

LPS® 3®

ITW Performance Polymers

Part Number: 00305, 00322, 03128, 00355, M00305, M00322, M03128, M00355

Version No: 5.11

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: 18/01/2023

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S.REACH.IRL.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	LPS® 3®
Proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.
Other means of identification	UFI:DT3T-00UG-V00U-6E0W

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

Relevant identified uses	For Industrial Use Only Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW Performance Polymers	AlSCO Ltd (IE)	ITW Pro Brands
Address	Bay 150 Shannon Industrial Estate Shannon, County Clare V14 DF82 Ireland	Unit 13 Hillmead Industrial Estate Marshall Road Swindon, Wiltshire SN5 5FZ United Kingdom	4647 Hugh Howell Rd. Tucker, GA 30084 United States
Telephone	+353 61 771 500	01793 733900	770-243-8800
Fax	Not Available	Not Available	770-243-8899
Website	www.itwperformancepolymers.com	www.alscoltd.co.uk	www.itwprobrands.com
Email	customerservice.shannon@itwpp.com	info@alscoltd.co.uk	lpssds@itwprobrands.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtrec	Chemtrec	Chemtrec
Emergency telephone numbers	+001 703-527-3887	+001 703-527-3887	1-800-424-9300 (inside U.S.)
Other emergency telephone numbers	01 809 2166	+420 224 919 293	+001 703-527-3887 (outside U.S.)

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	H226 - Flammable Liquids Category 3, H411 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H304 - Aspiration Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P391	Collect spillage.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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2.3. Other hazards

Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce skin discomfort*.

Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

HARMFUL: may cause lung damage if swallowed

n-nonane	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EU) 2018/1881 Specific Requirements for Endocrine Disruptors
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1.64742-47-8* 2.265-149-8 3.649-422-00-2 4.01-2119456620-43-XXXX	45-70	Petroleum Distillates light*	Aspiration Hazard Category 1; H304 [1]	0	Not Available
1.111-84-2* 2.203-913-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	<3	n-nonane [e]	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1, Aspiration Hazard Category 1; H226, H336, H315, H319, H410, H304 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1.5131-66-8* 2.225-878-4 3.603-052-00-8 4.01-2119475527-28-XXXX	5.4	Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H315, H319 [1]	0	Not Available
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties				

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ▶ Wash out immediately with water.
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	▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
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Major Spills	▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
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6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid generation of static electricity. ▶ DO NOT use plastic buckets. ▶ Earth all lines and equipment. ▶ Use spark-free tools when handling. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. ▶ Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. ▶ Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems. ▶ Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors. ▶ Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. In addition, for tank storages (where appropriate): ▶ Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials. ▶ For bulk storages, consider use of floating roof or nitrogen blanketed vessels; where venting to atmosphere is possible, equip storage tank vents with flame arrestors; inspect tank vents during winter conditions for vapour/ ice build-up. ▶ Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	P5a: Flammable Liquids, P5b: Flammable Liquids, P5c: Flammable Liquids, E2: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	P5a Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 10 / 50 P5b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200 P5c Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 / 50 000 E2 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 200 / 500



