

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## ShellZone Multi-Vehicle Antifreeze/Coolant 50/50

Version 5.2      Revision Date: 06/19/2020      SDS Number: 800001027635      Print Date: 06/20/2020  
Date of last issue: 12/16/2019

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### SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : ShellZone Multi-Vehicle Antifreeze/Coolant 50/50

Product code : 001C1189

#### Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Oil Products US**  
PO Box 4427  
Houston TX 77210-4427  
USA

SDS Request : (+1) 877-276-7285  
Customer Service :

#### Emergency telephone number

Spill Information : 877-504-9351  
Health Information : 877-242-7400

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Antifreeze and coolant.

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### SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4

Specific target organ toxicity : Category 2 (Kidney)  
- repeated exposure

#### GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : **PHYSICAL HAZARDS:**  
Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.  
**HEALTH HAZARDS:**  
H302 Harmful if swallowed.  
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.  
**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:**  
Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

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Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**  
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

**Response:**  
P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.  
P330 Rinse mouth.

**Storage:**  
No precautionary phrases.

**Disposal:**  
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:  
Contains ethanediol.  
Contains bittering agent.

### Other hazards which do not result in classification

Intentional abuse, misuse or other massive exposure may cause multiple organ damage and or death.  
The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

## SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture  
Chemical nature : Mixture of ethylene glycol, water and additives.

### Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Diethylene glycol	2,2'-oxydiethanol	111-46-6	1 - 3
Ethanediol	ethane-1,2-diol	107-21-1	40 - 60
Sodium benzoate	sodium benzoate	532-32-1	1 - 3

## SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice : DO NOT DELAY.  
Keep victim calm. Obtain medical treatment immediately.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of 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.

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- In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- If swallowed : DO NOT DELAY. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Rinse mouth.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : 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 inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
- Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
- Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! The 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 may include ethanol therapy, fomepizole, treatment of acidosis and haemodialysis. Seek specialist advice without delay.

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### SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water in a jet.
- Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

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- Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).
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### SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Environmental precautions : Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
- Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : 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 labeled, 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 : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.  
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.
- Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
- U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Section 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
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### SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Technical measures : Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
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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.

- Advice on safe 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. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
- Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.
- Further information on storage stability : Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labeled and closable containers. Store at ambient temperature.
- Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene. Unsuitable material: Zinc., Avoid contact with galvanized materials.
- Container Advice : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Ethenediol	107-21-1	TWA (Vapour)	25 ppm	ACGIH
Ethenediol		STEL (Vapour)	50 ppm	ACGIH
Ethenediol		STEL (Inhalable fraction, Aerosol only)	10 mg/m3	ACGIH

#### Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

#### Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or con-

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tact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany <http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

**Engineering measures** : 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. Appropriate measures include:  
Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

### General Information:

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.

Practice good housekeeping.

### Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.  
In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material.  
If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentra-

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tions to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

### Hand protection Remarks

: 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, 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. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.

### Eye protection

: If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.

### Skin and body protection

: Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes. It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

### Protective measures

: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

### Thermal hazards

: Not applicable

### Environmental exposure controls

#### General advice

: Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

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Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.  
Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

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### SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Liquid at room temperature.
Colour	:	yellow
Odour	:	characteristic
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
pH	:	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	:	-36.7 °C / -34.1 °F (50.0 hPa) Method: ASTM D1177
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	> 100 °C / 212 °F estimated value(s)
Flash point	:	>= 130 °C / >= 266 °F  Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Data not available
Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit	:	Typical 15 %(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	Typical 3 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	Data not available
Relative vapour density	:	Data not available
Relative density	:	1.013 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Density	:	1.013 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (15 °C / 59 °F) Method: Unspecified
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	completely soluble
Solubility in other solvents	:	Data not available



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Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Data not available

Auto-ignition temperature : > 200 °C / 392 °F

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

    Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

    Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

Explosive properties : Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Conductivity : This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

Molecular weight : Not applicable

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### SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability : Stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

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### SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

#### Information on likely routes of exposure

Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.

#### Acute toxicity

##### Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (rat): > 500 - 2,000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

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Remarks: 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 milliliters (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 inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity:

### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### Product:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to skin., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### Product:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### Product:

Remarks: Not a skin sensitiser.  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### Product:

: Remarks: Non mutagenic, Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Carcinogenicity

#### Product:

Remarks: Not a carcinogen., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### IARC

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

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### OSHA

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

### NTP

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

### Reproductive toxicity

#### Product:

:

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair fertility., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### STOT - single exposure

#### Product:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### STOT - repeated exposure

#### Product:

Remarks: Kidney: can cause kidney damage.

### Aspiration toxicity

#### Product:

Not an aspiration hazard.

### Further information

#### Product:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

Remarks: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

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## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment

: 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.  
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

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### Ecotoxicity

#### Product:

- Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) :      Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l  
Practically non toxic:  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) :      Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l  
Practically non toxic:  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) :      Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l  
Practically non toxic:  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) :      Remarks: Data not available
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) :      Remarks: Data not available
- Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) :      Remarks: Data not available

### Persistence and degradability

#### Product:

- Biodegradability :      Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

### Bioaccumulative potential

#### Product:

- Bioaccumulation :      Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

### Mobility in soil

#### Product:

- Mobility :      Remarks: Liquid under most environmental conditions.  
If product enters soil, it will be highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.  
Dissolves in water.  
Poses a significant risk of oxygen depletion in aquatic systems.

### Other adverse effects

#### Product:

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Additional ecological information : Does not have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.

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### SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Disposal methods

Waste from residues : 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

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.  
Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Contaminated packaging : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.  
Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

#### Local legislation

Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

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### SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### National Regulations

##### US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

UN/ID/NA number : UN 3082  
Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(Ethylene glycol)  
Class : 9  
Packing group : III  
Labels : 9  
Reportable quantity : Ethylene glycol  
(5,000 lb)  
ERG Code : 171  
Marine pollutant : no

#### International Regulations

##### IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good



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### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethanediol, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

### California List of Hazardous Substances

Ethanediol      107-21-1

### Other regulations:

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

### The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

EINECS      : All components listed or polymer exempt.  
TSCA      : All components listed.  
DSL      : All components listed.

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## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity)      2, 1, 0

### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH      : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  
ACGIH / TWA      : 8-hour, time-weighted average  
ACGIH / STEL      : Short-term exposure limit  
Abbreviations and Acronyms      : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances  
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials  
BEL = Biological exposure limits  
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes  
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service  
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council  
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling  
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup  
DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung  
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level  
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level  
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

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EC = European Commission  
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty  
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals  
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency  
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances  
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty  
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
EWC = European Waste Code  
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty  
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory  
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables  
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty  
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.  
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading  
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty  
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships  
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level  
OE\_HP V = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume  
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic  
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration  
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals  
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail  
SKIN\_DES = Skin Designation  
STEL = Short term exposure limit  
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment  
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act  
TWA = Time-Weighted Average  
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

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The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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