



SAFETY DATA SHEET
Brush Mate Fluid (including Vapour Mate impregnated pads)

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name Brush Mate Fluid

Product number 1609

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

Identified uses Solvent for Industrial Use

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

Gordon Products Ltd 100
 Main Street
 Frodsham
 Cheshire
 WA6 7AR
 +44 (0)1928 732 158 (Tel)

Contact person info@brushmate.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone 0870 190 6777 (National Chemical Emergency Centre) +44 (0)1270 502891

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (SI 2019 No. 720)

Physical hazards Flam. Liq. 3 - H226

Health hazards Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 STOT SE 3 - H335, H336 STOT RE 1 - H372 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304

Environmental hazards Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Danger

BRUSH MATE FLUID

Hazard statements

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
 H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H318 Causes serious eye damage.
 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P260 Do not breathe vapour/ spray.
 P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
 P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
 P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
 P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
 P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 The material and container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Supplemental label information

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Contains

Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, (2-25%) aromatics, BUTANOL-norm, HYDROCARBONS, C9, aromatics, CYCLOHEXANONE

2.3. Other hazards

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, (2-25%) aromatics | 30-60% |
| CAS number: — | EC number: 919-446-0 |
| Classification | |
| Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 | |
| STOT SE 3 - H336 | |
| STOT RE 1 - H372 | |
| Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 | |
| Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411 | |
| BUTANOL-norm | 10-30% |
| CAS number: 71-36-3 | EC number: 200-751-6 |
| Classification | |
| Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 | |
| Acute Tox. 4 - H302 | |
| Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 | |
| Eye Dam. 1 - H318 | |
| STOT SE 3 - H335, H336 | |

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| | |
|--|------------------------|
| HYDROCARBONS, C9, aromatics | 10-30% |
| CAS number: — | EC number: 918-668-5 |
| Classification Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H335, H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411 | |
| CYCLOHEXANONE | 1-5% |
| CAS number: 108-94-1 | EC number: 203-631-1 |
| Classification Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Acute Tox. 4 - H312 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 | |
| 2, 6 di-tert-butyl-p-cresol (BHT) | <1% |
| CAS number: 128-37-0 | EC number: 204-881-4 |
| M factor (Acute) = 1 | M factor (Chronic) = 1 |
| Classification Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410 | |

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

Composition comments Benzene may be present but always below 0.1%

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| General information | Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing stops, provide artificial respiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| Inhalation | Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing stops, provide artificial respiration. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. |
| Ingestion | Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Do not induce vomiting. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis. Get medical attention immediately. |
| Skin contact | Remove contaminated clothing and rinse skin thoroughly with water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. |
| Eye contact | Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately. |

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

BRUSH MATE FLUID

General information No additional symptoms or effects are anticipated.

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 foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Water spray, fog or mist.

Unsuitable extinguishing media 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 The product is flammable. Heating may generate flammable vapours. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember.

Hazardous combustion products Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Oxides of carbon.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting Keep up-wind to avoid fumes. Fight fire from safe distance or protected location. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Ensure suitable respiratory protection is worn during removal of spillages in confined areas. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Do not breathe vapour.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Inform the relevant authorities if this occurs.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Wear suitable protective equipment, including gloves, goggles/face shield, respirator, boots, clothing or apron, as appropriate. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Eliminate all sources of ignition. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Provide adequate ventilation. Absorb spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses. Inform authorities if large amounts are involved. Spillage may be stored as chemical waste in approved area.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections For personal protection, see Section 8. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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Usage precautions Avoid spilling. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented. Storage tanks and other containers must be earthed. Protect electric equipment against sparking in case of risk of explosion. Container must be kept tightly closed when not in use.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Avoid contact with oxidising agents. Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames. Earth container and transfer equipment to eliminate sparks from static electricity. Keep only in the original container. Suitable container materials: Mild steel. Stainless steel. Do not use containers made of the following materials: aluminium, copper, PVC.

