WD-40 AEROSOL

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
WD-40 AEROSOL

SYNONYMS
"61011 - 7g", "61006 - 60g", "61001 - 150g", "61002 - 255g", "61031 - 275g", "61003 - 300g", "61009 - 350g", "61032 - 375g", "61004 - 425g", "61033 - 500g"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE
■ 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.
Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.
Lubricates, corrosion inhibitor, displaces moisture, penetrant, cleans (spray).

SUPPLIER
Company: WD-40 Company Australia Pty Ltd
Address:
Level 2, Suite 23, 41 Rawson Street
Epping
NSW, 2121
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9868 2200
Emergency Tel: 1800 024 973
Fax: +61 2 9869 7512

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

RISK
■ Flammable.
■ Irritating to skin.
■ Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
■ Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
■ Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY
• Avoid contact with skin.
• Wear suitable gloves.
• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
white spirit	8052-41-3.	45-50
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent- dewaxed (severe)	64742-65-0.	15-25
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	64742-47-8.	12-18
carbon dioxide	124-38-9	2-3

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
• Avoid giving milk or oils.
• Avoid giving alcohol.
• Not considered a normal route of entry.
• If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
• If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and

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prevent aspiration.
• Observe the patient carefully.
• Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

EYE
■ If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
• Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.
• Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
• Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
• Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN
■ If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
• Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
• Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
• DO NOT use solvents.
• Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

INHALED
■ 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
■ Treat symptomatically.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
• Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
• Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
• Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
• A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
■ SMALL FIRE:
• Water spray, dry chemical or CO2
LARGE FIRE:
• Water spray or fog.

FIRE FIGHTING
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• May be violently or explosively reactive.
• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

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.
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), phosphorus oxides (POx), sulfur oxides (SOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

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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HAZCHEM
2YE

Personal Protective Equipment
Breathing apparatus.
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.

MAJOR SPILLS
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- 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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	white spirit (White spirits)		790			(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	white spirit (Petrol (gasoline))		900			(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon dioxide (Carbon dioxide in coal mines)	12500	22500	30000	54000	
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon dioxide (Carbon dioxide)	5000	9000	30000	54000	

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PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

EYE
■ 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.

HANDS/FEET
• No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
• OTHERWISE:
• For potentially moderate exposures:
• Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER
• The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.
• Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.
BRETHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.
No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
• Overalls.
• Skin cleansing cream.
• Eyewash unit.
• Do not spray on hot surfaces.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Cloudy light amber flammable liquid with a sweet solvent odour; floats on water.
Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains carbon dioxide propellant.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Gas.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (℃)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (℃)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (℃)	55 (TCC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (℃)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (℃)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	724 max @21C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.82
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	78	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
• Elevated temperatures.

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• Presence of open flame.
• Product is considered stable.
• Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
■ Irritating to skin.

■ Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
■ Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

WD-40 AEROSOL:
■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

WHITE SPIRIT:
■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 600 mg/m³/8h
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5500 mg/m³/4h
■ for petroleum:

IRRITATION
Nil Reported
Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Moderate

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.
This product contains toluene.
This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents
Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.
white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

CARCINOGEN

Crude oil	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
WD- 40 Aerosol	No Data Available	No Data Available		
white spirit	No Data Available	No Data Available		

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

• 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.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

HAZCHEM:
2YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division	2.1	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special Provision:	63, 190, 277, 327	Limited Quantity:	See SP 277
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	None	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	None
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	PP17, PP87, L2	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	P003, LP02

Name and Description: AEROSOLS

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division	2.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None
Shipping Name:AEROSOLS			

Air Transport IATA:

UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277		
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

white spirit (CAS: 8052-41-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"

No data for WD-40 Aerosol (CW: 1950-6)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	64742- 47- 8, 64742- 82- 1, 8052- 41- 3, 1030262- 12- 4, 101795- 05- 5

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as

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independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)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.

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This is the end of the MSDS.