

## LPS® PreSolve® (Aerosol)

### ITW Performance Polymers

Part Number: 01420, M1420

Version No: 3.9

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

Issue Date: 10/03/2023

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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® PreSolve® (Aerosol)
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	UFI:C74T-J09G-E00A-G3X7

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

Relevant identified uses	For Industrial Use Only Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
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	Alisco 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	<a href="http://www.itwperformancepolymers.com">www.itwperformancepolymers.com</a>	<a href="http://www.alscoldt.co.uk">www.alscoldt.co.uk</a>	<a href="http://www.itwprobrands.com">www.itwprobrands.com</a>
Email	customerservice.shannon@itwpp.com	info@alscoldt.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	Not Available

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	H336 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, H411 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H222+H229 - Aerosols 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	<b>Danger</b>

### Hazard statement(s)

H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
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## Supplementary Phrases

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.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing gas.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

## 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

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness\*.

d-limonene	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
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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
1.68551-16-6* 2.919-857-5 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	60-80	<u>Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, &lt; 2% aromatics**</u>	Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1; H336, H304 [1]	0	Not Available
1.56539-66-3* 2.260-252-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	10-30	<u>3-methoxy-3-methyl-1-butanol</u>	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H319 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1.5989-27-5* 2.227-813-5 3.601-096-00-2 4.Not Available	<20	<u>d-limonene</u>	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Oxidizing Liquids Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1, Aspiration Hazard Category 1; H226, H400, H272, H315, H317, H410, H304, EUH019 [1]	M = 1	Not Available
1.124-38-9 2.204-696-9 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-5	<u>carbon dioxide</u> * -	Comp.; H280, EUH044 [3]	Not Available	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

Continued...

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**SECTION 4 First aid measures****4.1. Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

**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**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ 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**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<p>-----</p> <p><b>GENERAL</b></p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Consider evacuation</li> <li>▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT approach cylinders suspected to be hot.</b></li> <li>▶ Cool fire-exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul> <p>-----</p> <p><b>FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:</b></p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The only safe way to extinguish a flammable gas fire is to stop the flow of gas.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul> <p>-----</p> <p><b>SPECIAL HAZARDS</b></p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Excessive pressures may develop in a gas cylinder exposed in a fire; this may result in explosion.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Cylinders without pressure-relief valves have no provision for controlled release and are therefore more likely to explode if exposed to fire.</li> </ul> <p>-----</p> <p><b>FIRE FIGHTING REQUIREMENTS:</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>The need for proximity, entry and flash-over protection and special protective clothing should be determined for each incident, by a competent</p>
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	fire-fighting safety professional.
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.</li> <li>▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.</li> <li>▶ Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.</li> <li>▶ Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.</li> <li>▶ May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul>

**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**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.</li> <li>▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses.</li> <li>▶ Consider evacuation.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ No smoking or naked lights within area.</li> <li>▶ Use extreme caution to prevent violent reaction.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak only if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep area clear until gas has dispersed.</li> <li>▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.</li> <li>▶ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions</li> <li>▶ Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.</b></li> </ul>

**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**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire and explosion protection</b>	See section 5
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials.</li> </ul>

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- ▶ 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

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Carbon dioxide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong bases and alkali metals (especially their dusts)</li> <li>▶ may ignite or explode when heated or in suspended chemically active metals (and their hydrides) such as aluminium, chromium, manganese, magnesium (above 775 C), titanium (above 550 C), uranium (above 750 C) or zirconium, diethylmagnesium</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with water, acrolein, acrylaldehyde, amines, anhydrous ammonia, aziridine, metal acetylides (such as lithium acetylide), caesium monoxide (moist), lithium, potassium, sodium, sodium carbide, sodium-potassium alloy, sodium peroxide, titanium</li> <li>▶ may build up static electricity when discharged at high flow rates from storage cylinders or fire extinguishers - this may produce sparks resulting in ignition of flammables or explosives.</li> <li>▶ may decompose to toxic carbon monoxide and flammable oxygen when exposed to electrical discharges or very high temperatures</li> <li>▶ 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</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>
<b>Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008</b>	P3b: Flammable Aerosols, E2: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2
<b>Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of</b>	<p>P3b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 (net) / 50 000 (net)</p> <p>E2 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 200 / 500</p>



- 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
3-methoxy-3-methyl-1-butanol	Dermal 6.25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 18 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 3.1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 4.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 2.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	Not Available
d-limonene	Dermal 9.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 66.7 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 4.8 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 16.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 4.8 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	14 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1.4 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 3.85 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.385 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.763 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1.8 mg/L (STP) 133 mg/kg food (Oral)

\* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide	5000 ppm / 9000 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ireland Occupational Exposure Limits	carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide	5000 ppm / 9000 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	IOELV

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
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Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
d-limonene	15 ppm	67 ppm	170 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics**	Not Available	Not Available
3-methoxy-3-methyl-1-butanol	Not Available	Not Available
d-limonene	Not Available	Not Available
carbon dioxide	40,000 ppm	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
3-methoxy-3-methyl-1-butanol	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
d-limonene	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

