

Castrol Radicool

Section 1. Identification


Product name	Castrol Radicool
Product code	458783-AU30
SDS no.	458783
Use of the substance/mixture	Automotive coolant system (antifreeze/anticorrosion) concentrate. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
Product type	Liquid.
Supplier	Castrol New Zealand Limited 73 Remuera Road Newmarket Auckland, New Zealand www.castrol.com/nz Technical Helpline 0800 10 40 60
Emergency telephone number	0800 243643 (0800 CHEMHELP) (NZ use only)
New Zealand National Poisons Centre	0800 764 766 National Poison Centre

Section 2. Hazards identification

HSNO Classification	6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category D 6.8 - REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY - Category A 6.9 - SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE OR REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category B
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This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

This material is not classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to criteria in New Zealand Standard 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Routes of entry	Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.
GHS label elements	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	Harmful if swallowed. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Keep out of reach of children. Do not breathe vapour. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. If medical advice is needed: Have product container or label at hand.
Response	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Get medical advice/attention.
Storage	Store locked up.
Disposal	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Symbol	

Section 2. Hazards identification

Other hazards which do not result in classification Not available.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture Mixture

Ethylene glycol; ethanediol Proprietary performance additives.

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Ethylene glycol	≥90	107-21-1
Boric acid, sodium salt, pentahydrate	≤10	11130-12-4

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention.
Ingestion	If ingested, call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Get medical attention urgently informing the doctor that a product containing ethylene glycol has been ingested and specific treatment may be required. Transport casualty together with the product container, its label, or the safety data sheet urgently to hospital. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Eye contact	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician

Protection of first-aiders

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable

In case of fire, use water fog, alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.

Not suitable

Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Hazardous combustion products

Combustion products may include the following:
metal oxide/oxides
carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)

Hazchem code

Not available.

Special precautions for fire-fighters

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contact emergency personnel.

For emergency responders

Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapour, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear a suitable chemical protective suit. Chemical resistant boots. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Wash thoroughly after handling. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Ethylene glycol	NZ HSWA 2015 - GRWM 2016 (New Zealand). WES-Ceiling: 50 ppm Issued/Revised: 1/1994 Form: Vapour and mists WES-Ceiling: 127 mg/m ³ Issued/Revised: 1/1994 Form: Vapour and mists
Boric acid, sodium salt, pentahydrate	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 2 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/2005 Form: Inhalable fraction STEL: 6 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 1/2005 Form: Inhalable fraction

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

Recommended monitoring procedures

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Appropriate engineering controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits. All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained.

Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national organisation for standards. The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Hand protection

Wear protective gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely. Wear chemical resistant gloves. Recommended: Butyl gloves. Neoprene gloves. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short time of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Skin protection

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice. Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions. Respiratory protection should conform to AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state

Liquid.

Colour

Green. [Dark]

Odour

Not available.

pH

7.5 to 9.5 [Conc. (% w/w): 50%]

Melting point/freezing point

-12°C (10.4°F)

Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range

>197°C (>386.6°F)

Drop Point

Not available.

Flash point

Closed cup: 111°C (231.8°F)

Auto-ignition temperature

Not available.

Vapour pressure

Not available.

Ingredient name	Vapour Pressure at 20 °C			Vapour pressure at 50 °C		
	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method

Relative vapour density

Not available.

Density

1100 kg/m³ (1.1 g/cm³) at 20°C

Solubility(ies)

Media	Result
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> water	Miscible in water.

Particle characteristics

Median particle size

Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability

The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to avoid

Avoid excessive heat.

Incompatible materials

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.

Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. Ethylene glycol: Ingestion of ethylene glycol can cause metabolic acidosis, kidney damage, central nervous system depression, and convulsions. The estimated human lethal dose is approximately 100 ml (3.4 ounces for an adult).
Skin contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Eye contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation	Adverse symptoms may include the following: reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs.
Ingestion	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations
Eye contact	No specific data.

Potential chronic health effects

General	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (kidney)
Inhalation	Overexposure to the inhalation of airborne droplets or aerosols may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.
Ingestion	Not applicable.
Skin contact	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
Eye contact	Potential risk of transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.
Carcinogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	May damage the unborn child.
Developmental effects	Birth defects and decreased fetal weight have been observed in laboratory animals fed ethylene glycol in large amounts repeatedly during pregnancy.
Fertility effects	May damage fertility.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	599.51 mg/kg

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Persistence and degradability

Expected to be biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Ethylene glycol	-1.36	-	low

Section 12. Ecological information

Mobility in soil

Mobility Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) Not available.

Other ecological information Miscible in water.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Diluted Fluid Diluted fluid should not be discharged into sewage systems unless provided for by local regulations. Dispose under conditions approved by the local authority or via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
New Zealand Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-
ADG Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-
IATA Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-
IMDG Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-

PG* : Packing group

Section 15. Regulatory information

New Zealand Regulatory Information

HSNO Approval Number HSR002606

HSNO Group Standard Lubricants, Lubricant Additives, Coolants and Anti-freeze Agents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2020

HSNO Classification 6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category D
6.8 - REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY - Category A
6.9 - SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE OR REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category B

Regulation according to other foreign laws

REACH Status For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) At least one component is not listed.

Australia inventory (AIIIC) All components are listed or exempted.

Canada inventory status At least one component is not listed.

China inventory (IECSC) All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory (CSCL) At least one component is not listed.

Korea inventory (KECI) At least one component is not listed.

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Section 15. Regulatory information

Philippines inventory (PICCS)	All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)	All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision	18 August 2023
Date of previous issue	31 August 2021.
Version	5
Prepared by	Not available.
Key to abbreviations	Varies = may contain one or more of the following 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5, 64741-95-3, 64741-96-4, 64742-01-4, 64742-44-5, 64742-45-6, 64742-52-5, 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-57-0, 64742-58-1, 64742-62-7, 64742-63-8, 64742-65-0, 64742-70-7, 72623-85-9, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1

Notice to reader

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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