

WD-40 AEROSOL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 1950-6
CD 2004/2 Page 1 of 14

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WD-40 AEROSOL

SYNONYMS

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS, Flammable

PRODUCT USE

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 P/L)

Address:

41 Rawson Street

Epping

NSW, 2121

AUSTRALIA

Telephone: (+61 2) 9868 2200

Fax: 02 9869 7512

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.

According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Flammable.

Harmful by inhalation. Irritating to the eyes.

Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce discomfort of the respiratory tract and skin*.

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

* (limited evidence)

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 1950-6
CD 2004/2 Page 2 of 14

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
Wear eye/face protection.
Use only in well ventilated areas.
Keep container in a well ventilated place.
Keep container tightly closed.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	>60
petroleum base oil as paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	64742-65-0.	15-25
corrosion inhibitor unregulated		1-10
wetting agent unregulated		1-10
fragrance unregulated		0-1
carbon dioxide	124-38-9	2-3

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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 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.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

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.

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 1950-6
CD 2004/2 Page 3 of 14

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

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.
- Prosthesis 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.

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.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam. Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 1950-6
CD 2004/2 Page 4 of 14

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ...

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.
 - 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.
- 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, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
- Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
- Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
- May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result

HAZCHEM

2Y

Personal Protective Equipment

Glasses:
Safety Glasses.

Gloves:
When handling larger quantities:

Respirator:
Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 1950-6
CD 2004/2 Page 5 of 14

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

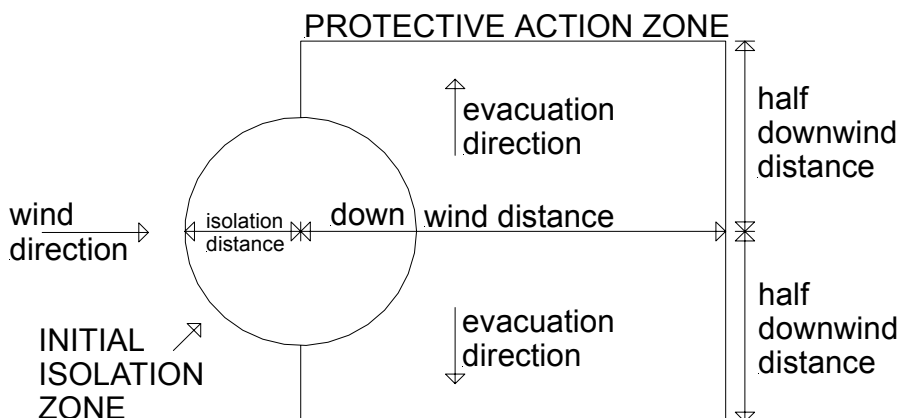
MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
- Wipe up.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	-
Downwind Protection Distance	8 metres
IERG Number	49

FOOTNOTES

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 1950-6
CD 2004/2 Page 6 of 14

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 126 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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.
- 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 storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 1950-6
CD 2004/2 Page 7 of 14

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers

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.
- 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 storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.042 (solvent naphtha, medium aliphatic)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 1950-6
CD 2004/2 Page 8 of 14

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

E <0.18 of being tested perceive
by smell that the
Exposure Standard is
being reached
As "D" for less than 10%
of persons aware of being
tested

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 537.1892 mg/m³
If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.
Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc: (%)

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium	99.86	524.2449	81.0
carbon dioxide	7.19	12.9443	2.0

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.
At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m³): 83 mg/m³

Component	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Concentration (%)
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solv	97.0824	15.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	TLV Adeq
carbon dioxide	1800 mg/m ³	10	D/R	NA	-

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 1950-6
CD 2004/2 Page 9 of 14

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996)

INGREDIENT DATA

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC:

TLV TWA: 300 ppm A3 [ACGIH]

CEL TWA: 100 ppm, 525 mg/m³

[Manufacturer]

as VM & P Naphtha (petroleum ether) (CAS RN: 8032-32-4)

TLV TWA: 300 ppm, A3

Naphthas of this type produce central nervous system depression and are mild irritants of the eyes and upper respiratory tract. The carcinogenic potential of middle petroleum distillates is recognised and is related to the content of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons

(PAHs). The TLV is thought to be protective against the acute effects of upper respiratory tract and eye irritation and chronic systemic effects.

