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

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 (EC 1272/2008)

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

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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 REACH registration number: 01-2119458049-33-xxxx

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 REACH registration number: 01-2119484630-38-xxxx

Classification
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226
Acute Tox. 4 - H302
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315
Eye Dam. 1 - H318
STOT SE 3 - H335, H336

HYDROCARBONS, C9, aromatics		**10-30%**
CAS number: —	EC number: 918-668-5	REACH registration number: 01-2119455851-35-xxxx

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	REACH registration number: 01-2119453616-35-xxxx

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

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

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)

Ingredient comments	WEL = Workplace Exposure Limits
DNEL	Industry - Dermal; Short term : 100 mg/kg/day Industry - Inhalation; Short term : 100 mg/m³ Industry - Dermal; Long term : 10 mg/kg/day Industry - Inhalation; Long term : 80 mg/m³ Consumer - Dermal; Short term : 30 mg/kg/day Consumer - Inhalation; Short term : 50 mg/m³ Consumer - Oral; Short term : 10 mg/kg/day Consumer - Dermal; Long term : 20 mg/kg/day Consumer - Inhalation; Long term : 20 mg/m³
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 for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166.
Hand protection	It is recommended that chemical-resistant, impervious gloves are worn. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. 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.

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

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

STOT - repeated exposure	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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Aspiration hazard

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.
Acute toxicity - oral	
Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	15,000.0
Species	Rat
ATE oral (mg/kg)	15,000.0
Acute toxicity - dermal	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	3,400.0
Species	Rat
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	3,400.0
Acute toxicity - inhalation	
Acute toxicity inhalation (LC_{50} vapours mg/l)	13,100.0
Species	Rat

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ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)	13,100.0

Skin corrosion/irritation

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.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation	Not irritating.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation	There is no evidence that the material can lead to respiratory hypersensitivity.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation	Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - Guinea pig: Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro	: Negative.
Genotoxicity - in vivo	Chromosome aberration: Negative.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity	NOAEL 300 mg/kg, Oral, Rat Highly unlikely to be carcinogenic and are not classifiable as carcinogens.

Reproductive toxicity

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.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

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

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure	NOAEL 1056 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard	The fluid can enter the lungs and cause damage (chemical pneumonitis, possibly fatal). Kinematic viscosity ≤ 20.5 mm²/s.

Inhalation	Vapours have a narcotic effect and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. Unconsciousness.
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 lipoacidic 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.

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Acute toxicity - oral	
Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	1,620.0
Species	Rat
Acute toxicity - dermal	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	1,100.0
Species	Rabbit
Acute toxicity - inhalation	
Acute toxicity inhalation (LC_{50} 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

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 (LD_{50} mg/kg)	2,001.0
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	LC_{50}, 96 hours: 10 - 30 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 10 - 22 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	IC_{50}, 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	LC_{50}, 96 hours: 9.2 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 3.2 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, 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

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 subtances, 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 EU criteria.

HYDROCARBONS, C9, aromatics

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

CYCLOHEXANONE

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

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 pollutent sources and environmental conditions. Therefore, the contribution of this substance to ozone formation is outside the scope of this substsance 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.

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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
ICAO packing group	III
ADN 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 2022

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	Additional component information.
Issued by	Compliance Department
Revision date	08/09/2021
Revision	1
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.