



SAFETY DATA SHEET

MLR Racing Brake Fluid

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name MLR Racing Brake Fluid

Product number 7559

Internal identification GHS22806

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses Hydraulic fluid for use in automotive brake and clutch systems

Uses advised against Non specified unless otherwise stated within this MSDS

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Morris Lubricants
Castle Foregate
Shrewsbury
Shropshire
SY1 2EL
+44 (0) 1743 232200
+44 (0) 1743 353584
sds@morris-lubricants.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone +44(0)1743 232200 (08.45 - 17.00 GMT)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC/1272/2008)

Physical hazards Not Classified

Health hazards Eye Irrit. 2 - H319

Environmental hazards Not Classified

Classification (67/548/EEC or -
1999/45/EC)

2.2. Label elements

Pictogram



Signal word Warning

Hazard statements H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

MLR Racing Brake Fluid

Precautionary statements	<p>P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.</p> <p>P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.</p> <p>P102 Keep out of reach of children.</p> <p>P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.</p> <p>P501a Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point.</p>
---------------------------------	---

2.3. Other hazards

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Amine mixture	1-5%
CAS number: —	
M factor (Acute) = 1	
Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Skin Corr. 1A - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Aquatic Acute 1 - H400	

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

Composition comments The data shown are in accordance with the latest EC Directives.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information	Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Inhalation	Move affected person to fresh air at once. Rinse nose and mouth with water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Ingestion	Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. Do not induce vomiting.
Skin contact	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists after washing.
Eye contact	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor Treat symptomatically

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards Toxic gases or vapours. Heat from fire could result in drums bursting

5.3. Advice for firefighters

MLR Racing Brake Fluid

Protective actions during firefighting Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Use air-supplied respirator, gloves and protective goggles.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions In case of spills, beware of slippery floors and surfaces. For personal protection, see Section 8.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Contain spillage with sand, earth or other suitable non-combustible material. Avoid the spillage or runoff entering drains, sewers or watercourses.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Contain spillage with sand or earth. Collect spillage for reclamation or disposal in sealed containers via a licensed waste contractor. Avoid water contacting spilled material or leaking containers. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be reported immediately to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body. In case of spillage on water prevent the spread by use of suitable barrier equipment

6.4. Reference to other sections

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions Avoid spilling. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid the formation or spread of mists in the air

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Store in tightly-closed, original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Do not store in lined tanks or drums. Suitable bulk storage vessels are mild/stainless steel tanks fitted with a dry air breathing system or tight head steel drums. Avoid contamination with any other substances and in particular with mineral oils which are incompatible.

Storage class Miscellaneous hazardous material storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient comments WEL = Workplace Exposure Limits

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapours. Observe any occupational exposure limits for the product or ingredients.

Eye/face protection Wear chemical splash goggles.

MLR Racing Brake Fluid

Hand protection	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. It should be noted that liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent changes are recommended.
Other skin and body protection	Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact. Wear apron or protective clothing in case of contact. Use of suitable barrier/afterwork creams to protect skin may be beneficial.
Hygiene measures	Use engineering controls to reduce air contamination to permissible exposure level. Provide eyewash station. Do not smoke in work area. Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Wash promptly with soap and water if skin becomes contaminated. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
Respiratory protection	No specific recommendations. Respiratory protection may be required if excessive airborne contamination occurs.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear liquid.
Colour	Colourless to amber (although some brake fluids may be dyed.)
Odour	Bland.
Odour threshold	Very low odour.
pH	7.0-8.0
Melting point	<-50°C
Initial boiling point and range	>300°C @
Flash point	>100°C
Other flammability	Product is not flammable but on excessive heating may become combustible.
Vapour pressure	<2 mbar @ 20°C
Vapour density	Not established as non-volatile.
Relative density	1.06-1.09 @ 20°C
Solubility(ies)	In water: miscible in any ratio In ethanol: miscible in any ratio
Partition coefficient	: < 2
Auto-ignition temperature	>300°C
Decomposition Temperature	>300°C
Viscosity	5-10 cSt @ 40°C
Explosive properties	Not considered to be explosive.
Explosive under the influence of a flame	Not considered to be explosive.
Oxidising properties	Material is considered non-oxidizing.

9.2. Other information

MLR Racing Brake Fluid

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Glycol Ethers can form peroxides on storage. Glycol Ethers can react with light metals with the evolution of hydrogen.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Do not distil to dryness without testing for peroxide formation.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Strong oxidising agents. For user safety, brake fluid should never be contaminated with any other substance.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products None known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

ATE oral (mg/kg) 50,000.0

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Not known to be carcinogenic.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

General information

This product has low toxicity. Only large quantities are likely to have adverse effects on human health.

Inhalation

Unlikely to be hazardous by inhalation because of the low vapour pressure of the product at ambient temperature. Vapours/aerosol spray may irritate the respiratory system.

Ingestion

Product is of low acute oral toxicity.-LD50 (oral)= >5000 mg/kg. (Sparse experience indicates lethal dose in man could be less.) However, if any significant amount is ingested, there is a risk of renal damage which in extreme cases could lead to kidney failure, coma or death. Other symptoms of overexposure include CNS effects, abdominal discomfort, metabolic acidosis, headache and nausea.

Skin contact

Prolonged or repeated contact with skin may cause irritation, redness and dermatitis.

Eye contact

Causes serious eye irritation.

Acute and chronic health hazards

Prolonged or repeated contact with used oil may cause serious skin diseases, such as dermatitis and skin cancer.

MLR Racing Brake Fluid

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, 96 hours: >100 mg/l, Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability Product is inherently biodegradable and is expected to be readily biodegradable based on ingredients.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential Not expected to bio-accumulate. Log POW for all main ingredients = <2.0

Partition coefficient : < 2

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility Soluble in water and will partition to aqueous phase. Volatilisation from water to air not expected. Mobile in soil until degraded.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

Disposal methods Dispose of waste via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Do not empty into drains. It is recommended that contaminated packaging is either incinerated or cleaned and sent for recycling.

Waste class European Waste Catalogue (EWC) number: 16 01 13

SECTION 14: Transport information

General The product is not covered by international regulations on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).

14.1. UN number

14.2. UN proper shipping name

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

14.4. Packing group

14.5. Environmental hazards

14.6. Special precautions for user

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

MLR Racing Brake Fluid

National regulations	Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended). The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 716).
EU legislation	Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC. Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC.
Guidance	Workplace Exposure Limits EH40. CHIP for everyone HSG228. Approved Classification and Labelling Guide (Sixth edition) L131. Safety Data Sheets for Substances and Preparations.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision comments	NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.
Revision date	24/05/2016
Revision	1
SDS number	22806
Hazard statements in full	H302 Harmful if swallowed. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.