



Performance Plus HD Extended Life OAT (Red) Antifreeze/Coolant – Concentrate

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Revision Date: 11/17/2022

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Supersedes Date: 06/20/2020

Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Performance Plus HD Extended Life OAT (Red) Antifreeze/Coolant – Concentrate

Product Code: 640058, 6458

Synonyms: Not available.

SDS No: 820277

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Antifreeze concentrate. Organic Acid Technology (OAT) formulation for heavy duty diesel applications. Dilute before use. When diluted with 50% deionized water, meets the performance requirements of ASTM D6210. If this product is used in combination with other products, refer to the Safety Data Sheet for those products.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Manufacturer

Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc.
42 Longwater Drive
Norwell, MA 02061-9149
1-800-669-5740

www.safety-kleen.com

Supplier (in Canada)

Safety-Kleen Canada, Inc.
25 Regan Road
Brampton, Ontario, L7A 1B2
Canada

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 1-800-468-1760

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US/CA Classification

Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4	H302
Reproductive toxicity Category 1B	H360
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1	H372
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2	H373

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US/CA Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA)



Signal Word (GHS-US/CA)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA)

: H302 - Harmful if swallowed.

H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.

H372 - Causes damage to organs (central nervous system, liver, kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.

P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.

P301+P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

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P330 - Rinse mouth.

P405 - Store locked up.

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

No additional information available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Ethylene glycol	1,2-Dihydroxyethane / Ethane-1,2-diol / 1,2-Ethanediol / Ethanediol / GLYCOL / Glycol / Monoethylene glycol	(CAS-No.) 107-21-1	≤ 89.75	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 STOT RE 2, H373
Benzoic acid, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-, potassium salt	p-tert-Butyl benzoic acid, potassium salt / p-tert-Butylbenzoic acid, potassium salt / Potassium p-tert-butylbenzoate / Benzoic acid, p-tert-butyl-, potassium salt / Benzoic acid, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-, potassium salt (1:1) / Potassium 4-tert-butylbenzoate	(CAS-No.) 16518-26-6	3.3 – 6.6	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Repr. 1B, H360 STOT RE 1, H372
Diethylene glycol	Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) ether / DEG / Diglycol / Dihydroxydiethyl ether / 2,2'-Dihydroxyethyl ether / Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis- / 2,2'-Oxybisethanol / 2,2'-Oxydiethanol / 2,2'-Oxybis(ethanol) / DIETHYLENE GLYCOL / Eethylene glycol	(CAS-No.) 111-46-6	≤ 5.9	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 STOT RE 2, H373

Product contains 60 to 100 ppm denotonium benzoate bittering agent (3734-33-6) which has been added to help prevent ingestion by humans and animals.

Full text of H-statements: see section 16

*Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%). Composition is variable.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

Inhalation: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 5 or 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. Harmful if swallowed.

Inhalation: Prolonged exposure may cause irritation.

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Skin Contact: Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation.

Eye Contact: May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Ingestion: This material is harmful orally and can cause adverse health effects or death in significant amounts.

