

Trade name: SHERLOCK LEAK DETECTOR LOWTEMP

SECTION 1: Identification

Product identifier used on the label:

Product Name: Sherlock Leak Detector Lowtemp

Other means of identification:

Synonyms: Lowtemp

Product Code Number: LT

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:

Recommended use: Leak Testing.

Recommended restrictions: Uses other than those described above

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party:

Company Name: Winton Products Company Inc.

Company Address: P.O. Box 36332.
Charlotte, NC, 28236
United States of America

Company Telephone: 704-399-5151

Company Email: wintonprod@aol.com

Company Website: <http://www.wintonproducts.com>

Emergency phone number: CHEMTREC - 1-800-424-9300 (24h)

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the chemical in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200:

Acute Toxicity, Oral, Category 4

Carcinogenicity, Category 2

Reproductive toxicity, Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - (single exposure)

Category 2 (Kidney, Central nervous system)

Specific target organ toxicity - (repeated exposure)

Category 2 (Liver, Kidney, Central nervous system)

GHS Signal word: DANGER

GHS Hazard statement(s): Harmful if swallowed.
Suspected of causing cancer
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

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May cause damage to organs (Kidney, Central nervous system)
May cause damage to organs (Liver, Kidney, Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure

GHS Hazard symbol(s):



GHS Precautionary statement(s): Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
If swallowed: Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.
If exposed or concerned: Call a poison center/doctor
Rinse mouth.
Store locked up
Dispose of contents/container to an approved disposal site in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazard(s) not otherwise Classified (HNOC):

None known

Percentage of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity:

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture:

Chemical name	CAS#	Concentration (weight %)
Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1	40 - 50%
Diethanolamine	111-42-2	< 0.5%

Note: The balance of the ingredients are not classified as hazardous or are below the concentration limit to be classified as hazardous, under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

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SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary measures, subdivided according to the different routes of exposure, i.e., inhalation, skin and eye contact, and ingestion:

Inhalation: Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Oxygen should only be administered by qualified personnel. Seek medical advice.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly. Seek medical advice if irritation or pain develops.

Eye contact: In case of contact with eyes, flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Assure adequate flushing by separating the eyelids with fingers. Call a physician.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. If swallowed, wash mouth out with water provided the person is conscious. Follow with plenty of water. NEVER GIVE LIQUIDS TO AN UNCONCIOUS PERSON. Call a physician.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:

Inhalation: May cause cough, dizziness and headache. Exposure to very high levels of ethylene glycol vapor causes irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract. Exposure to ethylene glycol concentrations higher than 80 ppm results in intolerable respiratory discomfort and cough.

Skin Contact: May cause mild skin irritation. Symptoms include: redness, itching, inflammation and rash.

Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation depending on the length and type of exposure. Symptoms include redness, tearing, inflammation, burning and itching. Exposure to liquid ethylene glycol may result in swelling of the eyelid and swelling around the cornea, inflammation of the conjunctiva and iris and conjunctival or corneal injury.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Seek immediate medical attention. Contains ethylene glycol. Ethylene glycol is rapidly absorbed after ingestion. Early ethylene glycol intoxication resembles ethanol intoxication. The symptoms of acute exposure to ethylene glycol include: central nervous system depression, intoxication, euphoria, stupor, and respiratory depression. The course of ethylene glycol toxicity is classically divided into three broad overlapping categories of adverse health effects.

Stage 1 (the neurological stage) lasts from 30 minutes to 12 hours after ingestion.

Stage 2 (the cardiopulmonary stage) occurs between 12 and 24 hours after ingestion.

Stage 3 (the renal stage) occurs between 24 and 72 hours after ingestion.

Adverse health effects can be delayed significantly by the co-ingestion of alcohol. Nausea and vomiting may occur as a result of gastrointestinal irritation. Severe toxicity may result in coma, loss of reflexes, seizures (uncommon), and irritation of the tissues lining the brain. Kidney (renal) failure can occur 24 to 72 hours after acute ethylene glycol ingestion. Some loss of kidney function may be permanent.

