w/w)
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	45 - 53.9

There are no other ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

**Section 4. First aid measures**

<b>Eye contact</b>	Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 30 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Skin contact</b>	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 30 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Notes to physician</b>	No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

**Section 5. Fire-fighting measures**

<b>Products of combustion</b>	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide
<b>Fire-fighting media and instructions</b>	Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
<b>Fire Hazards</b>	When heated to decomposition, it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes. May be combustible at high temperature.
<b>Explosion Hazards</b>	Not a product presenting risks of explosion.

**Section 6. Accidental release measures**

<b>Small spill and leak</b>	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
-----------------------------	---

*Continued on next page*

**Large spill and leak**

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

**Section 7. Handling and Storage****Handling**

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

**Storage**

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

**Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection****Engineering controls**

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

**Personal protection**

**Eyes** Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. Recommended: splash goggles

**Body** Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

**Respiratory** Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

**Hands** Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. >8 hours (breakthrough time): nitrile rubber

**United States****Product name**

Ethylene glycol

**Exposure limits****OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

CEIL: 50 ppm

CEIL: 125 mg/m<sup>3</sup>**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2008).**C: 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Form: Aerosol**Continued on next page**



<b>Canada</b> <b>Occupational exposure limits</b>		<b>TWA (8 hours)</b>			<b>STEL (15 mins)</b>			<b>Ceiling</b>			
<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>List name</b>	<b>ppm</b>	<b>mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>ppm</b>	<b>mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>ppm</b>	<b>mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Notations</b>
Ethylene glycol	US ACGIH 1/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	[a]
	AB 6/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	[b]
	BC 1/2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	[a]
	BC 6/2008	-	10	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	[c]
	BC 1/2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	[d]
	ON 6/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	
	QC 1/2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	127	-	[e]

**Form:** [a]Aerosol [b]aerosol [c]Particulate [d]Vapour [e]vapour and mist

### Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical State and Appearance</b>	Clear viscous liquid.	<b>Odour</b>	Odorless.
<b>Molecular weight</b>	Not applicable.	<b>Taste</b>	Sweet.
<b>pH</b>	7.8 to 8.6	<b>Colour</b>	Yellow.
<b>Boiling/condensation point</b>	Not available.	<b>Volatility</b>	Not available.
<b>Melting/freezing point</b>	-37°C (-34.6°F)	<b>Evaporation rate</b>	0.01 (Butyl acetate. = 1)
<b>Relative density</b>	1.07 to 1.085	<b>Odour Threshold</b>	25 ppm
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	0.008 kPa (0.06 mm Hg)	<b>Viscosity</b>	Dynamic: 21 mPa-s (21 cP)
<b>Vapour Density</b>	2.1 [Air = 1]	<b>Solubility</b>	Soluble in water, methanol, diethyl ether.
<b>VOC content</b>	103.5 % (w/w) [ISO 11890-1]	<b>Other Properties</b>	Not available.
<b>The product is:</b>	May be combustible at high temperature.		
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	400°C (752°F)		
<b>Flash point</b>	Closed cup: 116°C (240.8°F) [Tagliabue.] Open cup: 115.6°C (240.1°F) [Cleveland]		
<b>Flammable limits</b>	Lower: 3.2% Upper: 15.3%		
<b>Fire hazards in the presence of various substances</b>	Non-flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge, heat and shocks and mechanical impacts. When heated to decomposition, it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.		

Continued on next page



## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Stability</b>	The product is stable.
<b>Conditions of instability</b>	Not available.
<b>Incompatibility with various substances</b>	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids and alkalis. Avoid contamination with reactive substances.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological Information

### Canada

#### Acute toxicity

Ethylene glycol	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	2725 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	9500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	9500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	9530 uL/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	5614 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rat	5010 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intravenous	Rat	3260 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Cat	1650 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Dog	5500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	5500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4700 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Subcutaneous	Rat	2800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Unreported	Mouse	8050 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Unreported	Rabbit	5017 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Unreported	Rat	13 g/kg	-

**Conclusion/Summary** Values as obtained from CHEMINFO database, published by Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). (Ethylene glycol) The most common effects seen from ingestion of ethylene glycol are central nervous system (CNS) depression (muscular incoordination, lethargy, coma) and harmful effects on the kidneys including inflammation, degeneration, tissue death (necrosis), tubule dilation and oxalate crystal or stone deposition.

