

Version: 1.1

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name	•	ZEREX™ G05® Antifreeze Coolant
Product code		3635
Company	:	Valvoline LLC 3499 Blazer Parkway Lexington, KY 40509 United States of America
E-mail address Telephone Telefax		SDS@valvoline.com 1-800-TEAMVAL
Emergency telephone number	:	1-800-VALVOLINE

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification	
Acute toxicity (Oral) Reproductive toxicity Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Oral) Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 4 Category 1B Category 2 (Kidney, Liver)
GHS-Labelling	
Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H302 Harmful if swallowed. H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidney, Liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed. H402 Harmful to aquatic life.
Precautionary statements	 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 skin thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.



MSDS Number: R0296766 Version: 1.1

3635

P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. **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.
P330 Rinse mouth. **Storage:**P405 Store locked up. **Disposal:**P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture

: Mixture

Hazardous components

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Concentration
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	107-21-1	>=60 - <=100 %
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	111-46-6	>=1 - <5 %
SODIUM BENZOATE	532-32-1	>=1 - <5 %
DISODIUM TETRABORATE	1330-43-4	>=1 - <5 %
ANHYDROUS		
SODIUM NITRITE	7632-00-0	>=0.1 - <1 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice :	Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
First aid measures for different ex	xposure routes
In case of eye contact :	Flush eyes with water at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if eye irritation develops or persists. Remove contact lenses.
In case of skin contact :	Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off immediately with plenty of water.
If inhaled :	Move to fresh air. Consult a physician after significant exposure. If symptoms persist, call a physician. In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen.



If swallowed	: Do not induce vomiting without medical advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Consult a physician if necessary.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed (new)	 Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea) irritation (nose, throat, airways) Cough central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects pain in the abdomen and lower back cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen) lung edema (fluid buildup in the lung tissue) acute kidney failure (sudden slowing or stopping of urine production) liver damage Convulsions coma
	Effects of acute ethylene glycol poisoning appear in three fairly distinct stages. The initial stage occurs shortly after exposure, lasts 6-12 hours, and is characterized by central nervous system effects (transient exhilaration, nausea, vomiting, and in severe cases, coma, convulsions, and possible death). The second stage lasts from 12-36 hours after exposure and is initiated by the onset of coma. This phase is characterized by tachypnia, tachycardia, mild hypotension, cyanosis, and in severe cases, pulmonary edema, bronchopneumonia, cardiac enlargement, and congestive failure. The final stage occurs 24-72 post-exposure and is characterized by renal failure, ranging from a mild increase in blood urea nitrogen and creatinine followed by recovery, to complete anuria with acute tubular necrosis that can lead to death. Oxaluria is found in most cases. The most significant laboratory finding in ethylene glycol intoxication is severe metabolic acidosis. Ingestion or other significant exposure to this material (or a component) may cause metabolic acidosis.
Notes to physician (new)	:

This product contains ethylene glycol. Ethanol decreases the metabolism of ethylene glycol to toxic metabolites. Ethanol should be administered as soon as possible in cases of severe poisoning since the elimination half-life of ethylene



glycol is 3 hours. If medical care will be delayed several hours, give the patient three to four 1-ounce oral "shots" of 86proof or higher whiskey before or during transport to the hospital. Fomepizole (4-methylpyrazole) is an effective antagonist of alcohol dehydrogenase, and as such, may be used as an antidote in the treatment of ethylene glycol poisoning. Hemodialysis effectively removes ethylene glycol and its metabolites from the body. Fomepizole (4-methylpyrazole) is an effective antagonist of alcohol dehydrogenase, and as such, may be used as an antidote in the treatment of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol and methanol poisoning.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	ABC powder Carbon dioxide (CO2) Dry chemical Water mist
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Halons
Specific hazards during firefighting	:	Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.
Hazardous combustion products	:	Alcohols Aldehydes carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide ethers Hydrocarbons Sodium oxides toxic fumes
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray. Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	: Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed.
Environmental precautions	: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Methods and materials for	: Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel,



