



Material Safety Data Sheet

NOCO PREMIUM & PRE-MIX ANTIFREEZE

Material Identification and Use

Manufacturer's Name	NOCO Energy Corp.
Manufacturer's Address	2440 Sheridan Dr., Tonawanda, NY 14150
Emergency Phone Number	1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec)
Supplier's Address	P.O. Box 86, Tonawanda, NY 14151
Supplier Emergency Phone Number	1-800-500-6626
Product Name	NOCO Premium & Pre-Mix Antifreeze
Product Code	NOC2353 Premium Antifreeze NOC2355 Pre-Mix Antifreeze
Chemical Name and Synonym	N/A
Product Use	Low silicate, all purpose coolant designed for use in both heavy duty diesel and automotive engines, particularly those containing aluminum alloys.

Ingredients

Components	Percentage	CAS Number	Hazard Data
1, 2 Ethanedrol	40 - 95	107-21-1	OSHA Ceiling 50 ppm (mist)
Deionized Water	50 - 3	7732-18-5	NONE
Phosphoric Acids, Dipotassium Salt	1.5 - 3	7758-11-4	ACGIH Ceiling 39.4 ppm (mist)

WHMIS Classification

D1B, D2A, D2B

Physical Data

Physical State	Liquid
Odour and Appearance	Fluorescent Green with Mild Odor
Specific Gravity	1.06 - 1.13
Vapor Pressure (MM HG @ 20° C)	< 0.1
Vapour Density	> 2.1
Evaporation Rate	Not Determined
Boiling Point	Conc. 198°C (388°F); Premix - 130° C (265°F)
Freezing Point	Premix - 34°F
pH	11.0 ± 0.2
Solubility in H ₂ O	Complete

Fire and Explosion Hazards

Conditions of Flammability	Addition of water or foam may cause frothing. Do not cut, drill or weld empty containers.
Extinguishing Media	Foam, Water Fog, Dry Chemical, Carbon Dioxide.
Flashpoint and Method of Determination	244°F (118°C) , CC, for Premium Antifreeze
Flammable Limits in Air % B. V. Upper	Not Determined
Flammable Limits in Air % B. V. Lower	Not Determined
NFPA - Hazard Class	Health:2 Fire:1 Reactivity:0
Hazardous Combustion Products	Oxides of Carbon, Aldehydes, Acids, and Keton.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard	Container exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build up which could result in container rupture. Container areas exposed to direct flame contact should be cooled with large quantities of water as needed to prevent weakening of container structure.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Wear self contained breathing apparatus when fire fighting in a confined space. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray.

Reactivity Data

Chemical Stability	Stable
Incompatible Materials	Not Determined.
Hazardous Decomposition	Oxides of Carbon, Aldehydes, Acids, and Keton.
Hazardous Polymerization	Material is not known to polymerize.

Health Hazard Information

Routes of Entry

Skin Contact	Brief contact may cause slight irritation. Prolonged contact, as with clothing wetted with material, may cause more severe irritation and discomfort, seen as local redness and swelling. Other than the potential skin irritation effects noted above, acute (short term) adverse effects are not expected from brief skin contact.
Eye	May cause irritation, experienced as mild discomfort and seen as slight excess redness of the eye.

Inhalation	Vapors or mist, in excess of permissible concentrations, or in unusually high concentrations generated from spraying, heating the material or as from exposure in poorly ventilated areas or confined spaces, may cause irritation of the nose and throat, headache, nausea, and drowsiness. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may result in the absorption of potentially harmful amounts of material.
Ingestion	Contains ethylene glycol and/or diethylene glycol, which are toxic when swallowed. A lethal dose for an adult is 1-2 ml per kilogram, or about 4 ounces (one half cup). Symptoms include headache, weakness, confusion, dizziness, staggering, slurred speech, loss of coordination, faintness, nausea and vomiting, increased heart rate, decreased blood pressure, difficulty breathing and seeing, pulmonary edema, unconsciousness, convulsions, convulsions, collapse, and coma. Symptoms may be delayed. Decreased urine output and kidney failure may also occur. Severe poisoning may cause death. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.
Carcinogenicity	Not listed as a carcinogenic.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Eyes	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart while flushing to rinse entire surface of eye and lids with water. Get medical attention.
Skin	Wash skin with plenty of soap and water for several minutes. Get medical attention if skin irritation develops or persists.
Inhalation	If irritation, headache, nausea, or drowsiness occurs, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if breathing becomes difficult or respiratory irritation persists.

