

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## ACDELCO DEX-COOL® EXTENDED LIFE (RED) ANTIFREEZE/COOLANT

Infosafe No.: LQ2YD  
Issued Date: 21/07/2016  
Issued by: AC DELCO

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS Product Identifier**

ACDELCO DEX-COOL® EXTENDED LIFE (RED) ANTIFREEZE/COOLANT

**Product Code**

92147598 (1L), 92145527 (5L), 95710438 (20L)

**Company Name**

AC DELCO

**Address**

191 Salmon Street Port Melbourne  
Vic 3207 Australia

**Emergency phone number**

1800 638 556 (24hrs)

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

Automotive and heavy duty engine coolant.

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4

STOT Repeated Exposure: Category 2

Toxic to Reproduction: Category 2

**Signal Word (s)**

WARNING

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs such as kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Precautionary Statement (s)**

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.

**Pictogram (s)**

Exclamation mark, Health hazard

**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Precautionary statement – Response**

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P330 Rinse mouth.

**Precautionary statement – Storage**

P405 Store locked up.

**Precautionary statement – Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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**Ingredients**

Name	CAS	Proportion
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	>60 %
Sodium 2-ethylhexanoate	19766-89-3	<5 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous.		Balance
Denatonium Benzoate	3734-33-6	<1 %

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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**Inhalation**

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

**Ingestion**

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Skin**

If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. If irritation develops or persists seek medical attention. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

**Eye contact**

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

**First Aid Facilities**

Eye wash and normal washroom facilities.

**Advice to Doctor**

Treat symptomatically.

**Other Information**

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

Ethylene Glycol poisoning may initially produce behaviour changes, drowsiness, vomiting, diarrhoea, thirst and convulsions. It can cause central nervous system depression and metabolic acidosis. Consider the following management actions; gastric decontamination, correction of metabolic acidosis with bicarbonate, inhibition of ethylene glycol metabolism by giving ethanol (100 mg/dL or higher) or fomepizole as antidotes and haemodialysis to remove ethylene glycol and its major metabolite glycolic acid.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

For large fires use water fog, fine water spray or foam. For small fires use foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or water spray.

### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Water jet.

### **Hazards from Combustion Products**

This product is a combustible liquid. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

### **Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical**

Combustible. This product will readily burn under fire conditions.

### **Decomposition Temperature**

Not available

### **Precautions in connection with Fire**

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### **Emergency Procedures**

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

### **Spills & Disposal**

Absorb the product onto suitable, non-combustible porous material. Sweep up or vacuum up the product. Collect up the product and place it in a spare container, suitably labelled. Keep the recovered product for subsequent disposal.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### **Precautions for Safe Handling**

Avoid inhalation of vapours and mists, and skin or eye contact. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Prevent the build up of mists or vapours in the work atmosphere. Do not use near ignition sources. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene by washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Avoid exposure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. It is recommended that pregnant or breastfeeding women should not handle this product unless adequate exposure protection can be assured at all times. Female personnel planning pregnancy should be made aware of the potential risks.

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

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, strong acids, foodstuffs, and clothing. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

### **Storage Regulations**

Classified as a Class C1 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS1940.

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

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### **Occupational exposure limit values**

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Ethylene glycol

TWA: 20 (vapour) ppm

TWA: 52 (vapour), 10 (particulate) mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: 40 (vapour) ppm

STEL: 104 (vapour) mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Notices: Sk (vapour), (particulate)

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

'Sk' Notice: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

### **Biological Limit Values**

No biological limits allocated.

### **Appropriate Engineering Controls**

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Refer to AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 60079.10.1:2009 Explosive atmospheres - Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

### **Respiratory Protection**

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

### **Eye Protection**

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

### **Hand Protection**

Wear gloves of impervious material, such as impervious gloves (rubber/PVC gloves). Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

### **Body Protection**

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Orange liquid
Colour	Orange	Odour	Mild organic odour
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	182°C	Solubility in Water	Complete
Specific Gravity	1.11 at 20°C	pH	8.8
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Flash Point	115°C (minimum) (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup)	Flammability	Combustible
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available	Flammable Limits - Lower	Not applicable
Flammable Limits - Upper	Not applicable		

### Other Information

The above data are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

### Reactivity and Stability

Reacts with incompatibles.

### Conditions to Avoid

Excessive heat – will lead to accelerated oxidative degradation – sources of ignition.

### Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with strong oxidising agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Product does not decompose at ambient temperatures. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not available

### Hazardous Polymerization

Not available

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicology Information

The available toxicity data for ingredients is given below.

#### Acute Toxicity - Oral

Ethylene glycol

LD50(rat): 4700 mg/kg

Sodium 2-ethylhexanoate:

LD50(rat): 3640 mg/kg

### **Acute Toxicity - Dermal**

Sodium 2-ethylhexanoate:  
LD50(rabbit): > 2000 mg/kg

### **Ingestion**

Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of this product may cause irritation to the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Ethylene glycol: Initial symptoms following a large dose (>100mL) are those of alcohol intoxication progressing to vomiting, headache, stupor, convulsions and unconsciousness. Respiratory system involvement may occur 12-24 hours after ingestion. Symptoms may include hyperventilation and rapid shallow breathing. Death may occur from respiratory failure or pulmonary oedema.

Sodium 2-ethylhexanoate:  
Swallowing can result in fetotoxic effects.

### **Inhalation**

Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

### **Skin**

May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling.

Ethylene glycol

Skin: Mild irritant (rabbit)

Sodium 2-ethylhexanoate:

Skin: Slight irritant (rabbit).

### **Eye**

May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

Ethylene glycol

Eyes: Mild irritant (rabbit)

Sodium 2-ethylhexanoate:

Eyes: Slight irritant (rabbit).

### **Respiratory sensitisation**

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

### **Skin Sensitisation**

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Sodium 2-ethylhexanoate:

Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig).

### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

### **Carcinogenicity**

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

### **Reproductive Toxicity**

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Classified as a suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicant.

Sodium 2-ethylhexanoate:

Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. No evidence of mutagenic properties. Animal studies demonstrate that the main target organs of toxicity are the liver and the reproductive system. Dose-dependent liver effects ranging from metabolic disturbances to cytotoxicity have been observed in repeated dosing studies with rats and mice.

### **STOT-single exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

May cause damage to organs such as kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Ecotoxicity**

No ecological data available for this material.

**Persistence and degradability**

The potential to bioaccumulate has not been determined, however the material is expected to be readily biodegradable according to the AS 4351 Part 2 test method.

**Mobility**

Not available

**Bioaccumulative Potential**

Not available

**Other Adverse Effects**

Not available

**Environmental Protection**

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

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**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**Disposal considerations**

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not dispose of the product at a rubbish tip. Any containers or equipment used should be decontaminated immediately after use. Completely empty the packaging prior to decontamination.

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**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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**Transport Information**

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) (7th edition).

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

**U.N. Number**

None Allocated

**UN proper shipping name**

None Allocated

**Transport hazard class(es)**

None Allocated

**Special Precautions for User**

Not available

**IMDG Marine pollutant**

No

**Transport in Bulk**

Not available

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**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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### **Regulatory information**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

### **Poisons Schedule**

S5

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

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### **Date of preparation or last revision of SDS**

SDS Reviewed: July 2016

Supersedes: December 2013

### **References**

- Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.
- Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
- Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.
- Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
- Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia.
- American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
- Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

## **END OF SDS**

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