containment and cleaning up		acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Large spills should be collected mechanically (remove by pumping) for disposal. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.
Additional advice	:	Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Technical measures	:	Normal measures for preventive fire protection.
Advice on safe handling	:	Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. For personal protection see section 8. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Avoid exceeding of the given occupational exposure limits (see section 8). Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Avoidance of contact	:	Acids Aldehydes Alkali metals Alkaline earth metals Bases iron salts strong alkalis Strong oxidizing agents Sulphur compounds
Storage		
Conditions for safe storage	:	Store in original container. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well- ventilated place.
Materials to avoid	:	Acids, Aldehydes, Alkali metals, Alkaline earth metals, Bases, iron salts, strong alkalis, Strong oxidizing agents, Sulphur compounds
Other data	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components CAS-No. Value (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
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ETHYLENE GLYCOL	107-21-1	Ceiling (Aerosol.)	100 mg/m3	UY OEL
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	107-21-1	Ceiling (Aerosol.)	100 mg/m3	PY OEL
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	107-21-1	Ceiling (Aerosol.)	100 mg/m3	EC OEL
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	107-21-1	Ceiling (Aerosol.)	100 mg/m3	CR OEL
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	107-21-1	(Aerosol.)		CR OEL
DISODIUM TETRABORATE ANHYDROUS	1330-43-4	TWA (Inhalable fraction.)	2 mg/m3	UY OEL
DISODIUM TETRABORATE ANHYDROUS	1330-43-4	STEL (Inhalable fraction.)	6 mg/m3	UY OEL
DISODIUM TETRABORATE ANHYDROUS	1330-43-4	TWA (Inhalable fraction.)	2 mg/m3	PY OEL
DISODIUM TETRABORATE ANHYDROUS	1330-43-4	STEL (Inhalable fraction.)	6 mg/m3	PY OEL
DISODIUM TETRABORATE ANHYDROUS	1330-43-4	TWA (Inhalable fraction.)	2 mg/m3	EC OEL
DISODIUM TETRABORATE ANHYDROUS	1330-43-4	STEL (Inhalable fraction.)	6 mg/m3	EC OEL
DISODIUM TETRABORATE ANHYDROUS	1330-43-4	TWA (Inhalable fraction.)	2 mg/m3	CR OEL
DISODIUM TETRABORATE ANHYDROUS	1330-43-4	STEL (Inhalable fraction.)	6 mg/m3	CR OEL
DISODIUM TETRABORATE ANHYDROUS	1330-43-4	(Inhalable fraction.)		CR OEL

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	CAS-No.	Value (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	107-21-1	Ceiling (Aerosol.)	100 mg/m3	ACGIH
DISODIUM TETRABORATE ANHYDROUS	1330-43-4	TWA (Inhalable fraction.)	2 mg/m3	ACGIH
DISODIUM TETRABORATE ANHYDROUS	1330-43-4	STEL (Inhalable fraction.)	6 mg/m3	ACGIH

Engineering measures

: Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below level of overexposure (from known, suspected or apparent adverse effects).



Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection	:	When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators.
Eye protection :	:	Safety glasses with side-shields
Hand protection :	:	Wear resistant gloves such as:
Material	:	neoprene
		nitrile rubber
Skin and body protection	:	Wear as appropriate: Safety shoes
Hygiene measures	:	Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	liquid
Colour	:	light yellow
Odour	:	mild
рН	:	Average 6.5
Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point	:	330 °F (1013 hPa)
Flash point	:	> 121.1 °C Method: Closed Cup
Evaporation rate	:	> 1 Ethyl Ether
Upper explosion limit	:	15.3 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	:	3.2 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	1.1 mmHg (20 °C)
Relative vapour density Density	:	> 1AIR=1 Average 1.1362 g/cm3 (15.56 °C)
Solubility(ies)		



