

Material Safety Data Sheet

24-Hour Emergency Telephone Numbers

HEALTH : Chevron Emergency Information Center (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623

TRANSPORTATION : CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887

Emergency Information Centers are located in the U.S.A. International collect calls accepted.

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

TEXACO Havoline DEX-COOL Extended Life Anti-Freeze/Coolant

Product Number(s): CPS227994

Company Identification

ChevronTexaco Global Lubricants
6001 Bollinger Canyon Road
San Ramon, CA 94583

Product Information

Product Information: 800-LUBE-TEK
email : lubemsds@chevron.com

SECTION 2 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1	80 - 96.99 %weight
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6	1 - 4.99 %weight
Potassium 2-ethylhexanoate	3164-85-0	1 - 4.99 %weight
Water	7732-18-5	1 - 2.99 %weight

SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Orange liquid Mild odor.

- HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED
- CAUSES EYE IRRITATION
- MAY CAUSE ADVERSE REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS BASED ON ANIMAL DATA
- POSSIBLE BIRTH DEFECT HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS BASED ON ANIMAL DATA
- MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO:
- KIDNEY

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye: Contact with the eyes causes irritation. Symptoms may include pain, tearing, reddening, swelling and impaired vision.

Skin: Contact with the skin is not expected to cause prolonged or significant irritation. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.

Ingestion: Toxic; may be harmful or fatal if swallowed.

Inhalation: The vapor or fumes from this material may cause respiratory irritation. Symptoms of

respiratory irritation may include coughing and difficulty breathing.

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:

Reproduction and Birth Defects: May cause adverse reproductive effects based on animal data.
Contains material that may be harmful to the developing fetus based on animal data.

Target Organs: Repeated ingestion of this material may cause damage to the following organ(s) based on animal data. Kidney

See Section 11 for additional information. Risk depends on duration and level of exposure.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: Flush eyes with water immediately while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if worn, after initial flushing, and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin: To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE CLASSIFICATION:

OSHA Classification (29 CFR 1910.1200): Not classified by OSHA as flammable or combustible.

NFPA RATINGS: Health: 2 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

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

Autoignition: 752 °F (400 °C)

Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: 3.2 Upper:

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry Chemical, CO2, AFFF Foam or alcohol resistant foam.

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:

Fire Fighting Instructions: This material will burn although it is not easily ignited. For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion. Combustion may form oxides of: Potassium.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spilled material.

Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. Where feasible and appropriate, remove

contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

Reporting: Report spills to local authorities and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautionary Measures: Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not get in eyes. Do not breathe vapor or fumes.

General Handling Information: Do not taste or swallow antifreeze or solution. Keep out of the reach of children and animals.

Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating an accumulation of electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'.

General Storage Information: Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.

Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 3), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below the recommended exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eye/Face Protection: Wear eye protection such as safety glasses, chemical goggles, or faceshields if engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent eye contact.

Skin Protection: No special protective clothing is normally required. Where splashing is possible, select protective clothing depending on operations conducted, physical requirements and other substances. Suggested materials for protective gloves include: Natural rubber, Neoprene, Nitrile Rubber, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC or Vinyl).

Respiratory Protection: Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended exposure limits. If not, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from measured concentrations of this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors, Dusts and Mists. Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not

provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Limit	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Ethylene Glycol	ACGIH_TLV			100 mg/m3	
Ethylene Glycol	OSHA_PEL			125 mg/m3	

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor: Orange liquid. Mild odor.

pH: 8 - 8.6

Vapor Pressure: <0.01 mmHg @ 20 °C

Vapor Density (Air = 1): 2.1

Boiling Point: 228 °F (109 °C) (Typical)

Solubility: Miscible

Freezing Point: -34 °F (-37 °C)

Melting Point: NDA

Specific Gravity: 1.12 @ 15.6 °C / 15.6 °C

Viscosity: 8 cSt @ 40 °C

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Incompatibility With Other Materials: May react with strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Aldehydes (Elevated temperatures)

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye Irritation: The eye irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Irritation: The skin irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Sensitization: No product toxicology data available.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: The acute dermal toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Oral Toxicity: The acute oral toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: The acute inhalation toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:

This product contains ethylene glycol (EG). The toxicity of EG via inhalation or skin contact is expected to be slight at room temperature. The estimated oral lethal dose is about 100 cc (3.3 oz.) for an adult human. Ethylene glycol is oxidized to oxalic acid which results in the deposition of calcium oxalate crystals mainly in the brain and kidneys. Early signs and symptoms of EG poisoning may resemble those of alcohol intoxication. Later, the victim may experience nausea, vomiting, weakness, abdominal and muscle pain, difficulty in breathing and decreased urine output. When EG was heated above the boiling point of water, vapors formed which reportedly caused unconsciousness, increased lymphocyte count,

and a rapid, jerky movement of the eyes in persons chronically exposed. When EG was administered orally to pregnant rats and mice, there was an increase in fetal deaths and birth defects. Some of these effects occurred at doses that had no toxic effects on the mothers. We are not aware of any reports that EG causes reproductive toxicity in human beings.

