



# AEROSOL DISC BRAKE SQUEAL FREE

## Material Safety Data Sheet

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### DISC BRAKE QUIET

PART NO. 49662

### SECTION I – IDENTITY INFORMATION

Description: Disc Brake Quiet Aerosol Adhesive

### SECTION II – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

<u>INGREDIENTS</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>TLV-TWA</u>	<u>TLV-STEL</u>	<u>WT. %</u>
Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	110-54-3	50 PPM	NO INFO	<15%
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	50 PPM	NO INFO	<60%
Liquified Petroleum Gas	68476-85-7	NOT AVAIL.	1000 PPM	<30%

### SECTION III – PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Range : -44<sup>0</sup>F–159<sup>0</sup>F  
 Vapour Density : Heavier Than Air.  
 Percent Volatile by Weight : N/E  
 Percent Volatile by Volume : N/E  
 Evaporation Rate : Slower than Ether  
 Solubility in Water : N/E  
 Specific Gravity : N/E  
 Odour : Chlorinated  
 VOC's, Lbs./gal : N/E  
 VOC's, grams/ltr : N/E

### SECTION IV – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point:  
-50<sup>0</sup>F

Flammable Limit:  
LEL - 1.2% UEL - 22.0%

Extinguishing Media :  
Foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, water fog.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

N/A

Special Fire Fighting Procedures :

Wear a full face positive pressure self-Contained breathing apparatus when fighting Fires.

**SECTION V – REACTIVITY DATA**

Stability:

This Product is Stable Under Normal Storage Conditions.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will Not Occur Under Normal Conditions.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

May Form Toxic Materials: Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Chloride, Phosgene, Various Hydrocarbons, Chlorine, etc.

Conditions to Avoid:

None Known.

Incompatibility :

Avoid contact with: aluminum, strong alkalis

**SECTION VI – HEALTH HAZARD DATA**

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Eyes:

Can Cause Irritation.

Skin:

Can Cause Irritation

Swallowing:

Can Cause Gastrointestinal Irritation, Nausea, Vomiting and Diarrhea. Do Not Give Stimulants. Epinephrine or Ephedrine may Adversely Affect the Heart with Fatal Results.

Effects of Chronic Overexposure :

Exposure to Methylene Chloride Can Raise the Level of Carbon Monoxide in the Blood Causing Cardiovascular Stress.

***Methylene Chloride Has Been Shown to Cause Cancer in Laboratory Animals. It has Been Listed as a Possible Carcinogen by IARC and NTP. There is Inadequate Information to Associate Methylene Chloride Exposure During Pregnancy with Harm to the Fetus.***

***Overexposure to This Material (or its Components) Has Apparently Been Found to Cause the Following Effects in Laboratory Animals - Liver Abnormalities, Lung Damage. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapour is harmful and may cause heart irregularities, unconsciousness or death. Vapour reduces oxygen available for breathing and is heavier than air. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal. Inhalation may cause nervous system depression, dizziness, headache, loss of consciousness, temporary alteration of the heart's electrical activity with irregular pulse, palpitations or poor circulation. Human health effects of overexposure by eye contact with the vapour may include eye irritation with discomfort, tearing or blurring of vision. Exposure to methylene chloride can raise the level of carbon monoxide in the blood causing cardiovascular stress. Methylene Chloride has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals.***

Breathing:

Excessive inhalation of vapours can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, central nervous system effects including dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache and possible unconsciousness.

Primary route(s) of entry :

Skin contact, skin absorption, inhalation, ingestion and eye contact.

Medical conditions prone to aggravation by Exposure:

None recognized.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: **Call Physician Immediately!!:**

If In eyes:

Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally, get medical attention.

If swallowed:

DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately Drink two glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call physician or transport to an emergency facility.

If Breathed:

If affected, remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If Breathing has stopped give artificial respiration. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical Attention.

## **SECTION VII – PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE**

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Small Spills:

Absorb Liquid on Paper, Vermiculite, Floor Absorbent, or Other Absorbent Material and Transfer to Hazardous Waste Drum. Use Non-Sparking Tools When Removing Wet Absorbent.

Large Spills:

Persons Not Wearing Protective Equipment Should be Excluded From Area Until Cleanup Has Been Completed. Stop Spill at Source, Dike Area, Put Liquid into Salvage Drum. Absorb Remaining. Prevent Runoff to Sewers, Streams or Other Bodies of Water. If Runoff Occurs, Notify Authorities as Required.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Small Spill:

Allow Volatile Portion to Evaporate in Hood. Allow Sufficient Time for Vapors to Completely Clear Hood Duct work. Dispose of Remaining Material in Accordance with Applicable Regulations.

Large Spills:

Destroy by Liquid Incineration with Off-Gas Scrubber. Contaminated Absorbent may be Deposited in a Landfill in Accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations.

## **SECTION VIII – SPECIAL HANDLING PRECAUTIONS**

Respiratory Protection:

NIOSH/OSHA approved respirator types Suitable for materials in section II recommended Approved chemical/mechanical filters recommended when ventilation is restricted.

Ventilation:

Sufficient ventilation, in volume and pattern, Should be provided to keep air contamination Below current applicable OSHA permissible Exposure Limit of ACGIH's TLV Limit.

Protective Gloves:

Recommended for Prolonged or Repeated Contact.  
Wear Resistant Gloves Such as Polyvinyl Alcohol, Polyethylene.

Eye Protection:

Chemical Goggles with Side Shields or Face Shield Recommended.

Other Protective Equipment:

To Prevent Repeated or Prolonged Skin Contact, Wear Impervious Clothing and Boots.

Hygienic Practices:

Wash Hands Before Eating or Smoking.

## **SECTION IX – SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS**

Precautions to be taken in Handling And Storage.

Do Not Store Aerosol Containers Above 120 °F.

Do Not Dispose of Aerosols in Fires or Trash Compactors.

## **SECTION X – HAZARD COMMUNICATION CODES**

HMIS RATING:

Health : 2  
Flammability : 2  
Reactivity : 1

## SECTION XI – REGULATORY INFORMATION

## SARA SECTION 313:

***This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.***

Chemical Name	Cas Number	Wt % is Less Than
Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	110-54-3	15.0%
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	60.0%

## PROPOSITION 65 STATEMENT:

This product contains substances known to the state of California to cause cancer or be a reproductive toxin.

## POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

Adelaide: (08) 8204-6117  
Brisbane: (07) 5253-8233  
Canberra: (02) 6285-2852  
Darwin: (08) 8922-8842  
Hobart: (02) 6338-8485  
Melbourne: (03) 9345-5678  
Perth: (08) 9381-1177  
Sydney: (02) 9692-6111

POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE: 000      EXCHANGE: 1100

## DECLAIMER:

The Information Contained Herein is Based on Data Considered Accurate. However, No Warranty is Expressed or Implied Regarding the Accuracy of the Data or the Results to be Obtained From the Use Thereof. Because the Information Contained Herein may be Applied Under Conditions Beyond Our Control, We Assume No Responsibility for Its Use.

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