

SAFETY DATA SHEET

RED LONG LIFE ANTIFREEZE

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name Red Long Life Antifreeze
Product number LLANTIFREEZE
Synonyms; trade names ANTIFREEZE OAT,ANTIFREEZE LONG ANTIFREEZE OAT 34 HBU 8899,ANTIFREEZE OAT 34 HBU 8900,ANTIFREEZE SOLUTION,ANTIFREEZE OAT HBU 9440

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses Antifreeze liquid. Antifreeze for vehicles,

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Prime Lubricants Ltd
Unit 13, Oakney Wood Avenue
Selby Business Park
Selbu
YO8 8FQ
+44 1757 706996
sales@primelubri
cants.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency Contact Number +44 1757 706996
(Office Hours)

Sds No. 15104

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification

Physical hazards Not Classified
Health hazards Acute Tox. 4 - H302 STOT RE 2 - H373
Environmental hazards Not Classified

Classification (67/548/EEC or
1999/45/EC) Xn;R2

RED LONG LIFE ANTIFREEZE

Pictogram



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statements

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
 H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Precautionary statements

P260 Do not breathe vapour/spray.
 P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
 P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
 P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
 P330 Rinse mouth.
 P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with national regulations.

Contains

ETHANEDIOL

2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| ETHANEDIOL | | 45 - 100% |
| CAS number: 107-21-1 | EC number: 203-473-3 | REACH registration number: 01-2119456816-28 |
| Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 STOT RE 2 - H373 | Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) Xn; R48/22, R22 | |
| 2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, SODIUM SALT | | 1-5% |
| CAS number: 19766-89-3 | EC number: 243-283-8 | REACH registration number: 01-2119488942-23-XXXX |
| Classification Repr. 2 - H361d | Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) Repr. Cat. 3 R63 | |

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Inhalation | Move affected person to fresh air at once. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. |
| Ingestion | Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give plenty of water to drink. Get medical attention immediately. |
| Skin contact | Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. |

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Eye contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation Vapours in high concentrations are anaesthetic. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Fatigue. Dizziness. Central nervous system depression.

Ingestion Ingestion of large amounts may cause unconsciousness. Causes damage to organs (Kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Skin contact Prolonged skin contact may cause redness and irritation.

Eye contact May cause temporary eye irritation.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor If several ounces (60 - 100 ml) of ethylene glycol have been ingested, early administration of ethanol may counter the toxic effects (metabolic acidosis, renal damage). Consider hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis & thiamine 100 mg plus pyridoxine 50 mg intravenously every 6 hours. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di- or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol: loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products Oxides of carbon. Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours. Ketones. Aldehydes.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Contain and collect extinguishing water.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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Personal precautions Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Avoid inhalation of spray mist and contact with skin and eyes. Provide adequate ventilation.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be reported immediately to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Absorb spillage with inert, damp, non-combustible material. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions Avoid spilling. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray/mists. Provide adequate ventilation.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Store in tightly-closed, original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s) The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection8.1. Control parametersOccupational exposure limits

ETHANEDIOL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 10 mg/m³ particulate

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 20 ppm 52 mg/m³ vapour

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 40 ppm 104 mg/m³ vapour

Sk, Sk

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.

Ingredient comments WEL = Workplace Exposure Limits

ETHANEDIOL (CAS: 107-21-1)

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Ingredient comments | WEL = Workplace Exposure Limits |  |
| DNEL | Industry - Inhalation; Short term : 35 mg/m ³ Industry - Dermal; Long term : 106 mg/kg/day Consumer - Dermal; Long term : 53 mg/kg/day Consumer - Inhalation; Long term : 7 mg/m ³ | |
| PNEC | - Fresh water; 10 mg/l - Marine water; 1 mg/l - Soil; 1.53 mg/l - STP; 199.5 mg/l |   |

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8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapours. Observe any occupational exposure limits for the product or ingredients. |
| Eye/face protection | The following protection should be worn: Chemical splash goggles. |
| Hand protection | Use protective gloves. Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. Butyl rubber. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). EN 374 |
| Other skin and body protection | Wear suitable protective clothing as protection against splashing or contamination. |
| Hygiene measures | Eating, smoking and water fountains prohibited in immediate work area. |
| Respiratory protection | If ventilation is inadequate, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Wear a respirator fitted with the following cartridge: Combination filter, type A2/P3. EN 136/140/145/143/149 |

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Appearance | Clear liquid. |
| Colour | Various colours. |
| Odour | Mild. |
| Odour threshold | Data lacking. |
| pH | Data lacking. |
| Melting point | -18°C |
| Initial boiling point and range | > 160°C @ |
| Flash point | > 120°C |
| Evaporation rate | Data lacking. |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | Data lacking. |
| Vapour pressure | 2 mbar @ °C |
| Vapour density | Data lacking. |
| Relative density | 1.06 - 1.12 @ 20°C |
| Solubility(ies) | Soluble in water. |
| Partition coefficient | Not available. |
| Auto-ignition temperature | >200°C |
| Decomposition Temperature | Data lacking. |
| Viscosity | Data lacking. |

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Explosive properties Data lacking.
 Oxidising properties Not determined.

