

The Valvoline Company

Date Prepared: 10/05/01

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ZEREX AFC 6/1 GA

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## 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### Material Identity

Product Name: ZEREX AFC 6/1 GA

General or Generic ID: GLYCOL

### Company

The Valvoline Company  
P.O. Box 14000  
Lexington, KY 40512

### Telephone Numbers

Emergency: 1-800-274-5263  
Information: 1-859-357-7206

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## 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient(s)	CAS Number	% (by weight)
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	107-21-1	90.0- 90.0
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	111-46-6	1.0- 10.0
DIPOTASSIUM PHOSPHATE	7758-11-4	1.0- 7.0

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## 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Potential Health Effects

#### Eye

May cause mild eye irritation.

#### Skin

May cause mild skin irritation. Although rare, skin contact with ethylene glycol may cause allergic skin reaction (delayed skin rash which may be followed by blistering, scaling and other skin effects). Passage through the skin may add to toxic effects from breathing or swallowing.

#### Swallowing

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful.

#### Inhalation

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible.

#### Symptoms of Exposure

stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), 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, kidney damage.

#### Target Organ Effects

Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals, and may aggravate preexisting disorders of these organs in humans: kidney damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans, and may aggravate preexisting disorders of these organs: central nervous system effects, liver abnormalities, kidney damage, liver damage.

#### Developmental Information

Ethylene glycol has caused birth defects in animal studies at high oral doses.

#### Cancer Information

No data

#### Other Health Effects

No data

#### Primary Route(s) of Entry

Skin absorption.

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## 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.

### Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

### Swallowing

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.

### Inhalation

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

### Note to Physicians

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. 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.

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## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### Flash Point

250.0 F (121.1 C)

### Explosive Limit

(for component) Lower 3.2 Upper 15.3 %

### Autoignition Temperature

No data

### Hazardous Products of Combustion

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

### Fire and Explosion Hazards

Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

### Extinguishing Media

alcohol foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

### Fire Fighting Instructions

Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turn-out gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Refer to the personal protective equipment section of this MSDS.

### NFPA Rating

Health - 1, Flammability - 1, Reactivity - 0

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Small Spill

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.

### Large Spill

Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from

area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source, dike area of spill to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank. Remaining liquid may be taken up on sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and shoveled into containers.

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## 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

Not applicable

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye Protection

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

### Skin Protection

Wear resistant gloves such as: neoprene, nitrile rubber, polyvinyl chloride, To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.