

## **Material Safety Data Sheet:**

**Engol ANTIFREEZE** 

# 1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Engol Antifreeze 50% / 80%
Product Use: Radiator Coolant and Antifreeze

Supplier: Engol Group (Pty) Ltd

4 Silicon Road, Pinetown,

4147

Health Emergency Telephone: 10111

Contact Information: info@engolgroup.com

Engol Website: http://www.engolgroup.com

## 2. Hazards Identification

Emergency response data: Fluorescent Pink/Yellow Liquid. DOT ERG No. - 171

**Potential Health Effects** 

Inhalation toxicity: Excessive inhalation of vapours or mists for prolonged periods of

time may also result in toxic effects.

Skin irritation: Practically non-irritating.

Eye irritation: Irritant

Ingestion: Ingestion of ethylene glycol may result in nausea, abdominal cramps

vomiting, convulsions, Oedema of the lung, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), pneumonia and kidney failure, which could result in death. The single lethal dose for humans is about 100ml.

Potential environmental effects: Toxic to fish, wildlife and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge into

streams ponds, lakes and ground water supply.

See section 11 for further health effects/toxicological data.

## 3. Composition / information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Weight%	Symbol Codes	R-Phrase No.	
Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1		Xn	R22	
Sodium 2- ethylhexanoate	19766-89-3		Xn	R63	

See section 8 for further exposure limits (if applicable)



#### 4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove from further exposure. If respiratory irritation, nausea,

dizziness or unconsciousness occurs, seek medical assistance imme

diately.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Dry wipe exposed skin and cleanse

with hand cleaner, soap and water. Launder contaminated clothing

before reuse.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.

Seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Seek immediate medical assistance. If medical assistance is delayed,

contact a Regional Poison Centre or emergency medical professional regarding the use of activated carbon or the induction of vomiting.

## 5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Extinguishing Media: Foam, water fog, dry chemical powder and carbon dioxide.

Special firefighting procedure: Water or foam may cause frothing. Use water to keep fire exposed

containers cool. Water spray may be used to flush spills away from

exposure. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, municipal sewers, or drinking water supply.

Special protective equipment: Self-contained breathing apparatus.

Unusual fire and explosive:

Hazard

None.

Products of decomposition: Fumes, carbon dioxide and smoke.

Flash Point: > 100°C (ASTM D92)

Upper Explosion Limit (UEL): 15.3% (V) Lower Explosion Limit (LEL): 3.2% (V)

NFPA Hazard ID: Health: 0; Flammability: 1; Reactivity: 0

Advice for firefighters: Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are

to be worn; chemical Resistant suit is indicated if excessive contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus

must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant standards.

### 6. Accident Release Measures

Personal precautions: See Section 8.

Procedure if material is released:

:11 - -1

Report spills/releases as required to appropriate authorities.

or spilled



Methods for cleaning up: Absorb on fire retardant treated saw dust, diatomaceous earth, etc.

Shovel up with spark resistent utensils for later disposal. Dispose at

an approved facility in accordance with laws and regulations.

Environmental precautions: Prevent spill from entering municipal sewers, water sources or low

lying areas. Advise the Relevant authorities if contaminations have

occurred.

Additional advice: Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be

contained.

## 7. Handling & Storage

Safe handling: Avoid prolonged repeated skin contact.

Avoid ingestion.

Avoid inhaling of vapours mists.

Storage information: Do not store in unlabelled containers.

Do not store near combustible materials or strong oxidising agents.

# 8. Exposure Control / Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs)

Components	CAS-No	Source	TWA	Value		Notion
Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1	ACGIH TLV OSHA PEL	STEL LTEL STEL LTEL	100mg/m3 51mg/mg3 127mg/mg3 63mg/mg3	40ppm 20ppm 50ppm 25ppm	Ceiling Ceiling

LTEL: Long Term Exposure Limits - Time Weight Average (TWA) over 8

hours.

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limits - Time Weight Average (TWA) over 15

minutes.

Note: Limits Shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

#### **Personal Protection Equipment:**

Engineering controls: Use in a well-ventilated area.

