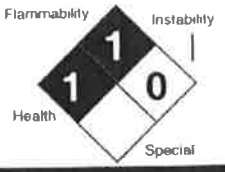
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Spiked 50/50 Glysantin G48 Long Life Coolant



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1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: 750-116354
Product Name: Spiked 50/50 Glysantin G48 Long Life Coolant
Manufacturer/Supplier/Distributor Information
Company Name: Excelda Manufacturing
12785 Emerson Dr.
Brighton, MI 48116
Emergency Contact: MEDICAL EMERGENCY (888)314-4052
Alternate Emergency Contact: DOT EMERGENCY (800)424-9300
Information: INFORMATION (248)486-3800

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS #	Concentration	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
1. Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	40.0 -60.0 %	No data.	No data.	No data.
2. Diethylene glycol	111-46-6	0.0 -3.0 %	No data.	No data.	No data.
3. Hexanoic acid, 2-Ethyl-	149-57-5	0.0 -2.0 %	No data.	5 mg/m3 (Inhalation)	No data.
4. Sebacic acid	111-20-6	0.0 -1.0 %	2 mg/m3	No data.	No data.
5. Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	0.0 -1.0 %	2 mg/m3	No data.	No data.
6. Benzenemethanaminium, N-[2-[(2,6-Dimethylphenyl)amino]-2-oxo	3734-33-6	0.0 -0.1 %	No data.	No data.	No data.

Chemical Name	RTECS #	OSHA STEL	OSHA CEIL	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH CEIL
1. Ethylene glycol	KW2975000	No data.	No data.	No data.	100 mg/m3 (H)
2. Diethylene glycol	ID5950000	No data.	No data.	No data.	No data.
3. Hexanoic acid, 2-Ethyl-	MO7700000	No data.	No data.	No data.	No data.
4. Sebacic acid	VS0875000	No data.	No data.	No data.	2 mg/m3
5. Sodium hydroxide	WB4900000	No data.	No data.	No data.	2 mg/m3
6. Benzenemethanaminium, N-[2-[(2,6-Dimethylphenyl)amino]-2-oxo	BO6650000	No data.	No data.	No data.	No data.

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. IRRITATING TO EYES AND SKIN.

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Eyes? Yes Ingestion? Yes

Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic)

Eyes: Can cause eye irritation.

Skin: May cause mild skin irritation. Although rare, skin contact with ethylene glycol may cause allergic skin reaction (delayed skin rash which may be followed by blistering, scaling and other skin effects). Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

Ingestion: Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. Liver, kidney and brain damage in humans has resulted from swallowing lethal or near-lethal amounts of ethylene glycol.

Inhalation: It is possible to breathe this material under certain conditions of handling and use (for example, during heating, spraying, or stirring). Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended

exposure limits.

Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

Stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), cough, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, involuntary eye movement, pain in the abdomen and lower back, cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen), lung edema (fluid buildup in the lung tissue), acute kidney failure (sudden slowing or stopping of urine production), kidney damage, liver damage, convulsions, coma and death.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure

Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals, and may aggravate preexisting disorders of these organs in humans: reproductive effects, kidney damage, liver damage, central nervous system damage. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans, and may aggravate preexisting disorders of these organs: kidney damage, liver damage.

OSHA Hazard Classes:

HEALTH HAZARDS : Irritant
PHYSICAL HAZARDS : No Physical Hazards
TARGET ORGANS & EFFECTS: Kidney, Liver, Central Nervous System

4. First Aid Measures

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Eyes: If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.
Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.
Swallowing: Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.
Inhalation: If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

Note to Physician

This product contains ethylene glycol. Ethanol decreases the metabolism of ethylene glycol to toxic metabolites. Ethanol should be administered as soon as possible in cases of severe poisoning since the elimination half-life of ethylene glycol is 3 hours. If medical care will be delayed several hours, give the patient three to four 1-ounce oral "shot" of 86-proof or higher whiskey before or during transport to the hospital. Fomepizole (4-methylpyrazole) is an effective antagonist of alcohol dehydrogenase, and as such, may be used as an antidote in the treatment of ethylene glycol poisoning. Hemodialysis effectively removes ethylene glycol and its metabolites from the body. Effects of acute ethylene glycol poisoning appear in three fairly distinct stages. The initial stage occurs shortly after exposure, last 6-12 hours, and is characterized by central nervous system effects (transient exhilaration, nausea, vomiting, and in severe cases, coma, convulsions, and possible death. The second stage lasts from 12-36 hours after exposure and is initiated by the onset of coma. This phase is characterized by tachypnia, tachycardia, mild hypotension, cyanosis, and in severe cases, pulmonary edema, bronchopneumonia, cardiac enlargement, and congestive failure. The final stage occurs 24-72 post-exposure and is characterized by renal failure ranging from a mild increase in blood urea nitrogen and creatinine followed by recovery to complete anuria with acute tubular necrosis that can lead to death. Oxaluria is found in most cases. The most significant laboratory finding in ethylene glycol intoxication is severe metabolic acidosis. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: lung (for example,

asthma-like conditions), liver, kidneys, central nervous system. Exposure to this material may aggravate any pre-existing condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Pt: > 200.00 F (93.3 C) Method Used: Pensky-Marten Closed Cup
Explosive Limits: LEL: No data. UEL: No data.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turn-out gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Fight fire as appropriate for surrounding materials and conditions.

Flammable Properties and Hazards

No unusual hazards are expected from this material.

