



Made by Miswa

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

MISWA CHEMICALS - POLYGARD - ANTIFREEZE

SAFETY DATA SHEET POLYGARD OAT (RED) ANTIFREEZE COOLANT

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking 1.1.

Product identifier

Product name POLYGARD OAT (RED) ANTIFREEZE COOLANT 16200,

Product number 16205, 16210, 16220, 16230, 16321, 16219 B16911

Internal identification

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses Antifreeze liquid.

Uses advised against This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the identified uses stated above.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Miswa Chemicals Ltd
Caswell Road
Brackmills
Northampton
England
NN4 7PW
T: +44 (0)1604 701111 F:
+44 (0)1604 701120
SDSAdmin@miswa.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number Emergency

telephone Tel.: +44 (0)1604 701111 (Miswa Office Hours Monday - Friday (0900Hrs - 1700Hrs))

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

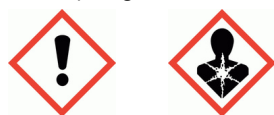
Physical hazards Not Classified

Health hazards Acute Tox. 4 - H302 STOT RE 2 - H373 Not

Environmental hazards Classified

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word Hazard

Warning

statements

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.



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Precautionary statements

P260 Do not breathe vapour/ spray.
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor. P314 Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations. P102 Keep out of reach of children.

Contains

ETHANEDIOL

2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

ETHANEDIOL		60-100%
CAS number: 107-21-1	EC number: 203-473-3	REACH registration number: 01-2119456816-28-XXXX
Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 STOT RE 2 - H373		
DISODIUM DECANEDIOATE CAS		1-5%
number: 17265-14-4	EC number: 241-300-3	
Classification Not Classified		

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

Composition comments The data shown are in accordance with the latest EC Directives.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information	First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.
Inhalation	Get medical attention. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Remove affected person from source of contamination. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists after washing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Eye contact	Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.



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4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

The product is not flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards

Combustible Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Hazardous combustion products

During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Nitrogen oxides.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting

Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Fight advanced or massive fires from safe distance or protected location. Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. Extinguishing waters may present a risk of damage to the environmental, collect and dispose of as hazardous waste, in accordance with local legislation.

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions

Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions

Avoid from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

Contain spilled material if possible. Containers with collected spillage must be properly labelled with correct contents and hazard symbol. Large spills: Dike area to contain spill. Pump into suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections

For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage 7.1.

Precautions for safe handling

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Usage precautions Avoid spilling. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash hands and any other contaminated areas of the body with soap and water before leaving the work site. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Store in tightly-closed, original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Keep only in the original container.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s) The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

ETHANEDIOL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 52 mg/m³ 20 ppm

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 104 mg/m³ 40 ppm vapour

Sk

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 10 mg/m³ particulate

DISODIUM DECANEDIOATE

No exposure limit value known.

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

Sk = Can be absorbed through skin.

Ingredient comments WEL = Workplace Exposure Limits

ETHANEDIOL (CAS: 107-21-1)

DNEL Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 106 mg/kg bw/day
Industry - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 35 mg/m³
Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 53 mg/kg bw/day
Consumer - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 7 mg/m³

PNEC - Fresh water; 10 mg/l
- marine water; 1 mg/l
- Sediment (Freshwater); 37 mg/kg sediment dw
- Intermittent release; 10 mg/l
- Soil; 1.53 mg/kg
- STP; 199.5 mg/l
- Sediment (Marinewater); 3.7 mg/kg sediment dw
- Soil; 1.53 mg/kg soil dw

DISODIUM DECANEDIOATE (CAS: 17265-14-4)

DNEL No DNEL available.

PNEC No PNEC available.

8.2. Exposure controls

POLYGARD OAT (RED) ANTIFREEZE COOLANT

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Observe any occupational exposure limits for the product or ingredients.

