Safety Data Sheet

Issue date 25-Jul-2018 **Revision date** 25-Jul-2018 **Revision Number** 1

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identification

Product identifier	Kent® Non-Chlorinated Brake Parts Cleaner
Other means of identification	KT14913
Recommended use	Cleaner
Restrictions on use	For industrial use only

Supplier

Corporate Headquarters:
Kent Automotive
8770 W. Bryn Mawr Ave.- Suite 900
Chicago, IL 60631
(888)-937-5368

Canadian Distribution Center:
Lawson Canada
7315 Rapistan Court
Mississauga, ON L5N 5Z4
(800) 323-5922

24 Hour Emergency Phone Number (888) 426-4851 (Prosar)

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Flammable aerosols	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Compressed gas

Symbol

Signal word DANGER

Hazard statements H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol

H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

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.

Prevention

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 - Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection

Response

General

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell

Eyes

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

Inhalation

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

Spill

P391 - Collect spillage

Storage

P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P405 - Store locked up
P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F

Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations as applicable

Hazard(s) Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None known.

Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (PHNOC)

None known.

Unknown acute toxicity

unknown toxicity: 100% inhalation, 100%dermal, 8% oral

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Composition

Mixture.

Chemical name	CAS-No	Weight %
Acetone	67-64-1	90-100
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	2.5 -10

*Designates that a specific chemical identity and/or percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Necessary first-aid measures

General Information

Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

Inhalation

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a physician or Poison Control Center if you feel unwell. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Ingestion

Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin contact

Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Eye contact

Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Most important symptoms (acute)

Adverse symptoms may include the following:. Causes serious eye irritation. Ingestion can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Inhalation can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Most important symptoms (over-exposure)

Adverse symptoms may include the following:. eye pain, redness, and watering. Respiratory tract irritation. Coughing. Nausea or vomiting. Headache. Drowsiness/fatigue. Dizziness/vertigo. Unconsciousness.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that vapors or fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

None known.

Specific hazards

Extremely Flammable Aerosol. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion.

Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. Decomposition products may include the following materials:. Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Fire fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in the hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Stop leak if possible without personal risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large Spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry in sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. 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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing fumes. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking, and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 122 °F (50 °C). Store away from direct sunlight in dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See section 10 for incompatible materials.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Chemical name	OSHA PEL (TWA)	ACGIH OEL (TWA)	NIOSH - TWA
Acetone	1000 ppm TWA 2400 mg/m³ TWA	500 ppm STEL 250 ppm TWA	250 ppm TWA 590 mg/m³ TWA
Carbon Dioxide	5000 ppm TWA 9000 mg/m³ TWA	30000 ppm STEL 5000 ppm TWA	30000 ppm STEL 54000 mg/m³ STEL 5000 ppm TWA 9000 mg/m³ TWA

Appropriate engineering controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye protection

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin and body protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves (Nitrile or Viton) complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use the the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. 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. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

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.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Canadian Province Occupational Exposure Limits

Chemical name	Alberta OEL	British Columbia OEL	Manitoba OEL	New Brunswick - OEL	Newfoundland & Labrador - OEL	Nova Scotia - OEL	Ontario OEL	Prince Edward Island - OEL	Quebec OEL	Saskatchewan - OEL
Acetone	750 ppm STEL	500 ppm STEL	250 ppm TWA	750 ppm STEL	500 ppm STEL	500 ppm STEL	500 ppm STEL	500 ppm STEL	1000 ppm STEV	750 ppm STEL

Chemical name	Alberta OEL	British Columbia OEL	Manitoba OEL	New Brunswick - OEL	Newfoundland & Labrador - OEL	Nova Scotia - OEL	Ontario OEL	Prince Edward Island - OEL	Quebec OEL	Saskatchewan - OEL
	1800 mg/m³ STEL 500 ppm TWA 1200 mg/m³ TWA	250 ppm TWA	500 ppm STEL	1782 mg/m³ STEL 500 ppm TWA 1188 mg/m³ TWA	250 ppm TWA	250 ppm TWA	250 ppm TWA	250 ppm TWA	2380 mg/m³ STEV 500 ppm TWAEV 1190 mg/m³ TWAEV	500 ppm TWA
Carbon Dioxide	30000 ppm STEL 54000 mg/m³ STEL 5000 ppm TWA 9000 mg/m³ TWA	15000 ppm STEL 5000 ppm TWA	5000 ppm TWA 30000 ppm STEL	30000 ppm STEL 54000 mg/m³ STEL 5000 ppm TWA 9000 mg/m³ TWA	30000 ppm STEL 5000 ppm TWA	30000 ppm STEL 5000 ppm TWA	30000 ppm STEL 5000 ppm TWA	30000 ppm STEL 5000 ppm TWA	30000 ppm STEV 54000 mg/m³ STEV 5000 ppm TWAEV 9000 mg/m³ TWAEV	30000 ppm STEL 5000 ppm TWA

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state Aerosol

Odor Not available

Odor threshold No information available

pH 7

Melting point/range °C No data available

Melting point/range °F No data available

Boiling point/range °C No data available

Boiling point/range °F No data available

Flash point °C -20

Flash point °F -4

Flash point method used Pensky-Martens C.C.

Evaporation rate 5.6 (air = 1)

Flammability (Solid, Gas) No data available

Lower explosion limit 2.6 %

Upper explosion limit 12.8 %

Vapor pressure 101.3 kPa (760 mm Hg) [at 20°C)

Vapor density 2(Air=1)

Relative density .8

Solubility No information available

Partition coefficient Not available

(n-octanol/water)

Autoignition temperature °C Not available

Autoignition temperature °F Not available

Decomposition temperature °C Not available

Decomposition temperature °F Not available

Viscosity Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <0.205 cm²/s (<20.5 cSt)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Avoid heat, sparks, and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials No specific data.

