GAP PROFESSIONAL PRODUCTS

Safety Data Sheet
GAP Brake Cleaner

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name	GAP Brake Cleaner
Product number	88250
Brand	GAP Professional Products

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Brake parts cleaner

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	GAP Professional Products
Address	122 Route 105 Keswick Ridge NB E6L 1B1 Canada
Telephone	(506) 363-9708
Fax	(506) 363-4241
email	info@gapauto.com

1.5 Emergency phone number

For Medical or Transport Emergencies / Pour les urgences médicales ou de transport
CANUTEC (24 Hours)
(613) 996-6666

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: WHMIS 2015

- Acute toxicity, inhalation, Cat. 4
- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 2
- Flammable liquids, Cat. 2
- Aerosols, Cat. 1
- Gases under pressure, compressed gas
- Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure, Cat. 3

- Aspiration hazard, Cat. 1

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms

1. Exclamation mark; 2. Flame; 3. Gas cylinder; 4. Health hazard

Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H229	Pressurized container: may burst if heated
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary statement(s)

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.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264	Wash … thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment (see … on this label).
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use … to extinguish.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to …

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

Component	Concentration
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated light. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9-10 (CAS no.: 101631-19-0; EC no.: 309-944-0; Index no.: 649-434-00-8)	**60 - 100 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Aspiration hazard, Cat. 1. HAZARDS: H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	
Isopropanol (CAS no.: 67-63-0; EC no.: 414-810-0; Index no.: 607-403-00-6)	**1 - 5 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable liquids, Cat. 2; Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 2A; Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure, Cat. 3; Specific target organ toxicity following repeated exposure, Cat. 2; Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 1; Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute), Cat. 1; Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic), Cat. 1. HAZARDS: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor; H318 - Causes serious eye damage; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation; H335 - May cause respiratory irritation; H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness; H373 - May cause damage to organs [organs] through prolonged or repeated exposure [route]; H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life; H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
Carbon dioxide (CAS no.: 124-38-9; EC no.: 204-696-9)	**1 - 5 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.	

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
If inhaled	If affected, remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artifical respiration. Keep person warm, quiet, and get medical attention
In case of skin contact	Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician
In case of eye contact	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.Continue rinsing eyes during transport to hospital.
If swallowed	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Call physician immediately. If conscious give lots of water or milk. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders

Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wear personal protective clothing (see section 8).

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media
Regular foam, waterfog, carbon dioxide or dry chemical. Keep containers cool with water spray using fog nozzles.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical
Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by heat, pilot lights and other flames in locations distant from the material handling point.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters
Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. Can ignite at room temperature. Releases vapour that can form explosive mixture with air. Sprayed product will project a flame on contact with an ignition source. Do not use on vehicles unless cool. Containers may explode if heated. Vapours are heavier than air. May travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back to a leak or open container.
Carbon oxides, and other unidentified organic compounds.

Further information
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
See Secrtion 8 for recommended personel protective equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Should not be released into the environment.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Solvents
LARGE SPILLS: Dike far ahead of spill to prevent further movement. Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.
SMALL SPILLS: Contain and absorb with absorbent material and place into containers for later disposal. Dispose of according to local, and Provincial regulations for products containing petroleum distillates.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Put on appropriate personal equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Keep in original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from acids. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Wash thoroughly after handling.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials(see Section 10) and food and drink. Do not store under freezing conditions or above 49 C (120 F). Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Keep out of reach from children.

Specific end use(s)
Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

1. Heptane (CAS: 142-82-5)
PEL (Inhalation): 500 ppm; USA (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL (Inhalation): 2,000 mg/m3; USA (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL (Inhalation): 400 ppm, (ST) 500 ppm; USA (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

REL (Inhalation): 85 ppm, (ST) 440 ppm [15-min]; USA (NIOSH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

2. Isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0)
PEL (Inhalation): 400 ppm (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL (Inhalation): 980 mg/m3 (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL (Inhalation): 400 ppm, (ST) 500 ppm (Cal/OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

REL (Inhalation): 400 ppm, (ST) 500 ppm (NIOSH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

TLV® (Inhalation): 200 ppm, (ST) 400 ppm; USA (ACGIH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

3. Carbon dioxide (CAS: 124-38-9)
PEL (Inhalation): 5000 ppm (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL (Inhalation): 9000 mg/m3 (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL (Inhalation): 5000 ppm, (ST) 30,000 ppm (Cal/OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

REL (Inhalation): 5000 ppm, (ST) 30,000 ppm (NIOSH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection
Splash goggles

Skin protection
Chemical resistant gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Wash and dry hands after use.

Body protection
Skin Protection: Protective gloves (for hands). Long sleeve shirts and pants should be worn to protect exposed skin.

Respiratory protection
Recommended: Dust mask or Respirator should be worn if product is used in confined space or used for a prolonged period of time.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance, such as physical state and colour	Clear liquid
Odour	Aromatic odour
Odour threshold	
pH	Not Available
Melting point and freezing point	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	98C
Flash point	-8 ºC
Evaporation rate	2.8 (l'eau = 1)
Flammability, in the case of solids and gases	Extremely flammable aerosol
Upper and lower flammability or explosive limits	12.7% (upper); 2% (lower)
Vapour pressure	48mbar @ 20C
Vapour density	3.5
Relative density	0.700 @ 15 ºC
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient — n-octanol/water	Not Determined
Auto-ignition temperature	399 ºC
Decomposition temperature	Not Determined
Viscosity	< 14 centistokes at 40°C

Additional properties

Colour	Clear

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
None under normal use conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Avoid contact with acids and strong oxidizers such as permanganate,
chlorine, ectoderm. Do not store near acids, carbon dioxide (CO2), and strong oxidizers such as permanganate, chlorine, ectoderm.

Isopropanol: Oxidizing agents, Acid anhydrides, Aluminium, Halogenated compounds, Acids

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
After water evaporates, burning may produce oxides of carbon, traces of sulfur and nitrogen oxides and various hydrocarbons

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Isopropanol: Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides
Other decomposition products - No data available
In the event of fire: see section 5

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Isopropanol LC50 - 17000 ppm (rat) (4-hour exposure) LD50 (oral) - 4720 mg/kg (male rat) LD50 (dermal) - 12890 mg/kg (rabbit)
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light LC50 - Not available LD50 - (oral) 5000 mg/kg LD50 9dermal) - 2000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Prolonged or repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting, dermatitis.

Serious eye damage/irritation
Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irratation and central nervous system effects including dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache and possibleunconsciousness.

Germ cell mutagenicity
No data available

Carcinogenicity
Carcinogenicity: Ingredients not listed by OSHA, NTP, IARC.

Reproductive toxicity
No data available

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties
Not Available

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure
Primary route of entry: A) Skin B) Inhalation

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure
Pre-existing skin, eye and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to product.

Additional information

Heptane: guinea pig LC inhalation > 17937ppm/4H (17937ppm) National Technical Information Service. Vol. OTS0556754,
human TCLo inhalation 1000ppm/6M (1000ppm) BEHAVIORAL: "HALLUCINATIONS, DISTORTED PERCEPTIONS" "U.S. Bureau of Mines Report of Investigation No. 2979," Patty, F.A., and W.P. Yant, 1929Vol. 2979, Pg. -, 1929.
mouse LCLo inhalation 59gm/m3/41M (59000mg/m3) BEHAVIORAL: CONVULSIONS OR EFFECT ON SEIZURE THRESHOLD Biochemische Zeitschrift. Vol. 115, Pg. 235, 1921.
mouse LD50 intravenous 222mg/kg (222mg/kg) Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences. Vol. 67, Pg. 566, 1978.
Link to PubMed
rat LC50 inhalation 103gm/m3/4H (103000mg/m3) Gigiena Truda i Professional'nye Zabolevaniya. Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases. Vol. 32(10), Pg. 23, 1988.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity
ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Not Available ENVIROMENTAL DATA: No known significant effects or critical hazards
ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Not Available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product disposal
Dispose of accordance in local, and provincial regulations for solvent materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1	UN Number	None
14.2	UN Proper Shipping Name	None
14.3	Transport hazard class(es)	None
14.4	Packing group	None
14.5	Environmental hazards	None
14.6	Special precautions for user	None
14.7	Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	None

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

SARA 313 Components
The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:
Isopropyl alcohol
CAS number: 67-63-0

SARA 302 Components
No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

California Prop. 65 Components
This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

SECTION 16: Other information

16.1 Further information/disclaimer
These SDS are written in an effort to provide information to the worker in the workplace and in such a way it can be understood. To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

16.2 Preparation information
Prepared by: C. Gourley