

# WD-40 3-IN-ONE DRIP OIL

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 20-Mar-2006  
A317TC

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

WD-40 3-IN-ONE DRIP OIL

### SYNONYMS

### PRODUCT USE

Lubricant.

### SUPPLIER

Company: WD-40 Company (Australia P/L)  
Address:  
41 Rawson Street  
Epping  
NSW, 2121  
AUS  
Telephone: +61 2 9868 2200  
Fax: +61 2 9869 7512

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

### RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

### SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.  
Avoid contact with skin.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	64742-52-5.	>97
non-hazardous ingredients		<3

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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- 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:

- 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.

- Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
- In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
- High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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- 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.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

## HAZCHEM

None

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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## 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.

Remove all ignition sources.

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- 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 are maintained.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

### 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.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

No data available: naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) as (CAS: 64742-52-5)

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE):

oil mist, mineral

TLV TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGE.

TLV TWA 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 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/m<sup>3</sup> (oil mist, refined mineral)

Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (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.

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## 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 may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

#### HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Safety footwear may be required.

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.

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.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear 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

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.)

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

(active generation into zone of rapid air motion)  
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

- 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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Clear amber liquid with a faint citronella odour; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (C): Not Applicable

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 (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (C): >287

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.866-0.923

pH (as supplied): Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (C): >151

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Presence of incompatible materials.

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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Stable under normal storage conditions.  
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.  
The liquid is mildly discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract.  
Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

##### EYE

The liquid is mildly discomforting to the eyes.

##### SKIN

The liquid is mildly discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods.

##### INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.  
The vapour/mist is moderately discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.  
Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet. There are few systemic effects, but prolonged exposure may lead to a higher incidence of lung scarring.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

##### NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE):

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

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.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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### HAZCHEM

None

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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

### REGULATIONS

naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (CAS: 64742-52-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia Poisons Schedule  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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Issue Date: 20-Mar-2006  
Print Date: 20-Mar-2006