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

Ashland Regulatory Information Number 1-800-325-3751
P.O. Box 2219 Telephone 614-790-3333
Columbus, OH 43216 Emergency telephone number 1-800-ASHLAND (1-800-274-5263)

Product name Zerex™ HD EXTENDED LIFE ANTIFREEZE COOLANT
Product code 808139
Product Use Description No data

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance: liquid, dark orange

WARNING! MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN. MAY CAUSE SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

Potential Health Effects

Exposure routes
Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

Eye contact
Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Skin contact
Can cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning of skin, and other skin damage. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, and may add to toxic effects from breathing or swallowing. Skin absorption of this material (or a component) may be increased through injured skin.

Ingestion
Swallowing this material may be harmful. Liver, kidney and brain damage in humans has resulted from swallowing lethal or near-lethal amounts of ethylene glycol.

Inhalation

It is possible to breathe this material under certain conditions of handling and use (for example, during heating, spraying, or stirring). Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.).

Aggravated Medical Condition

Exposure to this material may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), Liver, Kidney, Central nervous system, Upper respiratory tract, Skin.

Symptoms

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, involuntary eye movement, chest pain, 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, lung damage, Convulsions, coma.

Target Organs

Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: reproductive effects, effects on male fertility, kidney damage, liver damage, central nervous system damage. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: liver damage, kidney damage.

Carcinogenicity

This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Reproductive hazard

Ethylene glycol has caused birth defects in animal studies at high oral doses. However, it did not cause harm to the pregnant animal or to the fetus when applied to the skin of the pregnant animal.
material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. 2-Ethylhexanoic acid has been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ETHYLENE GLYCOL</td>
<td>107-21-1</td>
<td>&gt;=90-&lt;=100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIETHYLENE GLYCOL</td>
<td>111-46-6</td>
<td>&gt;=1.5-&lt;5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID</td>
<td>149-57-5</td>
<td>&gt;=1.5-&lt;5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE</td>
<td>1310-58-3</td>
<td>&gt;=1.5-&lt;5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Eyes**

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention. Do not remove the victim from water access for transport to a medical facility unless instructed to do so by qualified medical personnel. If possible, continue flushing the eye gently with water while transporting the victim.

**Skin**

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

**Ingestion**

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.
If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

Notes to physician

Hazards: 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 tachypnea, 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.

Treatment: 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 86-proof 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.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), Water spray

Hazardous combustion products

Alcohols, Aldehydes, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, ethers, toxic fumes, Hydrocarbons, potassium oxide

Precautions for fire-fighting

Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA). DO NOT direct a solid stream of water or foam into hot, burning pools of liquid since this may cause frothing and increase fire intensity. Frothing can be violent and possibly endanger any firefighter standing too close to the burning liquid. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures
until fire is out if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning material with water used for cooling purposes.

NFPA Flammable and Combustible Liquids Classification
Combustible Liquid Class IIIB

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions
For personal protection see section 8. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed.

Environmental precautions
Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Do not let product enter drains. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

Methods for cleaning up
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

Other information
Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling
Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed.

Storage
Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines
General advice

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

Exposure controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below exposure guidelines (if applicable) or below levels that cause known, suspected or apparent adverse effects.

Eye protection

Wear chemical splash goggles when there is the potential for exposure of the eyes to liquid, vapor or mist.

Skin and body protection

Wear normal work clothing including long pants, long-sleeved shirts and foot covering to prevent direct contact of the product with the skin. Launder clothing before reuse. If skin irritation develops, contact your facility health and safety professional or your local safety equipment supplier to determine the proper personal protective equipment for your use.

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier).

Discard gloves that show tears, pinholes, or signs of wear.

Respiratory protection

A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge and/or filter may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (if applicable) or if overexposure has otherwise been determined. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.
## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

Stable.
Conditions to avoid
excessive heat

Incompatible products
Acids, Alcohols, Aldehydes, Alkali metals, Alkaline earth metals, Amines, Ammonia, Bases, chlorinated solvents, chromium trioxide, Copper, Copper alloys, halogenated hydrocarbons, Reducing agents, Strong oxidizing agents, Sulphur compounds, Zinc

Hazardous decomposition products
carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Aldehydes, ketones, Organic acids, Alcohols, ethers, Hydrocarbons, potassium oxide

Hazardous reactions
Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Thermal decomposition
No data

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity
ETHYLENE GLYCOL
: LD 50 Rat: 6,140 mg/kg
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
: LD 50 Rat: 12,565 mg/kg
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID
: LD 50 Rat: 3 g/kg
LD 50 Rat: 1,600 - 3,000 mg/kg
LD 50 Rabbit: 1,300 mg/kg
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE
: no data available