Effects of Chronic Exposure:

Chronic or repeated exposure to ethylene glycol causes kidney damage (via ingestion), Irritation of the throat, headache, low backache, loss of consciousness and nystagmus.

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Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

If any symptoms are observed, contact a physician and give them this SDS sheet.

Notes to Physician

For large ingestions of ethylene glycol, attempt to aspirate stomach (gastric) contents using a nasogastric tube, if it can be done within the first 30 to 60 minutes. In all patient/victims with known or suspected ethylene glycol poisoning, perform blood tests (CBC, blood glucose, serum electrolytes, magnesium, calcium, BUN, creatinine, lactate, ethylene glycol level, and ethanol level), arterial blood gas (ABG) levels and osmolarity, and a urinalysis.

Repeat these tests as necessary to closely monitor the progression of toxic effects. Contact a medical toxicologist or a regional poison control center for assistance in evaluating the anion and osmolar gaps and to decide whether antidotal therapy, intravenous sodium bicarbonate, or hemodialysis is needed. Antidotes fomepizole or ethanol should be administered intravenously as soon as possible to block the conversion of ethylene glycol to formic acid and prevent acidosis. Fomepizole is preferred as its efficacy and safety have been demonstrated, and its therapeutic dose is more easily maintained. Once the patient/victim has become acidotic, administration of fomepizole or ethanol may not provide much benefit, but they may be administered at the discretion of the physician in charge. Folinic acid (leucovorin) should also be administered intravenously to increase the rate at which formate is metabolized into less toxic chemicals. Hemodialysis is the most effective form of treatment for an acidotic patient/victim and may be used when the blood ethylene glycol level is greater than 50 mg/dL, with severe metabolic or fluid abnormalities despite other therapeutic interventions, or in cases of kidney failure. Caution: Ethanol and fomepizole dosing must be adjusted during hemodialysis. Thiamine and pyridoxine facilitate a more rapid metabolism of ethylene glycol to non-toxic metabolites and should be given as a single dose IV (100 mg daily).

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing media: Not combustible. Use water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, or appropriate foam as suitable for the surrounding area.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical (e.g., nature of any hazardous combustion products):

Hazardous combustion products may include the following substances: Carbon Oxides, Sulfur Oxides and Nitrogen Oxides.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Evacuate all non-emergency personnel from area. Irritating substances may be released during a fire including carbon oxides and nitrogen oxides. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through the spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Minimize contact with skin or eyes. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate protective equipment, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas.

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. Thoroughly decontaminate area after spill cleanup. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.

See Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling:

Wear recommended personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Provide adequate ventilation in process areas to prevent formation of vapor. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibles:

Keep only in original container. Store above 35 °F (2 C°), in a dry, well-ventilated place out of direct sunlight. Keep container closed when not in use. Make sure containers are properly labeled.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL), American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV), and any other exposure limit used or recommended by the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the safety data sheet, where available.

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Substance	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH IDLH
Ethylene Glycol	50 ppm (125 mg/m ³) CEILING	TWA: 25 ppm (vapor fraction) STEL: 50 ppm (vapor fraction) 10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only)	None Established
Diethanolamine	(Vacated) TWA: 3 ppm (Vacated) TWA: 15 mg/m ³	TWA: 1 mg/m ³ Skin	TWA: 3 ppm TWA: 15 mg/m ³

Appropriate engineering controls:

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.

Provide eyewash station. Eye wash fountain and emergency showers are recommended.

Concentrations should be monitored hazardous substances in the workplace in accordance with recognized test methods. Mode, method, type and frequency of testing and measurement of harmful factors in the working environment should meet the requirements of local/regional/national laws.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:

Eye/face protection: Wear safety glasses, safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles. Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under NIOSH standards.