Respiratory protection: Approved respiratory equipment must be used when mist concentra-

tions exceed the recommended exposure limits and inhaling of mists

and vapours is likely.

Eye protection: If splash with liquid is possible, chemical type goggles should be

worn.

Skin and body protection: No special equipment required. However, if frequent splashing or

liquid contact is likely to occur, wear oil impervious gloves and clothing. Good personal hygiene practices should always be

followed.



# 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Liquic

Colour: Fluorescent Yellow/Pink

Odour: Characteristic Water solubility: Miscible

Melting point/range: -30°C
Boiling point/range: > 165°C
Flash point: > 100°C
Upper Explosion Limit (UEL): 15.3 % (V)

Density: 1.068 g/cm3 @ 20°C (ASTM D4052)

3.2 % (V)

Autoignition temperature: > 200°C Pour Point: -18°C

## 10. Stability & Reactivity

Lower Explosion Limit (LEL):

Reactivity: The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to

those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

Chemical stability: No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according

Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

to provisions.

Possibility of hazardous:

reactions

Stabilty: S

Conditions to avoid: Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Materials to avoid: Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition: Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, sulphur oxides, aldehydes and other

products decomposition products, in the case of incomplete combustion.

### 11. Toxicological Information

Acute oral toxicity: (Rats): Toxic (LD50: less than 250 mg/kg).

Based on testing of similar products and/or components.

Acute dermal toxicity testing: (Rabbits): Practically non-toxic (LD50: greater than 2000 mg/kg).

Based on a single dose at 2000 mg/kg.

Acute inhalation toxicity: (Rats): Toxic (LD50: greater than 2 but less than 5mg/l or less).

Based on testing products and/or components.

Skin Irritation: (Rabbits): Practically non-irritating.

Eye irritation: (Rabbits): Irritant. (Draize score: greater than 15 but less than 35).

Based on testing of similar products and/or components.

Sensitization: Not expected to be sensitizing based on tests of this product,

components, or similar products.

Repeated dose toxicity: Small quantities of ethylene glycol ingested, inhaled or absorbed through

the skin repeatedly over a prolonged period of time may result in systemic toxic effects. Rats fed 1-2 percent ethylene glycol for 2 years suffered severe kidney and liver damage and bladder stones. Inhalation studies for 2 years at 100 ppm with 7 species of animals did not result in any

adverse effects other than respiratory irritation.

Toxicity to reproduction: Ethylene glycol, when administered orally to pregnant rats at 2250 mg/kg

/day caused some malformations of the offspring.

The NOEL was 1250 mg/kg/day. No developmental or teratological effects were observed in rabbits administered 2000 mg/kg/day orally. Aerosols of 2500 mg/m3 during organogenesis resulted in teratogenic

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effects in mice but not rats.

Nose-only exposure of mice to aerosols of 1000 mg/m3 resulted in developmental effects but minimal teratogenic effects. The NOEL based on maternal toxicity was 500 mg/m3. When applied to the skin of rats during organogenesis teratogenic effects were observed. Although these effexcts are known to occur in humans, measures of precaution should be taken to

avoid exposure during pregnancy.

Mutagenicity: Ames test: Negative. Mouse Lymphoma (L5178y/TK +/-) Assay: Positive.

Carcinogenicity: No carcinogenic where observed in animals when they were injected with

the solvent or fed at 1% in the diet for 2 years.

Carcinogenic effects are not known to occur in humans exposed to ethyl-

ene glycol.

Additional Information: Orally, ethylene glycol is more toxic to human than animal test data indi-

cates. The probable lethal dose for an adult is ± 100ml. Smaller doses can

cause serious kidney injury.

## 12. Ecological Information

#### **Ecotoxicity Effects**

Toxicity to Fish: (Leuciscus idus) LC/EC50: > 100 mg/l at 96 hours.

Toxicity to aquatic organisms: (Daphnia magna) LC/EC50: > 100 mg/l at 48 hours.

### Persistence/degradability:

Bioaccumulation: Does not bio-accumulate. Biodegradability: Readily biodegradable.

Physio-Chemical removability: Soluble in water.

Additional information: AOX: This product contains no organically bound halogen.

## 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal: It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity

and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicabl

regulations.

