

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name: Paslode Pneumatic oil with Antifreeze

Product Use: Lubricant/Antifreeze

Product Code: 7992

Date of Issue: 01-01-15

Supplier: Royalpak Inc.

Address: 1870 Albion Road, Unit 3
Etobicoke, Ontario . M9W 5T2

Telephone: (416) 746 4226

Emergency Phone: 613-996 6666 (CANUTEC)

SECTION 2 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	%	C.A.S.#	LC/50, Route,Species	LD/50, Route,Species
Ethylene Glycol	60-100	107-21-1	Not available	4000 g/kg Oral, Rat 9530 mg/kg Dermal Rabbit
Polyethylene Glycol Phenyl Ether Phosphate	3-7	39464-70-5	Not available	Not available
Sodium tolytriazole	1-5	64665-57-2	Not available	920 mg/kg Oral, Rat

SECTION 3 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency overview: Avoid contact with eyes.

Route of Entry: Eye, Skin, Inhalation, Ingestion

EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE:

Eye Contact: Vapours or mists may cause eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

Skin Contact: Brief contact is essentially non-irritating to skin. Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. Repeated skin exposure to large quantities may result in absorption of harmful amounts. Massive contact with damaged skin or if material sufficiently hot to burn skin may result in absorption of potential lethal amounts.

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: May cause abdominal discomfort or pain, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness, malaise, blurring of vision, irritability, lumbar pain, oliguria, uremia, and central nervous system effects, including irregular eye movements, convulsions and coma. Cardiac failure, pulmonary edema, and severe kidney damage may develop. May be fatal if swallowed.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Get medical attention. Have trained personnel administer oxygen.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Obtain medical help immediately.

Notes to Physician: The principal toxic effects of ethylene glycol, when swallowed, are kidney damage and metabolic acidosis. The combination of metabolic acidosis, an osmol gap and oxalate crystals in the urine is evidence of ethylene glycol poisoning. Pulmonary edema with hypoxemia has been described in a number of patients following poisoning with ethylene glycol.

Respiratory support with mechanical ventilation may be required.

There may be cranial nerve involvement in the late stages of toxicity from swallowed ethylene glycol. In particular, effects have been reported involving the seventh, eighth, and ninth cranial nerves, presenting with bilateral facial paralysis, diminished hearing and dysphagia.

with bilateral facial paralysis, diminished hearing, and dysphagia.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup 127 °C (260 °F)

Flammable Limits in Air (%): (Ethylene Glycol) Lower: 3.2% Upper: 15.3%

Auto Ignition Temperature (°C) Not available

Hazardous Decomposition/Combustion Materials (under fire conditions): Oxides of carbon. Oxides of nitrogen.

Fire fighting media and instructions: Use DRY chemicals, CO₂, alcohol foam or water spray.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: This material will burn although it is not easily ignited.

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

Risk of explosion of the product in the presence of mechanical impact: Not available.

Risk of explosion of the product in the presence of static discharge: Not available.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Special Exposure Hazards: Isolate and restrict area access. Fight fire from a safe distance and from a protected location. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and structures. Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into hot, burning pools; this may cause frothing and increase fire intensity. Consider use of unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles. 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 Decomposition/Combustion Materials (under fire conditions): Oxides of carbon. Oxides of nitrogen.

Special Protective Equipment: Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing, including self-contained breathing equipment.

Risk of explosion of the product in the presence of mechanical impact: Not available.

Risk of explosion of the product in the presence of static discharge: Not available.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautionary Measures: Use appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8.

Environmental Precautions

and Clean Up Procedures: Before attempting clean up, refer to hazard data given above. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Small spills may be absorbed with non-reactive absorbent and placed in suitable, covered, labelled containers. Prevent large spills from entering sewers or waterways. Contact emergency services and supplier for advice. Rinse with water to clean up residue and reduce possible slippery floor hazard.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Handle and open containers with care. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid inhalation of chemical. Empty containers may contain hazardous product residues. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Protect against physical damage. Use appropriate personnel protective equipment. Spills of these organic liquids on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperature possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Storage: Keep containers tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: General ventilation normally adequate to control airborne levels. Local ventilation recommended where mechanical ventilation is ineffective in controlling airborne concentrations below the recommended occupational exposure limit.

Personal Protection: The selection of personal protective equipment varies, depending upon conditions of use.

Eye: Chemical goggles; also wear a face shield if splashing hazard exists.

Hands: Butyl rubber gloves. Natural rubber gloves. Neoprene gloves. Nitrile gloves. Polyethylene gloves. Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol Laminate (EVAL). Polyvinyl alcohol gloves.

