



INLAND TYPE I AIRCRAFT DE-ICING FLUID CONCENTRATE

SECTION 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Inland Type I Aircraft De-icing Fluid Concentrate
General or Generic ID: Ethylene Glycol or 1,2 - ethandiol and water solution
Manufacturer's Name: Inland Technologies Canada Inc.
(same as Supplier) P.O. Box 253, 14 Queen Street
 Truro, Nova Scotia
 B2N 5C1 Canada
 Phone: 1-877-633-5263
 Email: marketing@inlandgroup.ca

Recommended use: Aircraft de-icing fluid
Restricted Use: Not known
Emergency Telephone: CANUTEC: 1-888-226-8832 (US & Canada)

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification

Health Hazards:	Acute toxicity	Category 4
	Toxic to reproduction	Category 2
	Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure (Oral)	Category 1
	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A

Label Elements

Hazard Symbol:



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazard statement:

Harmful or fatal if swallowed.
 Causes serious eye irritation.
 May damage fertility or the unborn child, if ingested.
 Causes damage to organs if swallowed.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention – Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Do not breathe dust/mist/vapours/spray. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response – IF EXPOSED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

Storage – Keep container tightly closed. Store in a well-ventilated place. Store in a dry place. Secure all containers.

Disposal – Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Other hazards which do not result in GHS classification:

None.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Chemical Identity</u>	<u>Common name and synonyms</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>Content in Percent (%)</u>
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	Glycol, 1,2 - ethandiol	107-21-1	92%
WATER	H ₂ O, Water	7732-18-5	7.4%

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General information: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in advance.

Ingestion: Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Do not induce vomiting without advice from poison control center. Never give liquid to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content does not get into lungs. If person is fully conscious, give 8 ounces (250 mL) of water. If medical advice is delayed and if an adult has swallowed several ounces (60 mL or more) of ethylene glycol, give 3-4 ounces (90-120 mL) of hard liquor such as 80-proof whiskey. For children, give proportionally less liquor at a dose of 0.3 ounces (1.5 teaspoons) for each 10 pounds of body weight, or 2 mL per kilogram of body weight.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Treat symptomatically. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

Skin contact: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists after washing.

Eye contact: Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lenses. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:

Symptoms: May irritate eyes. Harmful if swallowed.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treatment and Notes to Physician: If several ounces (more than 60 mL) of ethylene glycol has been ingested, early administration of ethanol may counteract the effects of ethylene glycol, such as metabolic acidosis and renal damage. Hemodialysis is the most effective means of removing ethylene glycol and its metabolites from the body. Consider hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis & thiamine 100 mg plus pyridoxine 50 mg intravenously every 6 hours. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for

details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG) intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum EG is undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General fire hazards:	In case of fire and/or explosion, do not breathe fumes.
Suitable and unsuitable extinguishing media:	Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray, foam, dry powder or carbon dioxide. Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.
Specific hazards of arising from chemical:	Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters:	Special firefighting procedures: Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. Special protective equipment for firefighters: Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:	Isolate area. Use personal protective equipment, including anti-slip footwear. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Keep up-wind. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them.
Methods and material for containment and cleaning:	Absorb spill with vermiculite or other inert material, then place in a container for chemical waste. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. Dike far ahead of larger spill for later recovery and disposal.
Notification procedures:	Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Inform authorities if large amounts are involved.
Environmental precautions:	Do not contaminate water sources. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, watercourses or onto the ground.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Precautions for safe handling:** Use personal protective equipment as required. Do not breathe mist or vapour. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Obtain special instructions before use.
- Conditions for safe storage:
(including any incompatibilities)** Keep container tightly closed. Store in well-ventilated place. Store in a dry place. Store in a locked or controlled access area.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters:

Occupational Exposure Limits:

<u>Chemical Identity</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Exposure Limit Values</u>
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	Ceiling	100mg/m ³
	Aerosol	50ppm
WATER	No Data Available	No Data Available

- Engineering Controls:** Maintain sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLVs.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:

- General information:** Good general ventilation (typically 10 air exchanges per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.
- Eye/face protection:** Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).
- Skin Protection:** **Hand:** Chemical resistant gloves.
Other: Wear suitable protective clothing
- Respiratory protection:** In case of inadequate ventilation use suitable respirator. Chemical respirator with organic vapour cartridge, full face-piece, dust and mist filter.
- Hygiene measures:** Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance:** **Physical State:** Liquid
Form: Liquid
Colour: Orange
- Odour:** Sweet
- Odour threshold:** No test data available
- pH:** 7.5 – 8.5