Eye/face protection

Use safety glasses (with side shields), consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Hand protection

Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. If hands are cut or scratched, use gloves chemically resistant to this material even for brief exposures. Use gloves with insulation for thermal protection (EN 407), when needed. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other skin and body protection

Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of liquid contact and repeated or prolonged vapour contact.

Hygiene measures

Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Wash promptly with soap and water if skin becomes contaminated.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. Use CE approved air-purifying respirator with combination filter type A1P2 minimum.

Environmental exposure controls

Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear liquid.
Colour	Reddish. Pink.
Odour	Almost odourless. Characteristic.
pH	pH (diluted solution): 8.0 to 8.6 @ 50% water solution
Initial boiling point and range	>160°C @ 760 mm Hg
Flash point	117°C Closed cup.
Relative density	1.12 to 1.14 @ 20°C

9.2. Other information



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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable at normal ambient temperatures.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Will not polymerise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Strong acids. Strong oxidising agents. Strong alkalis.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aldehydes. Ethers. Alcohols.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Toxicological effects The product is not expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Harmful if swallowed.

ATE oral (mg/kg) 540.31

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

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

General information

To the best of our knowledge the chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Inhalation

Unlikely to be hazardous by inhalation because of the low vapour pressure of the product at ambient temperature. Vapour may irritate respiratory system/lungs.

Ingestion

Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects if swallowed. Headache. Nausea, vomiting. There may be soreness and redness of the mouth and throat.

Prolonged and frequent contact may cause redness and irritation. Not a skin sensitiser.

Skin contact

May cause eye irritation.

Eye contact

May cause damage to kidneys and liver through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).

Acute and chronic health hazards

Ingestion.

Route of exposure

Headache. Nausea, vomiting.

Medical symptoms

Toxicological information on ingredients.

ETHANEDIOL



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Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀
mg/kg)

7,712.0

Species

Rat

Notes (oral LD₅₀)

Acute oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans eventhough animals test results would suggest a low toxicity. Ingestion of approximately 100ml has caused death in humans. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects and kidney failure.

ATE oral (mg/kg)

500.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀
mg/kg)

3,501.0

Species

Mouse

ATE dermal (mg/kg)

3,501.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation (LC₅₀
vapours mg/l)

2.6

Species

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀)

Rat

At room temperature exposure to vapour is minimal due to low volatility. With good ventilation single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effect. If the product is heated or the working area has poor ventilation, vapour/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data

Not irritating. Rabbit

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation

Not irritating. Rabbit

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation

Guinea pig: Not sensitising.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

- Guinea pig: Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro

Negative.

Genotoxicity - in vivo

Negative.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity

The current toxicological knowledge allows to not classify the product as a carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility

Ingestion of large amounts has been shown to interfere with reproduction in animals.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

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STOT - repeated exposure	Observations in humans include: Nystagmus (involuntary eye movement). In animals effects have been reported on the following organs: kidneys and liver. NOAEL 150 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat
Target organs	Kidneys
Inhalation	At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. With good ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapor/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea.
Ingestion	Oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans due to ethylene glycol even though tests with animals show a lower degree of toxicity. Ingestion of quantities (approximately 65 mL (2 oz.) for diethylene glycol or 100 mL (3 oz.) for ethylene glycol) has caused death in humans. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), and kidney failure. For Ethylene glycol: Lethal Dose, Human, adult 100 ml LD50, rat, male and female 7,712 mg/kg.
Skin contact	Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Repeated skin exposure to large quantities may result in absorption of harmful amounts. Massive contact with damaged skin or of material sufficiently hot to burn skin may result in absorption of potentially lethal amounts.
Eye contact	May cause temporary eye irritation.
Route of exposure	Ingestion.
Target organs	Kidneys Liver

DISODIUM DECANEDIOATE

Acute toxicity - oral	
Acute toxicity oral (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	5,001.0
Species	Rat
ATE oral (mg/kg)	5,001.0
Acute toxicity - dermal	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	2,001.0
Species	Rat
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	2,001.0
Acute toxicity - inhalation	
Notes (inhalation LC ₅₀)	
Skin corrosion/irritation	Data lacking.
Animal data	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not irritating.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not irritating.



