

True Brand DOT 4LV BRAKE FLUID

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations
Revision Date: 06/03/2026 Date of Issue: 06/03/2026

Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: True Brand DOT 4LV BRAKE FLUID

Product Part # T8534LV

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Automotive.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Solid Start, Inc.
2801 Saluda Rd.
Lakeland, FL 33801
863-937-9297
www.solidstart.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 813-248-0585 ChemTel

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US Classification

Repr. 2 H361

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see Section 16.

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)

:



GHS08

Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Warning

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
P321 - Specific treatment (see Section 4 on this SDS).
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

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2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

36.026% unknown acute toxicity

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%
Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether	(CAS-No.) 112-35-6	40-50
Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether borate ester	(CAS-No.) 30989-05-0	30-40
Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether	(CAS-No.) 143-22-6	10-20
Diisopropanolamine	(CAS-No.) 110-97-4	<5.0%
Polyethylene glycol monobutyl ether	(CAS-No.) 9004-77-7	<5.0%
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	(CAS-No.) 111-77-3	<1.0%
Di-t-butyl-p-cresol (BHT)	(CAS-No.) 128-37-0	<1.0%

Full text of H-phrases: see Section 16.

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of composition have been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if symptoms persist.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with plenty of water. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do **NOT** induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. If you feel unwell, get medical advice/attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Mist or prolonged exposure may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: May cause mild irritation with prolonged or repeated contact.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause slight temporary irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Aspiration hazard is not expected based on available data; however, seek medical attention if ingestion occurs.

Chronic Symptoms: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water spray, dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂). Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire conditions.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. A heavy stream of water may spread burning material.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not classified as flammable; however, product may burn when exposed to sufficiently high temperatures.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.

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Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.
Heating may generate vapors and decomposition products.

Fire Hazard: Not classified as flammable; however, product may burn when exposed to sufficiently high temperatures.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.
Heating may generate vapors and decomposition products.

Fire Hazard: Not classified as flammable; however, product may burn when exposed to sufficiently high temperatures.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.
Heating may generate vapors and decomposition products.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog to cool exposed containers and prevent container rupture. Fight fire from a safe distance and from a protected location.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective gear.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Fumes, smoke, oxides of carbon, and other irritating/toxic gases may be produced during combustion.

Other Information: Prevent fire-fighting run-off from entering drains, sewers, or waterways.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Absorb with inert material (e.g., sand, vermiculite) and transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Any proposed use of this product in elevated-temperature processes should be thorough evaluated to assure that safe operating conditions are established and maintained.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations. Secondary containment, keep away from moisture, etc.

Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials.

Storage temperature range: >5°C and <35°C (41–95°F). **shelf life: use within 24 months** if applicable

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

Container compatibility: Do not store in aluminum/copper/galvanized. store in carbon steel/stainless/phenolic-lined.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Automotive.

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EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in Section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether (CAS 143-22-6)		
USA OSHA	Not established	
Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether (CAS 112-35-6)		
USA OSHA	Not established	
Occupational Exposure Limits:		
Diisopropanolamine (CAS 110-97-4)		
Dow IHG	TWA: 10 ppm	
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether (CAS 111-77-3)		
Dow IHG	TWA: 10 ppm	
Di-t-butyl-p-cresol (CAS 128-37-0)		
ACGIH — TWA (Inhalable fraction & vapor):		2 mg/m ³

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Use local exhaust ventilation, process enclosure, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below applicable exposure guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Personal Protective Equipment

: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection

: Use chemically resistant gloves for prolonged or frequently repeated contact. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: butyl rubber, ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate (EVAL), Neoprene, nitrile/butadiene rubber (nitrile/NBR), polyvinyl chloride (PVC/vinyl), Viton. Use a glove rated for the task and replace as needed.

Eye and Face Protection

: Use chemical goggles or safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin and Body Protection

: Wear clean body-covering clothing. Selection depends on the task and exposure.

Respiratory Protection

: In most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed. If irritation occurs or exposure is high, use an approved air-purifying respirator. Guidance from source SDS: organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Other Information

: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties estimated

Physical State	:	Liquid
Appearance	:	Yellow to brown
Odor	:	Ammoniacal
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	7.1
Evaporation Rate	:	No data available
Melting Point	:	No data available
Freezing Point	:	No data available
Boiling Point	:	269°C (516°F) FMVSS 116 Equilibrium Reflux Boiling Point, dry 165°C (329°F) FMVSS 116 Equilibrium Reflux Boiling Point, wet
Flash Point	:	138°C (280°F) Pensky-Martens Closed Cup (ASTM D93)
Auto-ignition Temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	:	No data available

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Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	:	No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	:	No data available
Relative Density	:	1.05
Solubility	:	1000 g/L
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	:	No data available
Viscosity	:	No data available

9.2. Other Information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** No hazardous reactions are expected under normal conditions of use.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see Section 7).
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Do not distill to dryness. Avoid elevated temperatures. Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures; gas generation during decomposition can create pressure in closed systems.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal decomposition may produce aldehydes, ketones, and organic acids (and other irritating/toxic fumes).

