

# Brake Anti–Squeal SAFETY DATA SHEET

Rev 06-14-22

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Brake Anti–Squeal Product Code: 6002B

**Chemical Type: Water Blend** 

Manufacturer:Petra Automotive Products, Inc.Address:11085 Regency Green Drive,<br/>Cypress, TX 77429

Emergency: CHEMTREC U.S. 800-424-9300 INTERNATIONAL 703-527-3887 Phone:713-856-5700

2. Hazards Identification

## Hazard Category:

Warning, Eye Irrit. 2A, Causes serious eye irritation.



Signal Word: WARNING

#### Hazard Statements:

Causes serious eye irritation.

#### Precautionary statement(s)

Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Wear eye/face protection: wear eye glasses with side protection. IF IN EYES: 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.

## 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Wt %	
Water	7732-18-5	>90%	
Sodium Bicarbonate	144-55-8	<5%	
Tetrasodium EDTA	64-02-8	< 0.5%	
Surfactants Mix	proprietary	<1 %	
Triethanolamine	102-71-6	<5	

4. First Aid Measures

After Skin Contact: If on skin (on hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/safety shower. Call doctor if irritation persists.

After Eye Contact: If in eyes: Rinse cautiously for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritated, call doctor.

After Ingestion: If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

#### Most Important Symptoms/Effects

Eye: Irritation of eyes and skin.

**Skin:** This product can cause mild, transient skin irritation. The severity of irritation will depend on the amount of material that is applied to the skin and the speed and thoroughness that it is removed. Symptoms include redness, itching, and burning of the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can produce moderate irritation (dermatitis).

# 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable and Unsuitable extinguishing media: Will not burn or support combustion. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire, such as water spray, dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical:** Carbon oxides may be produced. **Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighter:** Wear chemical resistant protective equipment and self- contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

6. Accidental Release Measures

#### Methods and Materials for containment & cleaning up:

Stop spill at source Caution: Spilled material may be slippery.

If trained in accordance 29 CFR 1910.120, leaks should be stopped. Spills should be contained and cleaned immediately. Persons performing clean up work should wear adequate personal protective equipment and clothing. Spills and releases should be reported, if required, to the appropriate local, state and federal regulatory agencies. Absorb the chemical onto sand, vermiculite, or any other non-combustible absorbent, and collect into containers for later disposal.

# 7. Handling and Storage

#### Handling: 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 or mists. 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. 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 to freeze.

## 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

NOTE: Exposure to this material can be controlled in many ways. The measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how this material is used and on the extent of exposure. This general information can be used to help develop specific control measures. Ensure that control systems are properly designed and maintained. Comply with occupational, environmental, fire, and other applicable regulations. **Engineering Controls:** If methods of use deviate from the manufacturer's recommendations, attention to methods of vapor reduction will be necessary. Engineering control methods to reduce hazardous exposures are preferred. Methods include mechanical ventilation (dilution and local exhaust), process or personnel enclosure, control of process conditions, and process modification. Administrative controls and personal equipment may also be required. Use local exhaust ventilation to remove the vapors or mist at source and prevent release into the workplace. Exhaust directly to the outside, taking necessary precautions for environmental protection. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by exhaust systems.

**Respiratory Protection:** When used as recommended by the manufacturer, use of a respirator may not be required. A trained person responsible for workplace safety must select and maintain the proper respiratory equipment for the intended use of this product

**EMERGENCY OR PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS OR IDLH CONDITIONS:** Positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA; or positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA. **ESCAPE:** Gas mask with organic vapor canister; or escape-type SCBA.

**Skin Protection:** Wear clothing to prevent contact with skin. Impervious gloves such as butyl rubber and Viton<sup>™</sup>, or Neoprene rubber, nitrile rubber, or polyvinyl alcohol. Chemical resistant protective gloves, Consult with glove manufacturer for testing data.

Exposure Guidelines: Components Triethanolamine ACGIH TWA 5 mg/m3

Eye and Face Protection: Chemical safety goggles. A face shield may also be necessary.

**Other:** Wear footwear suitable for the workplace. Installation of an eyewash station capable of flushing the eyes for at least 15 minutes.

**Discretion Advised**: Chemical Solvents Inc. takes no responsibility for determining what measures are required for personal protection in any specific application. The general information should be used with discretion.

# 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Blue Green liquid Odor Threshold: N/A Melting Point/Freezing Point: 32 F Flash Point: None to boiling Flammability (solid, gas): Non flammable Upper/Lower flammability or explosive limits: N/A Vapor Pressure: N/A Relative Density: 1.03 Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water: N/A Auto-ignition Temperature: N/A Odor: Mild fish odor PH: 9-11 Initial Boiling Point and Boiling 212 F Evaporation Rate: N/A

Vapor Density: N/A Solubility (ies): Complete in water Viscosity: N/A Decomposition Temperature: N/A

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable Conditions to Avoid: Heat, spark, and open flame Incompatibility: Strong Oxidizing Agents

**Hazardous Decomposition**: Combustion will produce –Calcium Oxide, Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide and nitrogen-oxygen compounds. **Hazardous Polymerization**: Will not occur

# 11. Toxicological Information

#### **COMPONENT INFORMATION**

#### Sodium Bicarbonate

Acute toxicity LD50 Oral - Rat - 4,220 mg/kg Inhalation: No data available Dermal: No data available Skin corrosion/irritation Skin – Human Result: Mild skin irritation - 3 d Serious eye damage/eye irritation Eyes - Rabbit Result: Mild eye irritation - 30 s Respiratory or skin sensitization No data available Germ cell mutagenicity No data available Carcinogenicity IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC. NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens. Reproductive toxicity No data available Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure No data available Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure No data available

Aspiration hazard No data available

#### Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate 64-02-8

Acute oral toxicity: Low toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing my result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration. Swallowing may result in burns of the mouth and throat. LD50 Ingestion - Rat - 3,030 mg/kg

Acute Dermal Toxicity: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - > 5,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation: Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage. May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut). May cause more sever response on covered skin (under clothing, gloves). Mist may cause skin irritation. Not classified as corrosive to the skin according to DOT guidelines.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation: May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur. Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data available

Repeated Dose Toxicity: For the minor components: In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney, Urinary Tract. Repeated excessive exposures may alter concentrations of metals in the body. In animals, has been shown to cause disposition of calcium salts in various urinary tract tissues.

Carcinogenicity: Although large dietary doses OF NTA have caused urinary tumors in laboratory animals, there is little likelihood that NTA could cause cancer in humans, especially at sub toxic doses. The Trisodium salt of EDTA did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

IARC: Nitrilotriacetate, Trisodium salt (NTA) - possible carcinogenic to humans: 2B

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a probable, possible, or confirmed human carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a probable, possible, or confirmed human carcinogen by OSHA.

Teratogenicity: EDTA and its sodium salts have been reported to cause birth defects in laboratory animals only at exaggerated doses that were toxic to the mother. These effects are likely associated with zinc deficiency due to chelation.

Reproductive Toxicity: No relevant data found

Mutagenicity: Most data indicate the EDTA and its salts are not mutagenic. Minimal effects are reported likely due to trace metal deficiencies resulting from chelating by EDTA.

Aspiration Hazard: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

## Surfactant mix

Ethoxylated Alcohol, LD50 1378 mg/kg Oral Rat Quaternary amine compound, LD50 >2000 mg/kg Oral Rat Diluent. LD50>3800 mg/kg oral Rat

LD50 > 10000 mg/kg dermal, rabbit Carcinogenic effects: Classified None by NIOSH {Diluent} Mutagenic effects: Non-mutagenic for bacteria and or yeast Alkyl phenol ethoxylate, LD50 3.78g/kg oral (rat) slightly toxic

LD50 >2.00g/kg (rabbit) practically non-toxic

Carcinogenic effects: Alkyl phenol ethoxylate may contain residual (less than 100ppm) concentration of ethylene oxide. Ethylene Oxide causes tumors in laboratory animals.

## Triethanolamine 102-71-6

Acute oral toxicity Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts. LD50, Rat, 6,400 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

Skin corrosion/irritation Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin. Repeated exposure may cause irritation, even a burn.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation May cause slight eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely. Sensitization Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction in a small proportion of individuals. Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure) Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity Findings from a chronic skin painting study by NTP include liver tumors in mice. Mechanistic studies indicate that tumor formation is of questionable relevance to humans. Is not classified as a human carcinogen.

Teratogenicity Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use. Reproductive toxicity No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Triethanolamine may contain trace levels of N,N-Diethanolamine Acute inhalation toxicity LC0, Rat, male, 4 Hour, Aerosol, 3.35 mg/l Carcinogenicity

N,N-Diethanolamine IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans ACGIH A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

12. Ecological Information

No Data available

13. Disposal Considerations

Dispose of spilled material in accordance with state and local regulations for waste that is nonhazardous 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.

# 14. Transport Information

Not Regulated by D.O.T.

## 15. Regulatory Information

#### **Environmental Regulations**

#### Federal Regulations SARA 302/304 Component Analysis

Based on the ingredient(s) listed in Section 3, this product does not contain any 11extremely hazardous substances" listed pursuant to Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Section 302 or Section 304 as identified in 40 CFR Part 355, Appendix A and B.

SARA 311:					
Acute health: Yes	Chronic health: Yes			Fire:	No
Sudden release of pressure:	No	Reactive:	No		

**SARA 313:** Title III of the 1986 Super fund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and 40 CFR 2-This product does not contain any toxic chemical subject to the requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and 40 CFR Part 372. : none at greater than 0.1%

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986) WARNING: This product contains N,N-Diethanolamine 111-42-2, which known to the State of California to cause cancer.

All the chemicals used in this product are TSCA listed. Check with your local regulators to be sure all local regulations are met.

# 16. Other Information

Hazard ratings This information is intended solely for the use of individuals trained in the NFPA and/or HMIS systems.

NFPA: Health: 1 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 0 HMIS: Health: 1 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 0 RATING: 4-EXTREME 3-HIGH 2-MODERATE 1-SLIGHT 0-INSIGNIFICANT

#### Note:

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