Contaminated Packaging: Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapour) and can be

dangerous. Do not Pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder etc. or expose such containers to heat, flames, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of

ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death.

All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner

and in accordance with governmental regulations.



Other regulation: Disposal of unused product may be suject to RCRA regulations (40

CFR 261). Disposal of the used product may also be regulated due to ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity as determined by the

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP).

Flash point: > 100°C (ASTM D-92)

# 14. Transportation Information

Note: This product is not regulated by the following: CFR and IATA.

ADR:

UN Number: 3082
Class: 9
Packging Group: III
Labelling Number: 9

**IMDG** 

UN Number: 3082
Class: 9
Packing Group: III
Labelling Number: 9

## 15. Regulatory Information

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

US OSHA Hazard: Product assessed in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 and

Communication Standard determined to be hazardous.

Governmental Inventory Status: All components comply with TSCA, EINECS/ELINCS, AICS, METI, DSL

KECI, ENCS, PICCS and IECSC.

EU Labelling: Product is not defined dangerous by the European Union Dangerous

Substances/Preparations Directives. EU labelling is not required.

S - Phrases: S2, S24, S46.

Keep out of the reach of children. Avoid skin contact. If ingested, seek immediate medical advice and present this container or label.

SARA U.S. Superfund :

Amendments and Reauthorization

**ACT SARA Title III** 

This product contains no "EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES".

SARA (31/312) Reportable Hazard:

Categories

Chronic Acute



The following product ingredients are cited on the list below:

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Concentration %	List Citation	ns		
Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1		10, 18, 19, 20	), 21, 23, 24, 25, 26		
Sodium 2- ethylhexanoate	19766-89-3		Not Listed			
Regulatory List Searched:						
1 = ACGIH ALL 2 = ACGIH A1 3 = ACGIH A2 4 = NTP CARC 5 = NTP SUS	6 = IARC 1 7 = IARC 2A 8 = IARC 2B 9 = OSHA CARC 10 = OSHA Z	11 = TSCA 4 12 = TSCA 5a2 13 = TSCA 5e 14 = TSCA 6 15 = TSCA 12b	17 = CA P65 18 = CA RTK 19 = FL RTK 20 = IL RTK 21 = LA RTK	22 = MI 293 23 = MN RTK 24 = NJ RTK 25 = PA RTK 26 = RI RTK		

### 16. Other Information

MSDS Version Number: 1.0

MSDS Effective Date: 01.05.2017

Health studies have shown that hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. The information provided on this MSDS reflects the intended use of the product. This product should not be used for any other application except for the intended use.

INJECTION INJURY WARNING: If product is injected into or under the skin, or into and part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a doctor as a surgical emergency.



#### **Technical Data Sheet:**

Engol RTU Antifreeze / Coolant 50%

## **Application:**

Engol RTU Antifreeze/ Coolant is recommended in all water cooled internal combustion engines to protect against corrosion and frost damage. This Product is pre-diluted to 50/50 of concentrate Engol Antifreeze and deionised water to ensure user efficiency The Low Silicate additive technology ensures efficient and long lasting protection of the engine and cooling system for up to 2 years.

## **Description:**

A superior quality, ethylene glycol based, antifreeze and cooling system conditioner. Pre-diluted product is ready to use and requires no mixing for top up or initial fill.

#### Benefits:

- Excellent pitting protection for wet sleeve cylinder liners.
- Reduced hard water scale.
- Improved water pump seal life due to low dissolved solids level.
- · Remarkable heat transfer capabilities.

## **Typical Physical Characteristics:**

Engol RTU Antifreeze/Coolant		
Density @ 20°C	1.068	
Colour	Fluorescent Pink	
Freezing point min. °C	-35	
рН	8.15	

<sup>\*</sup>The values of the specifications shown in this table are typical values given as an indicator only.

### Pack Sizes:

- 1 Litre, 5 Litre and 20 Litre Plastic Bottles
- 208 Litre Steel Drums
- 1000 Litre IBC

### **Health and Safety Information:**

For recommendations on safe handling and use of this product, please refer to the Material Safety Data sheet available on www.engolgroup.com

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