LPS® 3® (Aerosol)

Alsco Ltd (GB)

Part Number: **00316, M00316**
Version No: **11.22**
Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Issue Date: **24/01/2025**
Print Date: **24/01/2025**
S.REACH.GB.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	LPS® 3® (Aerosol)
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	

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	Sectors of Use - SU21 | Consumer uses

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

Registered company name	**Alsco Ltd (GB)**	**ITW Pro Brands. -GA**
Address	Unit 13 Hillmead Industrial Estate Marshall Road Swindon, Wiltshire SN5 5FZ United Kingdom	4647 Hugh Howell Rd. Tucker, GA United States
Telephone	+44 1793 733 900	770-243-8800
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	www.alscoltd.co.uk	www.itwprobrands.com
Email	info@alscoltd.co.uk	lpssds@itwprobrands.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Dykem/Dymon/Scrubs = Call InfoTrac For_LPS & Other Brands = Call Chemtrec**	**Dykem/Dymon/Scrubs = Call InfoTrac For_LPS & Other Brands = Call Chemtrec**
Emergency telephone number(s)	**+44 330 027 0156 (InfoTrac)+001 703-527-3887 (Chemtrec)**	**1-800-535-5053 (InfoTrac Inside US) 1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec Inside US)**
Other emergency telephone number(s)	**844 892 0111**	**1-352-323-3500 (Infotrac Ouside US) +001 703-527-3887 (Chemtrec Outside US)**

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]	H222+H229 - Aerosols, Hazard Category 1, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H412 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567***

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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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.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

Material contains Petroleum Distillates light*, Acetone*, n-nonane, Stoddard Solvent.

2.3. Other hazards

Acetone*	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

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**	**Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567**	**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 Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 5131-66-8 2.225-878-4 3.603-052-00-8 4.01-2119475527-28-XXXX	5-10	Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H315, H319 [1]	0 Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 67-64-1 2.200-662-2 3.606-001-00-8 4.01-2119471330-49-XXXX	3-7	Acetone* * -	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3; H225, H319, H336, EUH066 [1]	0 Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 111-84-2 2.203-913-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-5	n-nonane	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H226, H304, H315, H319, H336, H410 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

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1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
				Chronic M factor: 1	
1. 124-38-9 2.204-696-9 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-5	carbon dioxide * -	Gases Under Pressure (Liquefied Gas); H280, EUH044 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 8052-41-3. 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	0.1-<1	Stoddard Solvent	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1; H226, H304, H372 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 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 aerosols come in contact with the eyes: ▸ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin: ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. ▸ **DO NOT** use solvents. ▸ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
Inhalation	If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled: ▸ Remove to fresh air. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	Not considered a normal route of entry. ▸ 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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:
▸ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2
LARGE FIRE:
▸ Water spray or fog.

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

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	---------- GENERAL ---------- ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Consider evacuation ▸ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.

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	▸ 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. ▸ **DO NOT** approach cylinders suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire-exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ---------- FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: ---------- ▸ The only safe way to extinguish a flammable gas fire is to stop the flow of gas. ▸ If the flow cannot be stopped, allow the entire contents of the cylinder to burn while cooling the cylinder and surroundings with water from a suitable distance. ▸ Extinguishing the fire without stopping the gas flow may permit the formation of ignitable or explosive mixtures with air. These mixtures may propagate to a source of ignition. ---------- SPECIAL HAZARDS ---------- ▸ Excessive pressures may develop in a gas cylinder exposed in a fire; this may result in explosion. ▸ Cylinders with pressure relief devices may release their contents as a result of fire and the released gas may constitute a further source of hazard for the fire-fighter. ▸ Cylinders without pressure-relief valves have no provision for controlled release and are therefore more likely to explode if exposed to fire. ---------- FIRE FIGHTING REQUIREMENTS: ---------- The need for proximity, entry and flash-over protection and special protective clothing should be determined for each incident, by a competent fire-fighting safety professional.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▸ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▸ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▸ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. ▸ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture. ▸ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames. ▸ Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials. ▸ Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects. ▸ May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes. ▸ 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	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▸ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. ▸ Wipe up. ▸ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. ▸ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
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 courses ▸ 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. ▸ Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite. ▸ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. ▸ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. ▸ Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure 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 contact with incompatible materials. ▸ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.

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	▸ **DO NOT** incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. ▸ **DO NOT** spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▸ 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 are maintained.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	▸ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can ▸ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▸ **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials. ▸ Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. ▸ Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C. ▸ Store in an upright position. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage. ▸ Check regularly for spills and leaks. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Aerosol dispenser. ▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▸ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	P3b: Flammable Aerosols
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	P3b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 (net) / 50 000 (net)



+	x	+	x	+	+	+

X — *Must not be stored together*
0 — *May be stored together with specific preventions*
\+ — *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
n-nonane	Dermal 773 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2035 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ***Dermal 699 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Inhalation 0.608 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Oral 699 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ****	Not Available
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 0.043 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Oral 12.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Dermal 50 % in mixture (weight basis) (Local, Chronic) **** ***Dermal 0.081 mg/cm² (Local, Acute) ****	0.525 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 5.25 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.052 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)
Acetone*	Dermal 186 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1210 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2420 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) ***Dermal 62 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Inhalation 0.2 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Oral 62 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ****	10.6 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 21 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 1.06 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 30.4 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 3.04 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 29.5 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 100 mg/L (STP)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	Acetone*	Acetone	500 ppm / 1210 mg/m3	3620 mg/m3 / 1500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide	5000 ppm / 9150 mg/m3	27400 mg/m3 / 15000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

