

## KLONDIKE Yellow Automotive OAT ELC Antifreeze Concentrate, 50/50 Ready to Use Formula

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture  
 Name : KLONDIKE Yellow Automotive OAT ELC Antifreeze Concentrate, 50/50 Ready to Use Formula

#### 1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture : Antifreeze.  
 : Coolant.  
 : Any use not specified

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

KLONDIKE Lubricants Corporation  
 3078 275th Street  
 Langley, BC V4W 3L4  
 Canada  
 General Information 1- 877-293-4691  
 www.klondikelubricants.com  
 info@klondikelubricants.com

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 1-800-424-9300  
 CHEMTREC (24 HOURS)

### SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS classification

Acute toxicity (oral), Category 4 H302 Harmful if swallowed.  
 Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
 Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 2 H373 May cause damage to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).

Full text of H statements : see section 16

#### 2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

##### GHS labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS) :



Signal word (GHS) : Warning

Hazard statements (GHS) : H302 - Harmful if swallowed.  
 H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
 H373 - May cause damage to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).

Precautionary statements (GHS) : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
 P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
 P260 - Do not breathe mist, spray, vapours.  
 P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
 P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
 P280 - Wear eye protection, protective gloves.  
 P301+P312 - If swallowed: Call a doctor if you feel unwell.  
 P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
 P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.  
 P330 - Rinse mouth.  
 P405 - Store locked up.  
 P501 - Dispose of contents/container to Collection point.

#### 2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

No data available

#### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS)

Not applicable

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.1. Substances

Not applicable

#### 3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	% (w/w)	GHS classification
Ethylene glycol	(CAS-No.) 107-21-1	45 - 95	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 STOT RE 2, H373
sodium 2-ethylhexanoate	(CAS-No.) 19766-89-3	1 - 7	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Repr. 2, H361

\*Chemical name, CAS number and/or exact concentration have been withheld as a trade secret

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

### SECTION 4: First-aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

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).
First-aid measures after inhalation	: If inhaled and if breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: Wash skin thoroughly with mild soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: Rinse mouth. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

#### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Symptoms/effects	: May cause damage to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral). Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: May cause slight irritation.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard. Harmful if swallowed.

#### 4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient.

### SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

#### 5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: Carbon dioxide. Dry powder. Foam. Sand. Water spray.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: None known.

#### 5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard	: No specific fire or explosion hazard.
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#### 5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighting instructions	: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.
Protection during firefighting	: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Wear fire/flammable resistant/retardant clothing. Wear a self contained breathing apparatus.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures	: Avoid all eye and skin contact and do not breathe vapour and mist.
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##### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment	: Wear suitable gloves resistant to chemical penetration. Chemical goggles or safety glasses.
Emergency procedures	: Ventilate area.

#### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : Wear suitable gloves. Chemical goggles or safety glasses. Where excessive vapour, mist, or dust may result, use approved respiratory protection equipment.
- Emergency procedures : Ventilate area.

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material, then place in suitable container.
- Methods for cleaning up : Soak up spills with inert solids, such as clay or diatomaceous earth as soon as possible. Take up in non-combustible absorbent material and shove into container for disposal.

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Section 13: disposal information. Section 7: safe handling. Section 8: personal protective equipment.

### 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. Avoid breathing mist/vapour/spray.
- Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

#### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Storage conditions : Keep container closed when not in use. Keep only in the original container in a cool well ventilated place.
- Incompatible products : Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong bases.
- Incompatible materials : Heat sources. Direct sunlight.
- Prohibitions on mixed storage : Keep away from incompatible materials.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

Yellow Automotive OAT ELC Coolant/Antifreeze Concentrate, 50/50	
No data available	
sodium 2-ethylhexanoate (19766-89-3)	
No data available	
Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Ethylene glycol
ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm (V - Vapor fraction)
ACGIH STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (I - Inhalable particulate matter, H - Aerosol only)
ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm]	50 ppm (V - Vapor fraction)
ACGIH OEL C	100 mg/m³
ACGIH OEL C [ppm]	39.4 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: URT irr. Notations: A4 (Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021
NIOSH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
NIOSH REL C [ppm]	50 ppm
Canada	
Ontario STEL (mg/m³)	100 mg/m³ (particulate)
Québec STEL (ppm)	50 ppm (particulate)
Québec STEL (mg/m³)	127 mg/m³ (particulate, vapour)

#### 8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

- Appropriate engineering controls : Avoid creating mist or spray. Avoid splashing. Either local exhaust or general room ventilation is usually required.

### 8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

#### Personal protective equipment:

Avoid all unnecessary exposure.

#### Hand protection:

It is a good industrial hygiene practice to minimize skin contact. Wear suitable gloves. nitrile rubber gloves

#### Eye protection:

In case of splashing or aerosol production: protective goggles.

#### Respiratory protection:

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Use an approved respirator equipped with oil/mist cartridges.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Colour	: Yellow red clear pink
Odour	: No data available
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: 8 – 8.5
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: -40 – -36.4 °C
Boiling point	: 108.5 °C
Flash point	: 116.11 °C (241 °F)
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: No data available
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 1.06997 – 1.1143
Solubility	: No data available
Log Pow	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive limits	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidising properties	: No data available

### 9.2. Other information

No data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

No dangerous reactions known.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid excessive heat or cold. Keep away from sources of ignition.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Harmful if swallowed.  
Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified  
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not classified

ATE (oral)	533.96 mg/kg bodyweight
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Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
LD50 dermal rat	> 3500 mg/kg (mouse)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 2.5 mg/l/4h
ATE (oral)	500 mg/kg bodyweight

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified  
Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified  
Respiratory or skin sensitisation : Not classified  
Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified  
Carcinogenicity : Not classified  
Reproductive toxicity : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
STOT-single exposure : Not classified  
STOT-repeated exposure : May cause damage to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
LOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	1000 mg/kg bodyweight/day
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	150 mg/kg bodyweight/day kidney
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).

