



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

**Product ID:** MT200  
**Product Name:** Motortech Brake Cleaner 400gm  
**Revision Date:** Nov 11, 2019  
**Version:** 2.0  
**Manufacturer's Name:** MMP Industrial Pty Ltd  
**Address:** 3-5 Hannabus Place Mulgrave, AU, NSW, 2756  
**Emergency Phone:** 0411 686 593  
**Information Phone Number:** 612 4577-6977  
**Fax:** 612 4577-6969  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** Brake and parts cleaner.

**Date Printed:** Jan 6, 2020  
**Supersedes Date:** Feb 11, 2015.

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Aerosols Category 1  
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1  
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2  
Eye Irritation - Category 2A  
Skin Irritation - Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation  
H315 - Causes skin irritation  
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol

### Hazardous Statements - Environmental

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### 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.

### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all other equipment.

P264 - Wash hands, face and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

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 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

### Precautionary Statements - Response

P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P352 - Wash with plenty of water.

P321 - Specific treatment- see First Aid on this label.

P378 - Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide to extinguish.

P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

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.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

### Precautionary Statements - Storage

P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

P405 - Store locked up.

P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

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

## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	30% - 60%
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	30% - 60%
0000106-97-8	BUTANE	10% - 30%
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	0% - 10%
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	0% - 10%

## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Inhalation

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air, keep comfortable for breathing and keep warm. If you feel unwell/if concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Eye Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

### Skin Contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective clothing, if necessary. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

### Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Give a glass of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, give further water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs give further water. Get to a doctor or hospital quickly.

### Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both acute and Delayed

No data available.

### Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Treat symptomatically.

If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766).

PPE for First Aiders: Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves. Available information suggests that gloves made from nitrile rubber should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Small Fire: Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Large Fire: Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. For Chlorosilanes: Do not use water; use AFFF alcohol-resistant medium-expansion foam.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Flammable gas. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. May form an ignitable vapor/air mixture in closed tanks or containers. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. Flameproof equipment necessary in area where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release toxic gas through pressure relief devices. On burning or decomposing may emit toxic fumes. Electrical requirements for work area should be assessed according to AS3000. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke.

### Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged

containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations. Do not allow contaminated extinguishing water to enter the soil, ground-water or surface waters. Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists. Large Fire: Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Use shielding to protect against bursting containers. Stop the flow of gas and use water spray to disperse vapors. Large Fire: Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

### Special Protective Actions

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Emergency Procedure

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Do not walk through released material. Stay upwind of release. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

### Recommended Equipment

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

### Personal Precautions

DO NOT breathe gas, vapor or mist.

DO NOT get on skin, eyes or clothing.

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Suppress aerosol with water spray jet. Neutralization may be required before discharging sewage into treatment plants. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Rinse away with water. Clean up immediately. Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

For small spills: wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

For large spills: absorb with vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal.

## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

### General

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors, mists or aerosols. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. This product is not intended for human or animal consumption. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Report ventilation failures immediately.

### Storage Room Requirements

Provide secondary containment for toxic materials. Store gas cylinders separately, away from processing and handling areas, and from incompatible materials. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Protect containers against banging or other physical damage when storing, transferring, or using them. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use, check regularly for leaks. Store at temperatures above their respective freezing/melting point, do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in dry, well-ventilated, cool areas, out of direct sunlight and away from incompatible materials and other sources of heat. Never use plastic or glass containers for storing flammable liquids. Check regularly for leaks. This material is classified as a Dangerous Good Class 2.1 Flammable Gas as per the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code and must be stored in accordance with the relevant regulations.

## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields.

### Skin Protection

Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Wear a Face Shield. Available information suggests that gloves made from nitrile rubber should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment.

### Respiratory protection

If risk of inhalation exists, wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Natural ventilation should be adequate under normal use conditions.

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	WES TWA (mg/m3)
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];			(L)[N159](L)[N800]	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	URT irr[N159]URT irr[N800]	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	
BUTANE		1000 (EX)				CNS impair		1900
ETHYL ACETATE				400		URT & eye irr		720
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL		400		200	A4	Eye & URT irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	983
PROPANE		Simple asphyxiant (D), explosion hazard (EX)				Asphyxia		

Chemical Name	WES STEL (ppm)	WES STEL (mg/m3)	WES TWA (ppm)	WES HEALTH	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT					500	2000		
BUTANE			800					
ETHYL ACETATE	400	1440	200		400	1400		
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	500	1230	400		400	980		
PROPANE					1000	1800		

