

LPS® DETEX® Food Grade Electronic Cleaner (Aerosol)

ITW Permatex

Part Number: 58116

Version No: 4.18

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2023 requirements

Issue Date: 28/05/2025

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S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	LPS® DETEX® Food Grade Electronic Cleaner (Aerosol)
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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 Permatex	ITW Pro Brands. -GA
Address	2360 Bristol Circle, Ste 101 Oakville, ON L6H 6M5 Canada	4647 Hugh Howell Rd. Tucker, GA United States
Telephone	1-800-241-8334	770-243-8800
Fax	1-800-543-1563	Not Available
Website	www.itwprobrands.com	www.itwprobrands.com
Email	lpssds@itwprobrands.com	lpssds@itwprobrands.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Dykem/Dymon/Scrubs = Call InfoTrac For_LPS & Other Brands = Call Chemtrec	Dykem/Dymon/Scrubs = Call InfoTrac For_LPS & Other Brands = Call Chemtrec
Emergency telephone number(s)	1-352-323-3500 (InfoTrac) +001 703-527-3887 (Chemtrec)	1-800-535-5053 (InfoTrac Inside US) 1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec Inside US)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	1-800-424-9300 (inside U.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, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
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Label elements

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

H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Physical and Health 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.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
75-37-6	10-30	1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE *
67-63-0	5-10	ISOPROPANOL(R).
110-54-3	<0.5	n-hexane**
64742-49-0	60-80	Naphtha, hydrotreated light*

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	If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: ▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin: ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
Inhalation	If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled: ▶ Remove to fresh air. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
Ingestion	Not considered a normal route of entry. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patients head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
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	▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. ----- GENERAL ----- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Consider evacuation ▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach cylinders suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire-exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ----- FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: ----- ▶ The only safe way to extinguish a flammable gas fire is to stop the flow of gas. ▶ If the flow cannot be stopped, allow the entire contents of the cylinder to burn while cooling the cylinder and surroundings with water from a suitable distance. ▶ Extinguishing the fire without stopping the gas flow may permit the formation of ignitable or explosive mixtures with air. These mixtures may propagate to a source of ignition. ----- SPECIAL HAZARDS ----- ▶ Excessive pressures may develop in a gas cylinder exposed in a fire; this may result in explosion. ▶ Cylinders with pressure relief devices may release their contents as a result of fire and the released gas may constitute a further source of hazard for the fire-fighter. ▶ Cylinders without pressure-relief valves have no provision for controlled release and are therefore more likely to explode if exposed to fire. ----- FIRE FIGHTING REQUIREMENTS: ----- The need for proximity, entry and flash-over protection and special protective clothing should be determined for each incident, by a competent fire-fighting safety professional.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Liquid and vapour are 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). Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. ▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
Major Spills	▶ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. ▶ Consider evacuation. ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. ▶ No smoking or naked lights within area. ▶ Use extreme caution to prevent violent reaction. ▶ Stop leak only if safe to do so. ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour. ▶ DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected. ▶ Keep area clear until gas has dispersed. ▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. ▶ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions ▶ Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.

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- ▶ DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.
- ▶ 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.

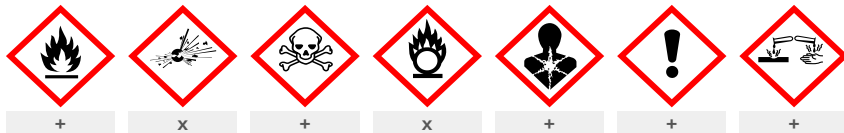
SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. ▶ 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. NFPA 30B Storage Level: 3
Other information	▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. ▶ Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C. ▶ Store in an upright position. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage. ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ 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	▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.



X — Must not be stored together

0 — May be stored together with specific preventions

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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)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	ISOPROPANOL(R)	Isopropyl alcohol - Skin	400 ppm / 980 mg/m3	1,225 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety	ISOPROPANOL(R)	Isopropyl alcohol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Regulations - Contamination Limits						
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	ISOPROPANOL(R)	Not Available	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr; CNS impair; BEI
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	ISOPROPANOL(R)	2-Propanol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr; CNS impair; BEI
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	ISOPROPANOL(R)	Isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	ISOPROPANOL(R)	Isopropanol (2-Propanol, Isopropyl alcohol)	200 ppm / 492 mg/m3	984 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	ISOPROPANOL(R)	Isopropyl alcohol (2-Propanol, Isopropanol)	200 ppm / 492 mg/m3	984 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	ISOPROPANOL(R)	2-Propanol (Isopropyl alcohol, isopropanol)	200 ppm / 492 mg/m3	984 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	ISOPROPANOL(R)	Isopropyl alcohol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	ISOPROPANOL(R)	Isopropyl alcohol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure LimitsCanada	ISOPROPANOL(R)	2-Propanol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: eye & upper respiratory tract irritation; central nervous system impairment
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	n-hexane**	Hexane (n-hexane)	100 ppm / 360 mg/m3	450 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	n-hexane**	Hexane (n-Hexane)	50 ppm	62.5 ppm	Not Available	Skin
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	n-hexane**	Not Available	50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: CNS impair; peripheral neuropathy; eye irr; BEI
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	n-hexane**	n-Hexane	50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: CNS impair; peripheral neuropathy; eye irr; BEI
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	n-hexane**	n-Hexane	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	n-hexane**	n-Hexane	50 ppm / 176 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	1 - substance may be readily absorbed through intact skin
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	n-hexane**	Hexane (n-Hexane)	50 ppm	62.5 ppm	Not Available	Skin
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	n-hexane**	n-Hexane	50 ppm / 176 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Pc: SKIN (percutaneous): Exposure is by contact with vapours or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. The cutaneous route includes mucous membranes and the eyes.
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure LimitsCanada	n-hexane**	n-Hexane	50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: central nervous system impairment; peripheral neuropathy; eye irritation
Ingredient	Original IDLH			Revised IDLH		
ISOPROPANOL(R)	Not Available			Not Available		
Naphtha, hydrotreated light*	Not Available			Not Available		
n-hexane**	Not Available			Not Available		
1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE *	Not Available			Not Available		

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. 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.				
	<table><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></table>	Type of Contaminant:	Speed:	aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s
Type of Contaminant:	Speed:				
aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s				

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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.)
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Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

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

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

- ▶ No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
- ▶ OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:
- ▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
- ▶ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- ▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
- ▶ Eyewash unit.
- ▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces.

Respiratory protection

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

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AX-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 50	1000	-	AX-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AX-2
up to 100	10000	-	AX-3
100+		-	Airline**

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 deg C)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless		
Physical state	Liquified Gas	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.665
Odour	Not Available	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)	<3
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	58.33	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	<1 BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not explosive
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not oxidizing
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	100

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Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC %	74%
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

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ 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	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Ingestion	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.

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	Not Available	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]
Naphtha, hydrotreated light*	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 3.35 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.26 mg/L4h ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

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	Oral (Rat) LD50: 16.75 mg/kg ^[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]
1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE *	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >437500 ppm4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 484 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

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

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

LPS® DETEX® Food Grade Electronic Cleaner (Aerosol)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ISOPROPANOL(R)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1400mg/L	4
Naphtha, hydrotreated light*	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.64mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.11mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/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
1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE *	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	146.695mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.214mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	47.755mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	291.31mg/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				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ISOPROPANOL(R)	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
n-hexane**	LOW	LOW

Continued...

LPS® DETEX® Food Grade Electronic Cleaner (Aerosol)

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE *	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ISOPROPANOL(R)	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
n-hexane**	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)
1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE *	LOW (LogKOW = 0.75)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ISOPROPANOL(R)	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.06)
n-hexane**	LOW (Log KOC = 149)
1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE *	LOW (Log KOC = 35.04)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. ▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate. ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. ▶ Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (TDG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.1
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	80, 107
	Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index	1 L
	ERAP Index	Not Applicable

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

LPS® DETEX® Food Grade Electronic Cleaner (Aerosol)

	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

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

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
ISOPROPANOL(R)	Not Available
Naphtha, hydrotreated light*	Not Available
n-hexane**	Not Available
1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE *	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
ISOPROPANOL(R)	Not Available
Naphtha, hydrotreated light*	Not Available
n-hexane**	Not Available
1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE *	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

ISOPROPANOL(R) is found on the following regulatory lists

- Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
- Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
- Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

Naphtha, hydrotreated light* is found on the following regulatory lists

- Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
- Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

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

- Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
- Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
- Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE * is found on the following regulatory lists

- Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
- Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
- Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes

LPS® DETEX® Food Grade Electronic Cleaner (Aerosol)

National Inventory	Status
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (ISOPROPANOL(R); Naphtha, hydrotreated light*; n-hexane**; 1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE *)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (Naphtha, hydrotreated light*)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	28/05/2025
Initial Date	07/05/2025

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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