

LPS® FORCE 842® (Aerosol)

ITW Pro Brands. -GA

Part Number: 02516
 Version No: 6.12
 Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2024) requirements

Initial Date: 26/04/2023
 Revision Date: 13/10/2025
 Print Date: 13/10/2025
 S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	LPS® FORCE 842® (Aerosol)
Proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)
Other means of identification	

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	For Industrial Use Only Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ITW Pro Brands. -GA
Address	4647 Hugh Howell Rd. Tucker, GA United States
Telephone	770-243-8800
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.itwprobrands.com
Email	lpssds@itwprobrands.com

Emergency phone number

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

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Aerosols, Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
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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.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
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.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
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

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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No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
107-83-5	15-40	<u>2-methylpentane</u>
67-63-0	10-30	<u>ISOPROPANOL*(R)</u>
68476-86-8.	10-30	<u>LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) sweetened</u>
109-66-0	1-5	<u>n-pentane</u>
95-63-6	1-5	<u>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</u>
64742-95-6.	1-5	<u>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</u>
Not Available	<1	<u>Proprietary Rosin Adduct Ester</u>
110-54-3	<0.5	<u>n-hexane***</u>
1330-78-5	<0.3	<u>tricycyl phosphate</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
Inhalation	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
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Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures**Extinguishing media**

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

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<p>-----</p> <p>GENERAL</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ 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. <p>-----</p> <p>FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>-----</p> <p>SPECIAL HAZARDS</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>-----</p> <p>FIRE FIGHTING REQUIREMENTS:</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 fire-fighting safety professional.</p> <p>Prevent by any means spillage from entering drains or water-courses.</p>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flame. ▶ 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). <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit clouds of acrid smoke</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

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See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

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

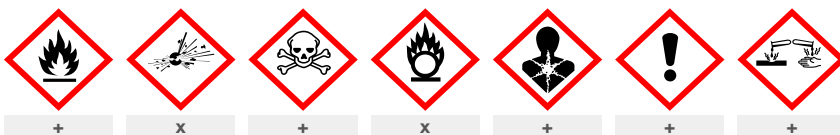
SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ 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. <p>NFPA 30B Storage Level: 3</p>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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



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.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

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INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	2-methylpentane	Hexane isomers (excluding n-Hexane)	100 ppm / 350 mg/m3	Not Available	510 (15-minute) ppm / 1800 (15-minute) mg/m3	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	ISOPROPANOL* (R)	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 980 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ISOPROPANOL* (R)	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 980 mg/m3	1225 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	n-pentane	Pentane	1000 ppm / 2950 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	n-pentane	n-Pentane	120 ppm / 350 mg/m3	Not Available	610 (15-minute) ppm / 1800 (15-minute) mg/m3	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	n-hexane***	n-Hexane	500 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	n-hexane***	n-Hexane	50 ppm / 180 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	25 ppm / 125 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits


Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
2-methylpentane	1,000 ppm	11000** ppm	66000*** ppm
ISOPROPANOL*(R)	400 ppm	2000* ppm	12000** ppm
n-pentane	3000* ppm	33000*** ppm	200000*** ppm
n-hexane***	260 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	140 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available	480 ppm
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	1,200 mg/m3	6,700 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
2-methylpentane	Not Available	Not Available
ISOPROPANOL*(R)	Not Available	Not Available
n-pentane	Not Available	Not Available
n-hexane***	Not Available	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
tricesyl phosphate	Not Available	Not Available
Proprietary Rosin Adduct Ester	Not Available	Not Available
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) sweetened	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

<p>Appropriate engineering controls</p>	<p>CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear</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:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.</p> <p>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" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Type of Contaminant:</td> <td>Speed:</td> </tr> <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> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Lower end of the range</td> <td>Upper end of the range</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> </table>	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
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	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
	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.	
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment		
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	
Skin protection	See Hand protection below	
Hands/feet protection	<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 ▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces. 	

Respiratory protection

- ▶ Generally not applicable.

