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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issue Date 18 September 2015

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Version 1

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Product Name: **BRAKE BRITE**

Product Description: **NON-CHLORINATED BRAKE CLEANER**

Other means of identification

Product # 028A
Synonyms None

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name CHEMCO INDUSTRIES, INC.
5731 Manchester Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63110
www.chemcoindustries.com
314-647-1888
1-800-854-4236 (to Reorder)

Emergency telephone number

Emergency Telephone INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
Skin Irritation - Category 2
Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2
Aerosol - Category 1

Pictograms



Hazardous Statements - Physical

H222, H229 - Extremely flammable aerosol, Pressurized container may burst if heated.

Hazardous Statements - Health

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H370 - May cause damage to organs
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer
H360 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Precautionary Statements - Response

P362 - Take off contaminated clothing.
P304 - IF INHALED:
P340 - Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P301 - IF SWALLOWED:
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302 - IF ON SKIN:
P352 - Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P364 - And wash it before reuse.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P332 - If skin irritation occurs:
P313 - Get medical advice/attention.
P305 - IF IN EYES:
P351 - Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
P338 - Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 - IF exposed or concerned:
P337 - If eye irritation persists:

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P405 - Store locked up.
P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.
P410 - Protect from sunlight.
P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% by Weight
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	36% - 64%
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	8% - 18%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	8% - 18%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	7% - 16%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	1% - 2%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Take precautions to ensure your own safety (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment).

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Eye Contact

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin rescue breathing or, if the heart has stopped, immediately start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or automated external defibrillation (AED). Avoid mouth-to-mouth contact by using a barrier device. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing victim. Keep person warm and quiet.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use water, fog, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide.

Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force.

Aerosol cans may rupture when heated.

Heated cans may burst.

In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

Fire-Fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Flammable/combustible material.

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Stay upwind; keep out of low areas. Immediately turn off or isolate any source of ignition. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. Use absorbent sweeping compound to soak up material and put into suitable container for proper disposal.

Recommended Equipment

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Use explosion proof equipment. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

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 by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

For industrial and institutional use only.

For use by trained personnel only.

Keep away from children.

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them.

Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard.

Store at temperatures below 120°F.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Chemical goggles, safety glasses with side shields or vented/splash proof goggles. Contact lenses may absorb irritants. Particles may adhere to lenses and cause corneal damage.

Skin Protection

Wear gloves, long sleeved shirt, long pants and other protective clothing as required to minimize skin contact.

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Chemical-resistant clothing is recommended to avoid prolonged contact. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapors.

When spraying more than one half can continuously or more than one can consecutively, use NIOSH approved respirator.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m ³)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m ³)	OSHA-Tables-Z1,2,3	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH H TWA	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH H STEL	NIOSH Carcinogen
ACETONE	1000	2400			1			250	590			
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			100	435	125	545	
PROPANE	1000	1800			1			1000	1800			
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2			100	375	150	560	
XYLENE	100	435			1			100	435	150	655	

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m ³)
ACETONE	500	1188	750	1782
ETHYLBENZENE	20			
PROPANE	See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content			
TOLUENE	20	0.2		
XYLENE	100	434	150	651

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	6.17565 lb/gal
Density VOC	2.77894 lb/gal
% VOC	44.99830%
VOC Actual	2.77894 lb/gal
VOC Actual	333.00000 g/l
VOC Regulatory	2.77894 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	333.00000 g/l

Appearance	N.A.
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	N.A.
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	N.A.
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	<
Flash Point	0 °F
Viscosity	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	1
Upper Explosion Level	12.8
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Freezing Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	0 °F
High Boiling Point	292 °F
Decomposition Pt	0
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether
VOC Composite Partial Pressure	N.A.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable.

Conditions to Avoid

High temperatures.

Incompatible Materials

None known.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Skin irritant.
Overexposure will cause defatting of skin.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.
Overexposure will cause redness and burning sensation.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available

Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Overexposure can cause irritation of respiratory tract, headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Acute Toxicity

0008052-41-3 STODDARD SOLVENT

LC50 (rat): greater than 5500 mg/m³ (880 ppm) (whole body exposure for 4 hours) (1) LC50 (rat): greater than 8200 mg/m³ (1300 ppm) (2)

LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 5 g/kg (1)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3 g/kg (1)

0064742-54-7 MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY PARAFFINIC

LD50 (Rodent - rat, Oral) : >15 gm/kg ,Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.

LD50(Rodent- rabbit, Administration onto the skin) : >5 gm/kg, Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.

0000110-54-3 HEXANE

LC50 (male rat): 38500 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 77000 ppm (271040 mg/m³) (1-hour exposure) (15) LC50 (rat): 48000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (16)
LC50 (rat): 73680 ppm (260480 mg/m³) (4-hour exposure) (n-hexane and isomers) (1,3)

LD50 (oral, 14-day old rat): 15840 mg/kg (3)
LD50 (oral, young rat): 32340 mg/kg (3) LD50 (oral, adult rat): 28700 mg/kg (3,16)

0000075-28-5 ISOBUTANE

LC50 (mouse, inhalation): 520,000 ppm (52%); 2-hour exposure.(4)

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

LC50 (mouse): 202000 ppm (481000 mg/m³) (4-hour exposure); cited as 680 mg/L (2-hour exposure) (9) LC50 (rat): 276000 ppm (658000 mg/m³) (4-hour exposure); cited as 658 mg/L (4-hour exposure) (9)

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects.

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

Chronic Exposure

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

Bio-Accumulative Potential

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Does not bioaccumulate

Persistence and Degradability

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline
301B

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Water Disposal

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IMDG Information

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IATA Information

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	36% - 64%	CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA,ACGIH,OSHA
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	8% - 18%	SARA312,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	1% - 2%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA,ACGIH,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,OSHA
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	8% - 18%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA,RCRA,OH_TOX,ACGIH,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,OSHA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	7% - 16%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA,RCRA,ACGIH,OSHA

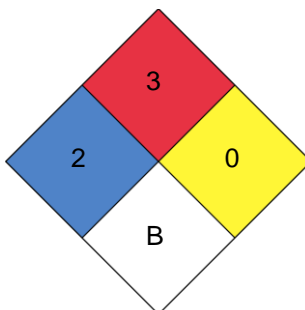
16. OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

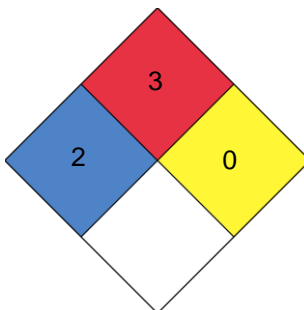
ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

HMIS



NFPA



Chronic :



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