<p><b>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.                      Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.                      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.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 1102 1439 1205"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 1258 1090 1429"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Speed:	aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, 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
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<p><b>8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b></p>	<p>Not Available</p>																
<p><b>Eye and face protection</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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]</li> <li>▶ Close fitting gas tight goggles</li> </ul>																
<p><b>Skin protection</b></p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>																
<p><b>Hands/feet protection</b></p>	<p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> </ul> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> </ul>																

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces.</li> </ul>

**Respiratory protection**

Type A 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**

<b>Appearance</b>	Colourless		
<b>Physical state</b>	Compressed Gas	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	38.33	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC %</b>	Not Available
<b>Nanoform Solubility</b>	Not Available	<b>Nanoform Particle Characteristics</b>	Not Available
<b>Particle Size</b>	Not Available		

**9.2. Other information**

Not Available

**SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

<b>10.1.Reactivity</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.2. Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.4. Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7.2

LPS® PreSolve® (Aerosol)

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. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. The vapour is discomforting <b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b>
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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. Spray mist may produce discomfort 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	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.

LPS® PreSolve® (Aerosol)	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics**	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >34600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available

3-methoxy-3-methyl-1-butanol	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 5830 mg/kg <sup>*[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 4380 mg/kg <sup>*[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

d-limonene	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 90860 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 4400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5300 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	

carbon dioxide	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	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

Continued...

LPS® PreSolve® (Aerosol)

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® PreSolve® (Aerosol)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

  

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics**	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

  

3-methoxy-3-methyl-1-butanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	2

  

d-limonene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	0h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.05-1.5mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.214mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.46mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.307mg/l	2

  

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*

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
3-methoxy-3-methyl-1-butanol	LOW	LOW
d-limonene	HIGH	HIGH
carbon dioxide	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
3-methoxy-3-methyl-1-butanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.4555)
d-limonene	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.8275)
carbon dioxide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.83)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
3-methoxy-3-methyl-1-butanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
d-limonene	LOW (KOC = 1324)
carbon dioxide	HIGH (KOC = 1.498)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗

LPS® PreSolve® (Aerosol)

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**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b></li> <li>▶ Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste treatment options</b>	Not Available
<b>Sewage disposal options</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 14 Transport information**

**Labels Required**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	

**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)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary risk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	2.1	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable								
Class	2.1												
Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable												
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable												
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous												
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Classification code</td> <td>5F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>190 327 344 625</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>1 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tunnel Restriction Code</td> <td>2 (D)</td> </tr> </table>	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	2 (D)
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	2 (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)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>10L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	10L
ICAO/IATA Class	2.1						
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable						
ERG Code	10L						
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable						
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous						

## LPS® PreSolve® (Aerosol)

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 Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
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	Environmentally hazardous	
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
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics**	Not Available
3-methoxy-3-methyl-1-butanol	Not Available
d-limonene	Not Available
carbon dioxide	Not Available

## 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics**	Not Available
3-methoxy-3-methyl-1-butanol	Not Available
d-limonene	Not Available
carbon dioxide	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, &lt; 2% aromatics\*\* is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

## LPS® PreSolve® (Aerosol)

## Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

## 3-methoxy-3-methyl-1-butanol is found on the following regulatory lists

## Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

## d-limonene is found on the following regulatory lists

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

## Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

## carbon dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)

## Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Controlled Medication

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)

Ireland Occupational Exposure Limits

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, E2	

## 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
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics**	68551-16-6*	Not Available	Not Available

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; Flam. Liq. 3; STOT SE 3	GHS08; Dgr; GHS02	H304; H336; H226; H335

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
3-methoxy-3-methyl-1-butanol	56539-66-3*	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	Eye Irrit. 2A; Asp. Tox. 1; STOT SE 3; Acute Tox. 4; Flam. Liq. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3	GHS08; Dgr	H304; H336; H302; H318; H227; H315; H335

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
d-limonene	5989-27-5*	601-096-00-2	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
2	Flam. Liq. 3; Skin Irrit. 2; Skin Sens. 1B; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; Asp. Tox. 1; Eye Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4	GHS02; GHS09; GHS08; Dgr	H226; H315; H317; H410; H304; H400; H319; H312; H332
1	Flam. Liq. 3; Skin Irrit. 2; Skin Sens. 1; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS02; GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H226; H315; H317; H410

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
1	Flam. Liq. 2; Carc. 1A; Aquatic Chronic 3	GHS08; GHS02; Dgr	H225; H350; H412
2	Flam. Liq. 2; Carc. 1A; Aquatic Chronic 3	GHS08; GHS02; Dgr	H225; H350; H412

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

LPS® PreSolve® (Aerosol)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics**; 3-methoxy-3-methyl-1-butanol; d-limonene; carbon dioxide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics**)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics**)
<b>Legend:</b>	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	10/03/2023
Initial Date	29/12/2022

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H227	Combustible liquid.
H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
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.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H350	May cause cancer.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful 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
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, H336	Calculation method
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H411	Calculation method
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Calculation method

LPS® PreSolve® (Aerosol)

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Calculation method
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H317	Calculation method
Aerosols Category 1, H222+H229	On basis of test data

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