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

The LCS0 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Classification based on toxicity data for a compositionally similar material.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

For the component(s) tested:

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)

No relevant data found.

Carcinogenicity

Contains component(s) which did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

In animals, diethylene glycol methyl ether is slightly toxic to the fetus at doses nontoxic to the mother following skin contact; birth defects have been seen only following high oral doses which have little relevance to human exposure.

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies on component(s), effects on reproduction were seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

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Mutagenicity

Contains a component(s) which were negative in in vitro genetic toxicity studies. Contains component(s) which were negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether (CAS 112-35-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 10,500 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	7,100 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat (vapor, 8 hr):	> 10 mg/L
Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether borate ester (CAS 30989-05-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2,000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat:	> 2,000 mg/kg
Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether (CAS 143-22-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat:	5,170 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit:	3,540 mg/kg
Diisopropanolamine	
LD50 Oral Rat:	> 2,000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit:	8,000 mg/kg
Polyethylene glycol monobutyl ether	
LD50 Oral Rat:	not been determined
LD50 Dermal Rabbit:	3,540 mg/kg
Diethylene glycol monomethyl eth1r	
LD50 Oral Mouse:	7,128 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit:	9,404 mg/kg
Di-t-butyl-p.cresol	
LD50 Oral Rat:	> 6,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401
LD50 Dermal Rat:	> 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General : Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether

Acute toxicity to fish:

- LC50, *Danio rerio* (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 5,000 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 203
Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:
- LC50, *Daphnia magna* (water flea), 48 Hour, > 500 mg/L, Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.2
Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
- EC50, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), 72 Hour, > 500 mg/L
- NOEC, species not specified, 96 Hour, 1,068 mg/L
Toxicity to bacteria:
- EC50, activated sludge, static test, 0.5 Hour, respiration rates, > 2,000 mg/L, activated sludge test (OECD 209)

Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether borate ester

Acute toxicity to fish:

- LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 222.2 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 203
Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:
- EC50, *Daphnia magna* (water flea), 48 Hour, > 211.2 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 202
Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
- EC50, 72 Hour, > 224.4 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 201
- NOEC, 72 Hour, 224.4 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 201

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Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether

Acute toxicity to fish:

- Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 > 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
- LC50, *Leuciscus idus* (golden orfe), static test, 96 Hour, 2,200 – 4,600 mg/L, DIN 38412
Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:
- EC50, *Daphnia magna* (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 500 mg/L, OECD 202 or equivalent
Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
- EC50, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, growth rate inhibition, 62.5 mg/L, OECD 201 or equivalent
Toxicity to bacteria:
- IC50, bacteria, static test, 16 Hour, > 5,000 mg/L

Diisopropanolamine

Acute toxicity to fish:

- Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 > 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
- LC50, *Brachydanio rerio* (zebrafish), static test, 96 Hour, 1,466 mg/L, OECD 203 or equivalent
Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:
- EC50, *Daphnia magna* (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 277.7 mg/L, Directive 84/449/EEC, C.2
Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
- EC50, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, growth rate inhibition, 339 mg/L, OECD 201 or equivalent
- NOEC, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, 125 mg/L, OECD 201 or equivalent
Toxicity to bacteria:
- EC50, activated sludge, 30 min, > 1,995 mg/L

Polyethylene glycol monobutyl ether

Acute toxicity to fish:

- Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 > 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
- Based on information for a similar material: LC50, fish, semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 1,800 mg/L, OECD 203 or equivalent
Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:
- Based on information for a similar material: EC50, *Daphnia magna* (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 3,200 mg/L, OECD 202 or equivalent
Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
- Based on information for a similar material: ErC50, *Scenedesmus capricornutum* (fresh water algae), static test, 72 Hour, growth rate inhibition, 2,490 mg/L, OECD 201 or equivalent
Toxicity to bacteria:
- IC50, activated sludge, static test, 16 Hour, growth inhibition, > 5,000 mg/L

Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether

Acute toxicity to fish:

- Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 > 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
- LC50, *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 5,741 mg/L, OECD 203 or equivalent
Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:
- EC50, *Daphnia magna* (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1,192 mg/L, OECD 202 or equivalent
Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
- EC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), static test, 96 Hour, biomass, > 1,000 mg/L, OECD 201 or equivalent
Toxicity to bacteria:
- EC50, activated sludge, 0.5 Hour, > 1,000 mg/L

Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

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Acute toxicity to fish:

- Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
- LC50, *Danio rerio* (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 0.57 mg/L
Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:
- EC50, *Daphnia magna* (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 0.48 mg/L, OECD 202 or equivalent
Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
- EC50, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), 72 Hour, > 0.4 mg/L, Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.3
- EC10, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), 72 Hour, 0.4 mg/L, Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.3
Toxicity to bacteria:
- EC50, 3 Hour, > 10,000 mg/L
Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:
- NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.07 mg/L

