



SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31

Brass & Copper Polish

Version 2.0

Revision Date 12/6/15

Ref 46/3

Print Date 12/6/15

1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Commercial name : Zenith Brass & Copper Polish Ref 46/3
 Product type : Brass & Copper Polish
 Intended / Recommended Use : Removal of tarnish from brass and copper
 Manufacturer Name and address : Company: Zenith Hygiene Group plc
 Address A1M Business Centre
 Dixons Hill Road
 Welham Green
 Herts, AL9 7JE
 United Kingdom
 Web www.zhgplc.com
 Telephone 01707 270260
 Email helpdesk@zhgplc.com

Emergency telephone number : 028 9267 3331

2. Hazards identification

Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statements

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary Statements

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P261 Avoid breathing vapour/spray.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

In case of fire, use carbon dioxide (CO2) or dry chemical extinguisher. Do not use water.

Supplemental label information

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.



3. Composition/information on ingredients

Name	Range	EINECS	CAS	OEL	Classification
HYDROCARBONS, C9 - C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics.	<80%	919-857-5	64742-48-9		Physical and Chemical Hazards Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 Human health EUH066;STOT SE 3 - H336;Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 Environment Not classified.
Ammonia solution	<1%	215-647-6	1336-26-6		Skin Corr. 1B; Aquatic Acute 1; H314, H400 C, N, R34 - R50
Oleic Acid BP	<5%	266-932-7	67701-08-0		The preparation is not dangerous in the sense of Regulation 1272/2008 EC

STEARIC ACID	<5%	266-928-5	67701-03-5		The preparation is not dangerous in the sense of Regulation 1272/2008 EC
Cryptocrystalline Silica	<20%		7631-86-9		No classification
Amorphous Silica	<20%		7631-86-9		No classification
Kaolinite	<20%		1318-74-7		No classification

4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Provide fresh air, warmth and rest, preferably in comfortable upright sitting position.

Perform artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Do not give victim anything to drink if they are unconscious.

Inhalation

Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Move into fresh air and keep at rest. Perform artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Ingestion

Immediately rinse mouth and provide fresh air. DO NOT induce vomiting if swallowed chemical is dissolved in petroleum-based material.

Danger of aspiration and development of chemical pneumonia. Get medical attention immediately!

Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes and rinse skin thoroughly with water. Rinse with water. Contact physician if discomfort continues.

Eye contact

Immediately flush with plenty of water for up to 15 minutes. Remove any contact lenses and open eyes wide apart. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

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

Inhalation

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Headache. Nausea, vomiting.

Ingestion

May cause discomfort if swallowed. Nausea, vomiting. Diarrhoea.

Skin contact

Prolonged contact may cause redness, irritation and dry skin.

Eye contact

Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media

Extinguish with foam, carbon dioxide or dry powder. 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

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards

Vapours are heavier than air and may spread near ground to sources of ignition. May travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

Specific hazards

Fire creates: Toxic gases/vapours/fumes of: Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Aldehydes.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Keep up-wind to avoid fumes. If possible, fight fire from protected position. Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk.

Use supplied air respirator if product is involved in a fire. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Dike for water control. Avoid water in straight hose stream; will scatter and spread fire.

Protective equipment for fire-fighters

Self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Ensure suitable personal protection (including respiratory protection) during removal of spillages in a confined area. In case of inadequate ventilation, use respiratory protection. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Do not smoke, use open fire or other sources of ignition. Do not breathe vapour. Eye contact MUST be prevented by means of suitable personal protection equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not discharge onto the ground or into water courses. Do not allow ANY environmental contamination. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be IMMEDIATELY alerted to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Clean-up personnel should use respiratory and/or liquid contact protection. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Extinguish all ignition sources. Avoid sparks, flames, heat and smoking. Ventilate. Absorb spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material. Transfer to a container for disposal. Flush area with plenty of water.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For personal protection, see section 8.

7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid spilling, skin and eye contact. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented. Storage tanks and other containers must be grounded. Protect electric equipment against sparking in case of risk of explosion. Wear full protective clothing for prolonged exposure and/or high concentrations. Contaminated rags and cloths must be put in fireproof containers for disposal. Always remove grease with soap and water or skin cleaning agent, never use organic solvents. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Container must be kept tightly closed.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep containers tightly closed. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Avoid contact with oxidising agents. Flammable/combustible - Keep away from oxidisers, heat and flames. Ground container and transfer equipment to eliminate static electric sparks. Keep in original container. Store away from: Acids. Suitable containers: mild steel, stainless steel.

Storage Class

Flammable liquid storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

DNEL

Industry Dermal Long Term 208 mg/kg/day

Industry Inhalation. Long Term 871 mg/m³

Consumer Dermal Long Term 125 mg/kg/day

Consumer Inhalation. Long Term 185 mg/m³

Consumer Oral Long Term 125 mg/kg/day

HYDROCARBONS, C9 - C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics.

