

WYNN'S HEAVY DUTY CONCENTRATE COOLANT GREEN (P)

Autoserv NZ Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: **08/10/2016**Print Date: **10/10/2016**S.GHS.NZL.EN

Chemwatch: **5225-91**Version No: **2.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier	
Product name	WYNN'S HEAVY DUTY CONCENTRATE COOLANT GREEN (P)
Synonyms	Product Codes: 52520, 52505
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified	Radiator coolant concentrate, needed to be diluted down by water as per label.
uses	

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Autoserv NZ Ltd	ITW AAMTech Australia
Address	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drv, East Tamaki AUCK 2013 New Zealand	1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	0800 438 996	1800 177 989
Fax	Not Available	1800 308 556
Website	Not Available	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	warehouse@autoserv.co.nz	info@aamtech.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 2436 2255	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766	0800 2436 2255

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

Classification ^[2]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1, Acute Vertebrate Hazard Category 3	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	
Gazetted by EPA New Zealand	6.1D (oral), 6.4A, 6.9A (oral), 9.3C	

Label elements

Page 2 of 9

WYNN'S HEAVY DUTY CONCENTRATE COOLANT GREEN (P)

Issue Date: **08/10/2016**Print Date: **10/10/2016**

GHS label elements





SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H433	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.	
P102	Keep out of reach of children.	
P103	Read label before use.	
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.	

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P307+P311	IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.	
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.	
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
107-21-1	>60	ethylene glycol
Not Available	<10	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Not Available	<1	bittering agent
7732-18-5	10-30	water

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

Eye Contact

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Chemwatch: 5225-91 Page 3 of 9

Version No: 2.1.1.1

WYNN'S HEAVY DUTY CONCENTRATE COOLANT GREEN (P)

Issue Date: 08/10/2016 Print Date: 10/10/2016

Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: 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.
Inhalation	 If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	 For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- · Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- ▶ Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O]
- Rapid absorption is an indication that emesis or lavage is effective only in the first few hours. Cathartics and charcoal are generally not effective.
- Correct acidosis, fluid/electrolyte balance and respiratory depression in the usual manner. Systemic acidosis (below 7.2) can be treated with intravenous sodium bicarbonate solution.
- Ethanol therapy prolongs the half-life of ethylene glycol and reduces the formation of toxic metabolites.
- Pyridoxine and thiamine are cofactors for ethylene glycol metabolism and should be given (50 to 100 mg respectively) intramuscularly, four times per day for 2 days.
- Magnesium is also a cofactor and should be replenished. The status of 4-methylpyrazole, in the treatment regime, is still uncertain. For clearance of the material and its metabolites, haemodialysis is much superior to peritoneal dialysis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

It has been suggested that there is a need for establishing a new biological exposure limit before a workshift that is clearly below 100 mmol ethoxy-acetic acids per mole creatinine in morning urine of people occupationally exposed to ethylene glycol ethers. This arises from the finding that an increase in urinary stones may be associated with such exposures.

Laitinen J., et al: Occupational & Environmental Medicine 1996; 53, 595-600

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ► Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Fire Fighting ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. • Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Fire/Explosion Hazard ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of; carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Page 4 of 9

Issue Date: 08/10/2016 Print Date: 10/10/2016

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Slippery when spilt. • Remove all ignition sources. • Clean up all spills immediately. • Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. • Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	Slippery when spilt. Remove all ignition sources. 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.

WYNN'S HEAVY DUTY CONCENTRATE COOLANT GREEN (P)

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Remove all ignition sources. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers • Avoid strong acids, bases.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol (vapour and mist)	Not Available	Not Available	127 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol	10 ppm	40 ppm	60 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	Not Available
bittering agent	Not Available	Not Available

Version No: 2.1.1.1

WYNN'S HEAVY DUTY CONCENTRATE COOLANT GREEN (P)

Issue Date: 08/10/2016 Print Date: 10/10/2016

Not Available Not Available water

Exposure controls

Exposure controls	
Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	► Overalls. ► P.V.C. apron. ► Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear green liquid with slight odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.12
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	8.6 approx.	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-19 approx.	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	165 approx.	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	~125	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	15.3	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	3.2	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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Chemwatch: 5225-91 Page 6 of 9

Issue Date: 08/10/2016 Version No: 2.1.1.1 Print Date: 10/10/2016 WYNN'S HEAVY DUTY CONCENTRATE COOLANT GREEN (P)

Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. If swallowed, the toxic effects of glycols (dihydric alcohols) are similar to those of alcohol, with depression of the central nervous system, nausea, vomiting, and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney.
Skin Contact	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Еуе	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in reduced fertility. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).
VYNN'S HEAVY DUTY	TOYICITY

WYNN'S HEAVY DUTY	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
CONCENTRATE COOLANT GREEN (P)	Not Available	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9530 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild	
ethylene glycol	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/m3/3D	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1440mg/6h-moderate	
		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild	
		Skin (rabbit): 555 mg(open)-mild	
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available	
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances		

ETHYLENE GLYCOL	For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow. Following absorption, ethylene glycol is distributed throughout the body according to total body water. In most mammalian species, including humans, ethylene glycol is initially metabolised by alcohol. [Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells.
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Chemwatch: **5225-91**Version No: **2.1.1.1**

WYNN'S HEAVY DUTY CONCENTRATE COOLANT GREEN (P)

Issue Date: **08/10/2016**Print Date: **10/10/2016**

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

- ★ Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
- ✓ Data required to make classification available

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
ethylene glycol	LC50	96	Fish	2284.940mg/L	3
ethylene glycol	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
ethylene glycol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3536mg/L	2
ethylene glycol	EC50	Not Applicable	Crustacea	=10mg/L	1
ethylene glycol	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
water	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
water	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3
water	EC50	384	Crustacea	199.179mg/L	3
Legend:	3. EPIWIN Suite V	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data			

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethylene glycol	LOW (Half-life = 24 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days)
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
ethylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 200)	
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)	

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- ► Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ► Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

Issue Date: **08/10/2016**Print Date: **10/10/2016**

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant NO
HAZCHEM Not

Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): 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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

This substance can be managed under the controls specified in the Transfer Notice or alternatively it may be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard.

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR006385	Not Available

ETHYLENE GLYCOL(107-21-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) $\mathop{\rm Act}\nolimits$ -

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Υ
Canada - NDSL	N (water; ethylene glycol)
China - IECSC	Υ
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (water)
Korea - KECI	Y

Chemwatch: 5225-91 Page 9 of 9 Issue Date: 08/10/2016 Version No: 2.1.1.1 Print Date: 10/10/2016

WYNN'S HEAVY DUTY CONCENTRATE COOLANT GREEN (P)

New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Υ
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

The 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.

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