

WD-40 AEROSOL - BRITISH FORMULA

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Fri 12-Sep-2003

CHEMWATCH 4584-22
CD 2004/3 Page 1 of 14

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

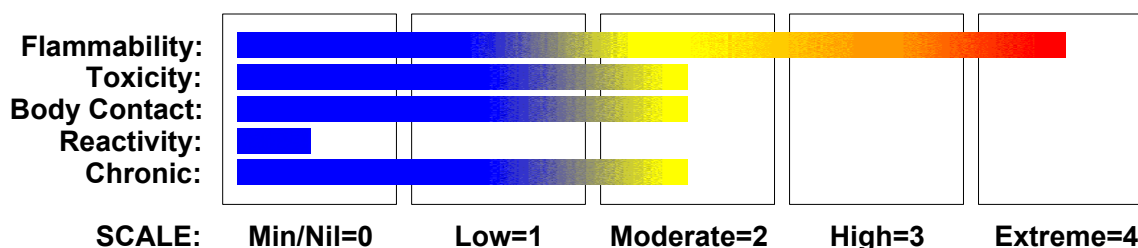
PRODUCT NAME

WD-40 AEROSOL - BRITISH FORMULA

CAS RN

None

HAZARD RATINGS



PRODUCT USE

Lubricant, moisture displacement and penetrant. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack

SYNONYMS

WD40 WD 40

Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	INT HAZ	%
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated EC NO: 265-150-3 R CODES: R10,R65	64742-48-9.	F,Xn	50
mineral oil	Not avail.	None	15
hydrocarbon propellant EC NO: 270-704-2 R CODES: R3,R12,R44	68476-85-7.	None	25

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO DIRECTIVE 67/548/EEC, POINT 4; AND HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 (USA).

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL - BRITISH FORMULA

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Fri 12-Sep-2003

CHEMWATCH 4584-22
CD 2004/3 Page 2 of 14

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of vapour/spray mist Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

- 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 this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL - BRITISH FORMULA

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Fri 12-Sep-2003

CHEMWATCH 4584-22
CD 2004/3 Page 3 of 14

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

- 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- 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 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

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

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL - BRITISH FORMULA

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Fri 12-Sep-2003

CHEMWATCH 4584-22
CD 2004/3 Page 4 of 14

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ...

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- 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.
 - 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).
- Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO₂)

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result

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.
- 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.

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL - BRITISH FORMULA

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Fri 12-Sep-2003

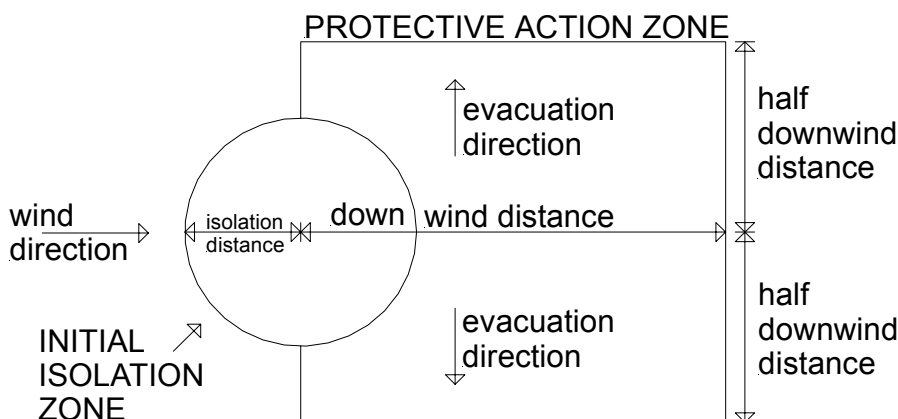
CHEMWATCH 4584-22
CD 2004/3 Page 5 of 14

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

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

FOOTNOTES

- 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

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL - BRITISH FORMULA

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Fri 12-Sep-2003

CHEMWATCH 4584-22
CD 2004/3 Page 6 of 14

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

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.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDLINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL - BRITISH FORMULA

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Fri 12-Sep-2003

CHEMWATCH 4584-22
CD 2004/3 Page 7 of 14

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

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

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.16 (hydrocarbon propellant)

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

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL - BRITISH FORMULA

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Fri 12-Sep-2003

CHEMWATCH 4584-22
CD 2004/3 Page 8 of 14

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

tested

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

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

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 1488.5312 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 (%)
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotre	217.30	992.3541	50.0
hydrocarbon propellant	275.65	496.1771	25.0

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): 75 mg/m³

Component	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Concentration (%)
mineral oil	297.7062	15.0

