



## Brake and Carburetor Cleaner

Brake and carburetor cleaners normally contain hazardous solvents. Their use can contaminate other, non-hazardous solvents. Examples of chlorinated solvents are chlorofluorocarbons, carbon tetrachloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and chlorobenzene. EHS can help you determine if and solvents contain chlorinated compounds.

### Correct:

- ✓ Consider replacing brake and carburetor cleaners that contain chlorinated solvents with non or less hazardous cleaners.
- ✓ Keep brake and carburetor cleaner in their original containers and keep them closed when not in use to avoid evaporation.
- ✓ Manage your spent chlorinated brake cleaners, carburetor cleaners, and cleanup residue as hazardous wastes.
- ✓ Collect chlorinated brake cleaner residue separately from other waste to avoid cross contamination.
- ✓ Keep waste containers closed and labeled as “Chlorinated Waste.” Request a pickup of your container at [https://itsapps.unc.edu/HazMat\\_Pickup/NonPI](https://itsapps.unc.edu/HazMat_Pickup/NonPI)

### Incorrect:

- ✗ Do Not dispose of brake or carburetor cleaner down any storm drain, septic system, sanitary sewer, dumpster, or on the ground.
- ✗ Do Not use chlorinated brake or carburetor cleaners in or around other solvents. Do not mix them with any other solvents by spraying them near or over open parts washers, or open pans used to collect antifreeze or used oil.