



**SPECIALIST**  
**AUTOMOTIVE**



## Safety Data Sheet

### 1 – Product Identifier & Identity for the Chemical

<p><b>Manufacturer:</b> WD-40 Company Australia Pty Ltd</p> <p><b>Address:</b> 41 Rawson Street (Level 2, Suite 23) Epping NSW, 2121, Australia</p> <p><b>Telephone:</b> <b>Information:</b> +61 2 9868 2200 <b>Emergency only:</b> 1800 024 973</p> <p><b>Poisons Information Centre:</b> <b>Australia:</b> 13 11 26 <b>New Zealand:</b> 0800 764 766</p> <p><b>New Zealand Contact Details:</b> <b>Name:</b> Eproducts New Zealand Limited <b>Address:</b> 7D Orbit Drive Albany New Zealand <b>Telephone:</b> <b>Information:</b> 09 916 6750</p>	<p><b>Product Name:</b> WD-40 Specialist Automotive Brake &amp; Parts Cleaner</p> <p><b>Chemical Name:</b> Mixture</p> <p><b>Product Use:</b> Cleaner</p> <p><b>Restriction on Use:</b> None Identified</p> <p><b>SDS Date Of Preparation:</b> 24 August 2015</p>
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### 2 – Hazards Identification

#### Classification of the Hazardous Chemical (in accordance with WHS Regulation)

Health	Environmental	Physical
Eye Irritant Category 2A Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Category 3 (Narcotic effects)	Aquatic Acute Toxicity Category 3 Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Category 3	Flammable Aerosol Category 1 Gas Under Pressure: Compressed Gas

#### Label Elements



Contains: Naptha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated light, Isopropanol

#### Danger!

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.  
H280 Contains gas under pressure: may explode if heated.  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### Prevention

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.

P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapors.

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear eye protection.

#### Response

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor or physician if you feel unwell.

#### Storage

P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

#### Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local and national regulations.

**Other Hazards that do not Result in Classification:** None known.

### 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS #	Weight Percent	Substance Classification
Propellant (propane, n-butane)	74-98-6 106-97-8	35-45%	Flam. Gas Cat 1 (H220) Press. Gas (H280)
Naptha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated light	64742-48-9	30-40%	Flam. Liq. Cat 3 (H226) Asp. Tox. Cat 1 (H304) STOT SE Cat 3 (H336) Aq. Acute Cat 3 (H402) Aq. Chronic Cat 3 (H412) AUH066
Isopropanol	67-63-0	10-20%	Flam. Liq. Cat 2 (H225) Eye Irrit. Cat 2 (H319) STOT SE Cat 3 (H336)
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	107-98-2	<10%	Flam. Liq. Cat 3 (H226) STOT SE Cat 3 (H336)
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	<3%	Flam. Liq. Cat 2 (H225) Acute Tox. Cat 4 (H332) Eye Irrit. Cat 2 (H319) STOT SE Cat 3 (H335)

See Section 16 for full text of GHS Classification and H phrases

### 4 – First Aid Measures

**Ingestion (Swallowed):** Rinse out mouth and give sips of water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Call a Poisons Information Center (phone 13 11 26 from anywhere in Australia or 0800 764 766 in New Zealand).

**Eye Contact:** Flush thoroughly with water. Remove contact lenses if present after the first 5 minutes and continue flushing for several more minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

**Skin Contact:** Wash with soap and water. If irritation develops and persists, get medical attention.

**Inhalation (Breathing):** If irritation is experienced, move to fresh air. Get medical attention if irritation or other symptoms develop and persist.

**Most Important Symptoms:** May cause eye, skin, and respiratory irritation. Prolonged skin contact may cause drying of the skin. Inhalation of mists or vapors may cause headache,

dizziness, nausea and other symptoms of central nervous system depression. Ingestion of the liquid may cause gastrointestinal effects with irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

**Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment, if Needed:** Immediate medical attention is not normally required.

### 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Use water fog, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam.

**Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:** Extremely flammable aerosol. Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition source and open fire. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force. A vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces.

**Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-Fighters:** Firefighters should always wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Use shielding to protect against bursting containers. Cool fire-exposed containers with water.

### 6 – Accidental Release Measures

**Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:** Eliminate all sources of ignition and ventilate area. Wear appropriate protective clothing (see Section 8).

**Environmental Precautions:** Avoid releases to the environment. Report spills to authorities as required.

**Methods and Materials for Containment/Cleanup:** Leaking cans should be placed in a plastic bag or open pail until the pressure has dissipated. Contain and collect liquid with an inert absorbent and place in a container for disposal. Clean spill area thoroughly.