X — Must not be stored together
0 — May be stored together with specific precautions
+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Petroleum Distillates light*	Oral 18.75 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	Not Available
n-nonane	Dermal 773 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2 035 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 699 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 608 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 699 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	3.6 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 3.6 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 14 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.62 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.62 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.25 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 54 µg/L (STP)
Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*	Dermal 52 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 147 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 50 % in mixture (weight basis) (Local, Chronic) Dermal 50 % in mixture (weight basis) (Local, Acute) Dermal 22 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 43 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 12.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Dermal 50 % in mixture (weight basis) (Local, Chronic) * Dermal 50 % in mixture (weight basis) (Local, Acute) *	0.525 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.052 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 5.25 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 2.36 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.236 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.16 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Petroleum Distillates light*	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3
n-nonane	600 ppm	830 ppm	5,000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Petroleum Distillates light*	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
n-nonane	Not Available	Not Available
Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
n-nonane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant. <table border="1" data-bbox="387 528 1490 797"> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th><th>Air Speed:</th></tr> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td><td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td></tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td><td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td></tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td><td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td></tr> </table> Within each range the appropriate value depends on: <table border="1" data-bbox="387 851 1091 1019"> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th><th>Upper end of the range</th></tr> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td><td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td></tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td><td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td></tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td><td>3: High production, heavy use</td></tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td><td>4: Small hood-local control only</td></tr> </table> Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used. · Adequate ventilation is typically taken to be that which limits the average concentration to no more than 25% of the LEL within the building, room or enclosure containing the dangerous substance. · Ventilation for plant and machinery is normally considered adequate if it limits the average concentration of any dangerous substance that might potentially be present to no more than 25% of the LEL. However, an increase up to a maximum 50% LEL can be acceptable where additional safeguards are provided to prevent the formation of a hazardous explosive atmosphere. For example, gas detectors linked to emergency shutdown of the process might be used together with maintaining or increasing the exhaust ventilation on solvent evaporating ovens and gas turbine enclosures. · Temporary exhaust ventilation systems may be provided for non-routine higher-risk activities, such as cleaning, repair or maintenance in tanks or other confined spaces or in an emergency after a release. The work procedures for such activities should be carefully considered.. The atmosphere should be continuously monitored to ensure that ventilation is adequate and the area remains safe. Where workers will enter the space, the ventilation should ensure that the concentration of the dangerous substance does not exceed 10% of the LEL (irrespective of the provision of suitable breathing apparatus)	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:																		
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)																		
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4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only																		
8.2.2. Personal protection	Not Available																		
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]																		
Skin protection	See Hand protection below																		
Hands/feet protection	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber																		
Body protection	See Other protection below																		
Other protection	▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued																		

conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Brown		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.80-0.85
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	23.529-647.059
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	40.3	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC %	75.58
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
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Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.								
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.								
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).								
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.								
LPS® 3®	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Not Available</td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available				
TOXICITY	IRRITATION								
Not Available	Not Available								
Petroleum Distillates light*	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[2]</td><td>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td></tr><tr><td>Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h^[1]</td><td>Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td></tr><tr><td>Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg^[2]</td><td></td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
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Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]									
n-nonane	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 3200 ppm/4h^[2]</td><td>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td></tr><tr><td>Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 218 mg/kg^[2]</td><td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 3200 ppm/4h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 218 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
TOXICITY	IRRITATION								
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 3200 ppm/4h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]								
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Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[1]</td><td>Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td></tr><tr><td>Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[1]</td><td>Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]		
TOXICITY	IRRITATION								
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]								
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]								
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances								

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✓

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Many chemicals may mimic or interfere with the body's hormones, known as the endocrine system. Endocrine disruptors are chemicals that can interfere with endocrine (or hormonal) systems.
Endocrine disruptors interfere with the synthesis, secretion, transport, binding, action, or elimination of natural hormones in the body. Any system in the body controlled by hormones can be derailed by hormone disruptors. Specifically, endocrine disruptors may be associated with the development of learning disabilities, deformations of the body various cancers and sexual development problems.
Endocrine disrupting chemicals cause adverse effects in animals. But limited scientific information exists on potential health problems in humans. Because people are typically exposed to multiple endocrine disruptors at the same time, assessing public health effects is difficult.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

LPS® 3®					
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source

	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Petroleum Distillates light*	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	3072h	Fish	1mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.2mg/l	4
n-nonane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.2mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>560<1000mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	519mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	525mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-nonane	LOW	LOW
Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Petroleum Distillates light*	LOW (BCF = 159)
n-nonane	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.7613)
Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*	LOW (LogKOW = 0.9842)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
n-nonane	LOW (KOC = 934.6)
Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*	HIGH (KOC = 1.289)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

The evidence linking adverse effects to endocrine disruptors is more compelling in the environment than it is in humans. Endocrine disruptors profoundly alter reproductive physiology of ecosystems and ultimately impact entire populations. Some endocrine-disrupting chemicals are slow to break-down in the environment. That characteristic makes them potentially hazardous over long periods of time. Some well established adverse effects of endocrine disruptors in various wildlife species include; eggshell-thinning, displayed of characteristics of the opposite sex and impaired reproductive development. Other adverse changes in wildlife species that have been suggested, but not proven include; reproductive abnormalities, immune dysfunction and skeletal deformities.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	

Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1268												
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.												
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table><tr><td>Class</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr></table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable								
Class	3												
Subrisk	Not Applicable												
14.4. Packing group	III												
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous												
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table><tr><td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Classification code</td><td>F1</td></tr><tr><td>Hazard Label</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Special provisions</td><td>664</td></tr><tr><td>Limited quantity</td><td>5 L</td></tr><tr><td>Tunnel Restriction Code</td><td>3 (D/E)</td></tr></table>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	30	Classification code	F1	Hazard Label	3	Special provisions	664	Limited quantity	5 L	Tunnel Restriction Code	3 (D/E)
Hazard identification (Kemler)	30												
Classification code	F1												
Hazard Label	3												
Special provisions	664												
Limited quantity	5 L												
Tunnel Restriction Code	3 (D/E)												

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1268														
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Petroleum products, n.o.s.; Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.														
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table><tr><td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr><tr><td>ERG Code</td><td>3L</td></tr></table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L								
ICAO/IATA Class	3														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	3L														
14.4. Packing group	III														
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous														
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table><tr><td>Special provisions</td><td>A3</td></tr><tr><td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>366</td></tr><tr><td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>220 L</td></tr><tr><td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>355</td></tr><tr><td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>60 L</td></tr><tr><td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td><td>Y344</td></tr><tr><td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>10 L</td></tr></table>	Special provisions	A3	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L
Special provisions	A3														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1268	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E, S-E
	Special provisions	223 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	1268	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	F1
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Equipment required	PP, EX, A
	Fire cones number	0

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
Petroleum Distillates light*	Not Available
n-nonane	Not Available
Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
Petroleum Distillates light*	Not Available
n-nonane	Not Available
Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

Petroleum Distillates light* is found on the following regulatory lists	
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Europe EC Inventory	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI	
n-nonane is found on the following regulatory lists	
Europe EC Inventory	European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether* is found on the following regulatory lists	
Europe EC Inventory	European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	P5a, P5b, P5c, E2
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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
Petroleum Distillates light*	64742-47-8*	649-422-00-2	01-2119456620-43-XXXX
Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Asp. Tox. 1	GHS08; Dgr	H304
2	Asp. Tox. 1; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 2; STOT SE 3; STOT RE 2; Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Corr. 1B; Acute Tox. 4; Muta. 1B; Carc. 1B; Flam. Liq. 2; STOT SE 2	GHS08; Dgr; GHS02; GHS09; GHS05	H304; H336; H411; H335; H373; H302; H312; H314; H332; H340; H350; H225; H371

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
n-nonane	111-84-2*	Not Available	Not Available
Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Eye Irrit. 2	GHS07; Wng	H319
2	Flam. Liq. 3; Asp. Tox. 1; Skin Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; Eye Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 3; STOT SE 3	GHS02; GHS08; GHS09; Dgr; GHS06; GHS03; GHS05	H226; H304; H315; H336; H410; H319; H400; H331; H335; H302; H311

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*	5131-66-8*	603-052-00-8	01-2119475527-28-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2	GHS07; Wng	H315; H319
2	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Unst. Expl.; Flam. Gas 2; Aerosol 1; Flam. Liq. 1; Flam. Sol. 2; Org. Perox. C; Pyr. Liq. 1; Self-heat. 1; Water-react. 1; Ox. Gas 1; Ox. Liq. 1; Liq.; Met. Corr. 1; Acute Tox. 3; Asp. Tox. 1; Acute Tox. 3; Skin Sens. 1; Acute Tox. 4; Resp. Sens. 1; STOT SE 3; Muta. 2; Carc. 2; Repr. 1B; Lact.; STOT RE 1; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 3	Wng; GHS01; GHS08; GHS05; GHS09; GHS04; GHS06	H315; H319; H226; H400

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (Petroleum Distillates light*; n-nonane; Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	18/01/2023
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Initial Date	23/12/2022
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Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Flammable Liquids Category 3, H226	On basis of test data
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H411	Calculation method
Aspiration Hazard Category 1, H304	Calculation method

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