Ingredient Comments

Advisory OEL. CEFIC-HSPA: 1200 mg/m³

DNEL

Industry Dermal Long Term 208 mg/kg/day

Industry Inhalation. Long Term 871 mg/m³

Consumer Dermal Long Term 125 mg/kg/day

Consumer Inhalation. Long Term 185 mg/m³

Consumer Oral Long Term 125 mg/kg/day

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Process conditions

Use engineering controls to reduce air contamination to permissible exposure level. Provide eyewash, quick drench.

Engineering measures

Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction, to ensure that the defined occupational exposure limit is not exceeded. Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation.

Respiratory equipment

If ventilation is insufficient, suitable respiratory protection must be provided. At work in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, respiratory protection with air supply must be used. Check that mask fits tight and change filter regularly.

Hand protection

Protective gloves must be used if there is a risk of direct contact or splash. Be aware that the liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent change is advisable. Use protective gloves made of: Nitrile. Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA). Viton rubber (fluor rubber).

Eye protection

Wear splash-proof eye goggles to prevent any possibility of eye contact. If risk of splashing, wear safety goggles or face shield.

Other 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

Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Wash promptly if skin becomes wet or 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!

Environmental Exposure Controls

Avoid release to the environment.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance :	Beige Liquid
Odour :	Ammoniacal, Petroleum. Solvent.
Flash point :	>40°C
Ignition temperature :	Not Available
Lower explosion limit :	Not Available
Upper explosion limit :	Not Available
Flammability (solid, gas) :	Not Available
Oxidizing properties :	Not Available
Autoignition temperature :	>230°C
pH :	approximatley 10
Melting point :	Not Available
Boiling point :	130°C
Vapour pressure :	Not Available
Density :	~ 0.95 g/cm ³ .
Water solubility :	Not Soluble
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water :	Not Available
Solubility in other solvents :	Not Available
Viscosity, dynamic :	Not Available
Viscosity, kinematic :	Not Available
Relative vapour density :	Not Available
Evaporation rate :	Not Available
Other information Oxidising potential :	Not Available

10. Stability and reactivity Note: no data available

10.1. Reactivity

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous Polymerisation

Will not polymerise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials To Avoid

Strong oxidising substances. Strong acids.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

None at ambient temperatures. Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours.

Aldehydes.

11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:

Acute Toxicity (Oral LD50)

> 5000 mg/kg Rat

Acute Toxicity (Dermal LD50)

> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation LC50)

> 5000 mg/l (vapours) Rat

Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

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

Not Sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Negative.

Carcinogenicity:

No evidence of carcinogenicity

Reproductive Toxicity:

No teratogenic, maternal or developmental effects

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure:

Target Organs

Central nervous system

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure:

Target Organs

Central nervous system

No known effects based on information supplied.

General information

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

Inhalation

Droplets of the product aspirated into the lungs through ingestion or vomiting may cause a serious chemical pneumonia. Contains organic solvents which in case of 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

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Eye contact

Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes.

Health Warnings

Prolonged or repeated contact leads to drying of skin. Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems.

Route of entry

Ingestion. Inhalation.

Target Organs

Brain Respiratory system, lungs Mucous membranes

Medical Symptoms

Skin irritation. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. High concentrations of vapours may irritate respiratory system and lead to headache, fatigue, nausea and vomiting.

Medical Considerations

Skin disorders and allergies. Convulsive disorders, CNS problems. Risk of chemical pneumonia after aspiration.

Specific effects

12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

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BAS 40

Acute Toxicity - Fish

LC50 96 hours > 1000 mg/l Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

Acute Toxicity - Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50 48 hours > 1000 Daphnia magna

IC 50, 72 Hrs, Algae, mg/l >1000

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Degradability

Readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential

The product has low potential for bioaccumulation.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility:

The product is insoluble in water and will spread on the water surface.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects

13. Disposal considerations

General information

Do not puncture or incinerate even when empty. Waste, residue, empty containers, discarded work clothes and used disposable towels must be collected in designated receptacles, labelled with content. Waste is classified as hazardous waste. Disposal to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the local Waste Disposal Authority.

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Contact specialist disposal companies. Do not allow runoff to sewer, waterway or ground. Confirm disposal procedures with environmental engineer and local regulations.

Waste Class

Hazardous Waste The product contains a substance which is hazardous to aquatic organisms and which may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. See section 12. 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.

14. Transport information

UN1263 Paint Related Material Packing Group III Class : ADR / RID: 3. IMDG: 3. ICAO: 3.

15. Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Guidance Notes

Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.

EU Legislation

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 CLP. Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 REACH.

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

16. Other information Full text of R-phrases referred to under sections 2 and 3

Hazard Statements In Full

H304 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Disclaimer:

The information contained in this data sheet is, to the best of our knowledge and belief, and is based upon our technical knowledge of the product and accurate the date of issue.

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