

SAFETY DATA SHEET

TECTALOY UNLMTD GREEN 1L

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

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

TECTALOY UNLMTD GREEN 1L

Product Code

TUG1L

Company Name

ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

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E-mail Address

info@aamtech.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Radiator coolant concentrate.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
TECTALOY UNLMTD GREEN 5L	TUG5L TUG5L
TECTALOY UNLMTD GREEN 20L	TUG20L

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	60-100 %
Denatonium benzoate	3734-33-6	0-<0.01 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	-	Balance

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

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

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

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

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