Storage class Flammable liquid storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Usage description Storage tanks must be positioned within a bunded area.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, (2-25%) aromatics

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 350 mg/m³

BUTANOL-norm

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 50 ppm 154 mg/m³

Sk

HYDROCARBONS, C9, aromatics

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): OEL 100 mg/m³

CYCLOHEXANONE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 10 ppm 41 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 20 ppm 82 mg/m³

Sk

2, 6 di-tert-butyl-p-cresol (BHT)

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 10 mg/m³

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit.

Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.

Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, (2-25%) aromatics

DNEL

Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 44 mg/kg/day
 Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 330 mg/m³
 Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 26 mg/kg/day
 Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 71 mg/m³
 Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 26 mg/kg/day

PNEC

PNEC is not meaningful for petroleum substances.
 Aquatic PNECs for hydrocarbon blocks are derived using HC5 method and target lipid model using representative structures.

CYCLOHEXANONE (CAS: 108-94-1)

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| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Ingredient comments | WEL = Workplace Exposure Limits |
| DNEL | Industry - Dermal; Short term : 100 mg/kg/day Industry - Inhalation; Short term : 100 mg/m ³ Industry - Dermal; Long term : 10 mg/kg/day Industry - Inhalation; Long term : 80 mg/m ³ Consumer - Dermal; Short term : 30 mg/kg/day Consumer - Inhalation; Short term : 50 mg/m ³ Consumer - Oral; Short term : 10 mg/kg/day Consumer - Dermal; Long term : 20 mg/kg/day Consumer - Inhalation; Long term : 20 mg/m ³ |
| PNEC | - Fresh water; 0.0329 mg/l - marine water; 0.00329 mg/l - STP; 10 mg/l - Sediment; Freshwater 0.0951 mg/kg - Soil; 0.0143 mg/kg |

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Observe any occupational exposure limits for the product or ingredients. Use explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation.

Eye/face protection

Wear chemical splash goggles. Personal protective equipment that provides appropriate eye and face protection should be worn.

Hand protection

It is recommended that chemical-resistant, impervious gloves are worn. To protect hands from chemicals, wear gloves that are proven to be impervious to the chemical and resist degradation. It should be noted that liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent changes are recommended.

Other skin and body protection

Use barrier creams to prevent skin contact. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Wear appropriate clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact.

Hygiene measures

Use engineering controls to reduce air contamination to permissible exposure level. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes wet or contaminated. Eating, smoking and water fountains prohibited in immediate work area. Do not smoke in work area.

Respiratory protection

If ventilation is inadequate, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. In confined or poorly-ventilated spaces, a supplied-air respirator must be worn. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Appearance | Clear liquid. |
| Colour | Colourless. |
| Odour | Characteristic. |
| Flash point | 32°C Closed cup. |
| Vapour density | >1 |

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| | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| Relative density | 0.808 @ 20°C |
| Solubility(ies) | Slightly soluble in water. |
| Specific Gravity | |

9.2. Other information

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 | Will not polymerise. |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|

10.4. Conditions to avoid

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Conditions to avoid | Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. |
|---------------------|---|

10.5. Incompatible materials

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Materials to avoid | Strong oxidising agents. Acids |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Hazardous decomposition products | Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Oxides of carbon. |
|----------------------------------|--|

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

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|-----------------------|--|
| Toxicological effects | ASPIRATION HAZARD - do not breath vapour or spray. May cause lung damage if material gets into the lungs after accidental swallowing or vomiting of ingested material. |
|-----------------------|--|

Acute toxicity - oral

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| ATE oral (mg/kg) | 3,004.81 |
|------------------|----------|

Acute toxicity - dermal

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| ATE dermal (mg/kg) | 66,265.06 |
|--------------------|-----------|

Acute toxicity - inhalation

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) | 662.65 |
|-------------------------------|--------|

Skin corrosion/irritation

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Skin corrosion/irritation | Irritating to skin. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|

Serious eye damage/irritation

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Serious eye damage/irritation | Causes serious eye damage. |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|

Respiratory sensitisation

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Respiratory sensitisation | Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. |
|---------------------------|--|

Skin sensitisation

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Skin sensitisation | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|