Water solubility	: No data available
Solubility in other solvents	: No data available
Relative vapour density	: > 1AIR=1
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Thermal decomposition	: No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Possibility of hazardous reactions		No hazards to be specially mentioned.
		Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.
Conditions to avoid		None known.
Incompatible materials	:	Acids Aldehydes Alkali metals Alkaline earth metals Bases iron salts strong alkalis Strong oxidizing agents Sulphur compounds
Hazardous decomposition	:	Alcohols Aldehydes carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide ethers Hydrocarbons Organic acids Sodium oxides toxic fumes ketones

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product

Acute oral toxicity	: No data available

Acute inhalation toxicity : No data available



3635

Acute dermal toxicity	: No data available
Skin corrosion/irritation	: No data available
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	: No data available
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	: No data available

Components:

ETHYLENE GLYCOL:		
Acute oral toxicity	:	LD 50 Rat: 6,140 mg/kg
		LD50 Human: Estimated 1.56 g/kg The component/mixture is classified as acute oral toxicity, category 4.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD 50 Rabbit: 9,530 mg/kg
STOT - repeated exposure	:	Exposure routes: Ingestion Target Organs: Kidney, Liver Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL:		
Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Human: Expected 1,120 mg/kg Target Organs: Kidney
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 rat: > 4.6 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist No adverse effect has been observed in acute inhalation toxicity tests.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD 50 Rabbit: 13,300 mg/kg
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	:	Test Method: Maximisation Test (GPMT) Species: guinea pig Result: Did not cause sensitisation on laboratory animals. Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.6.
Germ cell mutagenicity		
Genotoxicity in vitro		Type: Ames test

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Type: Ames test with and without metabolic activation Result: negative Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 GLP: yes
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3635

Print Date: 02/07/2018

MSDS Number: R0296766 Version: 1.1

	: Test species: Chinese hamster ovary cells with and without metabolic activation Result: negative Method: OECD Test Guideline 479 GLP: yes
Genotoxicity in vivo	: Type: In vivo micronucleus test Test species: mouseMethod: OECD Test Guideline 474 GLP: yes Result: negative
STOT - repeated exposure	: Exposure routes: Ingestion Target Organs: Kidney Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Experience with human exposure	: Liver
SODIUM BENZOATE:	
Acute oral toxicity	: LD 50 Rat, male and female: 3,450 mg/kg
DISODIUM TETRABORATE	ANHYDROUS:
Acute dermal toxicity	: LD 50 Rabbit: > 1,055 mg/kg
SODIUM NITRITE:	
Acute oral toxicity	: LD 50 Rat: 180 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	: LC 50 Rat: 5.5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

No data available

Components:

ETHYLENE GLYCOL:

Toxicity to fish	: LC 50 (Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus)): 27,540 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: Static Mortality
	LC 50 (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)): 8,050 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h



MSDS Number: R0296766 Version: 1.1

Foxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	: LC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna)): > 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Method: static test
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DIETHYLENE GLYCOL:

3635

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Toxicity to fish	: LC 50 (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)): 75,210 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Method: flow-through test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	: LC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna)): > 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Test Method: static test Method: DIN 38412

SODIUM BENZOATE:

Toxicity to fish	: LC 50 (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Method: static test Method: Static Mortality
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	: LC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Method: static test Method: Static Mortality

SODIUM NITRITE:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC 50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.54 - 26.3 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Method: flow-through test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna)): 15.4 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Method: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae	:	EC 50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test Method: Growth inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to bacteria	:	EC10 (activated sludge): 210 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test Method: Static Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 6.16 mg/l Exposure time: 31 d Species: Ictalurus catus (catfish)



Print Date: 02/07/2018 MSDS Number: R0296766 Version: 1.1

3635

Test Method: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other	:	NOEC: 9.86 mg/l
aquatic invertebrates		Exposure time: 80 d
(Chronic toxicity)		Species: Aquatic invertebrates
		Test Method: static test

