



HEAVY DUTY BRAKE & PARTS CLEANER AEROSOL

Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name Wynn's Heavy Duty Brake & Parts Cleaner

Other Names 58050 400g
AEROSOLS / ADG
Tetrachloroethylene / SUSDP Schedule 6

Recommended Use Brake and parts cleaner in aerosol form

Supplier Name Wynn's Australia Pty Ltd
An (ITW), Illinois Tool Works Company
ABN 73 000 370 150

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Emergency Phone Number (02) 9828 0900 Monday-Friday 8.00am – 5.00pm
13 11 26 (24 hours Australia) Poisons Information Centre (PIC)
0800 764 766 (New Zealand) Poisons Information Centre (PIC)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.
Classified as hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC.
Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the ADG Code.

Risk Phrase R 36/37/38 Irritating to the eyes, respiratory system and the skin.
R 40 Possible risks of irreversible effects.
R 51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R 65 May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R 66 Repeated exposure may cause drying and cracking of the skin.

Safety Phrase

S 2 Keep out of reach of children.
 S 14 Keep away from heat, ignition sources and oxidisers.
 S 23 Do not breathe vapour.
 S 24/25 Avoid contact with skin or eyes.
 S 36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
 S 60 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous wastes.
 S 61 Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 3	COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
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Pure substances

Not applicable – Mixture

Mixtures

Chemical Identity	CAS Number	Proportion
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	>60%
Hydrocarbon Gas	68476-86-8	10 - <30%

SECTION 4	FIRST AID MEASURES
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Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water. If symptoms persist, seek prompt medical assistance.

Skin

Remove contaminated clothing and footwear (while under safety shower if appropriate). Flush affected area with water for 3-5 minutes followed by washing gently with soap and water for a further 5 minutes. Rinse well and pat dry. If symptoms persist, seek prompt medical attention.

Eye

Immediately: Hold eye open and flush with clean water for at least 15 minutes. While flushing, gently pull upper and lower eyelids away from eyes and ensure carefully flushed. If symptoms persist, seek prompt medical attention.

Inhalation

Remove the patient (while wearing SCBA if concentrations are high) to fresh air. Allow to rest. Rinse mouth and nose with water. Provide artificial respiration if breathing stops. Seek prompt medical attention unless recovery is virtually immediate. Inhaling concentrated vapours ("Chroming") may prove fatal. Cases of "chroming" must be medically examined even if patient has apparently recovered.

First Aid Facilities

Provide normal industrial first aid facilities including eye-wash stations and safety showers as appropriate.

Advice to Doctor

Contains 800 g/L Tetrachloroethylene.

Rapid absorption may occur through lungs. The decision whether to induce vomiting should be made by attending doctor. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity.

Prolonged or repeated skin exposure may lead to dermatitis. Prolong exposure to high vapour concentrations may lead to CNS effects and liver or kidney disorders. "Chroming" may cause heart failure or damage, and brain damage through CNS effects. Aspiration of vomitus may cause chemical pneumonitis. A few unconfirmed cases of skin sensitisation after prolonged or repeated exposures have been reported.

Asthmatics and sufferers of other bronchial disorders should exercise particular care when working with aerosols. Provide supportive care and treatment based on the patient's reactions to the exposure.

SECTION 5**FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES****Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Foam, dry chemical, water delivered as fine spray or fog

Hazards From Combustion Products

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, complex hydrocarbons, hydrogen chloride and phosgene gas may be formed on combustion. Vapour highly flammable. Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases. Heat may cause violent rupture of containers. Vapours may travel significant distances to a source of ignition and flash back to the point of origin. Vapours may "pool" in low-lying areas. In storage fires, aerosol cans may "bleve", spreading burning liquid in their travel thus spreading fires.

Precautions For Fire Fighters

Avoid bodily contact with substance or run-off. Contain run-off for later collection and controlled disposal. Be aware of potential for "mini-bleves".

Special Protective Equipment

Wear SCBA and full turn out clothing.

Hazchem Code

None allocated.

SECTION 6**ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Emergency Procedures**

Switch off or remove all potential ignition sources. Prevent material entering drains or waterways. Send unnecessary personnel out of area. Wear full protective clothing including rubber boots and respirator. If ventilation is poor, use SCBA.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up Procedures

Spread sand, soil or other inert absorbent over liquid. When saturated, collect into pails or drums, fit lids, label and place in a safe area to await disposal. Collect undamaged cans for return to store. Collect damaged or leaking cans, place in recovery drums for return to supplier or disposal under local authority approval.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Wear suitable protective clothing. Ensure appropriate fire prevention measures are in place.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Store in accordance with AS/NZS 3833 or AS 1940 and local regulations. Note that many authorities require that aerosols are housed in caged enclosures to prevent the travel of "bleves". Keep away from incompatibles in accordance with the Australian Standards.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards

Name	ES-TWA	ES-STEL	ES-Peak
None established for product.	-	-	-

Established for ingredients

Hydrocarbon Gas	1800 mg/m ³	None Allocated	-
Perchloroethylene	340 mg/m ³ 50 ppm	1,020 mg/m ³ 150 ppm	-

Alternative Standards

Tetrachloroethylene 50 ppm (ACGIH TLV-TWA / OSHA PEL)

Biological Limit Values

No biological limit allocated.

