

J&B PART NUMBER

**9385**

**SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION**

MANUF / DIST: PROFESSIONAL DETAILING PRODUCTS  
1128 TUSCARAWAS ST W.  
CANTON, OH 44702

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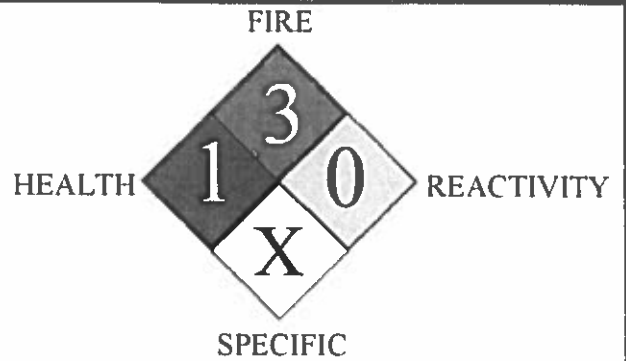
PRODUCT IDENTIFIER **BRAKETHRU**  
RECOMMENDED USE FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY  
FORMULA: PROPRIETARY RESTRICTIONS ON USE: \*SEE  
PRODUCT CODE: PDP BCC INFORMATION ON THIS SHEET\*  
INTENDED USE LOW VOC BRAKE WASH

**SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION**

**HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM:**

HAZARD WARNING

- 4 - Extreme
- 3 - High
- 2 - Moderate
- 1 - Slight
- 0 - Insignificant
- X- See Section IV & V of SDS Sheet



Signal Word: **DANGER!** FOR HEALTH EFFECTS (Acute and Chronic): SEE SECTION 11

### SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAMES OF HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS: See CFR29§1910.1200 (i)-(13) [ exact % withheld as trade secret ]

CHEMICAL / COMMON NAME	CAS#	PERCENTAGE	PEL-OSHA	TLV-ACGIH
ACETONE	67-64-1	55-60		
HEPTANE	426260-76-6	40-45		

THIS PRODUCT HAS NO CARCINOGENS

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None

### SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

- a) Skin: Wash with soap and water. Remove any contaminated clothing and launder before reusing. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
- b) Eyes: Flush with warm water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.
- c) Inhalation: If inhaled, immediately remove to fresh air (protecting yourself). Keep person calm. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.
- d) Ingestion: Material poses an aspiration hazard. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Immediately give 2 glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. **DO NOT GIVE AN UNCONCIOUS OR CONVULSING PERSON ANYTHING BY MOUTH!**

### SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: 1 F (TCC)

Flammable limits in air, % by volume:

Upper: No Information

Lower: No Information

Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, halon, or foam is recommended. Water spray may be used to cool containers or structures. Halon may decompose into toxic materials and carbon dioxide will displace oxygen, take proper precautions when using these materials.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:

This material may be ignited by heat, sparks, flames or other ignition sources. Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas (sewers) or travel considerable distances. If containers are not cooled in a fire, they may rupture and ignite. Product will decompose and burn.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Emergency responders should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear other protective gear as conditions warrant. Keep unauthorized people out and try to contain spills or leaks if it can be done safely. Material will float on water, avoid spreading the fire

### SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### Spill or Leak Instructions

Contain spill with dikes of soil or nonflammable absorbent to minimize contaminated area. Avoid run-off into storm sewers and ditches leading to waterways. If required, notify state and local authorities. Place leaking containers in well-ventilated area. Clean up small spills by using a nonflammable absorbent or flushing sparingly with water. Contain larger spills with nonflammable diking or absorbent. Clean up by vacuuming or sweeping.

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind; keep out of low areas. Assess the spill situation, as the spill may not evolve large amounts of hazardous airborne contaminants in many outdoor spill situations. It may be advisable in some cases to simply monitor the situation until spilled product is removed.

### **SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Handling: FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Use in accordance with good work place practices. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep containers closed when not in use. Always open containers slowly to allow any excess pressure to vent. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Decontaminate soiled clothing thoroughly before re-use. Destroy contaminated leather clothing. Material should not be dispensed from its container by pouring, except for small sample containers where fume hoods or where other ventilation is used to manage the exposure limits. The use of a drum pump is recommended for dispensing from shipping containers. This product may generate a static charge. Ground/bond equipment when transferring material to prevent potential static accumulation. Electrical equipment and circuits in all storage and handling should conform to requirements of National Electric Code (Article 500 and 501) for a hazardous location. Empty containers may contain residues from the product. Treat empty containers with the same precautions as the material last contained. Do not cut, weld or apply heat to empty containers.

#### Storage:

Store in a cool, dry area, away from heat or direct sunlight. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not store with incompatible materials. Do not allow stored product to exceed 52 C (125 F) to prevent leakage or potential rupture of container from pressure and expansion. Protect from freezing temperatures.

### **SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### Protective Equipment:

##### Eyes:

Do not wear contacts. Always use ANSI approved safety glasses or coverall chemical splash goggles.

##### Protective Clothing:

Where there is potential for skin contact have available and wear as appropriate impervious gloves, apron, pants, and jacket. Protective gloves and chemical splash goggles should be used when handling liquid

##### Engineering Controls:

General or dilution ventilation is frequently insufficient as the sole means of controlling employee exposure. Local ventilation is usually preferred. Use a NIOSH approved respirator if ventilation is not adequate to maintain exposures below TLV levels.

