



SAFETY DATA SHEET

ATLANTIC LONG LIFE INHIBITOR

Version 1.1
Supersedes

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Issued by Atlantic Lubricants Pty. Ltd.

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/ PREPARATION AND COMPANY

Product Name : Atlantic Long Life Inhibitor
Use : Engine Radiator Inhibitor
Product Code : LLIG000/ LLIR000
Company Name : Atlantic Lubricants Pty Ltd (ABN 67 088 335 059)
Address : 40 Liverpool Street Ingleburn NSW 2565
Telephone/ Fax No : Tel: (02) 9829 7555 Fax: (02) 9829 4555
Web : www.atlanticoil.com
Emergency Telephone : (02) 9829 7555
Poisons Information Centre (Aust. 13 11 26)
Other Product Information : (02) 8706 3240

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the mixture : Classified as hazardous under GHS for Australia criteria
Hazard Classification : Eye Irritation Category 2A
Skin Irritation Category 2
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Signal Word : **Warning**
Pictograms :



Hazard Statements: **H315** Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.



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2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

(Continued)

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.

P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response: P308+P313 If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage: P405 Store locked up.

Disposal: P501 Dispose of container and used or unused contents as hazardous waste.

Poisons Schedule : Not Applicable

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	%(w/w)	CAS NUMBER
2-Ethylhexanoic Acid	10-30%	149-57-5
Sebacic Acid	2.3%	111-20-6
Tolytriazole	<1%	29385-43-1
Denatonium Benzoate	<0.01%	3734-33-6
Other ingredients classified as not hazardous, or at levels not requiring classification according to Safe Work Australia	Balance	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye : If eye contact occurs:
Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.



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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

(Continued)

- Skin** : If skin contact occurs:
Flush skin and hair with water
Wash skin and hair with soap and water
Remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
Seek immediate medical attention if event of irritation.
- Inhalation** : Remove from exposure
Move to fresh air
Keep at rest until fully recovered
Seek medical advice if effects persist
- Ingestion** : Do NOT induce vomiting.
Immediately wash out mouth with water, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink
If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on side (Head down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
Observe patient carefully
Seek medical advice.
- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically with supportive care.

For further information contact Poisons Information Centre (Aust. 13 11 26)

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Extinguishing Media:** Carbon dioxide, foam or dry chemical
- Specific Hazards** : Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
- Fire Fighting** : Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Fire/ Explosion Hazard** : Combustible.
Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
Product is a mobile liquid.
Oxides of carbon are involved in combustion.
May emit poisonous and corrosive fumes.



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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Spills or Leaks** : Restrict access to area until clean-up is completed
Wear PPE as per this SDS
Create bund
Absorb / contain waste, use earth, vermiculite, inert material
Collect and seal in appropriate container
Label the container
Observe regulatory reporting requirements (Incident Notification)
Protect drains from potential spills to minimise contamination.
In the case of large spills contact the appropriate authorities.
- Disposal** : Dispose of in accordance with States, Local Government, EPA or related Regulations or Codes of Practice.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Handling** : Wear PPE as per this SDS
Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Observe good personal hygiene practices.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Use only in well ventilated areas.
Ensure Exposure Standard is not exceeded.
Wear respiratory protection if vapours or spray or mist is present.
No eating or drinking in the work area.
Remove contaminated clothing before entering eating areas.
Do NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with the skin.
Eye wash and safety shower to be available in the workplace.
Compliant eyewash to be provided for external work.
- Storage** : Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Avoid sparks, flames, and other ignition sources. Store away from incompatible materials such as materials that support combustion (oxidising materials). Reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940- The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.
Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer or regulatory direction.
Provide spill kit.



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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure limits : No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia.

Emergency Limits :

Components	CAS-No.	Type	Value
2-Ethylhexanoic Acid	149-57-5	TEEL-1	15 mg/m ³
		TEEL-2	51 mg/m ³
		TEEL-3	589 mg/m ³
Tolyltriazole	29385-43-1	TEEL-1	2 mg/m ³
		TEEL-2	22 mg/m ³
		TEEL-3	130 mg/m ³

Respiratory Protection : If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then respiratory protective equipment should be used suitable for protecting against airborne contaminants. Final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependent upon actual concentrations and the type of breathing protection required will vary according to individual circumstances. Expert advice may be required to make this decision. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, selection. Use and maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices.

Eye Protection : Safety glasses with side shields, or goggles is recommended. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 – Personal Eye Protection Part 1: Eye and Face Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection : Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body Protection : Wear appropriate clothing including chemical resistant apron or overalls where clothing is likely to be contaminated. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots. It is advisable that a local supplier of personal protective clothing is consulted regarding the choice of material.

Engineering Controls : Natural ventilation should be sufficient, however where vapours or mists are generated the use of a local exhaust ventilation system (drawing spray or mists away from workers breathing zone) is recommended.