Chronic Symptoms: Causes damage to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral). May damage fertility or the unborn child.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Ethylene glycol is rapidly absorbed after oral ingestion, and is metabolized by alcohol dehydrogenase to various metabolites including glycoaldehyde, glycolic acid, and oxalic acid. The signs and symptoms in ethylene glycol poisoning are those of metabolic acidosis, central nervous system depression, and kidney damage. Some symptoms may be delayed in appearance; therefore, prompt pre-hospital and hospital treatment is of great importance. The currently recommended medical management of ethylene glycol poisoning includes elimination of ethylene glycol and metabolites, correction of metabolic acidosis, and prevention of kidney injury. As a competitive substrate for alcohol dehydrogenase, ethanol is antidotal when given in the early stages of intoxication because it blocks the formation of nephrotoxic metabolites. A more effective intravenous antidote is 4-methylpyrazole, a potent inhibitor of alcohol dehydrogenase, which effectively blocks the formation of toxic metabolites. Pyridoxine and thiamine may be of value as supporting therapy. Hemodialysis may be of benefit for treating metabolic acidosis, or in presentations of renal insufficiency. Use of activated charcoal is generally of no benefit in Ethylene glycol poisoning given the rapid absorption of the substance. Pulmonary edema with hypoxia has been described in a number of patients following ethylene glycol poisoning. Respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. There may be cranial nerve involvement in the later stages of toxicity from swallowing ethylene glycol. Effects have been reported presenting bilateral facial paralysis, diminished hearing, and dysphagia. Consultation with a nephrologist and/or medical toxicologist is highly recommended in all cases of ethylene glycol ingestion.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water spray, fog, carbon dioxide (CO₂), alcohol-resistant foam, or dry chemical.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not considered flammable but may burn at high temperatures.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x). Unidentified organic compounds. Potassium oxides.

Other Information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

5.4. Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Ventilate area. Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

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6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Stop leak, if possible without risk. Do not touch or walk on the spilled product. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material. Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Precautions for Safe Handling: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Do not breathe vapors, spray, mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Antifreeze concentrate. Organic Acid Technology (OAT) formulation for heavy duty diesel applications. Dilute before use. When diluted with 50% deionized water, meets the performance requirements of ASTM D6210. If this product is used in combination with other products, refer to the Safety Data Sheet for those products.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), or Canadian provincial governments.

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm (vapor fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm]	50 ppm (vapor fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
Alberta	OEL C	100 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL C	100 mg/m ³ (aerosol)
British Columbia	OEL Ceiling [ppm]	50 ppm (vapour)
British Columbia	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³ (particulate)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (particulate)
Manitoba	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only)
Manitoba	OEL STEL [ppm]	50 ppm (vapor fraction)
Manitoba	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm (vapor fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL C	100 mg/m ³ (aerosol)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL STEL [ppm]	50 ppm (vapor fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm (vapor fraction)
Nova Scotia	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only)
Nova Scotia	OEL STEL [ppm]	50 ppm (vapor fraction)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm (vapor fraction)
Nunavut	OEL C	100 mg/m ³ (aerosol)
Northwest Territories	OEL C	100 mg/m ³ (aerosol)
Ontario	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only)
Ontario	OEL STEL [ppm]	50 ppm (vapor fraction)

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Ontario	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm (vapor fraction)
Prince Edward Island	OEL STEL	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only)
Prince Edward Island	OEL STEL [ppm]	50 ppm (vapor fraction)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm (vapor fraction)
Québec	Plafond (OEL Ceiling)	127 mg/m ³ (mist and vapour)
Québec	Plafond (OEL Ceiling) [ppm]	50 ppm (mist and vapour)
Saskatchewan	OEL C	100 mg/m ³ (aerosol)
Yukon	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³ (particulate) 325 mg/m ³ (vapour)
Yukon	OEL STEL [ppm]	10 ppm (particulate) 125 ppm (vapour)
Yukon	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (particulate) 250 mg/m ³ (vapour)
Yukon	OEL TWA [ppm]	100 ppm (vapour)
Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)		
USA AIHA	WEEL TWA	10 mg/m ³

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Suitable eye/body wash equipment should be available in the vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. Protective clothing. Safety glasses with side-shields. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection: Safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Liquid
Appearance	: Red
Odor	: Sweet
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: 8 – 9 (50% bv aqueous solution)
Evaporation Rate	: No data available
Melting Point	: No data available
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: 198 °C (388.4 °F) (Ethylene glycol)
Flash Point	: 111 °C (231.8 °F) (Ethylene glycol)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: 398 °C (748.4 °F) (Ethylene glycol)
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability	: Not applicable
Lower Flammable Limit	: 3.2 % (Ethylene glycol)
Upper Flammable Limit	: 15.3 % (Ethylene glycol)
Vapor Pressure	: No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: No data available

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Relative Density	: 1.11 – 1.139 (water =1)
Density	: 9.2 – 9.5 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	: No data available
Solubility	: Complete in water.
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity:

Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

10.2. Chemical Stability:

Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid:

Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials.