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Respiratory sensitisation	
Respiratory sensitisation	Not sensitising.
Skin sensitisation	
Skin sensitisation	Not sensitising.
Germ cell mutagenicity	
Genotoxicity - in vitro	Negative.
Genotoxicity - in vivo	Negative.
Carcinogenicity	
Carcinogenicity	Data lacking.
Reproductive toxicity	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Data lacking.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	
STOT - single exposure	Data lacking.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	
STOT - repeated exposure	Data lacking.
Aspiration hazard	
Aspiration hazard	No data available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment. The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity The product is not expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

Ecological information on ingredients.

ETHANEDIOL

Toxicity	Product not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms.
Acute aquatic toxicity	
Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 96 hours: 72860 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) EC ₅₀ ,
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	48 hours: > 100 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 6500 - 13000 mg/l, Selenastrum capricornutum EC20,
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	30 minutes: > 1995 mg/l, Activated sludge
Chronic aquatic toxicity	
Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	NOEC, 7 days: 15380 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)



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Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, 7 days: 8590 mg/l, Ceriodaphnia Sp.

DISODIUM DECANEDIOATE

Toxicity

All toxicity values are related to Sebacic Acid.

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish

LC₈₀, 96 hours: >100 mg/l, Brachydanio rerio (Zebra Fish) EC₅₀,

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates

48 hours: >100 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants

NOEC, 72 hours: 3 mg/l, Skeletonema Costatum.

Acute toxicity - microorganisms

EC₂₀, 3 hours: >1000 mg/l, Activated sludge

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability

The product is biodegradable but it must not be discharged into drains without permission from the authorities. The product is degraded completely by photochemical oxidation.

Ecological information on ingredients.

ETHANEDIOL

Persistence and degradability

The product is biodegradable.

Biodegradation

Water - Degradation (%) 90 - 100%: 10 days
Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

DISODIUM DECANEDIOATE

Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential

The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

Ecological information on ingredients.

ETHANEDIOL

Bioaccumulative potential

Not potentially bioaccumulative

Partition coefficient

log Pow: -1.36

DISODIUM DECANEDIOATE

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available on bioaccumulation.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility

The product is soluble in water. Volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Ecological information on ingredients.



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ETHANEDIOL

Mobility	The product is soluble in water. Volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process. Potential for mobility in soil is very high.
Adsorption/desorption coefficient	Water - Koc: ~ 1 @ °C
Henry's law constant	~ 8.05E-09 atm m3/mol @ 25°C

DISODIUM DECANEDIOATE

Mobility	No data available.
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12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.
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Ecological information on ingredients.

ETHANEDIOL

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.
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DISODIUM DECANEDIOATE

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	No data available.
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12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects	Not applicable.
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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information	This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required.
Disposal methods	Residues and empty containers should be taken care of as hazardous waste according to local and national provisions. Avoid the spillage or runoff entering drains, sewers or watercourses.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General	The product is not covered by international regulations on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).
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14.1. UN number

Not applicable.

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

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No transport warning sign required.

14.4. Packing group

Not applicable.

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to
Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and
the IBC Code

Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

National regulations

Control of Pollution (Special Waste) Regulations 1980 (as amended).

The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, SI 2019 No. 720 (as amended)

The REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, SI 2019 No. 758 (as amended)

EU legislation

Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC.

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).

Guidance

Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.

Introduction to Local Exhaust Ventilation HS(G)37.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision comments Issued

NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.

by

HS&E Manager.

Revision date

17/09/2021

Revision

8

Supersedes date

06/11/2018

SDS status

Approved.

Hazard statements in full

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

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

H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.



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This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.

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