

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

HD6805/6945  
EG INHIBITED

Preparation Date: 29/Sep/2020

Version: 1

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

### Product identifier

**Product Name** EG INHIBITED

### Other means of identification

**SDS Number** HD6805/6945

**Synonyms** None

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

**Recommended Use** For industrial use.

**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 (single exposure)	Category 1 Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2

### Label elements

**Hazard pictograms**



**Signal Word: Danger**

**Hazard statements**

Harmful if swallowed

Causes damage to organs

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

May cause respiratory irritation

**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**

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

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Substance**

Not applicable.

**Mixture**

Chemical Name	CAS No	Weight-% (W/W)	Synonyms
Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1	80 - 100%	Ethylene Glycol
Dipotassium phosphate	7758-11-4	1 - 5%	Dipotassium phosphate

**Notes:**

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.

#### **Eye contact**

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids. Consult a physician.

#### **Skin contact**

Wash skin with soap and water.

#### **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:

Corneal injury is unlikely. At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. With good ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapor/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea. Repeated skin exposure to large quantities may result in absorption of harmful amounts. Massive contact with damaged skin or if material sufficiently hot to burn skin may result in absorption of potential lethal amounts. Vapors or mists may cause eye irritation. May cause slight eye irritation. Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. Brief contact is essentially non-irritating to skin. Harmful if swallowed

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

#### **Note to physicians**

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 glycerolaldehydes, 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**

Water fog or fine spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred if available. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but much less effectively. Do not use direct water stream, which will spread fire.

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

Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and structures. Isolate and restrict area access. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Fight fire from a safe distance and from a protected location. Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into hot, burning pools; this may cause frothing and increase fire intensity. Consider use of unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Always stay away from the end of tanks. Liquid mist of this product can burn.

### **Hazardous combustion products**

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Alcohols. Ethers. Aldehydes.

### **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.

### **Environmental precautions**

See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

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

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### **Precautions for safe handling**

Avoid breathing vapor. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing aerosols. Avoid contact with eyes. The maximum recommended temperature on the Heat Transfer Fluid side of a heat exchanger is 160°C. If the fluid is exposed to excessively high temperatures, thermal degradation can occur; organic acids and other irritating fumes could result. Respiratory protection, such as an air supplied mask, may be needed until the fumes can be removed. For industrial use only.

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

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Place away from incompatible materials. Store in accordance with good industrial practices. Store in original container. Do not store in: galvanized steel. Store in carbon steel, stainless steel.

## **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
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**

General (mechanical) room ventilation may be adequate, if handled at ambient temperatures or in covered equipment. If ambient temperatures are exceeded or operations exist which may produce mist, aerosol or vapor, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls may be required.

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

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

Chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield to protect eyes and face, if product is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes.

#### **Hand protection**

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material, examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Neoprene gloves. Nitrile gloves. Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol Laminate (EVAL). PVC gloves. Natural rubber gloves. Polyethylene gloves. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

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

Skin contact should be prevented through the use of suitable protective clothing, gloves and footwear, selected for

conditions of use and exposure potential. Consideration must be given both to durability as well as permeation resistance. When handling hot material, protect skin from thermal burns as well as from skin absorption.

### Respiratory protection

If exposure exceeds occupational exposure limits, use an appropriate NIOSH-approved respirator. Respiratory protection is not usually needed unless product is heated or misted. Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

### 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	Colorless to Yellow
Odor	Characteristic
Odor threshold	No information available

#### PROPERTIES

<u>PROPERTIES</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	9.5 (@ 50%) ASTM D1287	
Melting point / freezing point	-19 °C / -2 °F	
Initial boiling point/boiling range	158 °C / 316 °F	
Flash point	127 °C / 261 °F	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D93
Evaporation rate	<0.5	
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	None known
Flammability Limit in Air		
Upper flammability limit:	15	
Lower flammability limit:	3.2	
Vapor pressure	2.2 mmHg @ 20°C	
Relative vapor density	>1.0	
Specific Gravity	1.116	
Water solubility	1000 (RBT)	
Solubility in other solvents	No data available	
Partition coefficient	No data available	
Autoignition temperature	398 °C / 748 °F	
Decomposition temperature	No data available	None known
Kinematic viscosity	14.0 cSt @ 20°C	
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

Explosive decomposition may occur if combined with strong acids or strong bases and subjected to elevated temperatures.

**Hazardous polymerization**

Will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid**

Incompatible materials. Product can decompose at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

**Incompatible materials**

Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids and bases. Materials reactive with hydroxyl compounds.

**Hazardous decomposition products**

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Alcohols. Ethers. Aldehydes.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on likely routes of exposure

**Inhalation**

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. With good ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapor/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea.

**Eye contact**

Corneal injury is unlikely. Vapors or mists may cause eye irritation. May cause slight eye irritation.

**Skin contact**

Repeated skin exposure to large quantities may result in absorption of harmful amounts. Massive contact with damaged skin or if material sufficiently hot to burn skin may result in absorption of potential lethal amounts. Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. Brief contact is essentially non-irritating to skin.