9.2. Other information

Other information Not available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Will not polymerise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid excessive heat for prolonged periods of time.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Strong oxidising agents. Strong acids. Strong alkalis.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Oxides of the following substances: Carbon.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Toxicological effects No data available.

Acute toxicity - oral

ATE oral (mg/kg) 549.45

Inhalation Vapour may irritate respiratory system/lungs. Vapours in high concentrations are anaesthetic. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Fatigue. Dizziness. Central nervous system depression.

Ingestion Harmful if swallowed. May cause liver and/or renal damage.

Skin contact Prolonged and frequent contact may cause redness and irritation.

Eye contact May cause temporary eye irritation.

Target organs Liver Kidneys

Toxicological information on ingredients.ETHANEDIOLAcute toxicity - oral

ATE oral (mg/kg) 500.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

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Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ 10,600 mg/kg)

Species Rabbit

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) LD₅₀ > 10600 mg/kg, Dermal, Rabbit

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation (LC₅₀ vapours mg/l) 2.5

Species Rat

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) LD₅₀ > 2.5 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat
ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 2.5

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Data lacking.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Data lacking.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vivo This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - development Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Possible risk of adverse reproductive effects.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure May cause damage to organs (Kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Inhalation Vapour may irritate respiratory system/lungs.

Ingestion Harmful if swallowed. Lethal dose to humans 100ml

Skin contact Prolonged and frequent contact may cause redness and irritation.

Eye contact May cause temporary eye irritation.

Target organs Liver Kidneys

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

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12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity No data available.

Ecological information on ingredients.ETHANEDIOL

| | |
|--|---|
| Acute toxicity - fish | LC50, 96 hours, 96 hours: 72860 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) |
| Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates | EC ₅₀ , 48 hours, 48 hours: > 100 mg/l, Daphnia magna |
| Acute toxicity - aquatic plants | EC ₅₀ , 96 hours, 96 hours: 6500 - 13000 mg/l, |
| Acute toxicity - microorganisms | EC ₅₀ , 30 min, 30 minutes: 225 mg/l, Activated sludge |

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The product is expected to be biodegradable.

Ecological information on ingredients.ETHANEDIOL

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Persistence and degradability | The substance is readily biodegradable. |
| Biodegradation | - Degradation (%) 90%: > 10 days OECD 301A |

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential The product is not bioaccumulating.

Partition coefficient Not available.

Ecological information on ingredients.ETHANEDIOL

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Bioaccumulative potential | The product is not bioaccumulating. |
| Partition coefficient | -1.36 |

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility The product is soluble in water.

Ecological information on ingredients.ETHANEDIOL

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Mobility | The product is soluble in water. |
| Adsorption/desorption coefficient | Soil - Koc: 1 @ °C |

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

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Ecological information on ingredients.ETHANEDIOL

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects Not determined.

Ecological information on ingredients.ETHANEDIOL

Cod 1.22

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information Waste should be treated as controlled waste. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. Do not puncture or incinerate, even when empty.

Disposal methods Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General The product is not covered by international regulations on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).

14.1. UN number

No information required.

14.2. UN proper shipping name

No information required.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

No information required.

14.4. Packing group

No information required.

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

No information required.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code No information required.

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| National regulations | The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 716). |
| EU legislation | Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended). Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended). |
| Guidance | Workplace Exposure Limits EH40. CHIP for everyone HSG228. Safety Data Sheets for Substances and Preparations. Approved Classification and Labelling Guide (Sixth edition) L131. |

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Revision date | 05/05/2015 |
| Revision | 03 |
| Supersedes date | 05/02/2014 |
| SDS number | 15104 |
| SDS status | Approved. |
| Signature | J Spenceley |
| Risk phrases in full | R22 Harmful if swallowed. R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. |
| Hazard statements in full | H302 Harmful if swallowed. H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed. H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed. |

TURKISH SIGNATURE