Skin: Skin contact should be prevented through the use of suitable protective clothing, gloves and footwear, selected for conditions of use and exposure potential. Consideration must be given both to durability as well as permeation resistance.

Respiratory: If exposure exceeds occupational exposure limits, use an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator.

In case of spill or leak resulting in unknown concentration, use a NIOSH approved supplied air respirator

Name	Exposure Limit - ACGIH
Ethylene Glycol	100 mg/m ³ Ceiling
Polyethylene Glycol Phenyl Ether Phosphate	Not available
Sodium tolytriazole	Not available

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance/Odour: Clear dark green, mild odour.

Boiling Point: (deg C): >197 °C / >387 °F

Specific Gravity: ((H₂O =1)): 1.06 @ 20°C

Vapour Pressure: (mm Hg): 0.06 mmHg @ 20°C

Freezing/ Melting point: Not available.

Vapour Density (AIR=1): 2.1

Evaporation Rate (Water=1): 0.01

Solubility in water: Soluble.

pH (as supplied): 10

Physical State: Liquid.

Viscosity: Not available.

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: The product is stable.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid excessive heat. Product can decompose at elevated temperatures.

Materials to Avoid: Strong acids and bases. Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Aldehydes (Elevated temperatures)

Additional Information: None known.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Irritancy of Material: See Section 3 for Potential Health Effects.

Carcinogenic effects: None of the ingredients is listed by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, and OSHA as carcinogen.

Teratogenic effects, Mutagenic effects, Reproductive Effects, Sensitization effects: Ethylene glycol has been shown to produce dose-related teratogenic effects in rats and mice when given by gavage or in drinking water at high concentrations or doses. The no-effect doses for developmental toxicity for ethylene glycol given by gavage over the period of organogenesis has been shown to be 150 mg/kg/day for the mouse and 500 mg/kg/day for the rat. Also, in a preliminary study to assess the effects of exposure of pregnant rats and mice to aerosols at concentrations of 150, 1000 and 2500 mg/m³ for 6 hours a day throughout the period of organogenesis, teratogenic effects were produced at the highest concentration, but only in mice. The conditions of these latter experiments did not allow a conclusion as to whether the developmental toxicity was mediated by inhalation of aerosol, percutaneous absorption of ethylene glycol from contaminated skin, or swallowing of ethylene glycol as a result of grooming the wetted coat. In a further study, comparing effects from high aerosol concentration by whole-body or nose-only exposure, it was shown that nose-only exposure resulted in maternal toxicity (1000 and 2500 mg/m³) and developmental toxicity with minimal evidence of teratogenicity (2500 mg/m³). The no-effects concentration (based on maternal toxicity) was 500 mg/m³. In a further study in mice, no teratogenic effects could be produced when ethylene glycol was applied to the skin of pregnant mice over the period of organogenesis. The above observations suggest that ethylene glycol is to be regarded as an animal teratogen. There is currently no available information to suggest that ethylene glycol has caused birth defects in humans.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Cutaneous application of ethylene glycol is ineffective in producing developmental toxicity. Exposure to high aerosol concentrations is only minimally effective in producing developmental toxicity. Ingestion of large amounts of ethylene glycol has been shown to interfere with reproduction in animals. Specifically, growth retardation and decreased litter size in rats and mice and decreased mating frequency in mice were observed.

Synergistic materials: Not available.

Additional Information: Repeated skin contact with ethylene glycol may, in a very small proportion of cases, cause sensitization with the development of allergic contact dermatitis. The incidence is significantly less than 1% with the undiluted material. Repeated inhalation of ethylene glycol mist may produce signs of central nervous system involvement, particularly dizziness and nystagmus (involuntary eye movement). Exposure may place individuals with existing heart problems at added risk of potential cardiac irregularities and heart failure. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney, liver.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: There is no test data on this product.
Environmental Fate: There is no test data on this product.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: There is no test data on this product.
Environmental Fate: There is no test data on this product.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal of Waste Method: Disposal of all wastes must be done in accordance with municipal, provincial and federal regulations.
Contaminated Packaging: Empty containers should be recycled or disposed of through an approved waste management facility.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

T.D.G. CLASSIFICATION: Not regulated.
TDG Proper Shipping Name: -
Class -
UN Number: -
Packing Group: -
Note: No additional remark.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

WHMIS Classification: Class D - Division 2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very Toxic).

Canadian Domestic Substance List (DSL): All the ingredients are listed.

Additional Information: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Date: 01-01-15

Prepared by: Technical department

DISCLAIMER:**NOTICE TO READER:**

Information for this material safety data sheet was obtained from sources considered technically accurate and reliable. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made and the supplier will not be liable for any losses, injuries or consequential damages, which may result from the use of or reliance on any information, contained in this form.