

WD-40 HANDY PEN

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 10-Dec-2010
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4725-52
Version No:5
CD 2011/2 Page 1 of 6

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WD-40 HANDY PEN

PRODUCT USE

Used for cleaning and lubricating.

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. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

RISK	SAFETY
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.■ Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.• Avoid contact with eyes.• Wear suitable protective clothing.• Wear suitable gloves.• Wear eye/face protection.• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	64742-47-8.	60-70
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent- dewaxed (severe)	64742-65-0.	20-30
nonhazardous ingredients, proprietary		1-10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- 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.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

continued...

WD-40 HANDY PEN

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Dec-2010

C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4725-52

Version No:5

CD 2011/2 Page 2 of 6

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately 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

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- 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.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, 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

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), phosphorus oxides (PO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

continued...

WD-40 HANDY PEN

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 10-Dec-2010
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4725-52
Version No:5
CD 2011/2 Page 3 of 6

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP (White spirits)	790	(see Chapter 16)

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

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed

continued...

WD-40 HANDY PEN

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 10-Dec-2010
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4725-52
Version No:5
CD 2011/2 Page 4 of 6

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

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

Liquid with a hydrocarbon odour contained in a pen; does not mix with water.

Liquid contents are only released in a controlled manner when the tip of the pen is pressed.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	161.67	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	>93.3 TCC	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	9.0	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.832
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.0	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	74	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- 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

- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Generally not applicable.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE):
ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

WD-40 HANDY PEN:

continued...

WD-40 HANDY PEN

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Dec-2010

C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4725-52

Version No:5

CD 2011/2 Page 5 of 6

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:

- The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and
- The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;
- Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;
- The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.

Highly and Severely Refined Distillate Base Oils

Acute toxicity: Multiple studies of the acute toxicity of highly & severely refined base oils have been reported. Irrespective of the crude source or the method or extent of processing, the oral LD50s have been observed to be >5 g/kg (bw) and the dermal LD50s have ranged from >2 to >5g/kg (bw).

When tested for skin and eye irritation, the materials have been reported as "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating"

Testing in guinea pigs for sensitization has been negative

Repeat dose toxicity: .

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.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
WD- 40 Handy Pen	No Data	No Data		
isoparaffins petroleum	Available	Available		
hydrotreated HFP	No Data	No Data		
paraffinic distillate, heavy,	Available	Available		
solvent- dewaxed (severe)	No Data	No Data		
	Available	Available		

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

continued...

WD-40 HANDY PEN

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 10-Dec-2010
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4725-52
Version No:5
CD 2011/2 Page 6 of 6

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP (CAS: 64742-47-8, 64742-82-1, 8052-41-3, 1030262-12-4, 101795-05-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe) (CAS: 64742-65-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

No data for WD-40 Handy Pen (CW: 4725-52)

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 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.

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: 10-Dec-2010
Print Date: 28-Jul-2011

This is the end of the MSDS.