Acute inhalation toxicity
ETHYLENE GLYCOL
: no data available
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
: LC Lo Mouse: 130 mg/m3; 2 h
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID
: LC 50 Rat: 600 ppm; 4 h
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE
: no data available
Acute dermal toxicity

ETHYLENE GLYCOL

LD 50
Rabbit: 9,530 mg/kg

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

LD 50
Rabbit: 11,890 mg/kg

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID

LD 50
Rabbit: 1,138 mg/kg

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

LD 50
Rabbit: 1,260 mg/kg

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Biodegradability

ETHYLENE GLYCOL

no data available

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

92 %
Exposure time: 28 d

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID

no data available

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

no data available

Bioaccumulation

ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Species: Crayfish (Procambarus)
Exposure time: 61 d
Dose: 1,000 mg/l
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.27
Method: Flow through

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

no data available

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID

no data available
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE : no data available

Ecotoxicity effects

Toxicity to fish
ETHYLENE GLYCOL : 96 h LC 50 Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 27,540.00 mg/l Method: Static; Mortality
96 h LC 50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 8,050.00 mg/l ; Mortality

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL : 96 h LC 50 Western mosquitofish (Gambusia affinis): > 32,000.00 mg/l Method: Static; Mortality

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID : no data available

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE : 96 h LC 50 Western mosquitofish (Gambusia affinis): 80.00 mg/l Method: Static; Mortality

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL : 48 h LC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): > 10,000.00 mg/l Method: Static Mortality

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL : 24 h LC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): > 10,000.00 mg/l Method: Static Mortality

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID : no data available

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE : no data available

Toxicity to algae
ETHYLENE GLYCOL : no data available

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL : no data available

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID : no data available

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE : no data available

Toxicity to bacteria
ETHYLENE GLYCOL : no data available
Zerex™ HD EXTENDED LIFE ANTIFREEZE COOLANT
808139

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Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

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Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

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Additional ecological information

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<tr>
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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal methods

For assistance with your waste management needs - including disposal, recycling and waste stream reduction, contact Ashland Distribution's Environmental Services Group at 800-637-7922.
## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### REGULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID NUMBER</th>
<th>PROPER SHIPPING NAME</th>
<th>*HAZARD CLASS</th>
<th>SUBSIDIARY HAZARDS</th>
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</table>

**U.S. DOT - ROAD**

Not dangerous goods

**U.S. DOT - RAIL**

Not dangerous goods

**U.S. DOT - INLAND WATERWAYS**

Not dangerous goods

**TRANSPORT CANADA - ROAD**

Not dangerous goods

**TRANSPORT CANADA - RAIL**

Not dangerous goods

**TRANSPORT CANADA - INLAND WATERWAYS**

Not dangerous goods

**INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS**

Not dangerous goods

**INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - CARGO**

Not dangerous goods

**INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - PASSENGER**

Not dangerous goods

**MEXICAN REGULATION FOR THE LAND TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES**

Not dangerous goods

*ORM = ORM-D, CBL = COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID*
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

**California Prop. 65**

Proposition 65 warnings are not required for this product based on the results of a risk assessment.

**SARA Hazard Classification**

Acute Health Hazard

**SARA 313 Component(s)**

| ETHYLENE GLYCOL | 91.54% |

**New Jersey RTK Label Information**

| ETHYLENE GLYCOL | 107-21-1 |
| DIETHYLENE GLYCOL | 111-46-6 |
| 2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID | 149-57-5 |
| POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE | 1310-58-3 |

**Pennsylvania RTK Label Information**

| ETHYLENE GLYCOL | 107-21-1 |
| DIETHYLENE GLYCOL | 111-46-6 |
| 2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID | 149-57-5 |
| POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE | 1310-58-3 |

**Notification status**

- US. Toxic Substances Control Act: y (positive listing)
- Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA): y (positive listing)
- Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act: n (Negative listing)
- New Zealand. Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC), as published by ERMA New Zealand: n (Negative listing)
- Japan. Kashin-Hou Law List: n (Negative listing)
- Korea. Toxic Chemical Control Law (TCCL) List: n (Negative listing)
Philippines. The Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances y (positive listing)

Reportable quantity - Product
US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302) 5462 lbs

Reportable quantity-Components
ETHYLENE GLYCOL 107-21-1 5000 lbs

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16. 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 Ashland's Environmental Health and Safety Department (1-800-325-3751).