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
Stoddard Solvent	20,000 mg/m3	Not Available
Acetone*	2,500 ppm	Not Available
carbon dioxide	40,000 ppm	Not Available

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. ▸ Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. ▸ Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system. ▸ For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. ▸ Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas). ▸ Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air. ▸ Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.
8.2.2. 8.2.2. 8.2.2. 8.2.2. 8.2.2. Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. ▸ Close fitting gas tight goggles
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. ▸ OTHERWISE: ▸ For potentially moderate exposures: ▸ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. ▸ For potentially heavy exposures: ▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ▸ Overalls. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eyewash unit. ▸ Do not spray on hot surfaces.

Respiratory protection

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

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

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	Compressed Gas	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.87
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	230

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pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	18	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY 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 %**	62.8
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available
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	▸ Elevated temperatures. ▸ Presence of open flame. ▸ 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 toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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. The vapour is discomforting **WARNING**:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Skin Contact	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 Spray mist may produce discomfort
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.

LPS® 3® (Aerosol)	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

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Petroleum Distillates light*	**TOXICITY** / **IRRITATION** Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] / 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] /
n-nonane	**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 (Mammal - pig): 250uL/24H - Mild / Skin (Rodent - rat): 300uL/4D - Moderate / Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*	**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]
Stoddard Solvent	**TOXICITY** / **IRRITATION** Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5500 mg/m3/4h[2] / Eye (Human): 100ppm - Mild Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2] / Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
Acetone*	**TOXICITY** / **IRRITATION** Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg[2] / Eye (Human): 186300ppm - Mild Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 44 mg/L4h[2] / Eye (Human): 500ppm Oral (Rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg[2] / Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10uL - Mild / Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg - Severe / Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate / Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] / Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 395mg - Mild / Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild / Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
carbon dioxide	**TOXICITY** / **IRRITATION** Not Available / Not Available
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

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

LPS® 3® (Aerosol)	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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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
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.4mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.11mg/l	2

Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	525mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	519mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>560<1000mg/l	2

Stoddard Solvent

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.277mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.02mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/l	2

Acetone*

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	5600-10000mg/L	4
NOEC(ECx)	12h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	3744.6-5000.7mg/L	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5

carbon dioxide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	35mg/l	1

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***

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
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
Acetone*	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
carbon dioxide	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Petroleum Distillates light*	LOW (BCF = 159)
n-nonane	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.65)
Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*	LOW (LogKOW = 0.9842)
Stoddard Solvent	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.01)
Acetone*	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
carbon dioxide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.83)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
n-nonane	LOW (Log KOC = 934.6)
Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether*	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.289)
Acetone*	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.981)
carbon dioxide	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.498)

Continued...

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

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

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. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▸ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. ▸ Allow small quantities to evaporate. ▸ **DO NOT** incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. ▸ Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	1950
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	AEROSOLS
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 2.1 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Hazard identification (Kemler): Not Applicable Classification code: 5F Hazard Label: 2.1 Special provisions: 190 327 344 625 Limited quantity: 1 L Tunnel Restriction Code: D

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	1950
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Aerosols, flammable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: 10L
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable

Continued...

14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A145 A167 A802 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 203 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 75 kg Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y203 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	1950
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	AEROSOLS
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 2.1 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-D , S-U Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 381 959 Limited Quantities: 1000 ml

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. **UN number**	1950
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	AEROSOLS
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	2.1 Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Classification code: 5F Special provisions: 190; 327; 344; 625 Limited quantity: 1 L Equipment required: PP, EX, A Fire cones number: 1

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
Stoddard Solvent	Not Available
Acetone*	Not Available
carbon dioxide	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
Stoddard Solvent	Not Available
Acetone*	Not Available
carbon dioxide	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

Continued...

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

n-nonane is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

Propylene glycol Monobutyl ether* is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

Stoddard Solvent is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

Acetone* is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

carbon dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Controlled Medication
FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)
Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

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	P3b

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

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	GHS08; GHS02; 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; Self-react. F; Pyr. Sol. 1; Self-heat. 1; Water-react. 1; Ox. Gas 1; Ox. Liq. 1; Press. Gas (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.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
Acetone*	67-64-1	606-001-00-8	01-2119471330-49-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3	GHS02; GHS07; Dgr	H225; H319; H336

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

Continued...

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
2	Flam. Liq. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; Skin Irrit. 2; Skin Sens. 1; Aquatic Chronic 2	Dgr; GHS01; GHS08; GHS06; GHS09	H225; H319; H336; H371; H228; H315; H312; H335; H302; H332; H340; H317; H411

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
carbon dioxide	124-38-9	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Comp.	GHS04; Wng	H280
2	Comp.; Ref. Liq.; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3	GHS04; GHS07; Dgr	H280; H281; H332; H335

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*; Stoddard Solvent; Acetone*; carbon dioxide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
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	24/01/2025
Initial Date	15/12/2022

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H228	Flammable solid.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H281	Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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:

Continued...

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
Aerosols, Hazard Category 1, H222+H229	On basis of test data
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Calculation method
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Calculation method
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3, H412	Calculation method

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