Skin and hand protection: Chemical-resistant gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices.

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. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: Chemical resistant apron.

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. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

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General hygiene considerations: Wear safety shoes. Wear rubber boots to clean up a spill. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Wash hands after use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance (physical state, color, etc.):

Physical state: Liquid.

Color: Red

Odor: Characteristic odor

Odor threshold: Not determined

pH: Not determined

Melting point/freezing point: Not determined

Initial boiling point and boiling range: 215 °F, 102 °C

Flash point: > 100 °C.

Evaporation rate: 3.1 (water = 1)

Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit – lower (%): Not determined

Flammability limit – upper (%): Not determined

Explosive limit – lower (%): Not determined

Explosive limit – upper (%): Not determined

Vapor pressure: 17.5 mm Hg

Vapor density: 1.15 (air=1)

Relative density: 1.014 (water=1)

Solubility (ies): 100% in water.

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): Not determined

Auto-ignition temperature: Not determined

Decomposition temperature: Not determined

Viscosity (dynamic): Not determined

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Not reactive under recommended storage and handling conditions.

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated under recommended storage and handling conditions.

Conditions to avoid: Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Incompatible Materials.

Incompatible materials: Strong Bases, Strong Acids, Oxidizing and Reducing Agents, Isocyanates, Nitrosating agents.

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Hazardous decomposition Products: During a fire irritating and toxic substances will be released including: Carbon Oxides, Sulfur Oxides and Nitrogen Oxides.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure:

Inhalation: Expected to be a route of exposure

Ingestion: Expected to be a route of exposure

Skin: Expected to be a route of exposure

Eyes: Expected to be a route of exposure

Target Organs: Skin, Eyes, Central Nervous System, Respiratory Tract, Kidneys

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics:

Inhalation: May cause cough, dizziness and headache. Exposure to very high levels of ethylene glycol vapor causes irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract. Exposure to ethylene glycol concentrations higher than 80 ppm results in intolerable respiratory discomfort and cough.

Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation. Symptoms include: redness, itching, inflammation and rash.

Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation depending on the length and type of exposure. Symptoms include: redness, tearing, inflammation, burning and itching. Exposure to liquid ethylene glycol may result in swelling of the eyelid and swelling around the cornea, inflammation of the conjunctiva and iris and conjunctival or corneal injury.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Seek immediate medical attention. Contains ethylene glycol. Ethylene glycol is rapidly absorbed after ingestion. Early ethylene glycol intoxication resembles ethanol intoxication. Symptoms include central nervous system depression, intoxication, euphoria, stupor, and respiratory depression. The course of ethylene glycol toxicity is classically divided into three broad overlapping categories of adverse health effects.

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Delayed and immediate effects and chronic effects from short or long-term exposure:

Causes damage to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure via ingestion.

Numerical measures of toxicity (such as acute toxicity estimates):

Oral: Harmful if swallowed. (Ethylene glycol can be more toxic in humans than in animals.)

Ingredient Information:

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Substance	Test Type (species)	Value
Ethylene Glycol	LD ₅₀ Oral (Rat)	4700 mg/kg
	LD ₅₀ Dermal (Rabbit)	10600 mg/kg;
	LC ₅₀ Inhalation (Rat)	>200 mg/m ³ 4 hours
Diethanolamine	LD ₅₀ Oral (Rat)	780 mg/kg
	LD ₅₀ Dermal (Rabbit)	11.9 mL/kg
	LC ₅₀ Inhalation (Rat)	No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation:	Does not meet the criteria for classification.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation:	Does not meet the criteria for classification.
Respiratory sensitization:	Does not meet the criteria for classification
Skin sensitization:	Does not meet the criteria for classification
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Does not meet the criteria for classification
Carcinogenicity:	Suspected of causing cancer.
Reproductive toxicity:	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity- Single exposure:	May cause damage to organs (Kidney, Central nervous system).
Specific target organ toxicity- Repeat exposure:	May cause damage to organs (Liver, Blood, Kidney, Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard:	Does not meet the criteria for classification

Whether the hazardous chemical is listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens (latest edition) or has been found to be a potential carcinogen in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs (latest edition), or by OSHA:

Component	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	OSHA
Ethylene Glycol	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Diethanolamine	Group 2B - Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans	Not Listed	A3 - Animal Carcinogen	Not Listed

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available):
No data on this product.

