Shellzone All-Season Antifreeze/Coolant Concentrate

Version 1.0

Effective Date 06/23/2009

according to EC directive 2001/58/EC

Material Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Material Name : Shellzone All-Season Antifreeze/Coolant Concentrate

Uses : Antifreeze and coolant.

Product Code : 001B0209

Manufacturer/Supplier : Café Soluble S.A.

Carretera Norte km. 8

Managua Nicaragua

Telephone : (505) 233 1122

Email Contact for

MSDS

distribuidora@cafesoluble.com

Emergency Telephone

Number

: (505) 233 1122

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components

Chemical Identity	CAS	EINECS	Symbol(s)	R-phrase(s)	Conc.
Ethanediol	107-21-1	203-473-3			>= 60,00 - <= 100,00 %

Additional Information: Mixture of ethylene glycol, water and additives.

UN No. : Not applicable.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EC Classification : Harmful.

Health Hazards : Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

May cause moderate irritation to skin. Moderately irritating to

eyes. Harmful if swallowed.

May cause acidosis, cardiopulmonary and kidney effects.

Ingestion may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Chapter 11 for details. Target organ(s): Kidney. Lungs Cardiovascular system. Intentional abuse, misuse or other massive exposure may cause multiple organ damage

and or death.

Signs and Symptoms : Kidney toxicity may be recognized by blood in the urine or

increased or decreased urine flow. Other signs and symptoms can include nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhoea, lumbar pain shortly after ingestion, and possibly narcosis and death. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued exposure may result in unconsciousness and/or

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death.

Safety Hazards No specific hazards under normal use conditions. **Environmental Hazards** Not classified as dangerous for the environment.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General Information DO NOT DELAY. Keep victim calm. Obtain medical treatment

immediately.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport

to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Skin Contact Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water

and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent

irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Eye Contact Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent

irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

DO NOT DELAY. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: Ingestion

> transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to

prevent aspiration.

IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! The Advice to Physician

> preferred treatment is immediate transportation to a medical facility and use of appropriate treatment including possible administration of activated charcoal, gastric lavage and or gastric aspiration. If none of the above are immediately available and a delay of more than one hour is anticipated before such medical attention can be obtained, induction of

vomiting may be appropriate using IPECAC syrup

(Contraindicated if there are any signs of CNS depression). This should be considered on a case by case basis following specialist advice. Specific other treatments include may include ethanol therapy, fomepizole, treatment of acidosis and

haemodialysis. Seek specialist advice without delay.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex **Specific Hazards**

> mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic

compounds.

Suitable Extinguishing

Media

Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Do not use water in a jet.

Unsuitable Extinguishing

Media

Protective Equipment for

Firefighters

Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on

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disposal. Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Protective measures : Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use appropriate containment

to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or

other appropriate barriers.

Clean Up Methods : For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means

such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely.

Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove

contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Additional Advice : Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions : Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine

appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of

this material.

Handling : Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling

vapour and/or mists. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment

should be used.

Storage : Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated

place. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Storage

Temperature: 0 - 50°C / 32 - 122°F

Recommended Materials : For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high

density polyethylene.

Unsuitable Materials : Zinc. Avoid contact with galvanized materials.

Additional Information : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high

temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Source	Туре	ppm	mg/m3	Notation
Ethanediol	ACGIH	Ceiling [Aerosol.]		100 mg/m3	

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Material	Source	Hazard Designation			
Ethanediol	ACGIH	Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.			
Exposure Controls	The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.				
Personal Protective Equipment Respiratory Protection	airborne concentrations. Where mist formed, there is greater portion concentrations to be generated.Personal protective equipment.	d. (PPE) should meet rds. Check with PPE suppliers. linarily required under normal ce with good industrial hygiene be taken to avoid breathing of			
	concentrations to a level which health, select respiratory protections of use and respiratory protections. Check with respiratory protection air-filtering respirators are suited combination of mask and filter.	is adequate to protect worker ction equipment suitable for the meeting relevant legislation. ve equipment suppliers. Where able, select an appropriate			
Hand Protection	Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. 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 moisturizer is recommended.				
Eye Protection		e shield if splashes are likely to			
Protective Clothing	Skin protection not ordinarily rework clothes.	equired beyond standard issue			
Monitoring Methods	 Monitoring of the concentration zone of workers or in the gene confirm compliance with an OE 	n of substances in the breathing ral workplace may be required to EL and adequacy of exposure			