INGREDIENT DATA

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED:

REL TWA: 300 ppm

[EXXON]

as VM & P naphtha

TLV TWA: 300 ppm, 1370 mg/m³

MINERAL OIL:

TLV TWA: 5 mg/m³ () [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 10 mg/m³ [ACGIH]

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.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

PEL TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

hydrocarbon propellant, as liquified petroleum gas

TLV TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³

ES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³

OES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1750 mg/m³; STEL: 1250 ppm, 2180 mg/m³

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL - BRITISH FORMULA

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Fri 12-Sep-2003

CHEMWATCH 4584-22
CD 2004/3 Page 9 of 14

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

- OTHERWISE:
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- 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: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. Or as required: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating 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. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc.,
evaporating from tank (in still air)
aerosols, fumes from pouring
operations, intermittent container
filling, low speed conveyer transfers,
welding, spray drift, plating acid
fumes, pickling (released at low
velocity into zone of active
generation)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow
booths, drum filling, conveyer loading,
crusher dusts, gas discharge (active
generation into zone of rapid air

Air Speed:
0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)

0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)

1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL - BRITISH FORMULA

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Fri 12-Sep-2003

CHEMWATCH 4584-22
CD 2004/3 Page 10 of 14

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

motion)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
high speed wheel generated dusts
(released at high initial velocity into
zone of very high rapid air motion).

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Gas.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Not available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available.
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.8
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1): >1
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available.
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Flash Point (°C): -81 propellant
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 9.5
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

APPEARANCE

Light amber coloured liquid with a characteristic odour; does not mix with

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL - BRITISH FORMULA

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Fri 12-Sep-2003

CHEMWATCH 4584-22
CD 2004/3 Page 11 of 14

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ...

water.
Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.

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.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

WD-40 Aerosol - British Formula

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

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED:
TOXICITY

IRRITATION
[EXXON]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3400 ppm/4h None reported
: >8000 mg/kg

Dermal (rat) LC50: > 11 mg/l
[CCINFO-Shell]

MINERAL OIL:

Toxicity and Irritation data is related to chemical components and varies as does the composition and source of the original crude. A small but definite risk of occupational skin cancer occurs in workers exposed to persistent skin contamination by oils over a period of years. This risk has been attributed to the presence of certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) (typified by benz[a]pyrene). Petroleum oils which are solvent refined/extracted or severely hydrotreated, contain very low concentrations of both.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for WD-40 Aerosol - British Formula.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED:

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL - BRITISH FORMULA

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Fri 12-Sep-2003

CHEMWATCH 4584-22
CD 2004/3 Page 12 of 14

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

No data for naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated.

MINERAL OIL:

No data for mineral oil.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

No data for hydrocarbon propellant.

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
AEROSOL DISPENSERS
Hazard 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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION



continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL - BRITISH FORMULA

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Fri 12-Sep-2003

CHEMWATCH 4584-22
CD 2004/3 Page 13 of 14

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION ...

RISK

Extremely flammable.
Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Preparation is WGK 1

Name	Score	WGK
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	1	1
mineral oil	0	1
hydrocarbon propellant	0	1

REGULATIONS

European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS) applies to the following ingredients:

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-48-9)

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7)

European Union (EU) Carcinogenic Substances applies to the following ingredients:

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-48-9)

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7)

European Union (EU) Limitations Directive for Dangerous Substances and Preparations - CMR Substances applies to the following ingredients:

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-48-9)

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7)

European Union (EU) List of Dangerous Substances (Annex I) applies to the following ingredients:

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-48-9)

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7)

European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS) applies to the following ingredients:

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-86-8)

European Union (EU) Carcinogenic Substances applies to the following ingredients:

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-86-8)

European Union (EU) Limitations Directive for Dangerous Substances and Preparations - CMR Substances applies to the following ingredients:

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-86-8)

European Union (EU) List of Dangerous Substances (Annex I) applies to the following ingredients:

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-86-8)

No data available for mineral oil (CAS: Not avail).

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

RISK

Explanation of Risk Codes used in the Ingredient Table

R10 Flammable.

R12 Extremely flammable.

R3 Extreme risk of explosion by shock, fire, friction or other sources of ignition.

continued...

WD-40 AEROSOL - BRITISH FORMULA

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Fri 12-Sep-2003

CHEMWATCH 4584-22

CD 2004/3 Page 14 of 14

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION ...

R44 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

R65 HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

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: Fri 12-Sep-2003

Print Date: Tue 28-Sep-2004