

WD-40 HANDY PEN

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 2-Jun-2005

CHEMWATCH 4725-52
CD 2005/2 Page 1 of 12

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WD-40 HANDY PEN

SYNONYMS

PRODUCT USE

Used for cleaning and lubricating.

SUPPLIER

Company: WD-40 Company (AUS P/L)

Address:

41 Rawson Street

Epping

NSW, 2121

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9868 2200

Fax: +61 2 9869 7512

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the
Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Avoid contact with eyes.

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

Keep container tightly closed.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

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).

If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

continued...

WD-40 HANDY PEN

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 2-Jun-2005

CHEMWATCH 4725-52
CD 2005/2 Page 2 of 12

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|--|-------------|-------|
| isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP | 64742-47-8. | >50 |
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe) | 64742-65-0. | 30-35 |
| 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.
 - 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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.

continued...

WD-40 HANDY PEN

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: Thu 2-Jun-2005

CHEMWATCH 4725-52

CD 2005/2 Page 3 of 12

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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

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.
- 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.
- 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.

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).
 - May emit acrid smoke.
 - Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
- 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,

continued...

WD-40 HANDY PEN

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 2-Jun-2005

CHEMWATCH 4725-52
CD 2005/2 Page 4 of 12
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

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.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- 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.

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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

continued...

WD-40 HANDY PEN

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 2-Jun-2005

CHEMWATCH 4725-52
CD 2005/2 Page 5 of 12
Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- 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.

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.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

No data available for isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP as (CAS: 64742-47-8)

No data available for paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe) as (CAS: 64742-65-0)

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=4 (isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP)

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 |

continued...

WD-40 HANDY PEN

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 2-Jun-2005

CHEMWATCH 4725-52
CD 2005/2 Page 6 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

| | | |
|---|--------|---|
| B | 26-550 | As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted |
| C | 1-26 | As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted |
| D | 0.18-1 | 10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached |
| E | <0.18 | As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested |

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

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

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 2000 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 (%) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated | 500.00 | 2000.0000 | 69.0 |

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): 69 mg/m³

| Component | Breathing Zone (mg/m ³) | Concentration (%) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, solv | 869.5652 | 30.0 |

INGREDIENT DATA

ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP:

REL TWA: 300 ppm [EXXON]

for petroleum distillates:

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

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

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.

continued...

WD-40 HANDY PEN

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 2-Jun-2005

CHEMWATCH 4725-52
CD 2005/2 Page 7 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

Protective Material CPI *

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

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 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 10 x ES | Air-line* | A-2 |
| | - | A-PAPR-2 |
| 20 x ES | - | A-3 |
| 20+ 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

continued...

WD-40 HANDY PEN

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 2-Jun-2005

CHEMWATCH 4725-52
CD 2005/2 Page 8 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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). | Air Speed: 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.) |
| 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) | 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.) |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) |

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

continued...

WD-40 HANDY PEN

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 2-Jun-2005

CHEMWATCH 4725-52
CD 2005/2 Page 9 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

used.

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.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available

pH (as supplied): Not Available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): >61.5

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
-

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

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

Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

EYE

Petroleum hydrocarbons may produce pain after direct contact with the eyes. Slight, but transient disturbances of the corneal epithelium may also result. The aromatic fraction may produce irritation and lachrymation.

continued...

WD-40 HANDY PEN

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 2-Jun-2005

CHEMWATCH 4725-52
CD 2005/2 Page 10 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SKIN

The liquid may produce skin discomfort following prolonged contact. Defatting and/or drying of the skin may lead to dermatitis.
Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.
Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.
If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]. 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. One epidemiological study of petroleum refinery workers has reported elevations in standard mortality ratios for skin cancer along with a dose-response relationship indicating an association between routine workplace exposure to petroleum or one of its constituents and skin cancer, particularly melanoma. Other studies have been unable to confirm this finding.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

| MATERIAL | CARCINOGEN | SENSITISER | SKIN | MUTAGEN | REPROTOXIN |
|--|------------|------------|------|---------|------------|
| WD-40 No-Mess Pen isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe) | | | | | |

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

ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP:
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE):
No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

continued...

WD-40 HANDY PEN

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 2-Jun-2005

CHEMWATCH 4725-52
CD 2005/2 Page 11 of 12
Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Drinking Water Standards:
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP:

No data for isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP.

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

No data for paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe).

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

Shipping Name:
None
Dangerous Goods Class: None, None
UN/NA Number: None
ADR Number: None
Packing Group: None
Labels Required:
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO: None

HAZCHEM

None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

REGULATIONS

isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP (CAS: 64742-47-8) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australian Poisons Schedule

continued...

WD-40 HANDY PEN

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: Thu 2-Jun-2005

CHEMWATCH 4725-52

CD 2005/2 Page 12 of 12

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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: Thu 2-Jun-2005

Print Date: Thu 2-Jun-2005