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

- Biodegradation: 100% (Exposure time: 13 d; Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B)
- Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.75 mg/mg
Biological oxygen demand (BOD):
- 5 d: 29%
- 10 d: 33%
- 20 d: 71%
Photodegradation: Atmospheric half-life 3.2 Hour (Method: Estimated)

Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether borate ester

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

- Biodegradation: > 70% (Exposure time: 10 d; Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A)

Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

- 10-day Window: Fail
- Biodegradation: 85% (Exposure time: 28 d; Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or equivalent)
- Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.10 mg/mg

Diisopropanolamine

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

- 10-day Window: Pass
- Biodegradation: 94% (Exposure time: 28 d; Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or equivalent)
- Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.41 mg/mg
- Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.86 mg/mg
Biological oxygen demand (BOD):
- 5 d: 3%
- 10 d: 60%
- 20 d: 91%
Photodegradation: Half-life (indirect photolysis), sensitization: OH radicals; atmospheric half-life 0.105 d (Method: Estimated)

Polyethylene glycol monobutyl ether

Biodegradability: Based on information for a similar material: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

- 10-day Window: Pass

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- Biodegradation: 76% (Exposure time: 28 d; Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or equivalent)
Photodegradation: Sensitization: OH radicals; atmospheric half-life 0.21 d (Method: Estimated)

Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

- 10-day Window: Pass
- Biodegradation: 100% (Exposure time: 28 d; Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or equivalent)
- Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.73 mg/mg
Photodegradation: Atmospheric half-life 4.9 Hour (Method: Estimated)

Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

- 10-day Window: Fail
- Biodegradation: 4.5% (Exposure time: 28 d; Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or equivalent)
- Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.98 mg/mg
- Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.25 – 2.27 mg/mg

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether

Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is unlikely. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): **-1.12 at 25 °C**

Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether borate ester

Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is **unlikely. No data available.**

Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): **0.51 at 20 °C (Measured)**

Diisopropanolamine

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): **-0.79 at 20 °C (Measured)**
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3 (Fish; Estimated)

Polyethylene glycol monobutyl ether

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): **0.436 at 20 °C (Measured)**

Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): **-0.47 at 20 °C (Measured)**

Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): **4.17 – 5.10 (Estimated)**
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 598.4 (Fish; Estimated)

12.4. Mobility in Soil

Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 10 (Estimated)

Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether borate ester

No relevant data found.

Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 10 (Estimated)

Diisopropanolamine

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.
Partition coefficient (Koc): 43 (Estimated)

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Polyethylene glycol monobutyl ether

No data available.

Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient (Koc): < 1 (Estimated)

Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 (Estimated)

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information

: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Do not discharge to sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and international regulations. All disposal practices must comply with Federal, State/Provincial, and local laws and regulations. Waste characterization and regulatory compliance are the responsibility of the waste generator. For unused and uncontaminated product, preferred disposal options include transfer to a licensed, permitted incinerator or other approved thermal destruction facility.

Additional Information: Container may remain hazardous when empty. Do not re-use containers for any purpose. Empty containers should be recycled or otherwise disposed of by an approved waste management facility; continue to observe all precautions and follow applicable regulations.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways. Do not allow product or rinse water to enter drains or surface waters.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT Not regulated for transport

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG Not regulated for transport - Transport in bulk: Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code

14.3. In Accordance with IATA Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

True Brand DOT 4LV BRAKE FLUID	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Reproductive toxicity
SARA Section 313 (Toxic Release Inventory)	Components CASRN Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether 112-35-6 Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether 143-22-6 Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether 111-76-2
CERCLA Section 103	This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.
United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)	All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

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15.2. US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know:

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components CASRN

Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether 112-35-6

Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether 143-22-6

Diisopropanolamine 110-97-4

California Proposition 65:

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including **2-Methoxyethanol**, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 06/03/2026

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Full Text Phrases/Legend /

Abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Meaning
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
AIIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
ASTM	American Society for the Testing of Materials
bw	Body weight
CAL PEL	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CMR	Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant
DIN	Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation
DOT	Department of Transportation
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
DSL	Domestic Substances List (Canada)
ECx	Concentration associated with x% response
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
ELx	Loading rate associated with x% response
EmS	Emergency Schedule
ENCS	Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan)
ErCx	Concentration associated with x% growth rate response
ERG	Emergency Response Guide
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GLP	Good Laboratory Practice
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBC	International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk
IC50	Half maximal inhibitory concentration
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization

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Information Source and References : *This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within the company.*

Disclaimer : *The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above; however, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between locations. The buyer/user is responsible for ensuring compliance with applicable laws and determining conditions for safe use. This information pertains only to the product as shipped. If an SDS was obtained from another source or if the SDS may not be current, contact the supplier for the most current version.*