

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## TECTALOY UNLMTD GREEN 5L

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

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

**GHS Product Identifier**

TECTALOY UNLMTD GREEN 5L

**Product Code**

TUG5L

TUG5L

**Company Name**

ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

**Address**

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VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

**Telephone/Fax Number**

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**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 concentrate.

**Other Names**

Name	Product Code
TECTALOY UNLMTD GREEN 1L	TUG1L
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

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**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

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**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

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**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

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### 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

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### 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

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### 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**

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#### **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

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### 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

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### 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

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### Ecotoxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### 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

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### 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

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**Regulatory information**

Hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia.

**Poisons Schedule**

S5

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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**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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