

PRODUCT CODE: 16110  
NAME: TEXACO ANTIFREEZE/COOLANT-BITTERANT

Date Issued: 1997-10-14  
Supersedes: 1997-07-01



17. PRODUCT LABEL

Label Date: 1997-10-14

READ AND UNDERSTAND MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET BEFORE HANDLING OR DISPOSING OF PRODUCT. THIS LABEL COMPLIES WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD (29 CFR 1910.1200) FOR USE IN THE WORKPLACE. THIS LABEL IS NOT INTENDED TO BE USED WITH PACKAGING INTENDED FOR SALE TO CONSUMERS AND MAY NOT CONFORM WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY ACT OR OTHER RELATED REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS.

16110 TEXACO ANTIFREEZE/COOLANT-BITTERANT

**WARNING STATEMENT**

WARNING ! HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED  
MAY CAUSE DIZZINESS AND DROWSINESS  
MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION  
ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED -  
CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE  
FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY  
CAN CAUSE KIDNEY DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED  
MAY CAUSE LIVER DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED BASED ON ANIMAL DATA  
ATTENTION ! CONTAINS ETHYLENE GLYCOL WHICH MAY CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS BASED  
ON ANIMAL DATA

**PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES**

- Use only with adequate ventilation.
- Avoid breathing vapor, mist, or gas.
- Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.
- Keep container closed.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.

**FIRST AID**

**Eye Contact:**

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart while flushing to rinse entire surface of eye and lids with water. Get medical attention.

**Skin Contact:**

Wash skin with plenty of soap and water for several minutes. Get medical attention if skin irritation develops or persists.

**Ingestion:**

If person is conscious and can swallow, immediately give two glasses (i.e., 16 oz.) of water but do not induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

**Inhalation:**

If irritation, headache, nausea, or drowsiness occurs, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if breathing becomes difficult or respiratory irritation persists.

**Note to Physician:**

Ethylene glycol (EG) and diethylene glycol (DEG) intoxication may initially produce behavioral changes, drowsiness, vomiting, diarrhea, thirst, and convulsions. EG and DEG are nephrotoxic. End stages of poisoning may include renal damage or failure with acidosis. Supportive measures, supplemented with hemodialysis if indicated, may limit the progression and severity of toxic effects.

FOR ETHYLENE GLYCOL POISONING intravenous ethanol is a recognized antidotal treatment ; other antidotal treatments also exist for EG poisoning.

FOR DIETHYLENE GLYCOL POISONING the role of intravenous ethanol in the treatment is unclear but it may be of benefit in view of structural and toxicological similarities to ethylene glycol. Contact a Poison Center for further treatment information.

Aspiration of this product during induced emesis may result in severe lung injury. If evacuation of stomach is necessary, use method least likely to cause aspiration, such as gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation.

Contact a Poison Center for additional treatment information.

**FIRE**

In case of fire, use water spray, dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide. Water may cause frothing. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers.

If more than 5,269 pounds of product is spilled, then report spill according to SARA 304 and/or CERCLA 102(a) requirements, unless product qualifies for the petroleum exemption (CERCLA Section 101(14)).

Chemical Name \_\_\_\_\_ CAS Number \_\_\_\_\_ Range in % \_\_\_\_\_

