



TURBO POWER™ + European Cobalt Blue 50/50 Antifreeze+Coolant

Recochem Inc.

Version No: 1.2

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

Issue Date: 02/23/2024

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S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	TURBO POWER™+ European Cobalt Blue 50/50 Antifreeze+Coolant
Synonyms	16-324B
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Recochem Inc.
Address	8725 Holgate Crescent, Milton Ontario Canada
Telephone	1-800-361-6030 (Monday-Friday, 9 AM to - 5 PM)
Fax	Not Available
Website	recochem.com
Email	sds@recochem.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	POISON CONTROL/ANTIPOLSON (24 heures/hours):
Emergency telephone numbers	Alberta 1-800-332-1414 British Columbia 1-800-567-8911 Manitoba 1-855-776-4766 New Brunswick 911 Newfoundland and Labrador 1-866-727-1110 Northwest Territories 1-800-332-1414 Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island 1-800-565-8161, 1-800-332-1414 or 911
Other emergency telephone numbers	Nunavut 1-800-268-9017 Ontario 1-800-268-9017 Quebec 1-800-463-5060 Saskatchewan 1-866-454-1212 Yukon Territory 867-393-8700 United States 1-800-222-1222

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

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

Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
107-21-1*	30-60	Ethylene glycol

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: - 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.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. - Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. - For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. - Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. - In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. - If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. - If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise: INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).
For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.

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‣ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.
BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRRANCE, P.L.
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ‣ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ‣ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ‣ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ‣ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ‣ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	‣ Non combustible. ‣ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit poisonous fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

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	‣ Clean up all spills immediately. ‣ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ‣ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ‣ Wipe up. ‣ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ‣ Stop leak if safe to do so. ‣ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ‣ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ‣ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ‣ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ‣ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ‣ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ‣ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ‣ Use in a well-ventilated area. ‣ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ‣ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ‣ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ‣ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ‣ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ‣ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ‣ Avoid physical damage to containers. ‣ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ‣ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ‣ Use good occupational work practice. ‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ‣ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
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Other information	Consider storage under inert gas.
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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	None known

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	Ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol - Particulate	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3 / 10 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	Ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol - Vapour	100 ppm / 250 mg/m3	325 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol, (as an aerosol)	Not Available	Not Available	100 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	100 mg/m3	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethylene glycol	* Ethylene glycol	25 ppm	10 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol - Aerosol	Not Available	Not Available	100 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol - Vapour	Not Available	Not Available	50 ppm	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol - Particulate	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available	100 mg/m3	Value is for the aerosol. TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract & eye irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available	100 mg/m3	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	Ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol, (as an aerosol)	Not Available	Not Available	100 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	Ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol (vapour and mist)	Not Available	Not Available	50 ppm / 127 mg/m3	RP: A substance which may not be recirculated

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Ethylene glycol	30 ppm	150 ppm	900 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant. <table><tr><td>Type of Contaminant:</td><td>Air Speed:</td></tr><tr><td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td><td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td></tr></table>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
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	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)										
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)										
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)										
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:											
	<table><tr><td>Lower end of the range</td><td>Upper end of the range</td></tr><tr><td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td><td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td></tr><tr><td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td><td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td></tr><tr><td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td><td>3: High production, heavy use</td></tr><tr><td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td><td>4: Small hood - local control only</td></tr></table>	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only	
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	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.											
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment												
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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]'											
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 The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.											
Body protection	See Other protection below											

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Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eye wash unit.
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SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.0650-1.0800
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7.8-9.0	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
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

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
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.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.