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Environmental Exposure

Controls

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environmental legislation.

be appropriate.

controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local

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Appearance : Clear yellow. Liquid at room temperature.

Odour : Characteristic. pH : Not applicable.

Initial Boiling Point and : > 100 °C / 212 °F estimated value(s)

Boiling Range

Pour point : Data not available

Flash point : Typical 126 °C / 259 °F (Abel)

Upper / lower Flammability : 3 - 15 %(V)

or Explosion limits

Auto-ignition temperature : > 200 °C / 392 °F Vapour pressure : Data not available

Specific gravity : Typical 0,772 at 15 $^{\circ}$ C / 59 $^{\circ}$ F Density : Typical 772 g/cm3 at 15 $^{\circ}$ C / 59 $^{\circ}$ F

Water solubility : Completely Soluble n-octanol/water partition : Data not available

coefficient (log Pow)

Kinematic viscosity : Typical 80 mm2/s at 40 °C / 104 °F

Vapour density (air=1) : Data not available Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1) : Data not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability : Stable.

Conditions to Avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Materials to Avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

Decomposition Products during normal storage.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment : Information given is based on data on the components and the

toxicology of similar products.

Acute Oral Toxicity : Classified as harmful by the European Commission. There is a

marked difference in acute oral toxicity between rodents and man, man being more susceptible than rodents. The estimated fatal dose for man is 100 millilitres (1/2 cup). This material has also been shown to be toxic and potentially lethal by ingestion to cats and dogs. Ingestion may cause drowsiness and

dizziness.

Acute Dermal Toxicity : Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg, Rabbit **Skin Irritation** : May cause moderate skin irritation (but insufficient to classify).

Eye Irritation : Moderately irritating to eyes (but insufficient to classify). **Respiratory Irritation** : Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation.

Sensitisation : Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Repeated Dose Toxicity : Kidney: can cause kidney damage. **Mutagenicity** : Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity : Components are not known to be associated with carcinogenic

effects.

Reproductive and : Causes foetotoxicity in animals; considered to be secondary to

Developmental Toxicity maternal toxicity.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Acute Toxicity : Expected to be practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l (to

aquatic organisms)

Mobility : Dissolves in water. If product enters soil, it will be highly mobile

and may contaminate groundwater.

Persistence/degradability

Bioaccumulation :

Readily biodegradable.

: Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.

Other Adverse Effects : Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical

ozone creation potential or global warming potential.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal : Recover or recycle if possible. 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 applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in

drains or in water courses.

Container Disposal : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to

a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Local Legislation : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR

This material is not classified as dangerous under ADR regulations.

RID

This material is not classified as dangerous under RID regulations.

IMDG

This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

IATA (Country variations may apply)

This material is not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

EC Classification : Harmful. EC Symbols : Xn Harmful.

EC Risk Phrases : R22 Harmful if swallowed.

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EC Safety Phrases : S2 Keep out of the reach of children.

S13 Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. S46 If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show

this container or label.

EINECS : All components

listed.

TSCA : All components

listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

R-phrase(s)

R22 Harmful if swallowed.

MSDS Version Number : 1.0

MSDS Effective Date : 06/23/2009

MSDS Revisions : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

MSDS Regulation : The content and format of this safety data sheet is in

accordance with Commission Directive 2001/58/EC of 27 July 2001, amending for the second time Commission Directive

91/155/EEC.

MSDS Distribution : The information in this document should be made available to

all who may handle the product.

Disclaimer : This information is based on our current knowledge and is

intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property

of the product.

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