Engineering Controls

Use in well ventilated areas and ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below TWAs. Use local exhaust ventilation (flame-proof) in enclosed areas if necessary.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection

Not usually required. If exposure standards may be exceeded, use an organic vapour respirator to AS 1715 & 1716. Use SCBA in confined spaces.

Eye / Face Protection

Use safety glasses with side shields or goggles to AS 1337.

Skin Protection

Use butyl rubber or PVA gloves to AS 2161. Wear Tyvec or cotton coveralls fastened at the neck and wrists. Supplement with PVA apron if required.

Thermal Hazards

None required.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Water-white aerosol spray
Odour	Solvent
pH Value	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure	1820 mm Hg @ 25°C (Gas) 15.8 mm Hg @25°C (Concentrate)
Vapour Density	Not available
Boiling Point/Range	-43°C to 121°C
Freezing Point	-23°C (Concentrate)
Melting Point	Not applicable
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Density	1.026 @ 15°C 1.630 @ 15°C (Concentrate)
Flash Point	None as concentrate. -60°C as gas.
Flammable Limits	1.9 to 8.5% (Gas)
Ignition Temperature	287°C (Gas)
Volatiles	100.0 % volume

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Under all normal conditions of use at normal temperatures and pressure the product is stable.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat and ignition sources.
Incompatible Materials	Oxidising substances.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Oxides of carbon, hydrogen chloride and phosgene gas.
Hazardous Reactions	No hazardous polymerisation will occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information	Hydrocarbon Gas: LC ₅₀ Inhal Rat 4 hr 658 g/m ³
Acute Health Effects	
Ingestion	Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Rapid absorption through the lungs. Moderately toxic. May cause chemical pneumonia if aspirated into the bronchial system during vomiting.
Inhalation	High concentration of solvent vapours can be harmful in enclosed spaces. Vapours are harmful. Irritant to upper respiratory tract. Will cause dizziness, nausea.
Eye	Solvent vapours will cause irritation to eyes. Will cause eye irritation, blurred vision, burns.

Skin May be absorbed through skin on long contact. Repeated exposures may cause drying and cracking of the skin.

Chronic Health Effects

Inhalation Excessive inhalation of vapours can affect the central nervous system leading to a loss of coordination and impaired judgment. Prolonged exposure can lead to stupor or unconsciousness. Deliberate inhalation of concentrated vapours, commonly known as "chroming", may prove fatal.

Over exposure to tetrachloroethylene has caused kidney and liver damage to experimental animals.

Moderately toxic to humans by inhalation with the following effects: local anaesthetic, conjunctiva irritation, general anaesthesia, hallucinations, distorted perceptions, coma, and pulmonary changes.

Tetrachloroethylene: ihl – rat TCLo : 900 ppm / 7H
 ihl – hmn TCLo : 96 ppm / 7H
 ihl – man LDLo : 2857 mg / kg
 ihl – mus LC50 : 5200 ppm / 4H

Ingestion Moderately experimentally toxic by ingestion.

Tetrachloroethylene: orl – mus TDLo : 195 g / kg
 orl – rat LD50 : 2629 mg / kg
 orl – dog LDLo : 4000 mg / kg
 orl – cat LDLo: 4000 mg / kg

Eye An eye irritant. The liquid can cause injuries to the eyes.

Tetrachloroethylene : eye – rbt 162 mg MILD

Skin A severe skin irritant. Can cause dermatitis, particularly after repeated or prolonged contact with the skin.

Tetrachloroethylene : skn – rbt 810 mg / 24H SEVERE

SECTION 12

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Toxic to aquatic organisms.

**Persistence/
Degradability** May have long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Mobility Not available.

SECTION 13	DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
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Disposal Methods	Disposal must be in accordance with local regulations for hazardous industrial wastes.
Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration	None allocated.

SECTION 14	TRANSPORT INFORMATION
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UN Number	1950
Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS
Class and Subsidiary Risk	2.1 and 6.1
Packing Group	None allocated.
Special Precautions for User	None allocated.
Hazchem Code	None allocated.

SECTION 15**REGULATORY INFORMATION****Poisons Schedule**

Tetrachloroethylene / Schedule 6 SUSDP No. 21 (2006).

Hazard Category

Harmful / NOHSC : 10005 (1999).
 All ingredients present on AICS.
 AEROSOLS / ADG Code Sixth Edition (1998).

SECTION 16**OTHER INFORMATION****Acronyms**

ABN	Australian Business Number
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADG	Australian Dangerous Goods
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
AS	Australian Standard
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (USA)
COC	Cleveland Open Cup
EPA	Environment Protection Agency (Australian States)
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IP	Institute of Petroleum (UK)
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (USA)
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (Australia)
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
NZS	New Zealand Standard
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA)
PEL	Permissible Exposure Level
PMCC	Pensky – Martens Closed Cup
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (Australia)
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average
UN	United Nations

Abbreviations

cP	centiPoise
cSt	centiStoke
g	gram
Hg	Mercury
kPa	kiloPascal
L	litre
m ³	cubic metre
mg	milligram
mL	millilitre
mm	millimetre
°C	degrees of temperature in Celsius (Centigrade)
%	percent(age)

Note

This form has been prepared in accordance with the National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011 (2003)] issued by the National Occupation Health and Safety Commission April 2003.

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END OF MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET