

# Safety Data Sheet - GHS

**COLORADO  
PETROLEUM**



According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200)

## Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

**PRODUCT NAME:** RUGGED BRAKE PARTS CLEANER  
**SDS NUMBER:** RGBPCLNR  
**TRADE NAME:**

**Rugged Non-Chlorinated Brake Parts Cleaner**

### SYNONYMS:

**RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USE:** Brake Cleaner/ Parts Cleaner  
**USES ADVISED AGAINST:** All others  
**24 HOUR EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER:** (CHEMTREC)1-800-424-9300

### Supplier

Colorado Petroleum  
5590 High St.  
Denver, CO. 80216  
303-294-0302  
WWW.COLOPETRO.COM

**DATE PREPARED:** 12-23-2020  
**DATE REVISED:** 12-23-2020  
**PREPARED BY:** Jack Snavelly

## Section 2 – Hazard Identification..

**Classified Hazards:** This material is considered hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

**Signal Word:** Danger

**Hazard Statements:** Flammable liquid and vapor.  
Harmful if inhaled.  
Causes skin irritation and may cause eye irritation.  
Suspected of causing cancer in contact with skin.  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
May cause respiratory irritation.

### LABEL ELEMENTS



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## Section 3 – Composition Information on Ingredients

CHEMICAL NAME	PERCENT	CAS NUMBER
C7-C8 Alkanes	80-90	64742-49-0
Methanol	1-5	67-56-1
Isopropyl Alcohol	8-12	67-63-0

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

- Inhalation:** Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that gas or vapor is still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious. Place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Eye Contact:** If irritation or redness develops from exposure, immediately flush eyes with clean water. Remove contact lenses. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
- Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention. Isopropyl Alcohol is absorbed through the skin and may result in effects similar to inhalation exposure.
- Ingestion:** Ingestion of small quantities of Isopropyl Alcohol or Methanol can cause irreversible damage to the nervous system, or death. It cannot be made non-poisonous. Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt or waistband.

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## Section 5 – Fire-Fighting Measures

### NFPA 704 HAZARD CLASS

Health: 1 Flammability: 2 Instability: 0

0 (Minimal)	Health	2
1 (Slight)	Flammability	3
2 (Moderate)	Reactivity	0
3 (Serious)	Personal Protection	
4 (Severe)		

**Flash Point (F):** -9°C (-15 °F) (lowest component)

**Flash Point Method:**

**Auto Ignition Temperature:** Not reported.

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam can cause frothing of materials heated above 212 °F / 100°C. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use Caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

**Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazard:** Flammable liquid and vapor. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of the fire with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of sulfur, nitrogen or phosphorus may also be formed. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**Fire Fighting Instructions:** 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 equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

**Fire Fighting Equipment:** For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

## Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

### Small Spills:

Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements.

Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material.

### Large Spills:

For large spillages, notify persons downwind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material.

**Methods and Materials for containment and cleaning up:** Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however, local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

### Regulatory Requirements:

Follow All OSHA Regulations and Standards (29 CFR 1910.120)

## Section 7 – Handling and Storage

### Handling Precautions:

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Spills will produce very slippery surfaces. Brief or intermittent skin contact is not expected to cause harm if the solvent is thoroughly removed by washing with soap and water. Do not enter confined

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spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes.

**Storage Requirements:** Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

**Regulatory Requirements:** Follow All OSHA Regulations and Standards (29 CFR 1910.120)

## Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name	ACGIH	OSHA	Other
C7-C8 Alkanes	TWA: 400 ppm	TWA: 500 ppm STEL: NE IDLH NE*	....
Methanol	TWA: 200 ppm	TWA: 200 ppm STEL:250 ppm IDLH: 6000 ppm	
Isopropyl Alcohol	TWA: 400 ppm	TWA: 400 ppm STEL:500 ppm IDLH: 2000 ppm	

\*NE = Not Established

**Note:** State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

**Engineering controls:** If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

**Eye/Face Protection:** The use of eye/face protection is not normally required; however, good industrial hygiene practice suggests the use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 whenever working with chemicals.