CAUTION: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A3

Animal carcinogen (at relatively high doses)

for petroleum distillates:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m³ (compare OSHA TWA)

PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE):

PEL TWA: 5 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

oil mist, mineral

TLV TWA: 5 mg/m³; STEL: 10 mg/m³.

NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGE.

TLV TWA 0.2 mg/m³ inhalable fraction highly refined A4

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4

NOT classifiable as causing cancer in humans.

ES TWA: 5 mg/m³ (oil mist, refined mineral)

Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m³ (this applies to particulates sampled by a method that does not collect vapour). It is not advisable to apply this standard to oils containing unknown concentrations and types of additive.

CARBON DIOXIDE:

TLV TWA: 5000 ppm [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 30000 ppm [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 5000 ppm, 9000 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

carbon dioxide gas:

ES TWA: 5000 ppm, 9000 mg/m³; STEL: 30000 ppm, 54000 mg/m³

TLV TWA: 5000 ppm, 9000 mg/m³; STEL: 30000 ppm, 54000 mg/m³

OES TWA: 5000 ppm, 9150 mg/m³; STEL: 15000 ppm, 27400 mg/m³

MAK value: 5000 ppm, 9100 mg/m³

MAK Category IV Peak Limitation: For substances with very weak effects (ie.)

those with MAK value >500 ml/m³ (ppm): Allows excursions of twice the MAK value for 60 minutes at a time, 3 times per shift.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany

IDLH Level: 40000 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for carbon dioxide, measuring in excess of 0.01 % vol., are commercially available. Long-term measurements (4 hrs) may be conducted to detect concentrations exceeding 250 ppm.

Studies using physically fit males in confined spaces indicate the TLV-TWA and STEL provides a wide margin of safety against asphyxiation and from

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 1950-6
CD 2004/2 Page 10 of 14

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

undue metabolic stress, provided normal amounts of oxygen are present in inhaled air. Lowered oxygen content, increased physical activity and prolonged exposures each impact on systemic and respiratory effects. Stimulation of the respiratory centre is produced at 50,000 ppm (5%). The gas is weakly narcotic at 30,000 ppm giving rise to reduced acuity of hearing and increasing blood pressure and pulse, Persons exposed at 20,000 ppm for several hours developed headaches and dyspnea on mild exertion, Acidosis and adrenal cortical exhaustion occurred as a result of prolonged continuous exposure at 10,000-20,000 ppm. Intoxication occurs after a 30 minute exposure at 50,000 ppm whilst exposure at 70,000-100,000 ppm produces unconsciousness within a few minutes.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.
For potentially heavy exposures:
Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

RESPIRATOR

Respiratory protection may be required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards").

Protection Factor (Min)	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
5 x ES	A-AUS A-PAPR-AUS	-
25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 A-PAPR-2
50 x ES	-	A-3
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 1950-6
CD 2004/2 Page 11 of 14

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
^ - Full-face

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Cloudy light amber flammable liquid with a sweet solvent odour; floats on water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Gas.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): 70
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.0
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Compressed Gas

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.82
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 760 @ 21C
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): 43 (OC)
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 6.0
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 1950-6
CD 2004/2 Page 12 of 14

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

EYE

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition

INHALED

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.
Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

WD-40 Aerosol

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: > 25 ml/kg	Nil reported
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: > 4 ml/kg	[CCINFO]

PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE):

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.
The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: Thu 15-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 1950-6

CD 2004/2 Page 13 of 14

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

CARBON DIOXIDE:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

carbon dioxide gas:

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 10 pph/ 1 m (10%) Nil reported

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 9 pph/5 m (9%)

Inhalation (rat) LCLo: 657190 ppm/15 m

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 2000 ppm

- pulmonary effects

IDLH: 50,000 ppm

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Drinking Water Standards:

hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Shipping Name:

AEROSOLS, Flammable

Dangerous Goods Class: 2.1

UN/NA Number: 1950

ADR Number:

Packing Group: None

Labels Required: flammable gas

Additional Shipping Information:

International Transport Regulations:

IMO: 2.1

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: Thu 15-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 1950-6

CD 2004/2 Page 14 of 14

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION ...

HAZCHEM

2Y

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: Thu 15-Jul-2004

Print Date: Thu 15-Jul-2004