10.5. Incompatible Materials:

Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Thermal decomposition may produce: Carbon oxides, Nitrogen oxides. Unidentified organic compounds. Potassium oxides.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Harmful if swallowed.

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Performance Plus HD Extended Life OAT (Red) Antifreeze/Coolant – Concentrate	
ATE US/CA (oral)	500.00 mg/kg body weight

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

pH: 8 – 9 (50% bv aqueous solution)

Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

pH: 8 – 9 (50% bv aqueous solution)

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Causes damage to organs (central nervous system, liver, kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Reproductive Toxicity: May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Prolonged exposure may cause irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: This material is harmful orally and can cause adverse health effects or death in significant amounts.

Chronic Symptoms: Causes damage to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral). May damage fertility or the unborn child.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
LD50 Oral Rat	4700 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	10600 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 2.5 mg/L (Exposure time: 6 h)

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Benzoic acid, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-, potassium salt (16518-26-6)	
ATE US/CA (oral)	500.00 mg/kg body weight
Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat	12565 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	11890 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 4600 mg/m ³ (Exposure time: 4 h)

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
LC50 Fish 1	41000 mg/L (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	46300 mg/L (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	14 – 18 ml/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [static])
Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)	
LC50 Fish 1	75200 mg/L (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	84000 mg/L (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Performance Plus HD Extended Life OAT (Red) Antifreeze/Coolant – Concentrate	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Performance Plus HD Extended Life OAT (Red) Antifreeze/Coolant – Concentrate	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	-1.36
Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)	
BCF Fish 1	100 – 180
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	-1.98 (at 25 °C) (77 °F)

12.4. Mobility in Soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste Treatment Methods: Incineration is the preferred method for disposal of waste product.

Sewage Disposal Recommendations: Do not empty into drains. Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Shipments of less than 586 US gallons (2219 Liters):

Not regulated for transport

Shipments of greater than or equal to 586 US gallons (2219 Liters):

Proper Shipping Name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Ethylene Glycol)
Hazard Class : 9
Identification Number : UN3082
Label Codes : 9
Packing Group : III
ERG Number : 171



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Not regulated for transport

14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Not regulated for transport

14.4. In Accordance with TDG

Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Performance Plus HD Extended Life OAT (Red) Antifreeze/Coolant – Concentrate	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Health hazard - Reproductive toxicity Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %
Benzoic acid, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-, potassium salt (16518-26-6)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	
Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	
Water (7732-18-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	

Chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

CAS-No.	Name	Percent by Weight
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	≤ 89.75%

15.2. US State Regulations

California Proposition 65



WARNING: This product can expose you to Ethylene glycol, 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.

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	Carcinogenicity	Developmental Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)		X		

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

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U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List

Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Benzoic acid, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-, potassium salt (16518-26-6)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Water (7732-18-5)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 11/17/2022

Revision

Indication of Changes : Review of data. Language modified.

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

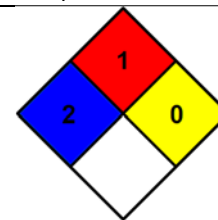
GHS Full Text Phrases:

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

NFPA Health Hazard : 2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.

NFPA Fire Hazard : 1 - Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur.

NFPA Reactivity Hazard : 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.



The information contained herein is correct to the best of our knowledge, information, and belief and is designed only as guidance for the handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal, and release of the product. User assumes all risks incident to use of this product and shall determine the quality and suitability of the product for its use. Supplier offers no warranty, express or implied, whatsoever, including warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, and specifically disclaims any and all liability for incidental, consequential, or other damages arising out the use or misuse of the product. The information provided relates only to the specific material provided and may not be valid if used in combination with any other materials or process, unless specified herein.

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US)