**Skin/Hand Protection:** The use of skin protection is not normally required; however, good industrial hygiene practice suggests the use of gloves or other appropriate skin protection whenever working with chemicals. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile

**Respiratory Protection:** Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with R or P95 filters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

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## Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

**Note:** Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

**Appearance:** Clear, colorless solution.

**Physical Form:** Liquid.

**Odor:** Alcohol and hydrocarbon odor.

**Odor Threshold:** No data

**PH:** Not available

**Vapor Density (air=1):** >2 [Air=1]

**Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):** N/A

**Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):** N/A

**Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):** N/A

**Particle Size:** Not applicable

**Percent Volatile:** No data

**Flammability (solid, gas):** Not applicable

**Flash Point:** -9°C (-15°F)

**Test Method:** Not reported

**Initial Boiling Point/Range:** 65-83°C (149-181°F)

**Vapor Pressure:** 100 mm Hg @ 20C (most volatile component)

**Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow):** No data

**Melting/Freezing Point:** no data

**Auto-ignition Temperature:** Not reported.

**Decomposition Temperature:** No data

**API Gravity:** No data.

**Relative Density:** No data

**Density lbs/gal:** No data

**Solubility in Water:** partial @ 20C

**Specific Gravity:** 0.71

## Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

**Reactivity:** Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definitions.

**Chemical stability:** Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

**Conditions to avoid:** Extended exposure to high temperatures can cause decomposition. Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

**Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

**Hazardous decomposition products:** Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11- Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Dizziness, drowsiness, confusion.		
Dermal	Causes skin irritation.		
Oral	Stomach pains, dizziness, drowsiness. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.		

**Aspiration Hazard:** ASPIRATION Hazard- Category 1

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes skin irritation.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Not expected to be irritating.

**Skin Sensitization:** Causes skin irritation.

**Respiratory Sensitization:** Adverse symptoms may include the following:

Nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

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**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

**Carcinogenicity:** No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for carcinogenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for germ cell mutagenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

**Reproductive Toxicity:** No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for reproductive toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

## Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

### Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

**Carcinogenicity:** This oil has been highly refined by a variety of processes to reduce aromatics and improve performance characteristics. It meets the IP-346 criteria of less than 3 percent PAH's and is not considered a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

## Section 12 – Ecological Information

**GHS Classification:** No classified hazards

**Toxicity:** All acute aquatic toxicity studies on samples of this fluid show acute toxicity values greater than 100 mg/L for invertebrates, algae and fish. These tests were carried out on water accommodated fractions and the results are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon compositions.

**Persistence and Degradability:** Not established

**Bioaccumulative Potential:** Not established

**Mobility in Soil:** Not available

**Other adverse effects:** None anticipated.

**Other adverse effects:** None anticipated.

## Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste and is not believed to exhibit characteristics of hazardous waste. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. This material under most intended uses would become "Used Oil" due to contamination by physical or chemical impurities. Whenever possible, Recycle used oil in accordance with applicable federal and state or local regulations. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard.

## Section 14 - Transportation Information

### DOT Transportation Data

**UN Number:** UN1993

**UN proper shipping name:** Flammable Liquid N.O.S. (contains Hexane and Isopropanol)

**Transport hazard class(es):** 3( Flammable Liquid)

**Packing Group:** II

**Environmental Hazards:** DOT: Flammable Liquid

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**Special precautions for user:** Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.  
**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code:** Not applicable

## Section 15 – Regulatory Information

**CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPOs (in pounds):**

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

**CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)**

**Acute Health Hazard:** Yes  
**Chronic Health Hazard:** Yes  
**Fire Hazard:** Yes  
**Pressure Hazard:** No  
**Reactive Hazard:** No

Clean Water Act (CWA): pursuant to Section 311(b)(4) of the CWA. Discharges of petroleum products in any kind to surface waters must be immediately reported to the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802.

**CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:**

**EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):**

This material contains the following chemicals identified as Hazardous Substances in 40 CFR Part 302 as required by section 102(a) of CERCLA: Methanol (RQ=5000 lb). As defined in CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance.

**California Proposition 65:**

Warning: This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

Warning: This product contains less than 1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

**International Hazard Classification**

**Canada:**

All components are listed or exempted.

**WHMIS Hazard Class:**

**International Inventories**

**U.S. Export Control Classification Number:**

## Section 16 – Other Information

Date of issue:	Previous Date of issue:	SDS Number:	Status:
12-23-2020	12-31-2015	RGBPCLNR	<b>FINAL</b>

**Disclaimer**

The information presented in this Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER,



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#### **Guide to Abbreviations:**

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)