Aspiration hazard : Not classified  
Viscosity, kinematic : No data available  
Likely routes of exposure : Skin and eye contact. Inhalation.  
Symptoms/effects : May cause damage to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
Symptoms/effects after eye contact : May cause slight irritation.  
Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard. Harmful if swallowed.

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1. Toxicity

sodium 2-ethylhexanoate (19766-89-3)	
LC50 fish 1	> 100 mg/l 96 h

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
LC50 fish 1	72860 mg/l Pimephales promelas
EC50 crustacea	> 100 mg/l
NOEC chronic fish	15380 mg/l Pimephales promelas
NOEC chronic crustacea	8590 mg/l Ceriodaphnia sp.

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Yellow Automotive OAT ELC Coolant/Antifreeze Concentrate, 50/50	
Persistence and degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation	> 60 % 28 d

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Yellow Automotive OAT ELC Coolant/Antifreeze Concentrate, 50/50	
Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.
sodium 2-ethylhexanoate (19766-89-3)	
Log Pow	1.3
Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
Log Pow	- 1.36
Bioaccumulative potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Yellow Automotive OAT ELC Coolant/Antifreeze Concentrate, 50/50	
Ecology - soil	Not established.

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

No data available

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Disposal methods

Sewage disposal recommendations : Do not dispose of waste into sewer.  
Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Not regulated.

### Transport by sea

Not regulated.

### Air transport

Not regulated.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### National regulations

Yellow Automotive OAT ELC Coolant/Antifreeze Concentrate, 50/50	
All ingredients are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL).	

## SECTION 16: Other information

### Disclaimer:

Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this document, we extend no warranties and make no representations as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein, and assume no responsibility regarding the suitability of this information for the user's intended purposes or for the consequences of its use. Each individual should make a determination as to the suitability of the information for their particular purpose(s).

End-use applications **NOT** supported by KLONDIKE® USA, Inc. for monoethylene glycol, diethylene glycol and triethylene glycol. These limitations include products restricted by law, applications in which may raise unacceptable risks, and other applications which KLONDIKE® USA, Inc. has decided not to, including minimizing unnecessary risk and liabilities to the company. KLONDIKE® USA, Inc. does not knowingly market these products into these non-supported applications. This list is not all-inclusive, and KLONDIKE® USA, Inc. reserves the right to modify the same at any time.

- The use of production of tobacco and in the manufacture of tobacco products (including but not limited to additives, humectants, filters, inks, and paper)
- The use for the generation of artificial smoke / theatrical fogs / mist. This includes applications such as artificial / e-cigarettes.
- The use as ingredient in fuel for warming foods (Sterno™-like application) or in fuel for heating an enclosed space where human exposure is possible.

- The use in fire extinguishing sprinkler systems.
- The use in the manufacture of munitions.
- The use in the production of de-icers for use on roadways, sidewalks and in aircraft lavatories.
- The use as a component of heat transfer fluids in systems where the heat transfer fluids could infiltrate (i.e., via an exchanger leak, backflow prevention failure, or other means) a potable water.
- The use as a non-reacted component in a formulation for direct internal or external human / animal contact, including, but not limited to ingestion, inhalation, and skin contact and in medical / veterinary devices and medical / veterinary. Examples of some such applications are uses as a direct component in foods, beverages, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, personal care products or children's products.
- The use for consumer or hospital usage for deodorizing or air "purifying" purposes by spraying as an aerosol.
- The use as a non-reacted component in adhesives, plasticizers, and softening agents for packaging having direct contact with food or beverage.
- The use as a non-reacted component in the formulation of glues, pastes, ice / heat packs or other items where the potential for significant human contact and/or ingestion exists (including but not limited to children's school glue/paste or arts/craft glue/paste, toys, children products).
- The use as a fluid for pressure testing piping.

For more information contact your KLONDIKE® USA, Inc. representative.

Data sources : ESIS (European chemical Substances Information System; accessed at: <http://esis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/index.php?PGM=cla>. European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Registered Substances list. Accessed at <http://echa.europa.eu/>. Krister Forsberg and S.Z. Mansdorf, "Quick Selection Guide to Chemical Protective Clothing", Fifth Edition. National Fire Protection Association. Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials; 10th edition. OSHA 29CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard. TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory. Accessed at <http://www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/tscainventory/howto.html>. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe: About the GHS. Accessed at [http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs\\_welcome\\_e.html](http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_welcome_e.html). Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety. Accessed at: [http://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/legisl/whmis\\_classifi.html](http://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/legisl/whmis_classifi.html). WHMIS: The Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System: Canada's national hazard communication standard.

Other information : None.

Full text of H-statements:

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Abbreviations and acronyms:

	ACGIH (American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists)
	ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
	CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) number
	CLP: Classification, Labelling, Packaging.
	LD50: Lethal Dose for 50% of the test population
	EC50: Environmental Concentration associated with a response by 50% of the test population.
	GHS: Globally Harmonized System (of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals)
	OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration
	TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
	STEL: Short Term Exposure Limits
	TWA: Time Weighted Average