##### Respiratory Protection:

Based on workplace contaminant level and working limits of the respirator, use a respirator approved by NIOSH. The following is the minimum recommended equipment for an occupational exposure level.

For concentrations > 1 and < 10 times the occupational exposure level: Use air-purifying respirator with full facepiece and organic vapor cartridge(s) or air-purifying full facepiece respirator with an organic vapor canister or a full facepiece powered air-purifying respirator fitted with organic vapor cartridge(s). The air purifying element must have an end of service life indicator, or a documented change out schedule must be established. Otherwise, use supplied air.

For escape: Use self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece or any respirator specifically approved for escape.

**Other Suggested Equipment:**

Eye wash station and emergency showers should be available. Spill containment equipment should be available.

### **SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance:	Colorless liquid.
Odor:	Ester-like odor.
Vapor Pressure:	216.2 mm Hg @ 25 deg C
Boiling Point (760 mmHg):	56 C(133 F) to 58 C(136 F)
Solubility in Water @ 20 C:	Infinite
Specific Gravity:	0.8 at 20 deg C

### **SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Stability:	Stable
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid heat, flames, sparks, and other sources of ignition.
Incompatibility:	Keep away from peroxides and other polymerization initiators, oxidizing agents such as nitric acid, perchloric acid, chromium trioxide, chlorosulfonic acid, silica gel, alumina, strong acids or amines.
Hazardous combustion or decomposition products:	Thermal decomposition products may include oxides of carbon.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### **SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### ACETONE

**Acute Exposure:**

Oral LD50: 7.4 g/kg (rats); practically nontoxic to animals.

Inhalation: LC50 (rat, 4 hr.) = 16000 ppm; practically nontoxic to animals.

Skin: Nonirritating to rabbit skin. Slightly toxic to animals by absorption. (LD50, rabbits 20 g/kg).

Eye: Severely irritant.

Mutagenicity: Not mutagenic in the Ames Test; induced abnormal *in vitro*-no evidence .

#### HEPTANES

**Chronic Data:**

Toluene (108-88-3) <4% of Heptane

*Target Organs:* Epidemiology studies suggest that chronic occupational overexposure to toluene may damage color vision. Subchronic and chronic inhalation studies with toluene produced kidney and liver damage, hearing loss and central nervous system (brain) damage in laboratory animals. Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of high concentrations of toluene has been shown to cause liver, kidney, and central nervous system damage, including hearing loss and visual disturbances.

*Developmental:* Exposure to toluene during pregnancy has demonstrated limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. The effects seen include decreased fetal body weight and increased skeletal variations in both inhalation and oral studies.

**Acute Data:**

Toluene (108-88-3) Oral LD50= 2.5 - 7.9 g/kg (Rat)

Dermal LD50= 14 g/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation LC50= 8,000 ppm; 49 g/m3 (4-hr., Rat)

Heptane, Branched, Cyclic and Linear (426260-76-6)

Dermal LD50= No information available

Inhalation LC50= 103 g/m3 / 4 Hr. (Rat) (Based on Heptane)

Oral LD50= >5g/kg (Based on Naphtha)

n-Heptane (142-82-5)

Dermal LD50= No data available

Inhalation LC50= 18,295 ppm (2-hr., Mouse); 103 g/m3 (4-hr., Rat)

Oral LD50= >15.0 g/kg (Mouse)

### **SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: N/A 100% BIODEGRADABLE ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: N/A

### **SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Dispose of spilled material in accordance with state and local regulations for waste that is non-hazardous by Federal definition. Note that this information applies to the material as manufactured; processing, use, or contamination may make this information inappropriate, inaccurate, or incomplete. Note that this handling and disposal information may also apply to empty containers, liners and rinsate. State or local regulations or restrictions are complex and may differ from federal regulations. This information is intended as an aid to proper handling and disposal; the final responsibility for handling and disposal is with the owner of the waste.

### **SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

Shipping name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS,N.O.S.
Hazard class:	3 (Flammable Liquid)
UN/NA Number:	UN 1993
Packing Group:	II
Emergency Response Guide:	128

### **SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Environmental Regulations  
SARA 311:

Acute health:	Yes
Chronic health:	No
Fire:	Yes
Sudden release of pressure:	No
Reactive:	No

#### **SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

IN CLOSE COOPERATION OF THE US GOVERNMENT'S PAPER REDUCTION ACT, AND ALSO IN EFFORT TO PROVIDE FULL AND COMPLETE INFORMATION AS SUGGESTED BY THE OSHA GUIDELINES, AND KEEPING IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE SOCIETY for CHEMICAL HAZARD COMMUNICATION (SCHC) AND WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO KEEP ALL IN 4 PAGES..

THESE SDS SHEETS ARE WRITTEN IN AN EFFORT TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO THE WORKER IN THE WORKPLACE AND IN SUCH A WAY IT CAN BE UNDERSTOOD.

We have enjoyed many compliments as to the readability and understandable content, and take great pride in providing these Safety Data Sheets to the use of our customers.

The International Labour Organization has suggested 16 sections of the sheets, and we have re adjusted the 8 part, and rearranged the information, and renamed the sheets from MATERIAL Safety Data Sheets to SAFETY DATA SHEETS.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE. IT IS PROVIDED FOR A CONTINUING SAFETY PROGRAM INITIATED BY THE MANUFACTURER/DISTRIBUTOR NAMED ON THIS SHEET. IT IS NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PRODUCT. NO EXPRESS WARRANTY, OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCT OR THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN.