
IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA CRITERIA.

SUPPLIER

Company: WD-40 Company (Australia P/L)
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| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Product Name: | 3-in-One Drip Oil |
| CAS RN No(s): | None |
| UN Number: | 1993 |
| Packing Group: | III |
| Dangerous Goods Class: | 3 |
| Subsidiary Risk: | None |
| Hazchem Code: | 3[Y] |
| Poisons Schedule Number: | |

USE

Drip oil.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Brownish yellow oily liquid; does not mix with water.

Boiling Point (°C): Not Available
Melting Point (°C): Not Available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Specific Gravity: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): <61
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Solubility in Water (g/L): Immiscible

continued...

IDENTIFICATION...

INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|---|-------------|-------|
| isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP | 64742-47-8. | 40-50 |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic | 64742-88-7 | 30-50 |
| base oil | | 1-10 |
| fragrance | | <2 |
| dye | | <1 |

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

HEALTH HAZARD

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal.

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.
(ICSC13733)

EYE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and a burning sensation.

Unlike most organs, the lung can respond to a chemical insult or a chemical agent, by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage (inflammation of the lungs may be a consequence).

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HEALTH HAZARD...

The repair process (which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens) may, however, cause further damage to the lungs (fibrosis for example) when activated by hazardous chemicals. Often, this results in an impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Therefore prolonged exposure to respiratory irritants may cause sustained breathing difficulties.

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, drowsiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

FIRST AID

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.

Avoid giving milk or oils.

Avoid giving alcohol.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.

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.

continued...

HEALTH HAZARD...

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.
Transport to hospital, or doctor.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

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]

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

No data for WD-40 3-in-One Drip Oil.

continued...

3-IN-ONE DRIP OIL

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE...

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

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

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 816.924 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/m ³ | Mixture Conc: (%) |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium | 80.21 | 421.0948 | 50 |
| isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated | 98.96 | 395.8292 | 47 |

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): 97 mg/m³

| Component | Breathing Zone ppm | Breathing Zone mg/m ³ | Mixture Conc (%) |
|-----------|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
|-----------|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|

INGREDIENT DATA

ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUMHYDROTREATED HFP:

REL TWA: 300 ppm [EXXON]

for petroleum distillates:

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

SOLVENT NAPHTHAPETROLEUM, MEDIUMALIPHATIC:

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 OSHATWA)

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

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.

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE...

| | |
|--|--|
| 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) | Air Speed: 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.) 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) |

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

Safety glasses with side shields.
Chemical goggles.

Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

HANDS/FEET

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

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE...

OTHER

Overalls.
PVC Apron.
PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
Eyewash unit.
Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

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** |

* -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.

SAFE HANDLING

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)

For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)

Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C)

- (i) : Removable head packaging;
(ii) : Cans with friction closures and
(iii) : low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there

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SAFE HANDLING...

must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages

In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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.

Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations

TRANSPORTATION

Class 3 - Flammable liquids shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with:

Class 1 - Explosives;

Class 2.1 - Flammable gases (where both flammable liquids and flammable gases are in bulk);

Class 2.3 - Poisonous gases;

Class 4.2 - Spontaneously combustible substances;

Class 5.1 - Oxidising agents;

Class 5.2 - Organic peroxides;

Class 7 - Radioactive substances

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

MINOR SPILLS

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.

Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.

Wipe up.

Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

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.

continued...

SAFE HANDLING...

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
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.
Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

DISPOSAL

Recycle wherever possible.
Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorised landfill.

FIRE FIGHTERS' REPORT

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

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.
Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
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.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

continued...

SAFE HANDLING...

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 when exposed to heat or flame.
Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
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) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

3[Y]

CONTACT POINT

COMPANY CONTACT
(+61 2) 9868 2200

AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
24 HOUR SERVICE: 13 11 26
POLICE, FIRE BRIGADE OR AMBULANCE: 000

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
24 HOUR SERVICE: 0800 764 766
NZ EMERGENCYSERVICES: 111

End of Report
Issue Date: Fri 4-Jul-2003
Print Date: Mon 7-Jul-2003

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