

TRANS
AUTO
(5)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I - PRODUCT INFORMATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME:

Brake Systems, Inc.
75 East Main Street
Stratford, CT 06497

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

(203) 375-3341

REVISION DATE:

July 28, 1986

INFORMATION TELEPHONE NUMBER

(203) 375-3341

PRODUCT NAME:

S4797-6 Drum Brake Lining (Asbestos)

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<u>INGREDIENT</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>
Chrysotile Asbestos	30-60	0.2 fiber/cc	2 fibers/cc
Inert Inorganics	10-50	15 mg/M ³	10 mg/M ³
Organic Fillers & Cured Resins	10-50	not established	not established
Carbonaceous Materials including Carbon Black	2-12	3.5 mg/M ³	3.5 mg/M ³

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point:	N/A	Specific Gravity:	1.5 - 2.5 g/cc
Vapor Pressure:	N/A	Percent Volatile:	N/A
Vapor Density:	N/A	Evaporation Rate:	N/A
Appearance and Odor:	Gray Solid - Slight Phenolic Oror		

29

Drum Brake Lining (Asbestos)

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: N/A
Extinguishing Media: CO₂, Water, Foam, Dry Chemical
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: None Known

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Effects of Overexposure:

Acute:

May cause eye and/or skin irritation.

Chronic:

Overexposure to asbestos dust can cause asbestosis, a scarring of the lungs. Pleural thickening, effusion, and plaques are nondisabling conditions, seen separately or together, that have been associated with asbestos exposure. Asbestos is listed as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Cigarette smoking greatly increases risk to health.

Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure:

Asbestos is associated with symptoms of labored breathing, chest pains, weakness and chest tightness. Symptoms are not usually manifest until 15-20 years after exposure.

Primary Route(s) of Entry:

Inhalation

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

If dust enters eyes, flush with water. Consult physician if eye irritation develops.

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Avoid strong oxidizers due to organic content.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Incomplete combustion may release toxic materials.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Avoid creating airborne dust. Collect dust by asbestos (HEPA) vacuum or by wet methods (wet sweeping or wet wiping) to prevent emission of airborne fibers.

Waste Disposal Method:

Place in closed, impermeable bag or container and label per 29 CFR 1910.1001. Dispose of material in accordance with federal, state and local regulations for asbestos waste.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection:

Reusable or single use air purifying respirator - for exposures which do not exceed the PEL by more than 10X.

Powered air purifying respirator - for exposures more than 10X, but less than 100X, the PEL.

Type "C" continuous flow or pressure-demand, supplied-air respirator - for exposures more than 100X, the PEL.

All respirators must be NIOSH approved.

Ventilation:

Local Exhaust Ventilation required if PEL is exceeded.

Protection Gloves: See "Other Protective Equipment."

Eye Protection: See "Other Protective Equipment."

Other Protective Equipment: Whole body clothing required when OSHA ceiling concentration of 10 fibers/cc is exceeded. See 1910.1001.

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Follow good housekeeping practices such as wet-wiping dusty surfaces to prevent accumulation of asbestos-containing dust.

Avoid inhalation of dust.

Other Precautions:

Refer to OSHA Asbestos Standard (29 CFR 1910.1001).