Carcinogenicity

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Carcinogenicity | Suspected of causing cancer. |
|-----------------|------------------------------|

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

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| | |
|---|---|
| STOT - repeated exposure | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| <u>Aspiration hazard</u> | |
| Aspiration hazard | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| General information | |
| | Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems. Extensive use of the product in areas with inadequate ventilation may result in the accumulation of hazardous vapour concentrations. |
| Inhalation | Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis. Overexposure may depress the central nervous system, causing dizziness and intoxication. |
| Ingestion | Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs. |
| Skin contact | Harmful in contact with skin. May cause sensitisation by skin contact. |
| Eye contact | Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. |
| Acute and chronic health hazards | Prolonged or repeated exposure to vapours in high concentrations may cause the following adverse effects: Central and/or peripheral nervous system damage. Brain damage. |
| Route of exposure | Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact |
| Target organs | Respiratory system, lungs Skin Eyes |
| Medical symptoms | Skin irritation. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Gas or vapour in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Fatigue. Nausea, vomiting. |
| Medical considerations | Skin disorders and allergies. Convulsions. Central nervous system depression. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis. |

Toxicological information on ingredients.

Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, (2-25%) aromatics

| | |
|---|---|
| Other health effects | There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer. |
| <u>Acute toxicity - oral</u> | |
| Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) | 15,000.0 |
| Species | Rat |
| ATE oral (mg/kg) | 15,000.0 |
| <u>Acute toxicity - dermal</u> | |
| Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) | 3,400.0 |
| Species | Rat |
| ATE dermal (mg/kg) | 3,400.0 |
| <u>Acute toxicity - inhalation</u> | |
| Acute toxicity inhalation (LC₅₀ vapours mg/l) | 13,100.0 |

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| | |
|--|---|
| Species | Rat |
| ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) | 13,100.0 |
| <u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u> | |
| Animal data | Erythema/eschar score: Very slight erythema - barely perceptible (1). Oedema score: Very slight oedema -barely perceptible (1). Not irritating. |
| Extreme pH | Not irritating. Non Corrosive to skin. |
| <u>Serious eye damage/irritation</u> | |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | Not irritating. |
| <u>Respiratory sensitisation</u> | |
| Respiratory sensitisation | There is no evidence that the material can lead to respiratory hypersensitivity. |
| <u>Skin sensitisation</u> | |
| Skin sensitisation | Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - Guinea pig: Not sensitising. |
| <u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u> | |
| Genotoxicity - in vitro | : Negative. |
| Genotoxicity - in vivo | Chromosome aberration: Negative. |
| <u>Carcinogenicity</u> | |
| Carcinogenicity | NOAEL 300 mg/kg, Oral, Rat Highly unlikely to be carcinogenic and are not classifiable as carcinogens. |
| <u>Reproductive toxicity</u> | |
| Reproductive toxicity - fertility | Screening: - NOAEC >300 11.7 - 12.5, Inhalation, Rat P Units ppm. |
| Reproductive toxicity - development | Fetotoxicity: - NOAEC: >300 , Inhalation, Rat Units ppm. No evidence of developmental toxicity. |
| <u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u> | |
| STOT - single exposure | Central nervous system depression including narcotic effects such as drowsiness, narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. |
| Target organs | Central nervous system |
| <u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u> | |
| STOT - repeated exposure | NOAEL 1056 mg/kg, Oral, Rat |
| <u>Aspiration hazard</u> | |
| Aspiration hazard | The fluid can enter the lungs and cause damage (chemical pneumonitis, possibly fatal). Kinematic viscosity ≤ 20.5 mm ² /s. |
| <u>Inhalation</u> | |
| Inhalation | Vapours have a narcotic effect and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. Unconsciousness. |
| <u>Ingestion</u> | |
| Ingestion | If swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious pulmonary lesions (medical survey during 48 hours). May cause stomach pain or vomiting. |

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| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Skin contact | Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Dry skin. Irritation. |
| Eye contact | May cause temporary eye irritation. Redness. |
| Route of exposure | Skin and/or eye contact Inhalation |
| Target organs | Central nervous system |

HYDROCARBONS, C9, aromatics

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Not classified as a sensitizer.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not classified as a sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro : Negative.

