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Material Safety Data for: Brake Fluid

1. PRODUCT INDENTIFICATION

Name brake fluid

Synonyms -

Product Uses hydraulic fluid

2.	INGREDIENTS	CAS#	%	TWAEV / TLV ppm	${ m LD_{50}} \ { m ORAL}$	(mg/kg) SKIN	LC ₅₀ ppm INHALATION
Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether		112-34-5	15-35%	not listed	2000	2700	not known
Triethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether		143-22-6	15-25%	not listed	5300	3540	not known
Tripropylene Glycol		24800-44-0	15-20%	not listed	3000	not known	not known
Diethylene Glycol		111-46-6	5-10%	not listed	2300	11,890	not known
Polyproylene Glycol		25322-69-4	5-10%	not listed	>2000	>20,000	not known
Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether		111-90-0	5-10%	25	3000	8500	not known
Triethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether		112-50-5	5-10%	not listed	3070	8000	not known
Diethylene Glycol Monopropyl Ether		6881-94-3	5-10%	not listed	not known	not known	not known
Polypropylene Glycol Monopropyl Ether		29011-16-3	5-10%	not listed	not known	not known	not known

3. (a) HAZARDS SUMMARY

Hazards, Quick Guide: ingestion may damage the liver & kidneys and even cause death

Canada – WHMIS D 2B

Key: $B 2 - Flash \ Point < 38^{\circ}C, B 3 - Flash \ Point > 38^{\circ}C & < 93^{\circ}C$

D 1 – Immediately Toxic, **D** 2 – Chronic Toxicity

C – Oxidising Substance, **E** - Corrosive

U.S.A. - HMIS Health -2, Fire -1, Reactivity -0

Key: 0=minimal, 1=slight, 2=moderate, 3=serious, 4=severe

3. (b) HAZARDS – TOXICITY

Effects, Acute Exposure

Skin Contact little to no effect

Skin Absorption slight; no toxic effects likely by this route

Eye Contact may be slightly irritating

Inhalation vapour may irritate; low vapour pressure greatly reduces likelihood of inhalation

Ingestion little or no effect likely to accidental ingestion of small amounts

Effects, Chronic Exposure

General prolonged absorption (or large single dose) may damage liver & kidneys

Sensitising not a sensitiser in humans or animals

Carcinogen/Tumorigen not considered a tumorigen in humans; one component is a mouse tumorigen ne component fetotoxic in rodents and reduces fertility no known effect in humans

Mutagen may be a rodent mutagen; no known effect on humans

Synergistic With not known LD_{50} (oral) 2070mg/kg LD_{50} (skin) 6350mg/kg

 LC_{50} (inhalation) not known – no data available

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4. FIRST AID

SKIN: Wash with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until

thoroughly cleaned or laundered.

EYES: Wash eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance promptly if there is

irritation.

INHALATION: Remove from contaminated area promptly. CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself! If breathing

stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.

INGESTION: Give plenty of water to dilute product. Do not induce vomiting (NOTE below). Keep victim quiet. If vomiting

occurs, lower victim's head below hips to prevent inhalation of vomited material. Seek medical help promptly.

Inadvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. The danger of this is greater than the risk of poisoning through absorption of this relatively low-toxicity substance. The stomach should only be emptied under medical supervision, and after the installation of an airway to protect the lungs.

5. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Odour & Appearance clear, amber, hygroscopic liquid with mild ether odour

Odour Threshold not known

Vapour Pressure below 0.14mmHg / 0.019kPa (20°C / 68°F) Evaporation Rate (*Butyl Acetate* = 1) below 0.001 – not considered volatile

Vapour Density (air = 1) above 3

Boiling Range approx 230-300°C / 446-572°F

Freezing Point not known – probably well below -50°C / -45°F

Specific Gravity 1.023-1.035 (20/20°C)

Water Solubility complete

Also soluble in most oxygenated organic solvents and some hydrocarbons

Viscosity not known

pH 6.5-7.5 – (none of the components liberate hydrogen ions when dissolved)

6. FLAMMABILITY & FIRE FIGHTING

Flash Point 130°C / 270°F (closed cup)

Autoignition Temperature not known – probably above 250°C / 482°F

Flammable Limits not known

Combustion Products carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke, part oxidised hydrocarbon fragments

Firefighting Precautions foam, dry chemical, water fog, water spray; firefighters must wear SCBA

Static Charge Accumulation cannot accumulate a static charge on agitation or pumping

7. STABILITY / REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive With strong oxidising agents

Also Reactive With none known

Stability stable; will not polymerize

Decomposes in Presence of not known

Decomposition Products none apart from Hazardous Combustion Products

Sensitive to Mechanical Impact no

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8. PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT / EXPOSURE CONTROL

TWAEV / TLV 25ppm / 137mg/m³ (diethylene glycol monoethyl ether – no other components listed)

STEL not lsited

Ventilation mechanical ventilation may be required to maintain airborne titre below TWAEV; depending on handling

procedures

Hands not required – nitrile gloves may be worn – consult supplier to confirm suitability

Eyes safety glasses with side shields – *always protect the eyes*

Clothing no special protective clothing required

9. HANDLING & STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry environment, away from sources of ignition, heat and oxidising agents.

Components of this product may react with oxygen in the air to form explosive or flammable peroxides. This product ios hygroscopic and absorbs moisture from air. Ensure that containers are full and tightly sealed. If prolonged storage of a part container is anticipated, flush headspace with dry nitrogen gas prior to sealing. Empty containers may contain a flammable / explosive vapour. Always ensure that containers, whether empty or full, or part full, are tightly sealed unless in use.

Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container. Avoid contact with skin and wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath and safety shower must be available near the workplace.

10. SPILL PROCEDURES

Leak Precaution dyke to control spillage and prevent environmental contamination

Handling Spill ventilate contaminated area; recover free liquid with suitable pumps; absorb residue on an inert sorbent,

sweep,

shovel, & store in closed containers for recycling or disposal

11. DISPOSAL

Waste Disposal do not flush to sewer, recycle solvent if possible, if local regulations permit, may be put in sanitary landfill,

may be incinerated in approved facility

Containers **Drums** should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use.

Pails must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling.

IBCs (intermediate bulk containers): polyethylene bottle must be pressure tested & recertified at 30 months. Replace at 60 months (5yrs). Steel containers must be inspected, pressure tested & recertified every 5 years.

Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty

12. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Bioaccumulation the substances in this product are not bioaccumulators

Biodegradation these substances degrade readily and rapidly in the presence or absence of oxygen

Abiotic Degradation this product reacts with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; its estimated half-life in air is unknown

Mobility in soil, water this product is water soluble and will move readily in soil and water

Environmental Impact none of the substances in this product are particularly toxic to the environment

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13. TRANSPORT REGULATIONS

Canada TDG PIN UN-not regulated for transport

Shipping Name not regulated for transport
Class not regulated for transport
Packing Group not regulated for transport

U.S.A. 49 CFR PIN UN- not regulated for transport

Shipping Name not regulated for transport
Class not regulated for transport
Packing Group not regulated for transport

Marine Pollutant not a marine pollutant

14. EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Canada Call CANUTEC (collect) (613) 996-6666

U.S.A. Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

15. REGULATIONS

All of the substances in this product are listed on the Canadian DSL and the U.S.A. TSCA

16. PREPARATION INFORMATION

Prepared for Megaloid Laboratories by Peter Bursztyn, (705) 734-1577

File Name:Brake Fluid

Data from RTECS, Haz. Substance Data Base, Cheminfo, manufacturer data, and other source, as available

Preparation Date: October 2003 Revision Date: July 2006