

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

HD6805/6845 50%  
DOWTHERM SR-1 50/50

Preparation Date: 28/Sep/2020

Version: 2

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

### Product identifier

**Product Name** DOWTHERM SR-1 50/50

### Other means of identification

**SDS Number** HD6805/6845 50%

**Synonyms** None

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Recommended Use** For industrial use. Heat transfer fluids For non-evaporative closed loop systems. Do not use if there is the possibility of incidental contact to food and/or potable water.

**Restricted Uses** No information available

### Initial Supplier Identifier

Hood Chemical.  
295 Alliance Rd. #14  
Milton, On. L9T 4W8  
Telephone: 1-800-567-9791

### Emergency telephone number

**24 Hour Emergency Phone Number (CANUTEC): 1-888-226-8832 (1-888-CAN-UTEC)**

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

### Hazardous Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 4
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2

### Label elements

**Hazard pictograms**



**Signal Word:** Warning

**Hazard statements**

Harmful if swallowed

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

**Precautionary Statements**

**Prevention**

Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray

**Response**

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell

Rinse mouth

Do NOT induce vomiting

**Storage**

Store locked up

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

**Disposal**

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

**Unknown acute toxicity**

No information available

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substance**

Not applicable.

**Mixture**

Chemical Name	CAS No	Weight-% (W/W)	Synonyms
Water	7732-18-5	30 - 60%	Water
Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1	30 - 60%	Ethylene Glycol
Dipotassium Phosphate	7758-11-4	1 - 5%	Dipotassium Phosphate

**Notes:**

Contains: Aqueous additives, Not Hazardous < 2.0 %. Mixture of high purity Dow PuraGuard™ US Pharmacopeia grade propylene glycol, phosphate based corrosion inhibitor and pH stabilizer, and confidential performance additives. The actual percentage concentration has been withheld as a trade secret.

## 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

#### **General advice**

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

#### **Inhalation**

Remove to fresh air. (Call a physician if symptoms occur).

#### **Eye contact**

Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

#### **Skin contact**

Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather articles such as shoes and belt.

#### **Ingestion**

Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician.

### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Massive contact with damaged skin or if material sufficiently hot to burn skin may result in absorption of potential lethal amounts. May cause slight eye irritation. Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. May cause liver and kidney damage. May cause damage to nasal and respiratory passages. At room temperature, vapors are minimal due to low vapor pressure. If material is heated or mist is produced, concentrations may be attained that are sufficient to cause irritation and other effects. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

#### **Note to physicians**

Treatment based on sound judgment of physician and individual reactions of patient. It is estimated that the oral dose to adults is of the order of 1.0 ml/kg. Ethylene glycol is metabolized by alcohol dehydrogenase to various metabolites including glyceraldehydes, glycolic acid and oxalic acid which cause an elevated anion-gap metabolic acidosis and renal tubular injury. The signs and symptoms in ethylene glycol poisoning are those of metabolic acidosis, CNS depression and kidney injury. Urinalysis may show albuminuria, hematuria and oxaluria. Clinical chemistry may reveal anion-gap metabolic acidosis and uremia. The currently recommended medical management of ethylene glycol poisoning includes elimination of ethylene glycol and metabolites, correction of metabolic acidosis and prevention of kidney injury. It is essential to have immediate and follow up urinalysis and clinical chemistry. There should be particular emphasis on acid-base balance and renal function tests. A continuous infusion of 5% sodium bicarbonate with frequent monitoring of electrolytes and fluid balance is used to achieve correction of metabolic acidosis and forced diuresis. As a competitive substrate for alcohol dehydrogenase, ethanol is antidotal. Given in the early stages of intoxication, it blocks the formulation of nephrotoxic metabolites. A therapeutically effective blood concentration of ethanol is in the range 100 - 150 mg/dl and should be achieved by a rapid loading dose and maintained by intravenous infusion. For severe and/or deteriorating cases, hemodialysis may be required. Dialysis should be considered for patients who are symptomatic, have severe metabolic acidosis, a blood ethylene glycol concentration greater than 25 mg/dl, or compromise of renal functions.