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Ingredient data:

Substance	Test Type	Species	Value
Ethylene glycol	LC ₅₀	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	41000 mg/L (96 h)
	EC ₅₀	Aquatic Invertebrates - Daphnia magna (Water flea)	46300 mg/L (48 h)
	EC ₅₀	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	6500 - 13000 mg/L (96 h)
Diethanolamine	LC ₅₀	Fish - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)	140 mg/L (96 h)
	EC ₅₀	Aquatic Invertebrates - Daphnia magna (Water flea)	55 mg/L (48 h)
	EC ₅₀	Algae - Desmodesmus Subspicatus	7.8 mg/L (72 h)

Persistence and Degradability:

No data available for this product

Bioaccumulative Potential:

No data available for this product

Mobility in Soil:

No data available for this product

Other adverse effects (such as hazardous to the ozone layer):

None known

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Description of waste residues and information on their safe handling and methods of disposal, including the disposal of any contaminated packaging.

Product

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Observe all federal, state/provincial and municipal regulations.

Contaminated packaging

Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be properly labeled to supplier or everywhere there is a recovery program.

SECTION 14: Transport Information

US Department of Transportation Classification (49CFR)

Not Regulated for Transport.

IMDG (Transport by sea)

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Not Regulated for Transport

IATA (Country variations may apply)

Not Regulated for Transport

Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant: No

Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code)

No additional information.

Special precautions which a user needs to be aware of, or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises.

No additional information

SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

USA:

United States Federal Regulations: This SDS complies with the OSHA, 29 CFR 1910.1200. The product is classified as hazardous under OSHA.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) – All substances in this product are listed, as required, or are exempt from the TSCA inventory.

CERCLA RQ (lbs) Ingredients (> 0.1%):

Ethylene Glycol (CAS-No. 107-21-1) RQ: 5000 lbs.

Diethanolamine (CAS-No. 111-42-2) RQ: 100 lbs.

Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate (27323-41-7) RQ: 1000 lbs.

SARA Superfund and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III sections 302, 311, 312 and 313:

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A) (> 0.1%):
None listed.

Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370) (> 0.1%):
None listed.

Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (40 CFR 372) (> 0.1%):

Ethylene Glycol (CAS-No. 107-21-1)

Diethanolamine (CAS-No. 111-42-2)

Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate (27323-41-7).

STATE REGULATIONS:

This SDS contains specific health and safety data is applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

California Proposition 65 (California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986:

Ethylene Glycol (CAS-No. 107-21-1) (Developmental Toxin – Oral)

Diethanolamine (CAS-No. 111-42-2) (Carcinogen)

Coconut oil diethanolamine condensate (cocamide diethanolamine) (Carcinogen)

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Massachusetts Right to Know:

Ethylene Glycol (CAS-No. 107-21-1)

Diethanolamine (CAS-No. 111-42-2)

Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate (27323-41-7).

New Jersey Right to Know:

Ethylene Glycol (CAS-No. 107-21-1)

Diethanolamine (CAS-No. 111-42-2)

Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate (27323-41-7).

Pennsylvania Right to Know:

Ethylene Glycol (CAS-No. 107-21-1)

Diethanolamine (CAS-No. 111-42-2)

Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate (27323-41-7).

SECTION 16: Other Information

Revision Date: Dec 6th 2021

DISCLAIMER: The information in this SDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, express or implied, regarding its correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use or disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product. This SDS was prepared and is to be used only for this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this SDS information may not be applicable.