SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

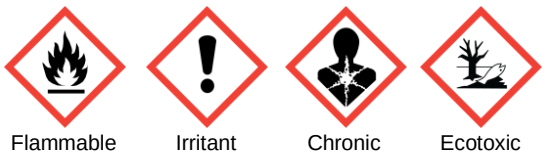
Product:	**WD40 LUBRICANT - AEROSOL**
Product Code:	WD40
Product Use:	Industrial Lubricant
Restriction of use:	Refer to Section 15
New Zealand Supplier:	**Glasscorp Limited**
Address:	**124 Bush Road** **Albany** **Auckland** **New Zealand**
Telephone:	09 415 6338
Fax Number:	09 415 6339
Website	www.glasscorp.co.nz
Emergency Telephone:	**09 415 6338 or 0800 764 766 (National Poison Line)**
Glasscorp date of issue:	14 January 2021

Section 2. Hazards Identification

This substance is hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017

EPA Approval Code: Aerosols (Flammable) – HSR002515

Pictograms:



Signal Word: **DANGER**

HSNO Classes	Hazard Code	Hazard Statement	GHS Category
2.1.2A	H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.	Flam. Aero. 1
6.1E (asp)	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	Asp. Tox. 1
6.3A	H315	Causes skin irritation.	Skin Irrit. 2
6.4A	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.	Eye Irrit. 2A
6.9A	H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	STOT RE 1
6.9N	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	STOT SE 3
9.1B	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	Aquatic Chronic 2

Prevention Code	Prevention Statement
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and 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.
P260	Do not breathe fumes, gas, vapours and spray.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective clothing as detailed in Section 8.

Response code	Response Statement
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305 + P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage Code	Storage Statement
P405	Store locked up.
P410 + P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C.
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal Code	Disposal Statement
P501	Triple rinse and dispose of according to local regulations

Section 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Ingredients	Cas Number	Weight
White Spirit	8052-41-3	45 - 50
Paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent- dewaxed (severe)	64742-85-0	15 - 25
Isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	64742-47-8	12 - 18
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	2 - 3

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Routes of Exposure:

If in Eyes — Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

If on Skin	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Wash skin with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
If Swallowed	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by the mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs give further water. Immediately call Poisons Centre or Doctor.
If Inhaled	Remove victim from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms:	Refer to Section 11 for full details.
Swallowed:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Inhaled:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Eyes:	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin:	Causes skin irritation.
Chronic:	Causes damage to organs through repeated or prolonged exposure.

Advice to Doctors:

» 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].

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Hazard Type	Flammable Aerosol. 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. Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flame. Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials. Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
Hazards from	Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), phosphorus oxides

combustion products	(POx), sulfur oxides (SOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
Suitable Extinguishing media	SMALL FIRE: Water spray, dry chemical or CO2 LARGE FIRE: Water spray or fog, foam, dry chemical powder, BCF (where regulations permit), Carbon dioxide and water spray or fog.
Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing	Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. 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. When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.
Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
HAZCHEM CODE	**2YE**

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Equipment and emergency procedures
Highly flammable aerosol. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Wear PPE as detailed in Section 8. Evacuate all non-essential personnel. Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. 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.

Environmental precautions
Prevent material from escaping to drains and waterways. Contain leaking packaging in a containment drum. Prevent vapours from building up in confined areas. Ensure that drain valves are closed at all times. Clean up and report spills immediately.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
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. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations as detailed in Section 13.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling:

- Read label before use.
- Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
- Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
- Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- Do not breathe fumes, gas, vapours and spray.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- 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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Wear protective clothing as detailed in Section 8.

Precautions for safe storage:

- Store locked up.
- Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 40 °C.
- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- Keep out of reach of children.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- 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 in an upright position.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Suitable containers: Aerosol dispenser.

Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

Substance	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³
Stoddard solvent (White spirits) [8052-41-3]	100	525	-	-
Carbon dioxide [124-38-9]	5,000	9,000	30,000	54,000

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure. Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). The 15-minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15- Minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices NOV 2019 11TH EDITION

Engineering Controls:

General exhaust is adequate under normal 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.

Personal Protection Equipment

Eyes	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: Safety glasses with side shields. NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate
Hands and	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small

Skin	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. Overalls.
Respiratory	Wear respiratory protection, especially in areas of poor ventilation.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Cloudy light amber flammable liquid supplied in an aerosol pack. Contents under pressure.
Odour	Not available
Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available
Melting Point	Not available
Freezing Point	Not available
Flash Point	55^0C (TCC)
Flammability	Not available
Upper and Lower Explosive Limits	Not available
Vapour Pressure	724 max @ 21^0C
Vapour Density @ 20^0C	Not available
Relative Vapour Density	>1 (air=1)
Specific Gravity	0.82 (water=1)
Soluble in water	Does not mix with water. Floats on water. Immiscible
Partition Coefficient:	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Kinematic Viscosity	Not available
Volatile content (%vol)	78

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability of Substance	This product is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	None known.
Conditions to Avoid	Sources of heat and ignition, open flames.
Incompatible Materials	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), phosphorus oxides (POx), sulfur oxides (SOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Acute Effects:

Swallowed	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

Dermal	Not applicable.
Inhalation	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Eye	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin	Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Spray mist may produce discomfort. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Chronic Effects:

Carcinogenicity	Not applicable.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not applicable.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not applicable.
Aspiration	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
STOT/SE	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
STOT/RE	Not applicable.
Chronic Effects	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys. WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.
Other	Not applicable.

Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information

9.1B = Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability	No data available
Bioaccumulation	No data available
Mobility in Soil	No data available
Other adverse effects	No data available

Do not allow to enter waterways.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Method:
Spent media that has removed toxic chemicals should be examined for specific hazards. Spilled product may be recovered for use if it has not come in contact with liquids or been exposed to significant amounts of gaseous contaminants. Dispose of according to Local Regulations.

Ensure any container holding waste product or contaminated spill media is labelled "Hazardous Waste – Flammable" and that the label also has the appropriate pictograms from section 2, waste type identifier, and the business name, address, and phone number.

Precautions or methods to avoid: None known

Section 14 Transport Information

This product is classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in NZ; NZS 5433:2012

Road, Rail, Sea and Air Transport

UN No	1950
Class - Primary	2
Packing Group	None specified
Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS
Marine Pollutant	No

Section 15 Regulatory Information

EPA Approval Code: Aerosols (Flammable) – HSR002515

HSNO Classification: 2.1.2A, 6.1E(Asp), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.9A, 6.9N, 9.1B

HSW (HS) Regulations 2017	Trigger Quantity
Certified Handlers	Not required
Location Certificate	3000L (AWC) (2.1.2A)
Signage Trigger Quantities (Schedule 3)	1000L (9.1B)
Emergency Response Plan (Schedule 5)	1000L (9.1B)
Secondary Containment (Schedule 5)	1000L (9.1B)
Tracking (Schedule 26)	Not required
Fire Extinguishers	3000L (AWC) = 1 x required
Restriction of use	Only for intended use.

Section 16 Other Information

Glossary

AWC	Aggregate water capacity.
EC_{50}	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
HSW	Health and Safety at Work.
LC_{50}	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.
LD_{50}	Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms.
LEL	Lower explosive level.
OSHA	American Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
TEL	Tolerable Exposure Limit.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority.
UEL	Upper Explosive Level
WES	Workplace Exposure Limit

References:

1. EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
2. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices Nov 2017 edition.
3. Assigning a hazardous substance to a HSNO Approval (Aug 2013).
4. Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433:2012
5. HSW (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Disclaimer

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