



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)
+44 (0)1928 739 710 (Fax)

Contact person info@brushmate.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone 01235 753 654 (National Chemical Emergency Centre)

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 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 Carc. 2 - H351 STOT SE 3 - H336
STOT RE 1 - H372 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304

Environmental hazards Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

2.2. Label elements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

BRUSH MATE Fluid

Hazard statements	<p>H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H351 Suspected of causing cancer. H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</p>
Precautionary statements	<p>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.</p>
Supplemental label information	<p>EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.</p>
Contains	<p>ETHYL METHYL KETOXIME, Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, (2-25%) aromatics, BUTANOL-norm, HYDROCARBONS, C9, aromatics, CYCLOHEXANONE</p>

2.3. Other hazards

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

ETHYL METHYL KETOXIME	30-60%
CAS number: 96-29-7	EC number: 202-496-6
	REACH registration number: 01-2119539477-28-0000
Classification	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)
Acute Tox. 4 - H312	Carc. Cat. 3;R40 Xn;R21 R43 Xi;R41
Eye Dam. 1 - H318	
Skin Sens. 1 - H317	
Carc. 2 - H351	
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	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226	Xn;R65. N;R51/53. R10,R66,R67.
STOT SE 3 - H336	
STOT RE 1 - H372	
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	
Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411	

BRUSH MATE Fluid

BUTANOL-norm		5-10%
CAS number: 71-36-3	EC number: 200-751-6	REACH registration number: 01-2119484630-38-xxxx
Classification		Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226		R10 Xn;R22 Xi;R37/38,R41 R67
Acute Tox. 4 - H302		
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315		
Eye Dam. 1 - H318		
STOT SE 3 - H335, H336		
HYDROCARBONS, C9, aromatics		5-10%
CAS number: —	EC number: 918-668-5	REACH registration number: 01-2119455851-35-xxxx
Classification		Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226		Xn;R65. Xi;R37. N;R51/53. R10,R66,R67.
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		

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.

BRUSH MATE Fluid

Eye contact Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Continue to rinse. 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

BRUSH MATE Fluid

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

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 - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 330 mg/m³
The hydrocarbons block method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.
Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 44 mg/kg/day
Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 71 mg/m³
Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 26 mg/kg/day
Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 26 mg/kg/day

CYCLOHEXANONE (CAS: 108-94-1)

Ingredient comments

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limits

BRUSH MATE Fluid

DNEL	<p>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</p>
PNEC	<p>- 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</p>

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	38°C CC (Closed cup).
Vapour density	>1
Relative density	0.858 @ 15°C

BRUSH MATE Fluid

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) 5,000.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 2,391.3

Acute toxicity - inhalation

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 1,100.0

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 entry

Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

BRUSH MATE Fluid

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)	5,050.0
Species	Rat
<u>Acute toxicity - dermal</u>	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg)	4.0
Species	Rabbit
<u>Acute toxicity - inhalation</u>	
Acute toxicity inhalation (LC₅₀ vapours mg/l)	13.1
Species	Rat
ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)	13.1
<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>	

BRUSH MATE Fluid

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 , 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	Kinematic viscosity $\leq 20.5 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$.
Inhalation	No specific health hazards known.
Ingestion	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. May cause stomach pain or vomiting.
Skin contact	May cause defatting of the skin but is not an irritant. Not a skin sensitiser.
Eye contact	No specific health hazards known. May cause temporary eye irritation.
Route of entry	Skin and/or eye contact Inhalation
Target organs	Central nervous system

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

BRUSH MATE Fluid

Skin sensitisation	Not sensitising.
<u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u>	
Genotoxicity - in vitro	: Not mutagenic.
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>	
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.
<u>General information</u>	
General information	Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems. The product contains small amounts of organic solvents. 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. The product contains organic solvents. 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 contact with used oil may cause serious skin diseases, such as dermatitis and skin cancer. Prolonged or repeated contact with used oil may cause serious skin diseases, such as dermatitis and skin cancer. 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 entry	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.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity No information available.

Ecological information on ingredients.

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

Ecotoxicity Dangerous for the environment if discharged into watercourses.

CYCLOHEXANONE

BRUSH MATE Fluid

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 toxicity - fish	LC50, 96 hours: < 30 mg/l, LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 10 - 30 mg/l, Algae
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, Fish
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC ₅₀ , 48 hours: 43.98 mg/l,
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 21 days: 0.097 mg/l, Daphnia magna

CYCLOHEXANONE

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

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

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.

BRUSH MATE Fluid

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.

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

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.

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.

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 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.

CYCLOHEXANONE

Other adverse effects Not determined.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

BRUSH MATE Fluid

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

BRUSH MATE Fluid

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant
No.

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.
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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

Inventories

Related CAS number(s):

EC: 927-632-87

SECTION 16: Other information

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	20/06/2017
Revision	6
Supersedes date	09/02/2017
SDS number	1605
SDS status	Approved.

BRUSH MATE Fluid

Risk phrases in full

R10 Flammable.
R20 Harmful by inhalation.
R21 Harmful in contact with skin.
R22 Harmful if swallowed.
R37 Irritating to respiratory system.
R37/38 Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

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.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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.