Persistence and degradability

Product:

No data available

Components:

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL:

Biodegradability	: Result: Readily biodegradable.
	Biodegradation: 70 - 80 %
	Exposure time: 28 d
	Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

No data available

Components:

ETHYLENE GLYCOL:

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Crayfish (Procambarus) Exposure time: 61 d Concentration: 1000 mg/l Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.27 Method: Flow through
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	:	log Pow: -1.36

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL:

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 100
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	:	log Pow: -1.47

SODIUM NITRITE:

Dartition adofficiant: n	1 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -
Partition coefficient. II-	-3.700(25 C)
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octanol/water	
ootunoi/wator	

Mobility in soil



13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods		
Waste from residues	:	Dispose of in accordance with the European Directives on waste and hazardous waste.
		Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Container hazardous when empty. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Contaminated packaging	:	Empty remaining contents. Dispose of as unused product. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Do not re-use empty containers. Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.



Print Date: 02/07/2018 MSDS Number: R0296766 Version: 1.1

3635

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International transport regulations

REGULATION

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	HAZAND	SUBSIDIART	FAGRING	
	CLASS	HAZARDS	GROUP	POLLUTANT /
				LTD. QTY.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - CARGO

Not dangerous goods

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - PASSENGER Not dangerous goods

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS

Not dangerous goods

UN_DG

	Not dangerous goods
ORM = ORM	-D. CBL = COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

Marine pollutant	no

Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied. Consult shipping documents for descriptions that are specific to the shipment.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Other international regulations

Notification status

US. Toxic Substances Control Act	:	y (positive listing)
Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). Domestic	:	y (positive listing)
Substances List (DSL). (Can. Gaz. Part II, Vol. 133)		
Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act	:	y (positive listing)
Japan. ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory	:	n (Negative listing)
Korea. Toxic Chemical Control Law (TCCL) List	:	n (Negative listing)
Philippines. The Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear		y (positive listing)
Waste Control Act		
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances	:	y (positive listing)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information



Other information : The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances. This MSDS has been prepared by Valvoline's Environmental Health and Safety Department.

List of abbreviations and acronyms that could be, but not necessarily are, used in this safety data sheet :

ACGIH : American Conference of Industrial Hygienists

BEI : Biological Exposure Index

CAS : Chemical Abstracts Service (Division of the American Chemical Society).

CMR : Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or Toxic for Reproduction

FG : Food grade

GHS : Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals.

H-statement : Hazard Statement

IATA : International Air Transport Association.

IATA-DGR : Dangerous Goods Regulation by the "International Air Transport Association" (IATA).

ICAO : International Civil Aviation Organization

ICAO-TI (ICAO): Technical Instructions by the "International Civil Aviation Organization"

IMDG : International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

ISO : International Organization for Standardization

logPow : octanol-water partition coefficient

LCxx : Lethal Concentration, for xx percent of test population

LDxx : Lethal Dose, for xx percent of test population.

ICxx : Inhibitory Concentration for xx of a substance

Ecxx : Effective Concentration of xx

N.O.S.: Not Otherwise Specified

OECD : Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

OEL : Occupational Exposure Limit

P-Statement : Precautionary Statement

PBT : Persistent , Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PPE : Personal Protective Equipment

STEL : Short-term exposure limit

STOT : Specific Target Organ Toxicity

TLV : Threshold Limit Value

TWA : Time-weighted average

vPvB : Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

WEL : Workplace Exposure Level

CERCLA : Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act DOT : Department of Transportation FIFRA : Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act HMIRC : Hazardous Materials Information Review Commission HMIS : Hazardous Materials Identification System NFPA : National Fire Protection Association NIOSH : National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health OSHA : Occupational Safety and Health Administration PMRA : Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency RTK : Right to Know WHMIS : Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System