#### Chronic toxicity

**Conclusion/Summary** Not available.

#### Carcinogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** Exposure can cause dermatitis.

#### Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
Ethylene glycol	A4	-	-	-	-	-

*Continued on next page*

**Mutagenicity**

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

**Teratogenicity**

**Conclusion/Summary** : (Ethylene Glycol) Embryotoxicity (late resorptions), fetotoxicity (reduced fetal body weight) and teratogenicity (external, soft tissue and skeletal defects) have been observed in rats and mice exposed to at high oral doses that caused no or minimal maternal toxicity. The US National Toxicology Program-Center for the Evaluation of Risks to Human Reproduction (NTP-CERHR) has also concluded that oral exposure to high doses of ethylene glycol causes developmental toxicity in rats and mice.

**Reproductive Toxicity**

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

## Section 12. Ecological information

For accidental discharges into the environment, see Section 6: "Accidental Release Measures" for suggested instructions.

**Ecotoxicity** : This product shows a low bioaccumulation potential.

**Canada****Aquatic ecotoxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Ethylene glycol	Acute EC50 >100 mg/L	Daphnia	4 hours
	Acute EC50 >100 mg/L	Daphnia	4 hours
	Acute IC50 >100 mg/L	Algae	1 hours
	Acute IC50 >100 mg/L	Algae	1 hours
	Acute LC50 >100000 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Crangon crangon - Adult	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6900000 to 8800000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >100 mg/L	Fish	24 hours
	Acute LC50 >100 mg/L	Fish	24 hours
	Acute LC50 8050000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas - <=7 days	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 11610000 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Ceriodaphnia dubia - <=24 hours	48 hours
	Chronic NOEC 6090000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas - <=7 days	96 hours

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

**Biodegradability**

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

Continued on next page



### Section 13. Disposal considerations

#### Waste information

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

### Section 14. Transport information

#### Canada TDG Classification

**Class** Not a TDG-controlled material.

**Subsidiary class** -

**Proper Shipping Name (Canada) TDG** Not applicable.

**UN number** Not applicable.

**Packing Group** Not applicable.

**Special provisions** Not applicable.

No placard (handling and hazard label) required.

#### IMDG Classification

**Class** Not controlled under IMDG.

**Subsidiary class** Not applicable.

**Proper Shipping Name IMDG** Not applicable.

**UN number** Not applicable.

**Packing Group** Not applicable.

**Marine pollutant** Not a pollutant.

**Special provisions** Not applicable.

No placard (handling and hazard label) required.

#### United States DOT (Classification)

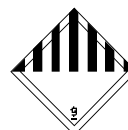
**Class** Class 9: Miscellaneous hazardous material.

**Subsidiary class** -

**Proper Shipping Name (United States) DOT** Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Ethylene glycol)

**UN number** UN 3082

**Packing Group** III



Continued on next page

**Special provisions**

In single containers of 5000 lbs capacity or less this product is exempt from DOT regulations (non regulated). Does not require label or placards.

Regulated Quantity (RQ)= 5000 lbs (2268 kg) (as ethylene glycol)

For bulk shipments equal to or greater than Regulated Quantity (RQ), please adhere to classification as outlined in DOT Classification section.

**International Air  
Transport Association  
(IATA)**

For air shipment classification and associated regulations, please refer to the latest edition of IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations.

### Section 15. Regulatory information

**WHMIS Classification  
(Canada)**

Class D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Toxic).  
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).

**Canada Domestic  
Substances List (DSL)  
Status**

This product and/ or all of its components are on the DSL.


**HCS Classification  
(U.S.A.)**

Toxic material  
Target organ effects

**U.S.A. Regulatory Lists**

This product and/ or all of its components are on the TSCA inventory list.

**Hazardous Material  
Information System  
(U.S.A.)**

Health	2
Flammability	1
Reactivity	0
Personal protection	B

**National Fire  
Protection  
Association  
(U.S.A.)**


### Section 16. Other information

Validated and verified by Compliance and Technical Information Manager on 2014-09-25 ph.# 905-878-5544.

Printed 2014-09-25.

**Notice to reader**

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

**MSDS are available at [www.recochem.com](http://www.recochem.com)**