

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ExxonMobil

MOBIL DELVAC MODERN COOLANT RAIL COOL CONCENTRATE

Section 1. Identification

Product name : MOBIL DELVAC MODERN COOLANT RAIL COOL CONCENTRATE

Product description : Glycol

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

Identified uses : Coolant

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

Supplier : AMPOL AUSTRALIA PETROLEUM PTY LTD

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Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : DANGER

Hazard statements : H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements

General : P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention : P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection.

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Response	: P301 + P312, P330 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P305 + P351 + P338, P310 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
Storage	: P405 - Store locked up.
Disposal	: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Contains	: sodium nitrite; disodium tetraborate, anhydrous and sodium metasilicate pentahydrate
Other hazards which do not result in classification	: None known.
Nota	: This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
sodium nitrite	≥10 - ≤30	7632-00-0
disodium tetraborate, anhydrous	≤5	1330-43-4
sodium metasilicate pentahydrate	≤5	10213-79-3

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First-aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact	: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
Inhalation	: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Section 4. First-aid measures

- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
Local necrosis as evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours after injection.
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Hazardous combustion products : Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

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

Section 6. Accidental release measures

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Material will sink. Remove material, as much as possible, using mechanical equipment. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from acids. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Static Accumulator : This material is not a static accumulator.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Separate from acids. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
disodium tetraborate, anhydrous	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019). TWA: 1 mg/m ³ 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). TWA: 2 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction STEL: 6 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Form: Inhalable fraction

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

Appropriate engineering controls : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. < 1 hour (breakthrough time): Nitrile, minimum 0.38 mm thickness or comparable protective barrier material
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Dark Red
- Odour** : Odourless
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : 11.3 to 11.8
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : 100°C (212°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: >93°C (>199.4°F) [Setaflash Closed Cup]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability** : Ignitable
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Not available.
- Vapour pressure** : <0.06 mm Hg [20 °C] [No Test Method]
- Relative vapour density** : 2.1 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 1.095 to 1.125

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Solubility in water	: Complete
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: <2
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Not available.
<u>Particle characteristics</u>	
Median particle size	: Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: High energy sources of ignition. Excessive heat.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: acids, Strong oxidisers, strong acids
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Species	Result	Duration
MOBIL DELVAC MODERN COOLANT RAIL COOL CONCENTRATE sodium nitrite	LDLo Oral	Human	1560 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	85 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary

Inhalation	: Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
Dermal	: Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
Oral	: Slightly toxic Data available. Based on assessment of the components.

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

Skin	: Irritating to the skin. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
Eyes	: Severely irritating, and may seriously damage eye tissue. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
Respiratory	: Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for material.

Sensitisation

Conclusion/Summary

Section 11. Toxicological information

Skin	: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
Respiratory	: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.
<u>Mutagenicity</u>	
Conclusion/Summary	: Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>	
Conclusion/Summary	: Not expected to cause cancer. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>	
Conclusion/Summary	: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)</u>	
Conclusion/Summary	: Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. No end point data for material.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)</u>	
Conclusion/Summary	: Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
<u>Aspiration hazard</u>	
Conclusion/Summary	: Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. No end point data for material.
<u>Other information</u>	
Contains	: Sodium tetraborate: Adverse effects on fertility and fetal development have been observed in laboratory animals. SODIUM NITRITE: Ingestion of sodium nitrite may reduce the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood and may cause cyanosis (bluish skin), shortness of breath, palpitations, coma, and/or death. Boric acid: High doses have demonstrated effects on fertility, testes, and developmental effects on the fetus in laboratory animals. Relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

Section 12. Ecological information

The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principals.

Toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

Acute toxicity	: Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.
Chronic toxicity	: Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability	: Material -- Expected to be readily biodegradable.
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Bioaccumulative potential

Conclusion/Summary	: Material -- Potential to bioaccumulate is low.
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Mobility in soil

Mobility	: Material -- Expected to remain in water or migrate through soil.
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Other ecological information

Other adverse effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
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Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

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Inventory list

Australia inventory (AIIC)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Canada inventory (DSL-NDSL)	: At least one component is not listed.
China inventory (IECSC)	: At least one component is not listed.
Japan inventory (CSCL)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (ISHL)	: At least one component is not listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	: At least one component is not listed.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Korea inventory (KECI)	: At least one component is not listed.
Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)	: All components are listed or exempted.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b)	: At least one component is not listed.

Section 16. Any other relevant information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision : 23 December 2022

Date of previous issue : No previous edition

Version : 1

Key to abbreviations :

- ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
- ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- N/A = Not available
- SGG = Segregation Group
- SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons
- UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1	Calculation method Expert judgment On basis of test data Calculation method

References : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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Notice to reader

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