Chemical Name	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Carcinogen
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT		
BUTANE		
ETHYL ACETATE		
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL		
PROPANE		

(C) - Ceiling limit, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, URT - Upper respiratory tract

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	6.18 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	0.74
% VOC	100.00%
Density VOC	6.18 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	Data not available

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Appearance	Data not available
Odor Description	Data not available
Odor Threshold	Data not available
pH	Data not available
Water Solubility	Data not available
VOC Part A & B Combined	Data not available
Flash Point Symbol	Data not available
Flash Point	-106 °C
Viscosity	Data not available
Lower Explosion Level	1.8
Vapor Pressure	Data not available
Upper Explosion Level	9.5
Vapor Density	Data not available
Freezing Point	Data not available
Melting Point	Data not available
Low Boiling Point	Data not available
High Boiling Point	Data not available
Auto Ignition Temp	Data not available
Decomposition Pt	Data not available
Evaporation Rate	Data not available
Coefficient Water/Oil	Data not available

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

The product is stable under normal storage conditions.

### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, elevated temperatures, sources of ignition and contact with incompatible materials. Elevated temperatures and sources of ignition.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation**

Causes skin irritation

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate and burn the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, itching, dryness and redness.

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Exposure to high levels can cause dizziness and lightheadedness.

**Carcinogenicity**

No data available.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**

Causes serious eye irritation

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Liquid irritates eyes and may cause injury.

**Respiratory/Skin Sensitization**

Material may be an irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity**

No data available.

**Reproductive Toxicity**

No data available.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure**

Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination and impaired judgment.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Vapors cause mild irritation of upper respiratory tract; high concentrations may be anesthetic.

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Can affect the liver and kidneys.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure**

May cause damage to organs.

Prolonged exposure to inhalation of high concentration can lead to unconsciousness.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure can cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of coordination, unconsciousness and even death.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause bronchopneumonia or pulmonary oedema.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

**Acute Toxicity**

Inhalation of vapour can result in headaches, dizziness and possible nausea.

Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

LC50 (Rat, Inhalation) = 16,000 ppm/8H Reference : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

LC50 (Rat, Inhalation) = 16,000 ppm/8H Reference : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

**Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous**

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.



0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: blood, kidneys, liver.

0064742-89-8 ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

**Likely Routes of Exposure**

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour.

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): 17000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 12000 ppm (8-hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 4710 mg/kg (cited as 6.0 mL/kg) (19)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3600 mg/kg (20, unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12870 mg/kg (cited as 16.4 mL/kg) (14)

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 19600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 16000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (10)

LC50 (mouse): 10600 ppm (38100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (3-hour exposure) (8)

LD50 (oral, rat): 10200 mg/kg (cited as 11.3 mL/kg) (7); 5600 mg/kg (5,13)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 4100 mg/kg (11)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 4900 mg/kg (9)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5500 mg/kg (11)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 18000 mg/kg (cited as 20 mL/kg) (7)

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Persistence and Degradability

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

Readily biodegradable.

### Bio-accumulative Potential

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is not expected to bioaccumulate.

### Mobility in Soil

No data available.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

### Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is readily biodegradable and therefore not considered to be persistent. It is not expected to bioaccumulate as it has a Log Kow < 4.5 and aquatic acute toxicity greatly exceeds the screening criteria of EC50 < 0.1 mg/l.

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

Readily biodegradable.

This substance is not PBT/vPvB

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, state and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### ADG Information

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail".

Hazchem Code: 2YE

UN number: 1950

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: None

### IMDG Information

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea

This material is classified as a marine Pollutant (P) according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

Hazchem Code: 2YE

UN number: 1950

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: None

### IATA Information

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN number: 1950

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: None

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

### ERMA New Zealand Approval Code

ERMA Group Standard: Aerosol (Flammable) Group Standard 2006; HSR002515

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	30% - 60%	DSL,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	30% - 60%	DSL,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0000106-97-8	BUTANE	10% - 30%	DSL,VOC,TSCA
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	0% - 10%	DSL,VOC,TSCA
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	0% - 10%	DSL,VOC,TSCA

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDING INFORMATION ON PREPARATION AND REVISION OF THE SDS

### Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADG- Australian Dangerous Goods Code; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; DSL- Domestic Substances List; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration; SCBA- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; VOC- Volatile Organic Compounds; WES- Workplace Exposure Standards

### Version 1.0:

Revision Date: Jul 17, 2017

First Edition.

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