Ingestion Ethylene glycol (EG) and diethylene glycol (DEG) intoxication may initially produce behavioral changes, drowsiness, vomiting, diarrhea, thirst, and convulsions. EG and DEG are nephrotoxic. End stages of poisoning may include renal damage or failure with acidosis. Supportive measures, supplemented with hemodialysis if indicated, may limit the progression and severity of toxic effects.

For Ethylene Glycol Poisoning, intravenous ethanol is a recognized antidotal treatment; other antidotal treatments also exist for EG poisoning.

For Diethylene Glycol Poisoning the role of intravenous ethanol is a recognized antidotal treatment is unclear but it may be of benefit in view of structural and toxicological similarities to ethylene glycol. Contact a Poison Center for further treatment information.

Aspiration of this product during induced emesis may result in severe lung injury. If evacuation of stomach is necessary, use method least likely to cause aspiration, such as gastric lavage after indotracheal intubation. Contact a Poison Center for additional treatment information.

Preventative Measures

Ventilation Requirements	Use explosion proof ventilation as required to control vapor concentration.
Respiratory Protection	Not required under normal OSHA PEL. Use NIOSH approved respirators to prevent over-exposure.
Eye Protection	Safety glasses with side shields or goggles.
Protective Gloves	Nitrile gloves provide best protection to hands and arms.
Personal Hygiene	Wear effective plant clothing. Contaminated clothing should be removed and washed in soap and water. Cleanse skin thoroughly before meals with soap and water. Shower and eyewash facilities should be accessible.
Note	N/A

Environmental Procedures

Spills or Releases	If material is spilled or released to the atmosphere, steps should be taken to prevent discharges to streams or sewer systems. Spills or releases should be reported, if required to the appropriate local, state and federal regulatory agencies.
Disposal	Clean up action should be carefully planned and executed. Shipment, storage and/or disposal of waste materials are regulated and action to handle or dispose of spilled or released materials must meet all state, local, and federal rules.
Storage	Protect against physical damage. Separate from oxidizing materials. Store in cool well ventilated area of non-combustible construction away from possible sources of ignition.

Regulatory Information

Dept. of Transportation	DOT Shipping Name: NONE Hazard Class: NONE ID Number: NONE
TSCA	All Components are Listed on EPA/TSCA Inventory.
CERCLA/DOT	Hazardous Substances (Reportable Quantities):

RQ	CAS	Description	Qty %
5000	107-21-1	1,2 Ethanediol	40 - 95
5000	7664-38-2	Phosphoric Acid	0.4 - 1.0
1000	1310-73-2	Sodium Hydroxide	0.4 - 1.0

RCRAWaste Disposal methods

This product has been evaluated for RCRA characteristics and does not meet the criteria of a hazardous waste if discarded in its purchased form. Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. This because product uses, transformations, mixtures, processes, etc. may render the resulting materials hazardous.

Remarks

To prevent contamination of drinking water supplies, and poisoning of children, aquatic life, wildlife, and farm and domestic animals, ethylene glycol products such as used in antifreeze solution, regardless of quantity, should never be discarded onto the ground, into surface waters or into storm sewers.

SARA Title III - Section 302

Not Applicable

Section 311/312

Hazardous: Acute, Chronic

Section 313

Contains 40-95% CAS no. 107-21-1, 1,2 Ethanediol

Preparation Date of Material Safety Data Sheet

Prepared By	NOCO - Tom Scoda
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Date Prepared	08/09/2000
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Disclaimer

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