

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product: WD 40 Bulk Liquid
Company Name: OSHER BLUE
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Classified as Hazardous according to criteria of the NOHSC Australia

Identification

Product Name: WD-40
Other Names: N/A
Manufacturers Product Code: WD-40 (Bulk Liquid)
UN Number: 1268
Dangerous Goods Class and Subsidiary Risk: 3
Hazchem Code: 2Y
Poisons Schedule Number: None Allocated
Packing Group: None

Risk & Safety Classification

- **Risk Phrases:** R11 Highly flammable
 - **Safety Phrases:** S16 Keep away from sources of ignition.
- DO NOT mix with other chemicals. Always use product as directed.**

Use

Lubricant, corrosion inhibitor, displaces moisture, penetrant, cleans (spray).

Physical description and properties

Appearance: Cloudy light amber flammable liquid with a sweet solvent odour; floats on water.
Flashpoint: >23°C
State: Liquid
Boiling Range (°C): 148 m in
Autoignition Temp: Not Available
Flammability Limits, LEL: 1.0%, **UEL:** 6%
Solubility in Water: Immiscible in water.
PH Value: N/A

Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Proportion
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	64742-48-9	67
Paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent dewaxed (severe)	64742 -65-0	21
Ingredient(s) determined not to be hazardous		<20

Health Hazard Information

- **Health Effects**

- **Acute**

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.

- **First Aid**

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.

Toxicology Precautions for Use

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

Safety Handling Information

Storage Precautions: Store with all the precautions for handling a flammable liquid. Keep lid closed when not in use. Transport in accordance with A.D.G. code.

Spills and Disposal: Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ventilate area well. Contain large spills with sand or absorbent, flush area with excess water. Remove in accordance with local waste management.

Ship name: WD-40

Fire/Explosion Hazards: Incompatible with oxidizing agents, burning can produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Extinguishing Media: Use water, dry chemical or foam. Spills and leaks may be washed with copious volumes of water, fog or spray, completely miscible.

Other Information

This MSDS is valid for five (5) years from the date of issue, but may be revised at any time prior to that date. Users of the document should contact Osher Blue to ensure they are using the latest issue. Since Osher Blue cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which this information may be used, each user should review the information in the specific context of the intended application.

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End of Material Safety Data Sheet.

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