Hazardous Combustion Products

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

Extinguishing Media

Alcohol foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled

Small Spill: Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.
Large Spill: Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source, dike area of spill to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank. Remaining liquid may be taken up on sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and shoveled into containers.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions To Be Taken in Handling

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale. Do not ingest.

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and / or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. All five gallon pails and larger metal containers including tank cars and tank trucks should be grounded and / or bonded when material is transferred.

Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not store near extreme heat, open flame, or sources of ignition.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded, a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (consult your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

Eye Protection

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

Protective Gloves

Wear resistant gloves such as; neoprene, nitrile rubber, polyvinyl chloride.

Other Protective Clothing

To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.)

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and / or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

Wash thoroughly after use. Launder contaminated clothing prior to reuse.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States:	[ ] Gas [X] Liquid [ ] Solid
Melting Point:	No data.
Boiling Point:	No data.
Autoignition Pt:	No data.
Flash Pt:	> 200.00 F (93.3 C) Method Used: Pensky-Marten Closed Cup
Explosive Limits:	LEL: No data. UEL: No data.
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	1.07 - 1.09 at 25.0 C (77.0 F)
Bulk density:	No data.
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	No data.
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	No data.
Evaporation Rate (vs Butyl Acetate=1):	No data.
Solubility in Water:	No data.
Percent Volatile:	No data.
Heat Value:	No data.
Particle Size:	No data.
Corrosion Rate:	No data.
pH:	7.5 - 11

Appearance and Odor

Bluish green liquid with sweet odor.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable [ ] Stable [X]

Conditions To Avoid - Instability

High heat.

Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid

Alkali and alkaline earth, alkali metals, heat, strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizing agents, sulfur compounds.

Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will occur [ ] Will not occur [X]

Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Polymerization

None known.

11. Toxicological Information

No data available.

Carcinogenicity/Other Information

Cancer Information

Based on the available information, this material cannot be classified with regard to carcinogenicity. This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, the National Toxicology Program, or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Developmental Information

Ethylene glycol has caused birth defects in animal studies at high oral doses.

Chemical Name	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
1. Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	n.a.	n.a.	A4	n.a.
2. Diethylene glycol	111-46-6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. Hexanoic acid, 2-Ethyl-	149-57-5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4. Sebacic acid	111-20-6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5. Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
6. Benzenemethanaminium, N-[2-[(2,6-Dimethylphenyl)amino]-2-oxo	3734-33-6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Carcinogenicity: NTP? No IARC Monographs? No OSHA Regulated? No

12. Ecological Information

No data available.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

14. Transport Information

LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)

DOT Proper Shipping Name Not regulated

15. Regulatory Information

US EPA SARA Title III

Chemical Name	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
1. Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	No	Yes 5000 LB	Yes	No
2. Diethylene glycol	111-46-6	No	No	No	
3. Hexanoic acid, 2-Ethyl-	149-57-5	No	No	No	
4. Sebacic acid	111-20-6	No	No	No	
5. Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	No	Yes 1000 LB	No	
6. Benzenemethanaminium, N-[2-[(2,6-Dimethylphenyl)amino]-2-oxo	3734-33-6	No	No	No	

US EPA CAA, CWA, TSCA

Chemical Name	CAS #	EPA CAA	EPA CWA NPDES	EPA TSCA	CA PROP 65
1. Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	HAP		Inventory	
2. Diethylene glycol	111-46-6	No		Inventory	
3. Hexanoic acid, 2-Ethyl-	149-57-5	No		Inventory	
4. Sebacic acid	111-20-6	No		Inventory	
5. Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	No		Inventory	
6. Benzenemethanaminium, N-[2-[(2,6-Dimethylphenyl)amino]-2-oxo	3734-33-6	No		Inventory	

SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists:

Sec.302:	EPA SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemical with TPQ. * indicates 10000 LB TPQ if not volatile.
Sec.304:	EPA SARA Title III Section 304: CERCLA Reportable + Sec.302 with Reportable Quantity. ** indicates statutory RQ.
Sec.313:	EPA SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory. Note: -Cat indicates a member of a chemical category.
Sec.110:	EPA SARA 110 Superfund Site Priority Contaminant List

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Lists:

Inventory:	Chemical Listed in the TSCA Inventory.
5A(2):	Chemical Subject to Significant New Rules (SNURS)
6A:	Commercial Chemical Control Rules
8A:	Toxic Substances Subject To Information Rules on Production
8A CAIR:	Comprehensive Assessment Information Rules - (CAIR)
8A PAIR:	Preliminary Assessment Information Rules - (PAIR)
8C:	Records of Allegations of Significant Adverse Reactions
8D:	Health and Safety Data Reporting Rules
8D TERM:	Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule Terminations
12(b):	Notice of Export

Other Important Lists:

CWA NPDES:	EPA Clean Water Act NPDES Permit Chemical
CAA HAP:	EPA Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant
CAA ODC:	EPA Clean Air Act Ozone Depleting Chemical (1=CFC, 2=HCFC)
CA PROP 65:	California Proposition 65

International Regulatory Lists:

EPA Hazard Categories:

This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

[X] Yes [ ] No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard
[X] Yes [ ] No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard
[ ] Yes [X] No Fire Hazard
[ ] Yes [X] No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
[ ] Yes [X] No Reactive Hazard

Regulatory Information Statement

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third person proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes all risk in use of the material.

16. Other Information

Company Policy or Disclaimer

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