Material Safety Data Sheet

1 . Identification of the material and supplier

Product name	**Dieselgard**
SDS no.	462053
Historic SDS no.	YSTQ2 (941)
Product use	Coolant and antifreeze. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
Supplier	BP Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 53 004 085 616) Melbourne Central, 360 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, Australia Tel: +61 (03) 9268 4111 Fax: +61 (03) 9268 3321
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	1800 638 556
Product code	462053-AU07

2 . Hazards identification

Statement of hazardous/dangerous nature	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.
Risk phrases	R22- Harmful if swallowed.
Safety phrases	S2- Keep out of the reach of children. S46- If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

3 . Composition/information on ingredients

Ethylene glycol, Corrosion inhibitor.
This product also contains approximately 10 ppm of bittering agent, denatonium benzoate.

Ingredient name	CAS no.	%
Ethylene glycol; ethanediol	107-21-1	50 - 100

4 . First-aid measures

Eye contact	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
Skin contact	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.
Ingestion	Get medical attention urgently informing the doctor that a product containing diethylene glycol has been ingested and specific treatment may be required (see Advice to physicians). If hospital facilities or medical assistance are NOT immediately available: If contamination of the mouth occurs, wash out thoroughly with water. If larger amounts are swallowed and hospital facilities or medical assistance are not immediately available, induce vomiting if the casualty is fully conscious. Never attempt to induce vomiting in an unconscious or semi-conscious patient. Transport casualty together with the product container, its label or the safety data sheet urgently to hospital. Inform the doctor that a product containing ethylene glycol has been ingested.
Advice to doctor	Gastric lavage is indicated if significant quantities have been ingested in the previous 4 hours. The metabolism of the glycol to oxalic acid may be delayed by the intravenous administration of ethanol (give as a 5% solution in physiological saline to maintain a blood level of 1-2mg/ml). This has been shown to be an effective antidote provided treatment is started within about 6 hours of exposure. The glycol may be removed by dialysis but oxalates are not readily removed.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable In case of fire, use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.

Not suitable Do not use water jet.

Hazardous decomposition products Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide

Unusual fire/explosion hazards This material is not explosive as defined by established regulatory criteria.

Special fire-fighting procedures None identified.

Protection of fire-fighters Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

6 . Accidental release measures

Personal precautions No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Environmental precautions Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Large spill Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

Small spill Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7 . Handling and storage

Handling Do not ingest. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Store in original container; DO NOT DECANT.

Combustibility Classification Combustible liquid Class C1 (AS 1940).

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Occupational exposure limits
Ethylene glycol; ethanediol	**NOHSC (Australia).** STEL: 120 mg/m³ 15 minute(s). Form: Vapor TWA: 60 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Form: Vapor

Whilst specific OELs for certain components are included in this SDS, it should be noted that other components of the preparation will be present in any mist, vapour or dust produced. For this reason, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product and are provided for guidance purposes.

Biological Limit Values No biological limit allocated.

Exposure controls

Occupational exposure controls Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours below their respective occupational exposure limits.

Hygiene measures Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing of vapours, mists or spray. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist (Type P1) filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure level.

Skin and body Avoid contact with skin. Wear clothing and footwear that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil.

Hand protection	Wear protective gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely. Chemical-resistant gloves. Recommended: Nitrile gloves. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short time of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.
Eye protection	Safety glasses with side shields.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Green.
Odour	Mild
Flash point	116 °C (Closed cup)
Vapour pressure	0.01 kPa (0.075 mm Hg) at 20°C
Vapour density	>1 [Air = 1]
Viscosity	Dynamic: 0.025 Pa·s (25 cP) at 20°C
pH	7.5 to 9
Boiling point / range	181°C (357.8°F)
Melting point / range	-37°C (-34.6°F)
Relative density/Specific gravity	Not available.
Density	1138 kg/m^3 (1.138 g/cm^3)
Solubility	Soluble in water.

10 . Stability and reactivity

Stability	The product is stable.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid extreme temperatures, strong oxidizers, fire.
Incompatibility with various substances/Hazardous Reactions	Slightly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide

11 . Toxicological information

Eyes	Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.
Skin	Unlikely to cause harm to the skin on brief or occasional contact but prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to dermatitis.
Inhalation	At normal ambient temperatures this product will be unlikely to present an inhalation hazard because of its low volatility. May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. Fatal adult human dose is approximately 100 milliliters.
Acute toxicity	Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs. Unlikely to cause harm to the skin on brief or occasional contact but prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to dermatitis. Harmful if swallowed. Fatal adult human dose is approximately 100 milliliters.
Chronic toxicity	
Carcinogenic effects	No component of this product at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen by ACGIH, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the European Commission (EC), or the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (Australia).
Mutagenic effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

12 . Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Not classified as environmentally hazardous in accordance with the 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances' [NOHSC (1008)/2004 as amended and adapted].
Biodegradability	
Persistence/degradability	The biodegradability of this material has not been determined.
Other ecological information	Spills on water will disperse throughout the water phase. Unlikely to be harmful to aquatic organisms unless glycol concentration is high.

13 . Disposal considerations

Disposal considerations / Waste information

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration

No additional special precautions identified.

14 . Transport information

International transport regulations

Not classified as dangerous for transport (ADG, IMDG, ICAO/IATA).

Special precautions for user

No known special precautions required. See Section: "Handling and storage" for additional information.

15 . Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons

5

Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances

Ingredient name	Schedule
No Listed Substance	

Other regulations

Europe inventory	Not determined.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b)	Not determined.
Australia inventory (AICS)	All components are listed or exempted.
Canada inventory	Not determined.
China inventory (IECSC)	Not determined.
Japan inventory (ENCS)	Not determined.
Korea inventory (KECI)	Not determined.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	Not determined.

16 . Other information

Key to abbreviations

AMP = Acceptable Maximum Peak
ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, an agency that promulgates exposure standards.
ADG = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
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CAS Number = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
HAZCHEM Code = Emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services. Its use is required by the ADG Code for Dangerous Goods in bulk.
ICAO = International Civil Aviation Organization.
IATA = International Air Transport Association, the organization promulgating rules governing shipment of goods by air.
IMDG = International Maritime Organization Rules, rules governing shipment of goods by water.
IP 346 = A chemical screening assay for dermal toxicity. The European Commission has recommended that Method IP 346 be used as the basis for labelling certain lubricant oil base stocks for carcinogenicity. The EU Commission has stipulated that the classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346. (See Note L, European Commission Directive 67/548/EEC as amended and adapted.) DMSO is a solvent.
NOHSC = National Occupational Health & Safety Commission, Australia
TWA = Time weighted average
STEL = Short term exposure limit
UN Number = United Nations Number, a four digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

History

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Prepared by	Product Stewardship

Notice to reader

All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from us.

It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The BP Group shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from use, other than the stated product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material. Purchasers of the product for supply to a third party for use at work, have a duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet. Employers have a duty to tell employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.