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.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Dark		
Physical state	Liquified Gas	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.73
Odour	Characteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	<20.5
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	58	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	<-17	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	4.4	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC %	93.6
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	>30	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		

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elevated temperatures. ▶ Presence of open flame. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

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	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
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	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
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 can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.
Ingestion	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 Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation.
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® FORCE 842® (Aerosol)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
2-methylpentane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: ~15.84 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
ISOPROPANOL*(R)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Severe
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 53 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3600 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
n-pentane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Human)LCLo: 130000 ppm ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Human)TCLo: 90000 ppm (5m) ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >6100 ppm ^[2]	
n-hexane***	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 190 ppm/8W ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat)LD50: 48000 ppm/4h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 18000 mg/m ³ /4h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
tricresyl phosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Human)TDL _o : 70 mg/kg/14d ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5190 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
Proprietary Rosin Adduct Ester	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) sweetened	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 658 mg/4h ^[2]	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

SECTION 12 Ecological information**Toxicity**

LPS® FORCE 842® (Aerosol)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2-methylpentane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.321mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.321mg/l	2
ISOPROPANOL*(R)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1400mg/L	4
n-pentane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.26mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.3mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	8h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	4.26mg/l	2
n-hexane***	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	4h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.12mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	113mg/L	4

Continued...

LPS® FORCE 842® (Aerosol)

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	BCF	1344h	Fish	31-207
EC50		48h	Crustacea	ca.6.14mg/l	1
EC50		96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.356mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)		96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.356mg/l	2
LC50		96h	Fish	3.41mg/l	2
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.14mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	1
tricresyl phosphate	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.146mg/L	2
	NOEC(ECx)	840h	Fish	<0.001mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.29mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.061-0.11mg/L	4
Proprietary Rosin Adduct Ester	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) sweetened	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2-methylpentane	LOW	LOW
ISOPROPANOL*(R)	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
n-pentane	LOW	LOW
n-hexane***	LOW	LOW
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
tricresyl phosphate	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2-methylpentane	LOW (LogKOW = 3.2145)
ISOPROPANOL*(R)	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
n-pentane	LOW (BCF = 2.35)
n-hexane***	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)
tricresyl phosphate	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.11)
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) sweetened	LOW (LogKOW = 3.39)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2-methylpentane	LOW (Log KOC = 124.9)
ISOPROPANOL*(R)	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.06)
n-pentane	LOW (Log KOC = 80.77)
n-hexane***	LOW (Log KOC = 149)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Log KOC = 717.6)
tricresyl phosphate	LOW (Log KOC = 358300)


Other adverse effects

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

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
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SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Shipping container, transport vehicle placarding, and labeling may vary from the below information. This depends on the quantity shipped, the applicability of excepted quantity requirements, limited quantity requirements, and/or special provisions according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

Land transport (DOT)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.1
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard Label	2.1
	Special provisions	N82

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	
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		
	EMS Number	F-D, S-U

14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000 ml

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
2-methylpentane	Not Available
ISOPROPANOL*(R)	Not Available
n-pentane	Not Available
n-hexane***	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available
tricresyl phosphate	Not Available
Proprietary Rosin Adduct Ester	Not Available
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) sweetened	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
2-methylpentane	Not Available
ISOPROPANOL*(R)	Not Available
n-pentane	Not Available
n-hexane***	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available
tricresyl phosphate	Not Available
Proprietary Rosin Adduct Ester	Not Available
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) sweetened	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****2-methylpentane is found on the following regulatory lists**

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
 US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

ISOPROPANOL*(R) is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
 US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Antimicrobial
 US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Biopesticides
 US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

n-pentane is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
 US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
 US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) - Chemicals of Interest
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

LPS® FORCE 842® (Aerosol)

US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Antimicrobial
 US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical
 US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

n-hexane* is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
 US - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
 US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity
 US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
 US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
 US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
 US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Antimicrobial
 US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Biopesticides
 US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

tricresyl phosphate is found on the following regulatory lists

US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
 US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
 US EPA Substance Registry Services (SRS) - 2020 CDR TSCA 4 TR
 US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Proprietary Rosin Adduct Ester is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) sweetened is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****Section 311/312 hazard categories**

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	Yes
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No

LPS® FORCE 842® (Aerosol)

In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
2-methylpentane	5000	2270
n-hexane***	5000	2270

US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

This product contains the following EPCRA section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know-Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-63-0	10-30	ISOPROPANOL*(R)
110-54-3	<0.5	n-hexane***
95-63-6	1-5	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene

This information must be included in all SDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including n-hexane***, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (2-methylpentane; ISOPROPANOL*(R); n-pentane; n-hexane***; 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; tricresyl phosphate; LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) sweetened)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) sweetened)
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
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (2-methylpentane; ISOPROPANOL*(R); n-pentane; n-hexane***; 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; tricresyl phosphate; LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) sweetened)
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

LPS® FORCE 842® (Aerosol)

Revision Date	13/10/2025
Initial Date	26/04/2023

Other information

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.

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