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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Clear green or red liquid
Odour	:	Mild
Solubility in Water	:	Not Provided
pH as supplied	:	9.0
Electrostatic Stability	:	Not Provided
Vapour Pressure	:	Not Provided
Relative Density (Water = 1)	:	1.05 – 1.07
Flash Point	:	Not Provided
Ignition Temperature	:	Not Provided
Melting Point	:	Not Provided
Boiling Point	:	Not Provided
Specific Gravity@ 15°C	:	Not Provided
Kinematic Viscosity cSt @ 40°C	:	Not Provided
cSt @ 100°C	:	Not Provided
Pour Point	:	Not Provided

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	:	Stable under normal conditions.
Hazardous Polymerization	:	Will not occur.
Materials to Avoid	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	:	Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and or irritating fumes including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Hazardous Reaction	:	Hazardous reaction with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	:	Heat, open flames or other sources of ignition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Inhalation	:	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation. Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	:	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.



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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(Continued)

- Skin** : May cause moderate irritation from prolonged exposure. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood stream through cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. May accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- Eye** : May cause mild to moderate irritation. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation/ redness of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis), temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Chronic Effects** : Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

COMPONENT	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Atlantic Long Life Inhibitor Green	Not Available	Not Available
2-ethylhexanoic acid	Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 4.5 mg Severe
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2043 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h mild
		Skin (rabbit): 450 mg open mild
sebacic acid	Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Nil reported
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	
Denatonium benzoate	Oral (rat) LD50: 584 mg/kg	Nil reported
Tolytriazole	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Nil reported
	Oral (rat) LD50: 675 mg/kg	

- 2-Ethylhexanoic Acid** : The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

- Sebacic Acid** : For dibasic acids (C7-14) (as represented by Corfree M1 (a mixture of dibasic acids, CAS 72162-23-3), sebacic acid (CAS 111-20-6), dodecanedioic acid (DDDA, CAS 693-23-2), undecane dioic acid (CAS 1852-04-6). Acute toxicity: Acute toxicity data indicate that the chemicals exhibit similar acute toxicity. Acute oral toxicity LD50s of > 5000 mg/kg and > 3000 mg/kg have been measured for Corfree M1 and DDDA, respectively. These values represent the highest levels tested in their respective acute oral studies.



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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(Continued)

- Denatonium benzoate** : Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfy the criteria for classification as Harmful (Xn) with R22 and as Irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R38 and R41. For quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs): Quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs) are cationic surfactants. They are synthetic organically tetra-substituted ammonium compounds, where the R substituents are alkyl or heterocyclic radicals. A common characteristic of these synthetic compounds is that one of the R's is a long-chain hydrophobic aliphatic residue. The cationic surface active compounds are in general more toxic than the anionic and non-ionic surfactants. The positively-charged cationic portion is the functional part of the molecule and the local irritation effects of QACs appear to result from the quaternary ammonium cation. Somnolence, tremor, ataxia recorded.
- 2-Ethylhexanoic Acid, Sebacic Acid & Denatonium benzoate** : Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

OTHER INFORMATION

Used coolants and inhibitors may contain harmful impurities and contaminants that can accumulate during usage. Frequent or prolonged contact with all types and makes of used coolants and inhibitors must therefore be avoided.



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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value
2-ethylhexanoic acid	LC50	96	Fish	48.777mg/L
2-ethylhexanoic acid	EC50	48	Crustacea	=85.4mg/L
2-ethylhexanoic acid	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=41mg/L
2-ethylhexanoic acid	EC50	384	Crustacea	11.962mg/L
2-ethylhexanoic acid	NOEC	504	Crustacea	18mg/L
Sebacic acid	LC50	96	Fish	>18mg/L
Sebacic acid	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L
Sebacic acid	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	681.937mg/L
Sebacic acid	EC50	384	Crustacea	60.130mg/L
Sebacic acid	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3mg/L
Tolyltriazole	LC50	96	Fish	55mg/L
Tolyltriazole	EC50	48	Crustacea	8.58mg/L
Tolyltriazole	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	29mg/L
Tolyltriazole	EC50	48	Crustacea	15.8mg/L
Tolyltriazole	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	10mg/L

Persistence /Degradability : Low

Mobility : Low

Bioaccumulation : Low

Environmental Protection : Prevent this material from entering the environment. Do NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Do not dispose down drains or to soil or landfill.

Dispose of waste according to state E.P.A. regulations. Use a licensed waste contractor and assure conformity with all applicable regulations.



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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

U.N. NUMBER : None Allocated
PROPER SHIPPING NAME : None Allocated
DG CLASS : None Allocated
SUBSIDIARY HAZARD : None Allocated
HAZCHEM CODE : None Allocated
PACKING GROUP : None Allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

COUNTRY/ REGION : AUSTRALIA
INVENTORY : AICS
STATUS : LISTED

16. OTHER INFORMATION

REFERENCES : AS/NZS 1715 - Use and maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices.
AS/NZS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices.
AS/NZS 1337 - Personal eye protection Part 1: Eye and face protectors for occupational applications.
AS/NZS 2161.1 - Occupational protective gloves.
AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.
TEEL – Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
STEL – Short Term Exposure Limit

CONTACT

For information concerning details on this Safety Data Sheet contact Atlantic Technical Help Line on (02) 8706 3240.

All reasonable care has been taken to ensure that the information and advice contained herein are accurate at the time of printing. However, Atlantic accepts no tortious or contractual liability for any loss or damages suffered as a consequence of reliance on the information and advice contained herein.

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE. IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

End of Safety Data Sheet