**Ingestion**

Harmful if swallowed.

### 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. May aggravate an existing kidney disease.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

**Acute toxicity**

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

ATEmix (oral)	508.00 mg/kg
ATEmix (dermal)	10,761.00 mg/kg

**Unknown acute toxicity** No information available

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
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. Massive contact with damaged skin or if material sufficiently hot to burn skin may result in absorption of potential lethal amounts. Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. Brief contact is essentially non-irritating to skin.

#### **Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Corneal injury is unlikely. Vapors or mists may cause eye irritation. May cause slight 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
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. A



three generation study indicated that ethylene glycol did not affect reproductive parameters at dietary concentrations up to 1.0 gm/kg/day in any generation.

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

Central Nervous System. Kidneys. May cause respiratory irritation.

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

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver.

**Aspiration hazard**

No information available.

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Ecotoxicity**

Chemical Name	Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Algae Data	Ecotoxicity - Fish Species Data	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
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
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**

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

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:
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: 29/Sep/2020  
 Revision Date: 29/Sep/2020

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**End of Safety Data Sheet**

Region	The following sections have been revised: Revision Note 2.0	Canada
Template name HGHS name		
Inhalation Statement Inhalation	Liquid or Aerosol At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. With good ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapor/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea.	
Conditions to avoid	Incompatible materials. None anticipated Avoid contact with metals such as: zinc, magnesium, aluminum and galvanized metals.	
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Dries to form glass film which can easily cut skin.	
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. Exposure may enhance the toxicity of other materials.	
Note to physicians	Symptoms of poisoning may even occur after several hours; therefore medical observation for at least 48 hours after the accident.	
Suitable Extinguishing Media	Extinguish fires with water spray or apply alcohol-type or all-purpose-type foam by manufacturer's recommended techniques for large fires.	
Advice on safe handling	Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Use good personal hygiene. Containers which have been exposed to heat may be under internal pressure. These should be cooled and carefully vented before opening. Keep in original container. Do NOT reuse container. Heat transfer fluids are intended for INDIRECT heating purposes ONLY. This product has not been approved for food grade use. Avoid breathing vapors, mist, fume or dust.	
Storage Conditions	Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Place away from incompatible materials. Store in accordance with good industrial practices. Do not store above 49°C	

(120°F). Store under cool, dark, dry conditions. Do not store in aluminum, zinc, aluminum alloys and plastics.  
 Engineering controls: Local exhaust ventilation designed for combustible atmospheres.  
 Skin and body protection: Skin contact should be prevented through the use of suitable protective clothing, gloves and footwear, selected for conditions of use and exposure potential. Consideration must be given both to durability as well as permeation resistance. Rubber apron.  
 Eye/face protection: Chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield to protect eyes and face, if product is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes.  
 Hand protection: Nitrile gloves. Neoprene gloves. Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol Laminate (EVAL). Impervious gloves. Avoid natural, butyl and neoprene rubbers. Avoid prolonged contact with nitrile rubber and PVC.  
 Respiratory protection: Polyvinylchloride (PVC) gloves. Natural rubber gloves. Teflon(R).  
 If exposure exceeds occupational exposure limits, use an appropriate NIOSH-approved respirator. Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air respirator depending on the potential airborne concentration. For emergency and other conditions where the exposure guideline may be exceeded, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. A NIOSH approved air purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges and particulate prefilter.

pH: 9.5 (@ 50%) ASTM D1287  
 Kinematic viscosity - VALUE 1: 14.0 cSt @ 20°C  
 Physical state: Liquid  
 Flash point °C - VALUE 1: 127  
 Boiling point / boiling range °C - VALUE 1: 158  
 Flash Point: &126.7&260.06&&&

**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: Danger  
 Acute toxicity - Oral: Category 4  
 Hazard statements: Harmful if swallowed  
 Signal word: Warning  
 Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 1 Category 3  
 Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 2

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
Ethylene Glycol 107-21-1 ( 80 - 100% )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dipotassium phosphate 7758-11-4 ( 1 - 5% )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Hazard statements: Harmful if swallowed Causes damage to organs May cause damage to organs through prolonged or

Hazard statements	repeated exposure May cause respiratory irritation H302 - Harmful if swallowed H303 - May be harmful if swallowed
Precautionary Statements	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 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell Rinse mouth
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
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	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
The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document	
ATEmix (oral)	508.00
Units	mg/kg
ATEmix (dermal)	10,761.00
Units	mg/kg
Unknown acute toxicity	1.5 % of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment
Unknown Acute Aquatic Toxicity	1.5
Unknown Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	1.5
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	1
Classification Status	
Unknown acute toxicity	98.16
	1.5 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute oral toxicity
	1.5 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity
	100 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity (gas)
	100 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity (vapor)
	100 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity (dust/mist)
Symbols/Pictograms	
Health hazards	Exclamation mark