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Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).	
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.	
TURBO POWER™+ European Cobalt Blue 50/50 Antifreeze+Coolant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Ethylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9530 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild
	Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 10000 mg/m3 ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/m3/3D
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m3/8 hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1440mg/6h-moderate
	Oral (child) TDLo: 5500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (Human)LDLo: 398 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 4700 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 555 mg(open)-mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Legend:	1. 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	[Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells. For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the airways; absorption through skin is apparently slow. Following absorption, it is distributed throughout the body. In humans, it is initially metabolized by alcohol dehydrogenase to form glycoaldehyde, which is rapidly converted to glycolic acid and glyoxal. These breakdown products are oxidized to glyoxylate, which may be further metabolized to formic acid, oxalic acid, and glycine. Breakdown of both glycine and formic acid can generate carbon dioxide, which is one of the major elimination products of ethylene glycol. In addition to exhaled carbon dioxide, ethylene glycol is eliminated in the urine as both the parent compound and glycolic acid. Elimination is rapid and occurs within a few hours. Respiratory effects: Respiratory system involvement occurs 12-24 hours after swallowing sufficient amounts of ethylene glycol. Symptoms include hyperventilation, shallow rapid breathing, and generalized swelling of the lungs with calcium oxalate deposits occasionally appearing in the lungs. Respiratory system involvement appears to be dose-dependent and occurs at the same time as cardiovascular changes. Later, there may be other changes compatible with adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). Swelling of the lung can be a result of heart failure, ARDS, or aspiration of stomach contents. Symptoms related to acidosis such as fast or excessive breathing are frequently observed; however, major symptoms such as swelling of the lung and inflammation of the bronchi and lungs are relatively rare, and are usually seen only in extreme poisoning. Cardiovascular effects: Cardiovascular system involvement in humans occurs at the same time as respiratory system involvement, during the second phase of ethylene glycol poisoning by swallowing, which is 12-24 hours after acute exposure. The symptoms of poisoning involving the heart include increased heart rate, heart enlargement and ventricular gallop. There may also be high or low blood pressure, which may progress to cardiogenic shock. In lethal cases, inflammation of the heart muscle has been observed at autopsy. Cardiovascular involvement appears to be rare and usually seen after swallowing higher doses of ethylene glycol. In summary, acute exposure to high levels of ethylene glycol can cause serious cardiovascular effects in humans. The effects of a long-term, low-dose exposure are unknown. Gastrointestinal effects: Common early acute effects of swallowing ethylene glycol include nausea, vomiting with or without blood, heartburn and abdominal cramping and pain. One patient showed intermittent diarrhea and pain, and after surgery, deposition of oxalate crystals was shown to have occurred. Musculoskeletal effects: Reported musculoskeletal effects in cases of acute ethylene glycol poisoning include diffuse muscle tenderness and pain, associated with high levels of creatinine in the blood, and jerks and contractions associated with low calcium. Liver effects: Autopsies carried out on people who died following acute ethylene glycol poisoning showed deposition of calcium oxalate in the liver as well as hydropic and fatty degeneration and cell death (necrosis) of the liver. Kidney effects: Adverse kidney effects are seen during the third stage of ethylene glycol poisoning, 2-3 days after acute exposure. Calcium oxalate crystals are deposited in the tubules and are seen in the urine. There may also be degeneration and death of tubule cells, and inflammation of the tubule interstitium. If untreated, the degree of kidney damage progresses and leads to blood and protein in the urine, decreased kidney function, reduction in urine output and ultimately, kidney failure. With adequate supportive therapy, kidney function can return to normal or near normal. Metabolic effects: Metabolic changes can occur within 12 hours of exposure to ethylene glycol. There may be metabolic acidosis, caused by accumulation of glycolic acid in the blood and therefore a reduction in blood pH. The anion gap is increased, due to increased unmeasured anions (mainly glycolate). Effects on the nervous system: Adverse reactions involving the nervous system are among the first symptoms to appear in humans after ethylene glycol is swallowed. These early effects are also the only symptoms caused by unmetabolised ethylene glycol. Together with metabolic effects (see above), they occur from 0.5-12 hours after exposure and are considered to be part of the first stage in ethylene glycol poisoning. Inco-ordination, slurred speech, confusion and sleepiness are common in the early stages, as are irritation, restlessness and disorientation. Later, there may be effects on cranial nerves (which may be reversible over many months). Swelling of the brain (cerebrum) and crystal deposits of calcium oxalate in the walls of the small blood vessels of the brain were found at autopsy in people who died after acute ethylene glycol poisoning. Reproductive effects: Animal testing showed that ethylene glycol may affect fertility, survival of fetuses and the male reproductive organs. Effects on development: Animal studies indicate that birth defects may occur after exposure in pregnancy; there may also be reduction in foetal weight. Cancer: No studies are known regarding cancer effects in humans or animal, after skin exposure to ethylene glycol. Genetic toxicity: No human studies available, but animal testing results are consistently negative.
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Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Continued...

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Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

TURBO POWER™+ European Cobalt Blue 50/50 Antifreeze+Coolant	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ethylene glycol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6500-13000mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	Not Available	Algae or other aquatic plants	6500-7500mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	8050mg/l	4

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Ethylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 200)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Ethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. - Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: - Reduction - Reuse - Recycling - Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. - Recycle wherever possible. - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. - Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (TDG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Continued...

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Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
Ethylene glycol	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
Ethylene glycol	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

Ethylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

- Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
- Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
- Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (Ethylene glycol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	02/23/2024
Initial Date	01/27/2023

CONTACT POINT

IMMEDIATELY contact the local POISON CONTROL center for your area (24 hours): Alberta 1-800-332-1414 British Columbia 1-800-567-8911 Manitoba 1-855-776-4766 New Brunswick 911 Newfoundland and Labrador 1-866-727-1110 Northwest Territories 1-800-332-1414 Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island 1-800-565-8161, 1-800-332-1414 or 911 Nunavut 1-800-268-9017 Ontario 1-800-268-9017 Quebec 1-800-463-5060 Saskatchewan 1-866-454-1212 Yukon Territory 867-393-8700 United States 1-800-222-1222 Contactez IMMÉDIATEMENT le centre ANTIPOISON de votre région (24 heures): Alberta 1-800-332-1414 Colombie-Britannique 1-800-567-8911 Manitoba 1-855-776-4766 Nouveau-Brunswick 911 Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador 1-866-727-1110 Territoires du Nord-Ouest 1-800-332-1414 Nouvelle-Écosse et Île-du-Prince-Édouard 1-800-565-8161, 1-800-332-1414 ou 911 Nunavut 1-800-268-9017 Ontario 1-800-268-9017 Québec 1-800-463-5060 Saskatchewan 1-866-454-1212 Territoire du Yukon 867-393-8700 États-Unis: 1-800-222-1222

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.2	02/22/2024	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Name

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.

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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.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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