Melting point/freezing point:	-28°C (-18°F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	>152°C (>306°F)
Flash point:	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D93 – No Flash Cleveland Open Cup ASTM D92 - 135°C (275°F)
Evaporation rate:	<0.5 <i>Estimated</i>
Flammability (solid/gas):	Not applicable to liquids
Upper/lower limit on flammability or explosive limits:	Flammability limit – upper (%): No test data available Flammability limit – lower (%): No test data available
Vapour pressure:	2.7 mmHg @ 20°C
Vapour density (AIR = 1):	1.8
Specific Density (H₂O = 1):	1.1 (20°C)
Solubility	Solubility in water by weight: 100% @ 20°C
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	-1.36
Auto-ignition temperature:	No test data available
Decomposition temperature:	No test data available
Viscosity:	36.4 cSt @ 0°C <i>Calculated</i>

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	No dangerous reactions known under conditions of normal use.
Chemical stability:	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to avoid:	Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.
Incompatible materials:	Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers. Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include but are not limited to: Aldehydes. Alcohols. Ethers.
Hazardous decomposition products:	

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure:

Ingestion:	Harmful if swallowed.
Inhalation:	Spray mist may irritate the respiratory system.
Skin contact:	May cause irritation.
Eye contact:	Causes serious eye irritation.

Information on toxicological effects:

Acute Toxicity

Oral:	LD ₅₀ (Rat): 7,712 mg/kg Lethal dose, Human, adult: 88.7 mL (3 ounces) 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 100 mL (3 oz.)) 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.
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Dermal:	LD ₅₀ (Rabbit): 10,600 mg/kg 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.
Inhalation:	LC ₅₀ , 6 H, Aerosol (rat) >2.5 mg/l
Repeated dose toxicity:	The data presented are for the following material: Ethylene glycol. Observations in humans include: Nystagmus (involuntary eye movement). In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver. Defatting, drying and cracking of skin.
Skin corrosion/irritation:	
Serious eye damage/eye irritation:	May irritate eyes.
Respiratory or skin sensitization:	No relevant data found.
Carcinogenicity:	This substance has no evidence of carcinogenic properties.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	In Vitro: No mutagenic components identified. In Vivo: No mutagenic components identified.
Reproductive toxicity:	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity: (single exposure)	Central nervous system. Kidneys. Liver.
Specific target organ toxicity: (repeated exposure)	Observations in humans include: Nystagmus (involuntary eye movement). In animals, effects have been reported on the kidney and liver.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Acute hazards to the aquatic environment: ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Fish:	LC ₅₀ , Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow), 96 h: 7,500 mg/l LC ₅₀ , Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout), 96 h: 15,700 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrates:	EC ₅₀ , Daphnia magna (Water Flea), 48 h, immobilization: 43,420 mg/l EC ₅₀ , Ceriodaphnia Dubia (Water Flea), 48 h, immobilization: 5,700 mg/l
Micro-organisms:	EC ₅₀ , Bacteria: > 10,000 mg/l

Persistence and degradability:

Biodegradation:	This product is biodegradable
Theoretical Oxygen Demand (ThOD):	1.29 mg/mg
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD):	1.14 mg/mg
Mobility in soil:	The product is water soluble and may spread in water systems. Potential for mobility in soil is very high.
Other adverse effects:	The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Disposal Instructions:	Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to national, state, or local laws.
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Contaminated packaging: Since emptied containers can retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Canadian Transportation Of Dangerous Goods Act: Not regulated
Proper shipping name: Other regulated substances, liquid, N.O.S. (Ethylene glycol)
US DOT: UN number: NA 3082
Class: 9
Packing group: III
IMDG: Not regulated
IATA: Not regulated

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canadian Regulations:
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all of the information required by those regulations.

WHMIS Classification – Ethylene Glycol: D1B - Poisonous/Infectious material
- Immediate/Serious effects
- Toxic
D2A - Poisonous and infectious material
- Other effects
- Very toxic

United States Federal Regulations:
TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Status: The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.
CERCLA RQ – 40 CFR 302.4(a): ETHYLENE GLYCOL – Reportable Quantity: 5000lbs
CERCLA RQ – 40 CFR 302.4(b): Materials without a “listed” RQ may be reportable as an “unlisted hazardous substance”. See 40 CFR 302.5(b)

SARA 302 Components – 40 CFR 355 Appendix A: None

Section 311/312 Hazard Class – 40 CFR 370.2:

Immediate Delayed Fire Reactive Pressure Generating

SARA 313 Components – 40 CFR 372.65:

Section 313 Component(s):	CAS Number:	Percent (%):
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	107-21-1	92%
WATER	7732-18-5	7.4%

State and Local Regulations:
California Proposition 65: None
New Jersey RTK Label Information: ETHYLENE GLYCOL – 107-21-1
Pennsylvania RTK Label Information: 1,2 – Ethandiol – 107-21-1
Massachusetts RTK Label Information: ETHYLENE GLYCOL – 107-21-1

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.

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