

Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200), Health Canada HPR (SOR/2015-17), and Mexico NOM-018-STPS-2015



SECTION 1: Identification

Product Identifier Guardol® OAT HD Coolant/Antifreeze 50/50
Code 831505
Relevant identified uses Antifreeze/Coolant
Uses advised against All others
24 Hour Emergency Phone Number CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
CHEMTREC México 01-800-681-9531

Manufacturer/Supplier Phillips 66 Lubricants P.O. Box 4428 Houston, TX 77210	SDS Information URL: www.phillips66.com/SDS Phone: 800-762-0942 Email: SDS@P66.com	Customer Service U.S.: 800-368-7128 or International: 1-832-765-2500 Technical Information 1-877-445-9198
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Initial supplier identifier (Canada)

Phillips 66 Canada Ltd.
PO Box 258, Station M
Calgary, AB T2P 2H9
Telephone: 587-233-6600
Customer Service: 800-633-0383

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classified Hazards	Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
H302 -- Acute Toxicity, Oral -- Category 4 H373 -- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) -- Category 2 H361d -- Reproductive toxicity -- Category 2	PHNOC: None known HHNOC: None known

Label elements

WARNING



Harmful if swallowed
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Suspected of damaging the unborn child

Obtain special instructions before use; Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood; Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray; Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing; Wash skin thoroughly after handling; Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product; IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell; Rinse mouth; IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention; Store locked up; Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CASRN	Concentration
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	45-55
Water	7732-18-5	45-55
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6	0-5
2-Ethyl Hexanoic Acid, Sodium Salt	19766-89-3	1-5

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Eye Contact: If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention.

Inhalation: First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek emergency medical attention. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down and do not give anything by mouth. If victim is conscious and alert and ingestion occurred within the last hour, vomiting should be induced for ingestions of several swallows (2 ounces in an adult) preferably under direction from a physician or poison center. Do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the digestive tract, irritation of the respiratory tract, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, coughing, pulmonary edema (accumulation of fluids in the lungs), irregular heartbeats (arrhythmias), visual disturbances, signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue), convulsions, coma

Notes to Physician: Toxic metabolites of ethylene glycol may cause acidosis, coma, convulsions, renal failure, or circulatory collapse. The monitoring of urine output, serum creatinine, electrolytes, acid base balance, urine hemoglobin and serum calcium is recommended following significant exposures. Ethanol blocks the formation of glycolic acid and therefore is the antidote of choice. Because of the rapid conversion (3-hour elimination half-life) of the ethylene glycol, ethanol should be administered as soon as possible in cases of severe poisoning.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

NFPA 704: National Fire Protection Association

Health: 1 Flammability: 1 Instability: 0



0 = minimal hazard
1 = slight hazard
2 = moderate hazard
3 = severe hazard
4 = extreme hazard

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or an alcohol resistant aqueous film forming foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield carbon monoxide and aldehydes.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions: If spill/release in excess of EPA reportable quantity (see Section 15) is made into the environment, immediately notify the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802). Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

The following constituents are the only constituents of the product which have a PEL, TLV or other recommended exposure limit. At this time, the other constituents have no known exposure limits.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico	Phillips 66
Ethylene glycol	TWA-8hr: 25 ppm vapor fraction STEL: 50 ppm vapor fraction STEL: 10 mg/m ³ inhalable	---	Ceiling: 100 mg/m ³ aerosol Carcinogen	---

	particulate matter, aerosol only			
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Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Biological occupational exposure limits

Note: This product, as supplied, does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin/Hand Protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Suggested protective materials: Neoprene, Viton (fluoroelastomers), Polyvinyl chloride.

Respiratory Protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters with R or P95 filters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance: yellow	Flash Point: > 215 °F / > 102 °C (after water evaporates)
Physical Form: Liquid	Test Method: CC (closed cup)
Odor: Mild	Initial Boiling Point/Range: 226 °F / 108 °C
Odor Threshold: No data	Vapor Pressure: No data
pH 8.7	Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): No data
Vapor Density (air=1): No data	Melting/Freezing Point: -34 °F / -37 °C
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): No data	Auto-ignition Temperature: No data
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): No data	Decomposition Temperature: No data
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): No data	Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.06 - 1.07 @ 60°F (15.6°C)
Particle Size: Not applicable	Bulk Density: No data
Percent Volatile: No data	Viscosity: No data
Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable	Solubility in Water: 100%

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Not chemically reactive.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

Conditions to avoid: None known

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on Toxicological Effects

Substance / Mixture

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Unlikely to be harmful		>5 mg/L (mist, estimated)
Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful		> 2 g/kg (estimated)
Oral	Harmful if swallowed		4.91 g/kg (estimated)

Likely Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, eye contact, skin contact

Aspiration Hazard: Not expected to be an aspiration hazard

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes mild skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes mild eye irritation.

