



**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

**PRODUCT: BRAKE CLEANER**

## SECTION 1 – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

**Trade Name: BRAKE CLEANER**

Distributor: Cargroomers Trust  
Emergency Phone No: (07) 3807 7577  
Regular Phone No: (07) 3807 7577  
Address: 10 Binary Street  
YATALA QLD 4207

## SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification: This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC.

UN No:	2810	PACKAGING GROUP:	III
CLASS:	6.1(b)	HAZCHEM:	2[Z]
SUB-RISK:	Not Applicable	POISONS SCHEDULE:	S6

### Hazard Category:

T Toxic

Xi Irritant

### Risk Phrases

R40: Possible risk of irreversible effects.

R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin.

R45: May cause cancer.

R52: Harmful to aquatic organisms.

R53: May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness

### Safety Phrases

S2: Keep out of reach of children.

S23: Do not breathe vapour.

S36/37: Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

S45: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible)

S61: Avoid release to environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

## SECTION 3 – INGREDIENTS

MATERIAL/COMPONENT	Wt%	CAS NUMBER
Trichloroethylene	>30<60%	127-18-4
Liquid Hydrocarbons	>30<60%	8052-41-3

## SECTION 4 -EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

**For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg. Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0 800 764766) or a doctor.**

### EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Swallowed: Call a doctor in all cases. Arrange urgent transportation to hospital. If subject is conscious rinse mouth with fresh water. DO NOT induce vomiting. If subject is unconscious, loosen collar and other clothing and lay patient on left side in recovery position. If necessary, carry out heart-lung resuscitation or administer oxygen. Ensure patient does not become cold (keep patient covered).

Eye: Wash eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids well open. In all cases consult an eye specialist.

Skin: Remove shoes, socks and contaminated garments and wash the affected skin with soap and water. Put on clean garments. Call a doctor in cases where pain is persistent or where there is reddening of the skin.

Inhaled: Move the subject away from contaminated area as quickly as possible, into a quiet, cool and well-ventilated area, maintaining a supine position (lying on one's back, resting) with raised torso. If necessary, begin artificial heart and/or lung resuscitation or administer oxygen. Ensure patient does not become cold (keep patient covered). In the case of symptoms affecting the respiratory system or the nervous system, consult a doctor.

First Aid Facilities: Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use.

## SECTION 5 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA



Flash Point: >62C  
Flammability Limits in Air (% Volume)  
Lower:

Method: PMCC  
Upper:

Fire Extinguishing Media: Foam, CO2, Dry Powder

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear and use breathing apparatus, hose down drums or containers to keep cool.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Phosgene gas and toxic oxides of chlorine produced during combustion.

## SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Spill or leak:** Cleanup personnel should wear full protective clothing and use self contained breathing apparatus. Stop the spillage if this operation is not dangerous. If possible, move damaged container outside to an isolated and well ventilated area and transfer contents to another container. Provide adequate ventilation. Isolate contaminated area. Remove all non-essential personnel from area. Eliminate sources of combustion (open flames, sparks, heated surfaces, etc) to avoid possibility of decomposition. Do not allow product to enter drains, surface water, ground water, or soil. Advise relevant authorities. Use sand or earth as absorbent material. Reduce spread of fumes using water spray. Wash out small spillages with large amounts of water, taking the necessary measures to avoid pollution problems.

**Waste Disposal:** Surplus pure product: if no longer reusable, contact a disposal firm, authorised to deal with toxic and hazardous waste. Burn in authorised incineration plant equipped to receive CHLORINATED toxic and hazardous liquid waste OR (valid also for wastewater in case of spillage) convey to a sewer system leading to a purification plant appropriate for the removal of this compound, using stripping methods, activated carbon or anaerobic bio-oxidation with appropriate bacteria. Waste resulting from the use of this product: it must be sent to an authorised disposal firm dealing with toxic and hazardous waste, a and who will extract the solvent (and recycle it) as well as dispose of the remaining waste in compliance with the law, supplying client with a certificate of disposal. Contaminated containers: non-reusable metallic drums, upon emptying and reclamation, can be disposed of in a controlled landfill according to national rules and regulations. National or regional provisions in force: as required by rules and regulations of each interested country, if any.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling & Storage:** Ensure ventilation of warehouse. Keep away from incompatible materials. Avoid strong bases (sodium and potassium hydroxide, they form chloroacetylene, a toxic and explosive substance), finely powdered zinc and aluminium. Avoid heat above 120 deg C (naked flames, etc). Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from open flames and combustible substances. Take precautions against static discharges. Keep containers closed at all times - check regularly for leaks.

**Other:**

## SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Exposure Limits:** No value assigned for this specific material by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission. However, for constituent, trichloroethylene:

8hr TWA = 54 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (10 ppm), 15 min STEL = 216 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (40 ppm), Sk as published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour work day. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

`Sk' Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure



standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Engineering Controls	Operate under a hood in chemical laboratory. Ventilate closed rooms, ensuring contaminated air is withdrawn to a safe area, bearing in mind that the fumes will be heavier than air. Provide suitable local fume extraction system in area of possible leakage. Used closed circuit air breathing apparatus if operating in confined environment, if oxygen content of the air is insufficient or in the case of significant leakage of the substance.
Personal Protection	Respiratory protection: full-face mask with organic vapour filter (type A) or self contained breathing apparatus. Hand protection: gloves made from neoprene, nitrile or butyl rubber or other impermeable material. Eye protection: safety goggles and face shield. Skin protection: normal working garments, rubber boots. Specific hygiene measures: keep ordinary clothes and working clothes separately. Wash hands prior to leaving work. Do not continue to wear contaminated clothing.

## SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point (C):	Approx 100degrees	Volatiles:	100%
Melting Point(C):	<0 degrees	Vap. Press@20C KPA:	Approx 2.0
Vap. Density:	Approx 4 (air = 1)	Density:	1.02 – 1.08
Sol In Water (g/l):	Not Soluble	pH at Use Dilution:	Not Applicable
Appearance:	Clear Liquid	pH:	Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate (nButyl Acetate=1)	0.5		

## SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to avoid:	Heat, oxidising agents.
Incompatibilities:	Strong oxidizers.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Toxic fumes of chlorine oxides and phosgene produced on oxidation or combustion.
Hazardous polymerisation:	Will not occur.

## SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

### HEALTH EFFECTS

Swallowed	If swallowed, breath with the odour of chloroform. Mouth and throat irritation. Nausea, retching, abdominal cramps and diarrhea. Feeling of intoxication, agitation, vertigo, and drowsiness. Risk of palpitations. Risk of alteration in liver and kidney functions.
Eye	Symptoms: (fumes) - slight irritation. (Liquids) - intense irritation, reddening of the eyes, risk of temporary eye lesions.
Skin	Slight irritation, reddening of the skin, Repeated contact - dry and cracked skin, risk of dermatitis. Prolonged contact - risk of burns (formation of blisters).
Inhaled	Inhalation of fumes - slight nasal irritation. At high concentrations - light headedness, drowsiness, and deep stupor. Risk of palpitations. Risk of chemically induced bronchial pneumonia and of pulmonary oedema. In cases of repeated and prolonged exposure, lethargy and the risk of irregularities of the nervous system. Expected delayed effects - chemically induced pneumonia, pulmonary oedema with coughing and toxic symptoms.
Chronic	Repeated contact with the liquid can cause dermatitis. High concentrations can irritate the eyes and nose. Acute exposure can cause depression of the central nervous system, liver damage, and ultimately death. Symptoms of overexposure include general indisposition, dizziness, headache, increased perspiration, staggering and slowing down of mental capacity. Chronic poisoning in man repeated and/or prolonged exposure may result in liver dysfunction, anemia, intolerance to alcohol (which appears as temporary skin reddening), effects on the peripheral nervous system (neuritis). Moreover dermatitis of allergic nature can occur.

Toxicological Data: (pure Trichloroethylene)

200 - 400 ppm (in man) concentrations can cause anesthetic and light irritant effects. 1000 - 2000 ppm can provoke rapidly giddiness or drunkenness sensations. A progressive increase of the concentration or of the exposure period can provoke unconsciousness and even death.

Inhalation: LC50 (rat) 5918 ppm.

Ingestion: LD50 (mouse) 2850 mg/kg body weight.

Skin and eye contact: LD50 (rabbit) >29000 mg/kg body weight via skin.

Irritation: highly irritant to skin (rabbit), slightly irritant to eyes (rabbit).

Carcinogenicity: (pure Trichloroethylene)



Carcinogenic effect on mouse orally only in animals treated with high doses of product containing carcinogenic stabilizers. Inhalation some positive results, even in product not containing carcinogenic stabilizers. No extrapolation to man for non toxic doses.

Mutagenicity: (pure Trichloroethylene)

Many tests with negative or uncertain results. Some positive test the role of stabilizers and impurities appear suspicious.

Reproductive toxicity (including teratogenicity): (pure Trichloroethylene)

Some effects of foetotoxicity and maternal toxicity have been noted by inhalation of doses higher than 300 - 500 ppm, depending on the rat strain.

Narcosis: (pure Trichloroethylene)

When used in accordance with product label and this MSDS no adverse effects are anticipated.

Oral LD50(RAT): >20ml/kg

Toxic dose/concentration: 8000ppm/4hrs

## SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways.

## SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of material according to Local Authority Regulations or through a licensed waste contractor.

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail. Refer to relevant regulations for storage and transport requirements.

UN No: 2810

CLASS: 6.1

SUB-RISK Not Applicable

Proper Shipping Name: Poisonous Liquid N.O.S. (Contains Trichloroethylene)

PACKAGING GROUP: III

HAZCHEM: 2[Z]

POISONS SCHEDULE: S6

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification: This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC. All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

Poison Schedule: S6

### Hazard Category:

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Xi Irritant

### Risk Phrases

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## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### CONTACT POINTS

#### ORGANISATION

Poisons Information Centre – Australia Wide  
Cargroomers Trust (07) 3807 7577

Fire Brigade

Police

#### TELEPHONE

131126  
Errol Woolcott  
0416 188 857  
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#### ASK FOR

Errol Woolcott  
Fire Brigade  
Police



Every endeavour has been made to ensure that the information contained in this publication is reliable and offered in good faith. It is meant to describe the safety requirements of our products and should not be construed as guaranteeing specific properties. Customers are encouraged to conduct their own tests as end user suitability of the product for particular uses is beyond our control. The information is not intended as an inducement to bargain and no warranty expressed or implied is made as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. Cargroomers Trust accepts no liability for loss, injury or damage arising from reliance upon the information contained in this data sheet except in conjunction with the proper use of the product to which it refers. Due care should be taken that the use and disposal of this product is in compliance with appropriate Federal, State and Local Government regulations.

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