



WD-40 Specialist High Performance PTFE Lubricant #757-7147

RS Components Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5253-44

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 21/06/2017

Print Date: 22/06/2017

L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | WD-40 Specialist High Performance PTFE Lubricant #757-7147 |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | AEROSOLS |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Lubricant. |
|--------------------------|--|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Registered company name | RS Components Pty Ltd |
| Address | 25 Pavesi Street NSW 2164 Australia |
| Telephone | 1300 656 636 |
| Fax | 1300 656 696 |
| Website | Not Available |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1800 039 008 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 03 95733112 |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

| | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 4 | |
| Toxicity | 0 | |
| Body Contact | 2 | |
| Reactivity | 2 | |
| Chronic | 0 | |

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification [1] | Aerosols Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas), Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

Continued...

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| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |     |
|---------------------|---|

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |
|-------------|--------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|--------|---|
| H222 | Extremely flammable aerosol. |
| H280 | Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| AUH044 | Risk of explosion if heated under confinement |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. |
| P211 | Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. |
| P251 | Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P362 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. |
| P312 | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. |
| P391 | Collect spillage. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
| P410+P403 | Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place. |
| 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 in accordance with local regulations. |
|------|---|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| 68476-85-7. | 0.1-<60 | <u>LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)</u> |
| 64742-49-0. | 25-40 | <u>naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.</u> |
| 64742-48-9. | 10-30 | <u>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated</u> |
| 90622-56-3 | 1-5 | <u>alkanes, C7-10-iso-</u> |

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 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 | <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). ▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. ▶ DO NOT use solvents. ▶ 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 |

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| | |
|-----------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. ▶ 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. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to n-hexane:

- ▶ Large quantities of n-hexane are expired by the lungs after vapour exposure (50-60%). Humans exposed to 100 ppm demonstrate an n-hexane biological half life of 2 hours.
- ▶ Initial attention should be directed towards evaluation and support of respiration. Cardiac dysrhythmias are a potential complication.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Ipecac syrup should be considered for ingestion of pure hexane exceeding 2-3ml/kg. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid aspiration since small amounts of n-hexane intratracheally, produce a severe chemical pneumonitis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

BEIs represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected in a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV).

| Determinant | Index | Sampling Time | Comments |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. 2,5-hexanedione in urine | 5 mg/gm creatinine | End of shift | NS |
| 2. n-Hexane in end-exhaled air | | | SQ |

NS: Non-specific determinant; Metabolite observed following exposure to other materials.

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant; Interpretation may be ambiguous - should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

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 |
|-----------------------------|--|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <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. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. <p>Combustion products include:</p> <p>carbon dioxide (CO₂)</p> <p>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>May emit clouds of acrid smoke</p> |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

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 | <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. |
| 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. |

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

Continued...

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <p>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.</p> <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. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store below 38 deg. C. ▶ 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. |

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) | LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) | 1800 mg/m ³ / 1000 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) | Liquefied petroleum gas; (L.P.G.) | 65,000 ppm | 2.30E+05 ppm | 4.00E+05 ppm |
| naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated. | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light | 1,000 mg/m ³ | 11,000 mg/m ³ | 66,000 mg/m ³ |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated | Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2) | 350 mg/m ³ | 1,800 mg/m ³ | 40,000 mg/m ³ |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) | 19,000 [LEL] ppm | 2,000 [LEL] ppm |
| naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated. | Not Available | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated | Not Available | Not Available |
| alkanes, C7-10-iso- | Not Available | Not Available |

MATERIAL DATA

NOTE M: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.005% w/w benzo[a]pyrene (EINECS No 200-028-5). This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in Annex IV.


European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

NOTE P: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.01% w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7). Note E shall also apply when the substance is classified as a carcinogen. This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in Annex VI.

European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

NOTE K: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.1% w/w 1,3-butadiene (EINECS No 203-450-8). - European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |

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| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Eye and face protection | No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them. ▶ Close fitting gas tight goggles |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ 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. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | AX-AUS P3 | - | AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | AX-AUS / Class 1 P3 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | AX-2 P3 | AX-PAPR-2 P3 ^ |

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, 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 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Light brown extremely flammable liquid (aerosol) with a hydrocarbon odour; does not mix with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.706 |
| 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 | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Available | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 9 | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 0.8 | Volatile Component (%vol) | ~82 (VOC) |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 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. |

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| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Presence of heat source ▸ Presence of an ignition source |
| 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