### 7 – Handling and Storage

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapors or aerosols. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating vapors and inhaling can be harmful or fatal. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks, pilot lights, hot surfaces and open flames. Unplug electrical tools, motors and appliances before spraying or bringing the can near any source of electricity. Electricity can burn a hole in the can and cause contents to burst into flames. To avoid serious burn injury, do not let the can touch battery terminals, electrical connections on motors or appliances or any other source of electricity. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Keep containers closed when not in use. Keep out of the reach of children. Do not puncture, crush or incinerate containers, even when empty.

**Conditions for Safe Storage, including any incompatibilities:** Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area away from incompatible materials. Protect from physical damage. Do not store in direct sunlight, near open flames or above temperatures greater than 50°C.

### 8 – Exposure Controls /Personal Protection

Chemical	Occupational Exposure Limits	Biological Limit Value
Propane	Asphyxiant – See Chapter 10 of Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard	None Established
n-Butane	800 ppm TWA AU OEL 800 ppm TWA NZ OEL 1000 ppm STEL ACGIH TLV (as Butane, all isomers)	None Established
Naptha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated light	1200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (manufacturer recommended)	None Established
Isopropanol	400 ppm TWA, 500 ppm STEL AU OEL 400 ppm TWA, 500 ppm STEL NZ OEL	Acetone in urine, End of shift at end of workweek, 40 mg/L

	200 ppm TWA, 400 ppm STEL ACGIH TLV	
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	100 ppm TWA, 150 ppm STEL AU OEL 100 ppm TWA, 150 ppm STEL NZ OEL 50 ppm TWA, 100 ppm STEL ACGIH TLV	None Established
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	50 ppm TWA, 75 ppm STEL AU OEL 50 ppm TWA, 75 ppm STEL NZ OEL 20 ppm TWA, 75 ppm STEL ACGIH TLV	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone in urine, End of Shift, 1 mg/L

**The Following Controls are Recommended for Normal Consumer Use of this Product**

**Appropriate Engineering Controls:** Use in a well-ventilated area.

**Personal Protection:**

**Eye Protection:** Avoid eye contact. Always spray product away from your face.

**Skin Protection:** Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Chemical resistant gloves recommended for operations where skin contact is likely.

**Respiratory Protection:** None needed for normal use with adequate ventilation.

**For Bulk Processing or Workplace Use the Following Controls are Recommended**

**Appropriate Engineering Controls:** Use adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure levels below that occupational exposure limits.

**Personal Protection:**

**Eye Protection:** Safety goggles recommended where eye contact is possible.

**Skin Protection:** Wear chemical resistant gloves.

**Respiratory Protection:** None required if ventilation is adequate. If the occupational exposure limits are exceeded, wear an approved respirator. Respirator selection and use should be based on contaminant type, form and concentration. Follow applicable regulations and good Industrial Hygiene practice.

**Work/Hygiene Practices:** Eye wash facilities should be available. Wash hands after handling.

**Other Protective Equipment:** None required.

**9 – Physical and Chemical Properties**

Appearance and Odor:	Clear colorless liquid with a solvent odor	Partition Coefficient of n-octanol/water:	Not determined
Odor Threshold:	Not determined	Auto-ignition temperature:	Not determined
pH:	Not determined	Decomposition Temperature:	Not determined
Melting/Freezing Point:	Not applicable	Viscosity:	24.9 sec (Zahn cup#1) @ 40°C (104°F)
Boiling Point / Range:	82.4°C (180.32°F) (Isopropanol)	Specific Heat Value:	Not determined
Flash Point:	12°C (53.6°F) (Isopropanol)	Particle Size:	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1):	Not determined	VOC:	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable	Percent Volatile:	Not determined
Flammable Limits:	LEL 0.6% UEL 12.0%	Saturated Vapor Concentration:	Not determined

Vapor Pressure:	Not determined	Release of invisible flammable vapors and gases:	Not determined
Vapor Density (air = 1):	Not determined	Aerosol Protection Level (NFPA 30B):	3
Relative Density (Water = 1):	0.76	Solubility:	Immiscible in water

## 10 – Stability and Reactivity

**Reactivity:** Non-reactive

**Chemical Stability:** Stable under normal storage conditions.

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Polymerization will not occur.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid extreme heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Avoid physical damage to aerosol can.

**Incompatible Materials:** Oxidizing agents.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

## 11 – Toxicological Information

### Health Hazards:

**Ingestion:** Swallowing is an unlikely route of exposure for an aerosol product. Swallowing large amounts may produce gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

**Eye Contact:** Liquid sprayed into eyes may cause irritation. May cause redness, stinging, swelling, and tearing.

**Skin Contact:** May cause skin irritation with redness, itching and burning of the skin. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause defatting with possible dermatitis.

**Inhalation:** Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. High concentrations may cause nasal and respiratory irritation and central nervous system effects such as headache, dizziness and nausea. Intentional abuse may be harmful or fatal.

**Chronic Exposure:** None known.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** Preexisting eye, skin and respiratory conditions may be aggravated by exposure.