Genotoxicity - in vivo : Negative.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Not classified carcinogenic.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility No effects on fertility

Reproductive toxicity - development No evidence of developmental toxicity.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Irritating to respiratory system.

Target organs Central nervous system Respiratory system, lungs

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure No known effects based on information supplied.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard The fluid can enter the lungs and cause damage (chemical pneumonitis, possibly fatal).

Inhalation Vapours have a narcotic effect. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Fatigue. Dizziness. Nausea, vomiting. Vapour may irritate respiratory system/lungs.

Ingestion Harmful if swallowed. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs. Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach.

Skin contact Skin irritation should not occur when used as recommended. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Frequent or prolonged contact with the skin destroys cutaneous lipoprotein film, which can lead to localised irritation.

Eye contact May cause temporary eye irritation. Irritating to eyes. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Redness. Pain.

BRUSH MATE FLUID**CYCLOHEXANONE****Acute toxicity - oral**

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 1,620.0

Species Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 1,100.0

Species Rabbit

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation (LC₅₀ vapours mg/l) 11.0

Species Rat

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 11.0

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro : Not mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Highly unlikely to be carcinogenic and are not classifiable as carcinogens.

IARC carcinogenicity IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

General information

Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems. Extensive use of the product in areas with inadequate ventilation may result in the accumulation of hazardous vapour concentrations.

Inhalation

Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis. Overexposure may depress the central nervous system, causing dizziness and intoxication. Harmful by inhalation.

Ingestion

Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.

Skin contact

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Eye contact

Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes.

Acute and chronic health hazards

Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin. Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems. Prolonged or repeated exposure to vapours in high concentrations may cause the following adverse effects: Central and/or peripheral nervous system damage. Brain damage.

Route of exposure

Ingestion. Inhalation

Target organs

Brain Respiratory system, lungs Mucous membranes

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| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Medical symptoms | Skin irritation. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Gas or vapour in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Fatigue. Nausea, vomiting. |
| Medical considerations | Skin disorders and allergies. Convulsions. Central nervous system depression. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis. |

N,N-Diethylhydroxylamine

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ 2,001.0 mg/kg)

Species Rat

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 1,100.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 11.0

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, (2-25%) aromatics

Ecotoxicity Dangerous for the environment if discharged into watercourses.

CYCLOHEXANONE

Ecotoxicity Not regarded as dangerous for the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity Not stated

Ecological information on ingredients.

Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, (2-25%) aromatics

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, 96 hours: 10 - 30 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: 10 - 22 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants IC₅₀, 72 hours: 4.6 - 10 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage NOELR, 28 days: 0.13 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates NOELR, 21 days: 0.28 mg/l, Daphnia magna

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HYDROCARBONS, C9, aromatics

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, 96 hours: 9.2 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: 3.2 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants EC₅₀, 72 hours: 2.9 mg/l, 11.7 - 12.5

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates , 21 days: 2.14 mg/l, Daphnia magna

CYCLOHEXANONE

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, 96 hours: ~ 500 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)

2, 6 di-tert-butyl-p-cresol (BHT)

Acute aquatic toxicity

LE(C)₅₀ 0.1 < L(E)C₅₀ ≤ 1

M factor (Acute) 1

Chronic aquatic toxicity

NOEC 0.01 < NOEC ≤ 0.1

Degradability Non-rapidly degradable

M factor (Chronic) 1

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ecological information on ingredients.

Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, (2-25%) aromatics

Persistence and degradability The product is readily biodegradable.

Phototransformation Scientifically unjustified.
This substance does not have the potential to undergo photolysis in water and soil, and this fate process will not contribute to a measurable degradative loss of this substance from the environment.

Stability (hydrolysis) Scientifically unjustified.

Biodegradation - Degradation (%) 75: 28 days

HYDROCARBONS, C9, aromatics

Persistence and degradability Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation - Degradation (%) 78: 28 days

CYCLOHEXANONE

BRUSH MATE FLUID

Persistence and degradability There are no data on the degradability of this product.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ecological information on ingredients.

Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, (2-25%) aromatics

Bioaccumulative potential Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.

Partition coefficient Technically not feasible. Substance is a UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances, and are not appropriate for this complex substance.

HYDROCARBONS, C9, aromatics

Bioaccumulative potential Substance is a UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are not appropriate.

Partition coefficient Not applicable.

CYCLOHEXANONE

Bioaccumulative potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Partition coefficient : 0.86

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ecological information on ingredients.

Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, (2-25%) aromatics

Mobility Given its physical and chemical characteristics, the product has no soil mobility. The product evaporates readily in air. The product is insoluble in water. Floats on water.

Adsorption/desorption coefficient Scientifically unjustified. Substance is a UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.

Henry's law constant Scientifically unjustified. Volatilisation is dependent on Henry's Law constant (HLC) which is not applicable to complex substances.

HYDROCARBONS, C9, aromatics

Mobility Substance is a UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are not applicable.

CYCLOHEXANONE

Adsorption/desorption coefficient Not available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Ecological information on ingredients.

Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, (2-25%) aromatics

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

HYDROCARBONS, C9, aromatics

BRUSH MATE FLUID

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

CYCLOHEXANONE

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

12.6. Other adverse effects

Ecological information on ingredients.

Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, (2-25%) aromatics

Other adverse effects This substance may contribute to ozone formation in the near surface atmosphere. However, the photochemical formation of ozone depends on a complex interaction of other atmospheric pollutant sources and environmental conditions. Therefore, the contribution of this substance to ozone formation is outside the scope of this substance assessment and is more appropriately addressed via EU air quality directives.

HYDROCARBONS, C9, aromatics

Other adverse effects Not available.

CYCLOHEXANONE

Other adverse effects Not determined.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information Contaminated packages must be completely emptied before sending away for laundering and re-use.

Disposal methods Confirm disposal procedures with environmental engineer and local regulations. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. Do not allow runoff to sewer, waterway or ground.

Waste class Hazardous Waste EWC NUMBER: Allocation of a waste code number in accordance with the European Waste Catalogue, should be carried out in agreement with an EA authorised waste disposal company.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

| | |
|------------------|------|
| UN No. (ADR/RID) | 1993 |
| UN No. (IMDG) | 1993 |
| UN No. (ICAO) | 1993 |
| UN No. (ADN) | 1993 |

14.2. UN proper shipping name

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Proper shipping name (ADR/RID) | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, (2-25%), aromatics) |
| Proper shipping name (IMDG) | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. |

BRUSH MATE FLUID

Proper shipping name (ICAO) FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Proper shipping name (ADN) FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| ADR/RID class | 3 |
| ADR/RID classification code | F1 |
| ADR/RID label | 3 |
| IMDG class | 3 |
| ICAO class/division | 3 |
| ADN class | 3 |

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| ADR/RID packing group | III |
| IMDG packing group | III |
| ADN packing group | III |
| ICAO packing group | III |

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant



14.6. Special precautions for user

| | |
|--|----------|
| EmS | F-E, S-E |
| ADR transport category | 3 |
| Emergency Action Code | •3Y |
| Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID) | 30 |
| Tunnel restriction code | (D/E) |

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

| | |
|----------------|--|
| EU legislation | Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 CLP. Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 REACH. |
|----------------|--|

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

BRUSH MATE FLUID

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| General information | Only trained personnel should use this material. Since empty containers retain product residue, follow label warnings, even after container is emptied. For further Health and Safety information contact: Health and Safety Officer. Labels should not be removed from containers until they have been cleaned and no product remains within. |
| Revision comments | Product code added. |
| Issued by | Compliance Department |
| Revision date | 21/02/2022 |
| Revision | 2 |
| Supersedes date | 08/09/2021 |
| SDS number | 22527 |
| SDS status | Approved. |
| Hazard statements in full | H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H315 Causes skin irritation. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H400 Very toxic to aquatic life. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

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.