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Inhaled | <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination</p> <p>The vapour is discomforting</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> |
| Eye | <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> |
| Chronic | <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>Implantation studies in rats show that paraffin oils may be tumourigen. As a general rule the highly refined paraffins contain a lower level of suspect polyaromatic hydrocarbons than less refined grades and also less than waxes derived from naphthenic base-stocks.</p> <p>Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase susceptibility to infection by microorganisms.</p> <p>Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils.</p> <p>Steam-cracked residues produced an increased incidence of skin tumours after repeated applications to the skin of mice.</p> <p>WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|---------------|
| WD-40 Specialist High Performance PTFE Lubricant #757-7147 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >50000 ppm/15 min ^[1] | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated. | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1] | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1] | Not Available |
| alkanes, C7-10-iso- | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | 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

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| | |
|---|--|
| LPG (LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS) | for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases: In many cases, there is more than one potentially toxic constituent in a refinery gas. In those cases, the constituent that is most toxic for a particular endpoint in an individual refinery stream is used to characterize the endpoint hazard for that stream. The hazard potential for each mammalian endpoint for each of the petroleum hydrocarbon gases is dependent upon each petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituent endpoint toxicity values (LC50, LOAEL, etc.) and the relative concentration of the constituent present in that gas. It should also be noted that for an individual petroleum hydrocarbon gas, the constituent characterizing toxicity may be different for different mammalian endpoints, again, being dependent upon the concentration of the different constituents in each, distinct petroleum hydrocarbon gas. |
| NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED. | The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| ALKANES, C7-10-ISO- | Male Sprague Dawley rats were exposed to inhalation of n-C9 to n-C13 alkanes close to air saturation at 20 degrees (4438, 1369, 442, 142 and 41 p.p.m., respectively) for 8 hours and observed for the following 14 days. In addition, exposure to higher and lower concentrations of n-C9 was performed. The concentration of alkane in the brain after exposure exceeded that of blood for the lower alkanes, while the higher alkanes possessed a brain/blood ratio equal to or less than unity. Gross ataxia, general and focal seizure and spasms were observed in animals exposed to n-C9 in the range from 5280 to 3560 p.p.m. |
| LPG (LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS) & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED. & ALKANES, C7-10-ISO- | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED. & ALKANES, C7-10-ISO- | Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons have been shown to be well absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with dietary lipids. |
| NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED. & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED | for petroleum: 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 neurotoxic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss. 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. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification
☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| WD-40 Specialist High Performance PTFE Lubricant #757-7147 | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|--|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated. | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 8.41mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 4.7mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 12.4mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 6.47mg/L | 2 |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| alkanes, C7-10-iso- | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Continued...

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Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| alkanes, C7-10-iso- | HIGH (BCF = 3993) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |



SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
|------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant |  |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

Land transport (ADG)

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 1950 | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>2.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table> | Class | 2.1 | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Class | 2.1 | | | | |
| Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>63 190 277 327 344</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td><td>1000ml</td></tr> </table> | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 | Limited quantity | 1000ml |
| Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 | | | | |
| Limited quantity | 1000ml | | | | |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------|--|----------------|
| UN number | 1950 | | | | | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid) | | | | | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>2.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>10L</td></tr> </table> | ICAO/IATA Class | 2.1 | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable | ERG Code | 10L | | |
| ICAO/IATA Class | 2.1 | | | | | | | | |
| ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | | | | | |
| ERG Code | 10L | | | | | | | | |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | | | | | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>203</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>150 kg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>203; Forbidden</td></tr> </table> | Special provisions | A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802 | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 203 | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 150 kg | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 203; Forbidden |
| Special provisions | A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802 | | | | | | | | |
| Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 203 | | | | | | | | |
| Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 150 kg | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 203; Forbidden | | | | | | | | |

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| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 75 kg; Forbidden |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y203; Forbidden |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 30 kg G; Forbidden |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| UN number | 1950 |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class 2.1 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable |
| Packing group | Not Applicable |
| Environmental hazard | Marine Pollutant |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number F-D, S-U Special provisions 63 190 277 327 344 381 959 Limited Quantities 1000ml |

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

LPG (LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS)(68476-85-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|--|--|
| Australia Exposure Standards | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) |
| Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft |

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED.(64742-49-0.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|--|---|
| Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) |
|--|---|

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED(64742-48-9.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|--|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) |
| Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs |

ALKANES, C7-10-ISO-(90622-56-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| |
|---|
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) |
|---|

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | N (alkanes, C7-10-iso-) |
| Canada - NDSL | N (LPG (liquefied petroleum gas); naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated; naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.; alkanes, C7-10-iso-) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | N (naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated; naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.; alkanes, C7-10-iso-) |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | N (alkanes, C7-10-iso-) |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|--|---------------------------|
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated | 64742-48-9., 101795-02-2. |

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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.

Continued...

WD-40 Specialist High Performance PTFE Lubricant #757-7147**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC — TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC — STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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