

Safety Data Sheet



1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: **ALGANE CPT**

Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use Liquid corrosion inhibitor.

Supplier: Ixom Operations Pty Ltd
ABN: 51 600 546 512
Street Address: Level 8, 1 Nicholson Street
Melbourne 3000
Australia

Telephone Number: +61 3 9665 7111
Facsimile: +61 3 9665 7937
Emergency Telephone: **1 800 033 111 (ALL HOURS)**

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Toxic to Reproduction - Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) - Category 2

The following health/environmental hazard categories fall outside the scope of the Workplace Health and Safety Regulations:
Eye damage/irritation - Category 2B

SIGNAL WORD: WARNING



Hazard Statement(s):

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe mist / vapours / spray.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response:

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

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**Disposal:**

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP): S6 Poison.

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion	Hazard Codes
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	>60%	H302 H373
Sodium tetraborate pentahydrate	11130-12-4	<10%	H303 H319 H360
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	<10%	H314
Non hazardous component(s)	-	to 100%	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin Contact:

If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with running water. If irritation occurs seek medical advice.

Eye Contact:

If in eyes, wash out immediately with water. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, give a glass of water to drink. If vomiting occurs give further water. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treat symptomatically. Ethylene glycol can cause central nervous system depression and metabolic acidosis. Consider removal by gastric lavage. Blockade of the diacid/hydroxyacid metabolites may follow competitive inhibition of alcohol dehydrogenase with ethanol or 4-methyl pyrazole. Consider maintenance of a plasma ethanol level of 100 mg/dL to 150 mg/dL.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Fine water spray, normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Combustible liquid.

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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon . Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures/Environmental precautions:

Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Personal precautions/Protective equipment/Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Classified as a C1 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS 1940. Refer to State Regulations for storage and transport requirements.

This material is a Scheduled Poison S6 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour. Keep out of reach of children.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from foodstuffs. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters: No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Ethylene glycol (vapour): 8hr TWA = 52 mg/m³ (20 ppm), 15 min STEL = 104 mg/m³ (40 ppm), Sk

Ethylene glycol (particulate): 8hr TWA = 10 mg/m³, Sk

Borates, tetra, sodium salts (pentahydrate): 8hr TWA = 1 mg/m³

Triethanolamine: 8hr TWA = 5 mg/m³, Sen

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As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the airborne concentration of a particular substance calculated as a time-weighted average over 15 minutes, which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour work day. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

`Sk' (skin) Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

`Sen' Notice - sensitiser. The substance can cause a specific immune response in some people. An affected individual may subsequently react to exposure to minute levels of that substance and should not be further exposed to the substance.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate engineering controls:

Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Workplace Exposure Standards. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.



Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear an organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	Yellow - Green
Odour:	Negligible
Solubility:	Miscible with water.
Specific Gravity:	1.1
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	2.2 (for ethylene glycol)
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	0.01 kPa (for ethylene glycol)
Flash Point (°C):	110 (CC)
Flammability Limits (%):	3.2-12.8 (for ethylene glycol)
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	415
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	197
pH:	6.5-7.5

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Chemical stability:	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	None known.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid contact with foodstuffs.
Incompatible materials:	Incompatible with reducing agents. Incompatible with strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Oxides of carbon.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion:	Initial symptoms following a large dose (>100ml) are those of alcohol intoxication progressing to vomiting, headache, stupor, convulsions and unconsciousness. Respiratory system involvement may occur 12 - 24 hours after ingestion. Symptoms may include hyperventilation and rapid shallow breathing. Death may occur from respiratory failure or pulmonary oedema.
Eye contact:	A mild eye irritant.
Skin contact:	Contact with skin may result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.
Inhalation:	Breathing in vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and possible nausea.

Acute toxicity: No LD50 data available for the product.

Chronic effects: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Available evidence from animal studies indicate that repeated or prolonged exposure to a component of this material could result in effects on the kidneys.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Avoid contaminating waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:

Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Marine Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Air Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification:

This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Toxic to Reproduction - Category 2

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The following health/environmental hazard categories fall outside the scope of the Workplace Health and Safety Regulations:

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Hazard Statement(s):

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP): S6 Poison.

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This safety data sheet has been prepared by Ixom Operations Pty Ltd Toxicology & SDS Services.

Reason(s) for Issue:

Revised Primary SDS

Change in company details

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This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Ixom Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Ixom representative or Ixom Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.