Hazardous decomposition products None under normal use.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure Dermal. Inhalation. Eyes. Ingestion.

Symptoms May cause dizziness and drowsiness. Headache. Nausea. Vomiting. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Causes serious eye irritation. Adverse symptoms may include the following:. Inhalation can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Ingestion can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Respiratory tract irritation. Coughing. Unconsciousness. eye pain, redness, and watering. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure Prolonged skin contact may cause skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Chemical name	Inhalation LC50:	Dermal LD50:	Oral LD50:
Acetone	= 50100 mg/m³ (Rat) 8 h	> 15700 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 5800 mg/kg (Rat)
Carbon Dioxide	-	-	-

ATEmix (dermal) Not available

ATEmix (oral) Not available

ATEmix (inhalation-gas) Not available

ATEmix (inhalation-vapor) Not available

ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist) Not available

Carcinogenicity

Chemical name	ACGIH OEL - Carcinogens	IARC	OSHA RTK Carcinogens	NTP
Acetone	A4	-	-	-
Carbon Dioxide	-	-	-	-

Canadian Province carcinogenicity limits

Chemical name	Alberta - Carcinogen	British Columbia - Carcinogen	Manitoba - Carcinogen	New Brunswick - Carcinogen	Nova Scotia - Carcinogen	Quebec - Carcinogen
Acetone	-	-	ACGIH A4	ACGIH A4	ACGIH A4	-
Carbon Dioxide	-	-	-	-	-	-

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish
Acetone	-	4.74 - 6.33: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mL/L LC50 6210 - 8120: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static 8300: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50
Carbon Dioxide	-	-

Persistence and degradability No data available.

Bioaccumulation No information available

Chemical name	CAS-No	Partition coefficient (log Kow)
Acetone 67-64-1	67-64-1	-0.24
Carbon Dioxide 124-38-9	124-38-9	-

Mobility in soil Not available.

Other adverse effects No adverse affects expected

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal information The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should

be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling empty containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Contaminated packaging Empty containers should be taken for local recycling, recovery or waste disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Do not re-use empty containers.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Descriptions

DOT

ID-No	UN1950
Proper shipping name	Aerosols
Hazard Class(es)	2.1
Marine pollutant	Yes.
Special Provisions	LTD QTY

TDG

ID-No	UN1950
Proper shipping name	Aerosols
Hazard Class(es)	2.1
Special Provisions	LTD QTY

IATA

ID-No	UN1950
Proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable
Hazard Class(es)	2.1
Special Provisions	LTD QTY

IMDG/IMO

ID-No	UN1950
Proper shipping name	Aerosols
Hazard Class(es)	2.1
Special Provisions	LTD QTY

Marine Pollutants

Chemical name	CAS-No	USDOT Marine Pollutant	Canada TDG Marine Pollutant	IMDG Marine Pollutant
Acetone	67-64-1	-	-	-
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	-	-	-

Special Precautions Multi-modal shipping descriptions are provided for informational purposes and do not consider container size. The presence of a shipping description for a particular mode of transport (sea, air, etc.), does not indicate that the product is packaged suitably for that mode of transport. All packaging must be reviewed for suitability prior to shipment, and compliance with the applicable regulations is the sole responsibility of the person offering the product for transport. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all of the risks deriving from the substances and on all actions in case of emergency situations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

State regulations

U.S. state Right-to-Know regulations See information below

Chemical name	CAS-No	Massachusetts - RTK	New Jersey - RTK	Pennsylvania - RTK
Acetone	67-64-1	X	X	X
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	X	X	X

California Prop. 65 WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm

Chemical name	CAS-No	California Prop. 65
Acetone	67-64-1	-
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	-

U.S. Federal Regulations

US EPA SARA 313 See information below

Chemical name	CAS-No	CERCLA/SARA Hazardous Substances RQ	SARA 313 - Threshold Values
Acetone	67-64-1	5000 lb 2270 kg	-
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	-	-

US EPA SARA 311/312 hazardous categorization Acute Health Hazard
Fire Hazard

International inventories All components of this product are listed on the following inventories: U.S.A. (TSCA 8(b)), Canada (DSL/NDSL) or are exempt.

Chemical name	DSL/NDSL	Inventory - United States - Section 8(b) Inventory (TSCA)	U.S. - TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) - Section 12(b) - Export Notification
Acetone	X	X	-
Carbon Dioxide	X	X	-

Legend X - Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA

Health Not available
Flammability Not available
Instability Not available

HMIS

Health 1
Flammability 3
Physical hazards 0

Personal protection	To be determined by customer.

Notice: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA).

Prepared by	Regulatory Affairs
Issue date	25-Jul-2018
Revision date	25-Jul-2018
Revision note	

Key to abbreviations

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
ATE (Average Toxicity Estimate)
DSL/NDSL (Domestic Substance List/Non-Domestic Substance List)
HMIS (Hazardous Materials Identification System)
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
IATA (International Air Transport Association)
IMDG/IMO (International Maritime Dangerous Goods/International Maritime Orgnaization)
NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)
NTP (National Toxicology Program)
OEL (Occupational Exposure Level)
OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)
PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit)
TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)
USEPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency)

Disclaimer

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate, but is not warranted to be, whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.

End of Safety Data Sheet