A more effective intravenous antidote for physician use is 4-methylpyrazole, a potent inhibitor of alcohol dehydrogenases which effectively blocks the formation of toxic metabolites of ethylene glycol. It has been used to

decrease the metabolic consequences of ethylene glycol poisoning before metabolic acidosis coma, seizures and renal failure have occurred. A generally recommended protocol is a loading dose of 15 mg/kg followed by 10 mg/kg every 12 hours for 4 doses and the 15 mg/kg every 12 hours until the ethylene glycol concentrations are below 20 mg/100ml. Slow intravenous infusion is required. Since 4-methylpyrazole is dialyzable, increased dosage may be necessary during hemodialysis. Additional therapeutic measures may include the administration of cofactors involved in the metabolism of ethylene glycol. Thiamine (100 mg) and pyridoxine (50 mg) should be given every six hours.

Pulmonary edema with hypoxemia has been described in a number of patients following poisoning with ethylene glycol. The mechanism of production has not been elucidated, but it appears to be non-cardiogenic in origin in several cases. Respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. There may be cranial nerve involvement in the late stages of toxicity from swallowed ethylene glycol. In particular, effects have been reported involving the seventh, eighth and ninth cranial nerves, presenting with bilateral facial paralysis, diminished hearing, and dysphagia.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Use DRY chemicals, CO<sub>2</sub>, alcohol foam or water spray.

### **Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Isolate and restrict area access. This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and structures.

### **Hazardous combustion products**

The smoke may contain unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds.

### **Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required.

### **Environmental precautions**

Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. Consult local authorities.

### **Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

Isolate hazard area and restrict access. Absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Avoid direct contact with material. Small spills: soak up with absorbent material and scoop into containers. Large spills : prevent contamination of waterways. Dike and pump into suitable containers. Clean up residual with absorbent material, place in appropriate container and flush with water.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### **Precautions for safe handling**

For industrial use only. Handle and open containers with care. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid inhalation of chemical. Empty containers may contain hazardous product residues. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Protect against physical damage. Use appropriate personnel protective equipment. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperature possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

### **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Keep containers tightly closed. Store in original container. Store in a sealed polyethylene container. Store in accordance with good industrial practices.

## **8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### **Control parameters**

#### **Exposure Limits**

Chemical Name	Alberta OEL	British Columbia OEL	Ontario	Quebec OEL	Exposure Limit - ACGIH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health - IDLH
Water 7732-18-5	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Ethylene Glycol 107-21-1	Ceiling: 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL: 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Ceiling: 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Ceiling: 50 ppm	CEV: 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Ceiling: 50 ppm Ceiling: 127 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	50 ppm STEL 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL 25 ppm TLV-TWA	Not available
Dipotassium Phosphate 7758-11-4	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits

### **Appropriate engineering controls**

#### **Engineering controls**

In confined areas, local and general ventilation should be provided to maintain airborne concentrations below permissible exposure limits.

### **Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**

#### **Eye/face protection**

Face shield. Safety glasses with side shields.

#### **Hand protection**

Impervious gloves.

#### **Skin and body protection**

Rubber boots. PVC coated apron or clothing.

#### **Respiratory protection**

If exposure exceeds occupational exposure limits, use an appropriate NIOSH-approved respirator.

#### **General hygiene considerations**

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

Physical state	Liquid
Color	Pink
Odor	Sweet GLYCOL ODOR
Odor threshold	No information available

<u>PROPERTIES</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	9.5	None known
Melting point / freezing point	-37 °C / -35 °F	ASTM D1177
Initial boiling point/boiling range	108 °C / 226 °F	None known
Flash point	Not applicable.	Water boils off.
Evaporation rate	<0.5	None known
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	None known
Flammability Limit in Air		
Upper flammability limit:	No data available	
Lower flammability limit:	3.2% (Ethylene Glycol)	
Vapor pressure	11.8 mmHg @ 20°C	
Relative vapor density	>1.0	
Specific Gravity	1.0720	
Water solubility	Soluble in water	
Solubility in other solvents	No data available	
Partition coefficient	No data available	
Autoignition temperature	427 °C / 801 °F	
Decomposition temperature	No data available	None known
Kinematic viscosity	3.7 cSt @ 20°C	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known
Explosive properties	No information available.	
Oxidizing properties	No information available.	
Molecular weight	No information available	
VOC Percentage Volatility	No information available	
Liquid Density	No information available	
Bulk density	No information available	

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### Reactivity/Chemical Stability

Stable

#### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not available.

#### Hazardous polymerization

Will not occur.

#### Conditions to avoid

Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

#### Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizers. Strong acids and bases.

### Hazardous decomposition products

The smoke may contain unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on likely routes of exposure

#### Inhalation

May cause damage to nasal and respiratory passages. At room temperature, vapors are minimal due to low vapor pressure. If material is heated or mist is produced, concentrations may be attained that are sufficient to cause irritation and other effects.

#### Eye contact

May cause slight transient (temporary) eye irritation. Vapors or mists may cause eye irritation.

#### Skin contact

Repeated skin exposure to large quantities may result in absorption of harmful amounts. May cause mild skin irritation. May cause more severe response if skin is abraded. A single exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.

#### Ingestion

Harmful if swallowed. May cause liver and kidney damage. Single dose oral toxicity is believed to be moderate. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis) and kidney failure. Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing amounts larger than that may cause serious injury, even death.

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Symptoms

Repeated skin contact with ethylene glycol may, in a very small proportion of cases, cause sensitization with the development of allergic contact dermatitis. The incidence is significantly less than 1% with the undiluted material. Repeated inhalation of ethylene glycol may produce signs of central nervous system involvement, particularly dizziness and nystagmus (involuntary eye movement). Exposure may place individuals with existing heart problems at added risk of potential cardiac irregularities and heart failure. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney, liver.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document .

ATEmix (oral)	1,163.00 mg/kg
ATEmix (dermal)	24,651.00 mg/kg

Unknown acute toxicity No information available

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Water 7732-18-5	> 90 mL/kg ( Rat )	Not available	Not available
Ethylene Glycol 107-21-1	= 4700 mg/kg ( Rat )	= 10600 mg/kg ( Rat ) = 9530 µL/kg ( Rabbit )	Not available
Dipotassium Phosphate 7758-11-4	Not available	Not available	Not available

**Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure****Skin corrosion/irritation**

Repeated skin exposure to large quantities may result in absorption of harmful amounts. May cause mild skin irritation. May cause more severe response if skin is abraded. A single exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

May cause slight transient (temporary) eye irritation. Vapors or mists may cause eye irritation.

**Respiratory or skin sensitization**

No information available.

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

No information available.

**Carcinogenicity**

No information available.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Water 7732-18-5	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Ethylene Glycol 107-21-1	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Dipotassium Phosphate 7758-11-4	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

**Reproductive toxicity**

Based on animal studies, ingestion of very large amounts of ethylene glycol appears to be the major and possibly only route of exposure to produce birth defects. Exposures by inhalation or skin contact, the primary routes of occupational exposure, had minimal effect on the fetus, in animal studies. Ingestion of large amounts of ethylene glycol has been shown to interfere with reproduction in animals. Specifically, growth retardation and decreased litter size in rats and mice and decreased mating frequency in mice were observed. Ethylene glycol has been shown to produce dose-related teratogenic effects in rats and mice when given by gavage or in drinking water at high concentrations or doses. The no-effect doses for developmental toxicity for ethylene glycol given by gavage over the period of organogenesis has been shown to be 150 mg/kg/day for the mouse and 500 mg/kg/day for the rat. Also, in a preliminary study to assess the effects of exposure of pregnant rats and mice to aerosols at concentrations of 150, 1000 and 2500 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for 6 hours a day throughout the period of organogenesis, teratogenic effects were produced at the highest concentration, but only in mice. The conditions of these latter experiments did not allow a conclusion as to whether the developmental toxicity was mediated by inhalation of aerosol, percutaneous absorption of ethylene glycol from contaminated skin, or swallowing of ethylene glycol as a result of grooming the wetted coat. In a further study, comparing effects from high aerosol concentration by whole-body or nose-only exposure, it was shown that nose-only exposure resulted in maternal toxicity (1000 and 2500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) and developmental toxicity with minimal evidence of teratogenicity (2500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>). The no-effects concentration (based on maternal toxicity) was 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. In a further study in mice, no teratogenic effects could be produced when ethylene glycol was applied to the skin of pregnant mice over the period of organogenesis. The above observations suggest that ethylene glycol is to be regarded as an animal teratogen. There is currently no available information to suggest that ethylene glycol has caused birth defects in humans. Cutaneous application of ethylene glycol is ineffective in producing developmental toxicity. Exposure to high aerosol concentrations is only minimally effective in producing developmental toxicity.

**Specific target organ systemic toxicity - single exposure**

No information available.

**Specific target organ systemic toxicity - repeated exposure**

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration hazard**



No information available.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity

Chemical Name	Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Algae Data	Ecotoxicity - Fish Species Data	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Water 7732-18-5	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Ethylene Glycol 107-21-1	6500 - 13000 mg/L EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 96 h	14 - 18 mL/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h static 40000 - 60000 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h static 16000 mg/L LC50 (Poecilia reticulata) 96 h static 27540 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h static 40761 mg/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h static 41000 mg/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h	Not available	EC50: =46300mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna)
Dipotassium Phosphate 7758-11-4	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

**Persistence and degradability** No information available.

**Bioaccumulation** No information available.

### Component Information

Chemical Name	Partition coefficient
Water 7732-18-5	Not available
Ethylene Glycol 107-21-1	-1.93
Dipotassium Phosphate 7758-11-4	Not available

**Other adverse effects** No information available.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

Disposal of all wastes must be done in accordance with municipal, provincial and federal regulations.

Do not reuse empty containers.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**TDG (Canada):**

UN Number Not applicable  
 Shipping name Not regulated  
 Class Not applicable  
 Packing Group Not applicable  
 Marine pollutant Not available.

**DOT (U.S.)**

UN Number Not applicable  
 Shipping name Not regulated  
 Class Not applicable  
 Packing Group Not applicable  
 Marine pollutant Not available

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**U.S. Regulatory Rules**

Chemical Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302:	SARA (311, 312) Hazard Class:	CERCLA/SARA - Section 313:
Water - 7732-18-5	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Ethylene Glycol - 107-21-1	Not Listed	Listed	Listed
Dipotassium Phosphate - 7758-11-4	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

**International Inventories**

**TSCA** All components of this product are either on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory List or exempt.

**DSL/NDSL** All components of this product are either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL), the Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL) or exempt.

**Legend:**

**TSCA** - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

**DSL/NDSL** - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**NFPA:** Health hazards 1 Flammability 1 Instability 0 Physical and chemical properties -

**HMIS:** Health hazards 2 Flammability 1 Physical hazards 0 Personal protection X

**Legend** Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA TWA (time-weighted average) STEL STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)  
 Ceiling Maximum limit value \* Skin designation

**Prepared By:** The Environment, Health and Safety Department of Univar Canada Ltd.

**Preparation Date:** 28/Sep/2020

**Revision Date:** 28/Sep/2020

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**End of Safety Data Sheet**

Region	The following sections have been revised:	Canada
Template name	Revision Note 2.0	
Inhalation Statement	Liquid or Aerosol	
Inhalation	May cause damage to nasal and respiratory passages. At room temperature, vapors are minimal due to low vapor pressure. If material is heated or mist is produced, concentrations may be attained that are sufficient to cause irritation and other effects.	
Waste from residues/unused products	Disposal of all wastes must be done in accordance with municipal, provincial and federal regulations.	
Conditions to avoid	Open flame, spark, or other high heat sources.	
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Slightly corrosive to copper and copper alloys.	
Chemical stability	Stable.	
Symptoms	Overexposure (prolonged or repeated exposure) may cause: injury to the eyes, digestive tract damage, respiratory tract damage, skin damage. Persons with pre-existing eye, skin, respiratory tract, kidney or liver disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this product.	
Note to physicians	Treatment based on sound judgment of physician and individual reactions of patient. Symptoms of poisoning may even occur after several hours; therefore medical observation for at least 48 hours after the accident.	
Suitable Extinguishing Media	Use DRY chemicals, CO <sub>2</sub> , alcohol foam or water spray.	
Advice on safe handling	Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Containers which have been exposed to heat may be under internal pressure. These should be cooled and carefully vented before opening. This product reacts violently with bases liberating heat and causing spattering. Control dust formation.	
Storage Conditions	Store in accordance with good industrial practices. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store under cool, dark, dry conditions.	
Engineering controls	Mechanical (general) ventilation should have an airflow of 55 CFM or greater.	
Skin and body protection	Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Butyl rubber acid suit.	
Eye/face protection	Safety glasses. Use chemical (indirectly vented) goggles when there is a potential for contact with liquid or mist. A full-face shield may be worn over goggles for additional protection, but not a substitute for goggles. In areas where high concentrations (>250) of ammonia vapors may occur a SCBA may be required.	
Hand protection	4H(R).	
Respiratory protection	If exposure exceeds occupational exposure limits, use an appropriate NIOSH-approved respirator.	

pH 9.5  
 Kinematic viscosity - VALUE 1 3.7 cSt @ 20°C  
 Physical state Liquid  
 Flash point °C - VALUE 1 Not applicable.  
 Boiling point / boiling range °C - VALUE 1 108  
 Flash Point: >104&220&&&

**GHS Classification**

Precautionary Statements

P264 - Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell P330 - Rinse mouth P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant

Signal Word:

Warning  
 Category 4  
 Harmful if swallowed  
 Warning  
 Category 2

Acute toxicity - Oral

Hazard statements

Signal word

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Acute toxicity - Oral

Component

Exclude this non-hazardous chemical from toxicity and ecotoxicity calculations for LD/LC/EC50

mg/kg oral LD50 (rat)	LD50 (Dermal, Rat, mg/kg)	Inhalation LC50 - 4 hour - dust/mist - mg/L	Inhalation LC50 - 4 hour - gas - ppm	Inhalation LC50 - 4 hour - vapor - mg/L	Inhalation LC50 - 4 hour - vapor - mg/L
- (H302)					

Water

7732-18-5 ( 30 - 60% )

Ethylene Glycol

107-21-1 ( 30 - 60% )

Dipotassium Phosphate

7758-11-4 ( 1 - 5% )

Graphic



Hazard statements

Hazard statements

Precautionary Statements

Harmful if swallowed May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure  
 H302 - Harmful if swallowed H303 - May be harmful if swallowed  
 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell Rinse mouth  
 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell Rinse mouth  
 P264 - Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell P330 - Rinse mouth P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray

Response

Ingestion

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell  
 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell Rinse mouth Do NOT induce vomiting

Storage

Disposal

Store locked up Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed  
 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document

ATEmix (oral)

1,163.00

Units

mg/kg

ATEmix (dermal)

24,651.00

Units

mg/kg

Unknown acute toxicity

3 % of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment

Unknown Acute Aquatic Toxicity	3
Unknown Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	3
Product ATE Oral Status	1
Product ATE Dermal Status	1
Product ATE Inhalation - Gas Status	1
Product ATE Inhalation - Vapor Status	1
Product ATE Inhalation - Dust/Mist Status	1
Product Skin Corrosion Status	1
Product Eye Damage Status	1
Product Respiratory Sens. Status	1
Product Skin Sensitization Status	1
Product Mutagenic Status	1
Product Carcinogenic Status	1
Product Reproductive Toxicity Status	1
Product STOT Single Status	1
Product STOT Repeated Status	1
Product Aquatic Toxicity Status	1
Product Aspiration Toxicity Status	1
Product Ozone Status	1
Product and Component Overall Classification Status	1

**Unknown acute toxicity** No information available

Unknown acute toxicity 98.16

3 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute oral toxicity

3 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity

46 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity (gas)

46 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity (vapor)

46 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity (dust/mist)

Symbols/Pictograms

Health hazards Exclamation mark