Skin Sensitization: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Respiratory Sensitization: No information available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on component information.

Carcinogenicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for carcinogenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for germ cell mutagenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Reproductive Toxicity: Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Based on component information.

Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

Ethylene glycol

Reproductive Toxicity: Ethylene glycol can cause adverse developmental effects such as skeletal and soft tissue malformations in rodents when administered during gestation at high doses. However, given the absence of reported developmental effects in humans, the relevance of defects in rodents remains largely unknown. It was concluded by the National Toxicology Program Center for the Evaluation of Risks to Human Reproduction that there is negligible concern for reproductive or developmental toxicity in humans at typical exposure levels.

Target Organ(s): Ingestion of ethylene glycol by humans results in kidney damage (renal epithelial damage and oxalate crystals in the tubules). Administration of ethylene glycol resulted in hepatocellular hyaline degeneration in male mice fed diets containing 12,500 or 25,000 ppm ethylene glycol and female mice fed diets containing 50,000 ppm ethylene glycol.

Diethylene glycol

Target Organ(s): Accidental human ingestion of diethylene glycol resulted in kidney damage (severe renal epithelial damage, tubular necrosis, and anuria). Liver damage (vacuolation and hyaline degeneration) was also seen in rats fed diets containing 1 to 4% diethylene glycol for 2 years.

2-Ethyl Hexanoic Acid, Sodium Salt

Reproductive Toxicity: 2-Ethylhexanoic acid administered to the parental generation of rats via drinking water resulted in delayed fertility at 500 mg/kg and slight developmental toxicity at 250 mg/kg. The No Observed Adverse Effects Levels (NOAELs) were considered to be 250 mg/kg (parental) and 100 mg/kg (developmental).

SECTION 12: Ecological information

GHS Classification:
 No classified hazards

Toxicity: Not expected to be harmful to aquatic life

Persistence and Degradability: Not expected to persist in the environment if spilled or released.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Not expected to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil: Due to its high water solubility, it will not adsorb to particulate matter or surfaces and is expected to have high mobility in soil and sediments.

Other adverse effects: None anticipated.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste and is not believed to exhibit characteristics of hazardous waste. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard.

SECTION 14: Transport information

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Shipping description is only for shipments that contain a CERCLA Reportable Quantity in a single container, other shipments are NOT REGULATED. See Section 15 for RQ amount.

UN Number: UN3082

UN proper shipping name: RQ, Environmentally hazardous substances, liquid, n.o.s (Ethylene glycol)

Transport hazard class(es): 9

Packing Group: III

Environmental Hazards: This product does not meet the DOT/UN/IMDG/IMO criteria of a marine pollutant

Special precautions for user: Only regulated when the amount of ethylene glycol (pure EG not total solution) in a single container is greater than 5,000 lbs. Otherwise, this material is NOT REGULATED BY DOT.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds)

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Should this product meet EPCRA 311/312 Tier reporting criteria at 40 CFR 370, refer to Section 2 of this SDS for appropriate classifications.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372:

Chemical Name	Concentration	de minimis
Ethylene glycol	45-55	1.0%

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds)

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 302.4:

Chemical Name	RQ
Ethylene glycol	5000 lb

California Proposition 65



WARNING. This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylene glycol (CASRN 107-21-1) which is known to the

State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

International Inventories

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA.
All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

SECTION 16: Other information

Issue Date:	Previous Issue Date:	SDS Number	Status:
06-Nov-2017	06-Nov-2017	831505	FINAL

Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:

Format change

Legend (pursuant to NOM-018-STPS-2015):

Legend (pursuant to NOM-018-STPS-2015): The information within is considered correct but is not exhaustive and will be used for guidance only, which is based on the current knowledge of the substance or mixture and is applicable to the appropriate safety precautions for the product.

Precautionary Statements:

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/vapors/spray
P263 - Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing
P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P330 - Rinse mouth
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant
P405 - Store locked up

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

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