### Acute Toxicity Values:

Propellant: No toxicity data available

Naptha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated light: Oral rat LD50: >5000 mg/kg, Inhalation rat LC50: >4951 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4hr, Skin rabbit LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Isopropanol: Oral rat LD50: 4710 mg/kg, Inhalation rat LC50: 72.6 mg/L/4hr, Skin rabbit LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether: Oral rat LD50 - 5660 mg/kg; Inhalation rat LC50 - 10,000 ppm/5 hr; Skin rabbit LD50 - 13 gm/kg

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone: Oral rat LD50: 2080 mg/kg, Inhalation rat LC50: 11.6 mg/L/4hr

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** No data available for mixture. Based on the ingredients, this product is not classified as a skin irritant.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** No data available for mixture. Based on the ingredients, this product is classified as an eye irritant.

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:** This product is not expected to cause sensitization.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** None of the components have been found to be mutagenic.

**Carcinogenicity:** Methyl Isobutyl Ketone is listed as Possible Carcinogenic to Humans (Group 2B) by IARC. None of the other components are listed as a carcinogen or suspected carcinogen by IARC, NTP, ACGIH, US OSHA or the EU CLP.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** None of the components are known to cause adverse reproductive effects.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity:

**Single Exposure:** No data available.

**Repeated Exposure:** No data available.

**Aspiration Hazard:** Based on the viscosity test data, this product is not expected to present an aspiration hazard.

## 12 – Ecological Information

### **Ecotoxicity:**

Naptha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated light: 96 hr LL50 Rainbow trout: 10-<30 mg/L, 48 hr EL50 Daphnia magna: 22-<46 mg/L, 72 hr EL50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: >1000 mg/L, 72 hr NOELR Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: <1 mg/L

This product is classified as harmful to the aquatic environment with long-term adverse effects. Releases to the environment should be avoided.

**Persistence and Degradability:** Naptha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated light: Readily biodegradable-89% in 28 days.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:** No data available.

**Mobility in Soil:** No data available.

**Other Adverse Effects:** None Known

## 13 - Disposal Considerations

**Safe Handling and Disposal Method:** Aerosol containers should not be punctured, compacted in home trash compactors or incinerated.

**Disposal of Contaminated Packaging:** Empty containers may be disposed of through normal waste management options.

**Environmental Regulations:** Dispose of all waste product, absorbents, and other materials in accordance with applicable Federal, state and local regulations.

## 14 – Transportation Information

**IMDG Shipping Name:** Aerosols

**IMDG Hazard Class:** 2.1

**UN Number:** UN1950

**Marine Pollutant:** No

**IATA Shipping Name:** Aerosols, Flammable

**IATA Hazard Class:** 2.1

**UN Number:** UN1950

**ADG Shipping Name:** Aerosols

**ADG Hazard Class:** 2.1

**UN Number:** UN1950

**Hazchem (Emergency Action) Code:** 2YE (ADG7)

**Special Precautions for User:** WD-40 Company does not test aerosol cans to assure that they meet the pressure and other requirements for transport by air. We do not recommend that our aerosol products be transported by air.

## 15 – Regulatory Information

**Montreal Protocol (Ozone Depleting Substances):** None present

**The Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants):** None present

**The Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent):** Not applicable

**Basel Convention:** Not applicable

**International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL):** Not applicable

**Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP):** Not applicable

**Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances:** All of the components of this product are listed on the AICS inventory.

**New Zealand:**

**HSNO Approval Number:** HSR002515

*Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Good for transport purposes.*

HSNO Hazard Classes: 2.1.2A, 6.4A, 6.9B, 9.1D, 9.1C

**New Zealand Inventory:** All the ingredients comply with the HSNO regulations.

**16 – Other Information**

REVISION DATE: 24 August 2015

SUPERSEDES: New SDS

Prepared By: Industrial Health & Safety Consultants, Inc.

Full Text of GHS Classification and H Phrases from Section 3:

Acute Tox. Cat 4 Acute Toxicity Category 4

Aq. Acute Cat 3 Aquatic Acute Toxicity Category 3

Aq. Chronic Cat 3 Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Category 3

Asp. Tox. Cat 1 Aspiration Toxicity Category 1

Eye Irrit. Cat 2 Eye Irritant Category 2

Flam. Gas Cat 1 Flammable Gas Category 1

Flam. Liq. Cat 2 Flammable Liquid Category 2

Flam. Liq. Cat 3 Flammable Liquid Category 3

STOT SE Cat 3 Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Category 3

Press. Gas Compressed Gas

H220 Extremely flammable gas.

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

List of Abbreviations or Acronyms:

ACGIH American Conference of Industrial Hygienists

ADG Australian Dangerous Goods

AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

AU Australia

EC Effective Concentration

EU European Union

GHS Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

HSNO Hazardous Substances and New Organisms

IARC International Agency of Research on Cancer

IATA International Air Transport Association

IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LC Lethal Concentration

LD Lethal Dosage

