



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Issue Date: 10 January 2017

Long Life Premix Coolant 33% Green

Version: 2

**Product name: Long Life Premix Coolant 33% Green**

## 1. COMPANY DETAILS AND PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

COMPANY: Hi-Tec Oil Traders Pty Ltd. (ABN 28 053 837 362)  
ADDRESS: PO Box 322 Castle Hill NSW 1765  
5 Tarlington Place, Smithfield NSW 2164

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 1300 796 009

FAX NUMBER: (02) 9604 1611

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: 1300 796 009

PRODUCT NAME: Long Life Premix Coolant 33% Green

OTHER NAMES: Long Life Coolant 33% Green, Long Life Premix 33% Green

MANUFACTURER'S PRODUCT CODE: HI8 - 3255

USE: Glycol based engine cooling system treatment

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Refer to Product Information Sheet for additional information.

OTHER INFORMATION: Visit our website: [www.hi-tecoils.com.au](http://www.hi-tecoils.com.au)  
Email: hitecoils@hi-tecoils.com.au

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE  
NON-DANGEROUS GOODS  
Hazard classification according to criteria of NOHSC and GHS  
Dangerous goods classification according to Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

CLASSIFICATION: Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A.

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS



SIGNAL WORD: WARNING



AUSTRALIAN FAMILY OWNED SINCE 1989





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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (CONT)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| HAZARD STATEMENT(S):                   | H302 Harmful if swallowed.<br>H315 Causes skin irritation.<br>H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  |
| PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) PREVENTION: | P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.<br>P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  |
| PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) RESPONSE:   | P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.<br>P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.<br>P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.<br>P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call the POISON INFORMATION CENTER on 131126 or a doctor if you feel unwell. |
| PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) STORAGE:    | Not Applicable   |
| PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) DISPOSAL:   | P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.   |

## 3. IDENTIFICATION / COMPOSITION OF INGREDIENTS

SUBSTANCES: See section below for composition of mixtures.

INGREDIENTS:

| CHEMICAL ENTITY:                              | CAS No.    | PROPORTION |
|---|------------|------------|
| Ethylene Glycol                               | 107-21-1   | 25 - 45%   |
| 2-Ethylhexanoic Acid                          | 149-57-5   | <2%        |
| Sodium Hydroxide                              | 1310-73-2  | <1%        |
| Tolyltriazole                                 | 29385-43-1 | <0.3%      |
| Denatonium Benzoate                           | 3734-33-6  | <0.01%     |
| Other components not considered to be harmful |            | To 100%    |

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED: If a large quantity is ingested seek immediate medical attention. Give water to wash out mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs get immediate medical attention due to aspiration into lungs risk.





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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES (CONT)

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| EYE:                  | Immediately irrigate with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into non-affected eye. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.  |
| SKIN:                 | Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with plenty of soap and water. If irritation occurs, seek medical attention. High pressure injection through the skin requires <b>URGENT</b> medical attention for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement. Contact with molten material will require treatment by a physician for burns (Do not remove material).  |
| INHALED:              | Remove victim from exposure to fresh air – avoid becoming a casualty. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical advice if effects persist. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through face mask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. In the event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage and seek urgent medical aid. |
| FIRST AID FACILITIES: | Normal washroom facilities are generally suitable. Ensure an eye wash station and safety shower is available and ready for use. Keep water and mild soap near work site.   |
| ADVICE TO DOCTOR:     | Treat symptomatically, for advice, contact the Poisons Information Centre 131 126  |

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| HAZARDS OF USE/STORAGE:           | Combustible – Non flammable.  |
| HAZARDS FROM COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: | Combustible – oxides of carbon may be evolved after evaporation of all the water and possibly poisonous or corrosive fumes.   |
| FIRE-FIGHTING RECOMMENDATIONS:    | If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Keep storage tanks, pipelines, containers, fire exposed surfaces, etc. cool with water spray. Avoid spreading liquid and fire by water flooding. |
| SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:     | Choice of extinguishing media should be made by what other materials are present. May use alcohol stable foam, dry chemical powder, BCF or carbon dioxide   |
| PROTECTIVE MEASURES:              | Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to products of combustion. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers.                               |
| REACTIVITY:                       | May react with strong oxidising agents.   |

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| SPILLS & DISPOSAL: | Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. |
|--------------------|---|





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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (CONT)

**CLEAN-UP PROCEDURE - SMALL SPILLS (20L or less):** Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material. Shovel up using non-sparking tools and place in a sound labelled sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Place leaking containers in a sound labelled drum.