This product contains diethylene glycol (DEG). The estimated oral lethal dose is about 50 cc (1.6 oz) for an adult human. DEG has caused the following effects in laboratory animals: liver abnormalities, kidney damage and blood abnormalities. It has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: liver abnormalities, kidney damage, lung damage and central nervous system damage.

2-Ethylhexanoic acid (2-EXA) caused an increase in liver size and enzyme levels when repeatedly administered to rats via the diet. When administered to pregnant rats by gavage or in drinking water, 2-EXA caused teratogenicity (birth defects) and delayed postnatal development of the pups. Additionally, 2-EXA impaired female fertility in rats. Birth defects were seen in the offspring of mice who were administered sodium 2-ethylhexanoate via intraperitoneal injection during pregnancy.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY

The toxicity of this material to aquatic organisms has not been evaluated. Consequently, this material should be kept out of sewage and drainage systems and all bodies of water.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

This material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by US EPA under RCRA (40 CFR 261) or other State and local regulations. Measurement of certain physical properties and analysis for regulated components may be necessary to make a correct determination. If this material is classified as a hazardous waste, federal law requires disposal at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

DOT Shipping Name: NOT REGULATED AS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL FOR TRANSPORTATION UNDER 49 CFR

DOT Hazard Class: NOT APPLICABLE

DOT Identification Number: NOT APPLICABLE

DOT Packing Group: NOT APPLICABLE

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 311/312 CATEGORIES:

1. Immediate (Acute) Health Effects:	YES
2. Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects:	YES
3. Fire Hazard:	NO
4. Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard:	NO
5. Reactivity Hazard:	NO

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

4_11=IARC Group 1	12=TSCA Section 8(a) PAIR	21=TSCA Section 5(a)
4_12A=IARC Group 2A	13=TSCA Section 8(d)	25=CAA Section 112 HAPs
4_12B=IARC Group 2B	15=SARA Section 313	26=CWA Section 311
05=NTP Carcinogen	16=CA Proposition 65	28=CWA Section 307
06=OSHA Carcinogen	17=MA RTK	30=RCRA Waste P-List
09=TSCA 12(b)	18=NJ RTK	31=RCRA Waste U-List
10=TSCA Section 4	19=DOT Marine Pollutant	32=RCRA Appendix VIII
11=TSCA Section 8(a) CAIR	20=PA RTK	

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

Diethylene glycol	25
Ethylene Glycol	15, 17, 18, 20, 25

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITIES(RQ)/SARA 302 THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITIES(TPQ):

Component	Component RQ	Component TPQ	Product RQ
Ethylene Glycol	5000 lbs	None	5440 lbs

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:

AUSTRALIA: All the components of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: All the components of this product are listed on the draft Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China.

EUROPEAN UNION: All the components of this material are in compliance with the EU Seventh Amendment Directive 92/32/EEC.

KOREA: All the components of this product are on the Existing Chemicals List (ECL) in Korea.

PHILIPPINES: All the components of this product are listed on the Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS).

UNITED STATES: All of the components of this material are on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Inventory.

NEW JERSEY RTK CLASSIFICATION:

Refer to components listed in Section 2.

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION:

Class D, Division 1, Subdivision B: Toxic Material -
Acute Lethality

Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A: Very Toxic Material -
Chronic Toxic Effects

Reproductive Toxicity

Teratogenicity and Embryotoxicity

Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material -
Skin or Eye Irritation

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATINGS: Health: 2 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0
HMIS RATINGS: Health: 2* Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0

(0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme, PPE:- Personal Protection Equipment Index recommendation, *- Chronic Effect Indicator). These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or the National Paint and Coating Association (for HMIS ratings).

REVISION STATEMENT: This revision updates Section 1 (Product Identification), Section 2 (Composition/Ingredient Information), Section 5 (Fire Fighting Measures), Section 11 (Toxicological Information), and Section 15 (Regulatory Information).

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV	-	Threshold Limit Value	TWA	-	Time Weighted Average
STEL	-	Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL	-	Permissible Exposure Limit
			CAS	-	Chemical Abstract Service Number
NDA	-	No Data Available	NA	-	Not Applicable
<=	-	Less Than or Equal To	>=	-	Greater Than or Equal To

Prepared according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the ANSI MSDS Standard (Z400.1)

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.