**CLEAN-UP PROCEDURES - LARGE SPILLS (Greater than 20L):** Transfer to a sound labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Treat residues as for small spills.

**PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:** Extinguish naked flames. Remove ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid sparks. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Evacuate the area of non-essential personnel. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risk. Do not breathe vapours. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Dispose of according to local regulations.

### OTHER INFORMATION:

**PROCEDURES IN CASES OF LEAKAGE OR BREAKAGE:** Stop the source of the leak or release and contain spill if possible. Ventilate area. Use respirator and protective clothing outlined in this SDS. Cover spill with inert absorbent earth. Use a stiff brush to mix thoroughly. Sweep up and place in a sound labelled disposable container. Prevent contamination of groundwater or surface water. If this material enters the waterways contact the Environmental Protection Authority, or your local Waste Management Authority

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:** When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. Prevent spillages. Ensure the appropriate personal protective equipment is used when handling this product. Ensure high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product. That is; always wash hands before eating, drinking smoking or using the toilet.

### SAFE STORAGE CONDITIONS:

Do not store in aluminium or galvanised containers: use steel cans or the original plastic containers. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of heat or ignition. This product should be stored away from foodstuffs, strong oxidising agents and strong acids and bases. Keep containers closed at all times - check regularly for leaks.

### CORROSIVENESS:

Not corrosive.

### STORAGE REGULATIONS:

Store in a well ventilated place away from ignition sources, oxidising agents, foodstuffs and clothing.

Keep containers closed when not in use.

Refer to AS 1940 – The Storage and Handling of Flammable Liquids, and NOHSC: 1015 – National Standard for Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods for further information.







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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**NATIONAL EXPOSURE STANDARDS:** No exposure standard has been established for this product. NOHSC Exposure Standards:

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

### Ingredient Data

| Ingredient              | TWA    | STEL  | Peak          | Source                       |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Ethylene glycol(vapour) | 20 ppm | 40ppm | Not Available | Australia Exposure Standards |

### Emergency Limits

| Ingredient      | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Ethylene glycol | 10 ppm | 40 ppm | 60 ppm |

**OTHER EXPOSURE INFORMATION:**

Exposure Standard means the average concentration of a particular substance in the worker's breathing zone, exposure to which, according to current knowledge, should not cause adverse health effects nor cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers. It can be of three forms; time-weighted average (TWA), peak limitation, or short term exposure limit (STEL).

No exposure standards have been established for this material by the Australian National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC). However, the available exposure limits on the ingredients are given above.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS:**

Maintain concentration below recommended exposure limit. Special ventilation is not normally required. However, in the operation of certain equipment or at elevated temperatures mists or vapour may be generated and localised exhaust ventilation should be provided to maintain airborne concentration levels below the exposure standard or the Manufacturer's recommended exposure standard.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:**

A respirator is not normally required. Airborne concentrations should be kept at lowest level possible. If vapours, mists or dusts are generated and the recommended exposure limit for the product is exceeded, use appropriate AS/NZS 1715/1716 approved half-face filter respirator suitable for organic vapours or air supplied respirator is worn. Air supplied respirators should always be worn when the airborne concentration of the contaminant or the oxygen content of the air is unknown

**EYE PROTECTION:**

Safety glasses, goggles or face shield as appropriate to AS/NZS 1337.

**HAND PROTECTION:**

Laminated film, nitrile or other suitable gloves conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational Protective Gloves.

**FOOTWEAR:**

Industrial safety shoes.





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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION (CONT)

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| BODY PROTECTION:             | Suitable workwear should be worn to protect personal clothing, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist.   |
| HYGIENE MEASURES:            | Always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet. If contamination occurs, change clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard internally contaminated gloves. |
| SPECIAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES: | The product will not burn unless preheated. Isolate from sources of heat, naked flames or sparks.   |

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| PHYSICAL STATE:       | Liquid  |
| COLOUR:               | Green   |
| DENSITY:              | 1.020 - 1.060   |
| ODOUR:                | Slight  |
| BOILING POINT:        | >110°C  |
| FREEZING POINT:       | <-15°C  |
| pH:                   | 8.3 – 9.0   |
| VAPOUR PRESSURE:      | N/A   |
| FLASH POINT:          | Non Flammable   |
| EXPLOSION PROPERTIES: | Not considered an explosion risk under normal conditions of use.            |
| OTHER INFORMATION:    | These physical data and other properties do not constitute a specification. |

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| HAZARDOUS POLYMERISATION:         | Hazardous polymerisation reactions will not occur.  |
| MATERIALS TO AVOID:               | Strong oxidizers  |
| HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: | Oxides of carbon  |
| CONDITIONS TO AVOID:              | Products of this type are stable and unlikely to react in a hazardous manner under normal conditions of use. This material is combustible after evaporation of the aqueous component. |





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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- FOR ETHYLENE GLYCOL:** Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow. Following absorption, ethylene glycol is distributed throughout the body according to total body water. In most mammalian species, including humans, ethylene glycol is initially metabolised by alcohol. [Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells.
- INHALED:** Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- 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.  
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition  
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material  
Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.
- SKIN CONTACT:** Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
- EYE:** Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.  
Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.



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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONT)

**CHRONIC:**

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

There is some evidence to provide a presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of: some evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.

**TOXICITY**

|                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| DERMAL (RABBIT) LD50:  | >9530 mg/kg[2]     |
| INHALATION (RAT) LC50: | >50.1 mg/L/8 hr[2] |
| ORAL (RAT) LD50:       | >4700 mg/kg[2]     |

**IRRITATION**

|                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| EYE (RABBIT):  | >100 mg/1h - mild         |
| EYE (RABBIT):  | >12 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /3D |
| EYE (RABBIT):  | >1440mg/6h-moderate       |
| EYE (RABBIT):  | >500 mg/24h - mild        |
| SKIN (RABBIT): | >555 mg(open)-mild        |

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**ECOTOXICITY:**

| Ingredient      | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value        |
|-----------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| ethylene glycol | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 2284.940mg/L |
| ethylene glycol | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | >100mg/L     |
| ethylene glycol | EC50     | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3536mg/L     |
| ethylene glycol | EC50     | Not Applicable     | Crustacea                     | =10mg/L      |
| ethylene glycol | NOEC     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >100mg/L     |

**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) |







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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS: Dispose of according to federal, E.P.A. and state regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD & RAIL TRANSPORT:  
ADG REQUIREMENT

Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

MARITIME TRANSPORT:  
IMO/IMDG REQUIREMENT

Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

AIR TRANSPORT:  
ICAO/IATA REQUIREMENT

Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the criteria of the International Maritime Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISON SCHEDULE: S5.

PACKING & LABELLING: No special packaging or labelling requirements.

AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY STATUS: All components are listed.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

CONTACT PERSON/POINT: General Manager 1300 796 009

This information was prepared in good faith from the best information available at the time of issue. It is based on the present level of research and to this extent we believe it is accurate. However, no guarantee of accuracy is made or implied and since conditions of use are beyond our control, all information relevant to usage is offered without warranty. The manufacturer will not be held responsible for any unauthorised use of this information or for any modified or altered versions.

If you are an employer it is your duty to tell your employees, and any others that may be affected, of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.

Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure you have a current copy.





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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION (CONT)

LITERATURE REFERENCES:

- \* NOHSC: 2011 National Code of Practice for the preparation of Safety Data Sheets.
- \* NOHSC: 1008 Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances.
- \* NOHSC: 10005 List of Designated Hazardous Substances.
- \* NOHSC: 1005 Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances, National Code of Practice.
- \* NOHSC: 2007 Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances, National Code of Practice.
- \* NOHSC: 1003 Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment, National Exposure Standards.
- \* NOHSC: 3008 Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment, Guidance Note.
- \* NOHSC: 1015 Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods, National Standard.
- \* NOHSC: 2017 Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods, National Code of Practice.
- \* SUSDP: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons
- \* ADG: Australian Dangerous Goods Code
- \* SDS of component materials.

LAST CHANGE: Supercedes document issued: 22 October 2014  
Reason/s for revision: Minor editorial changes to comply with GHS requirements.

MR711001/1

END OF SDS



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