WD-40 Bulk Liquid

WD-40 Company (WD-40 Company Australia)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **11350**
Version No: **10.1.1.1**
Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **12/17/2014**
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Initial Date: **Not Available**
L.Local.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	WD-40 Bulk Liquid
Synonyms	20 Lt - 45020, 200 Lt - 45200., 4 Lt - 61114,, 4 Lt Bonus Pack - 61124, 42402000, 45020 - 20L;, 45200 - 200L, 5 Lt Bonus Pack - 61115, 61115 - 5L Bonus Pack;, 61124 - 4L Bonus Pack;, Manufacturers code:, Organic mixture, Product Code: 61114 - 4L;, WD-40 bulk liquid
Proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries) (contains naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe),paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe) and paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe))
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	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. Lubricant, penetrant, drives out moisture, removes and protects surfaces from corrosion.

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	WD-40 Company (WD-40 Company Australia)	WD-40 Company	WD-40 Company
Address	Level 2, Suite 23, 41 Rawson Street Epping 2121 NSW Australia	PO Box 440 Kiln Farm MK11 3LF Milton Keynes United Kingdom	1061 Cudahy Place San Diego 92138-0607 CA United States
Telephone	+61 2 9868 2200	01908 555 400	+1 619 275 1400
Fax	+61 2 9869 7512	01908 266 900	Not Available
Website	Not Available	www.wd40.co.uk	Not Available
Email	Not Available	info@wd40.co.uk	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+49 (0) 700 / 24 112 112 (WDC)	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability	2		
Toxicity	0		
Body Contact	1		
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	0		

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Continued...

Poisons Schedule	S5
Risk Phrases [1]	**R66** Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. **R10** Flammable.
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Not Applicable

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger	Not Applicable

SAFETY ADVICE

S02	Keep out of reach of children.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S24	Avoid contact with skin.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S43	In case of fire use...
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.

Other hazards

	Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
	May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin*.
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
	HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.
	Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-56-9.	}	paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe)
64742-65-0.	}	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)
	balance	non hazardous ingredients
64742-53-6.	}	naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)
64742-58-1.	}<25	spent petroleum lubricating oils, hydrotreated (severe)

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	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. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	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.
Inhalation	▸ 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

Continued...

	▸ mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	▸ 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. ▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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]

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	▸ Foam. ▸ Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▸ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	Chemical Class: aliphatic hydrocarbons For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS
LAND SPILL - SMALL				
cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	shovel	shovel	R, W, SS
cross-linked polymer - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT

Continued...

wood fiber - pillow	2	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT
treated wood fibre- pillow	2	throw	pitchfork	DGC, RT
sorbent clay - particulate	3	shovel	shovel	R, I, P
foamed glass - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT

LAND SPILL - MEDIUM

cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	blower	skiploader	R,W, SS
cross-linked polymer - pillow	2	throw	skiploader	R, DGC, RT
sorbent clay - particulate	3	blower	skiploader	R, I, P
polypropylene - particulate	3	blower	skiploader	W, SS, DGC
expanded mineral - particulate	4	blower	skiploader	R, I, W, P, DGC
polypropylene - mat	4	throw	skiploader	DGC, RT

Legend
DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense
R; Not reusable
I: Not incinerable
P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy
RT:Not effective where terrain is rugged
SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites
W: Effectiveness reduced when windy
Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;
R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ‣ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
Other information	‣ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ‣ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ‣ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
Storage incompatibility	‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	spent petroleum lubricating oils, hydrotreated (severe)	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Pump oil	15 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	Transformer oil; (Mineral oil, petroleum distillates, hydrotreated (mild) light naphthenic)	0.35 mg/m3	3.8 mg/m3	990 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Not Available	Not Available
naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Available	Not Available
spent petroleum lubricating oils, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ PVC Apron.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

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:
WD-40 Bulk Liquid Not Available

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. -

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2

Continued...

* 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.

up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Light amber flammable liquid with mild characteristic odour; not miscible with water. VOC content: 412 g/l (49.5%)

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.8-0.82
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-63 (pour point)	**Viscosity (cSt)**	2.79-2.96
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	183-187	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	49 (TOC)	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	8.0	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.6	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	70-75
Vapour pressure (kPa)	6.9 @ 38 deg C	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

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

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Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration) pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, and bluish coloured skin (cyanosis).
Skin Contact	Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.
Eye	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

WD-40 Bulk Liquid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (None) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available

paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.5 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9.6 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	

paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.5 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9.6 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	

naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	* [MORTON]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.5 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7 mg/l4 h[1]	

Continued...

	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9.6 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	

spent petroleum lubricating oils, hydrotreated (severe)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: *1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*

WD-40 Bulk Liquid	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. **for petroleum:** This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.
PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE)	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since: • The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and • The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing; • Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities; • The potential toxicity of *residual base oils* is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.
SPENT PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OILS, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)	WARNING: Spent oils generally have higher levels of PAH than the parent base oil from which they are derived. PAHs and in particular, a component of these, the "benz-alpha-pyrenes" create special concern as PROBABLE HUMAN CARCINOGENS 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.
PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE), NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)	The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since: • The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and • The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing; • Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities; • The potential toxicity of *residual base oils* is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives. • The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.

Acute Toxicity	⊘	**Carcinogenicity**	⊘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	⊘	**Reproductivity**	⊘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	⊘	**STOT - Single Exposure**	⊘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	**Aspiration Hazard**	⊘

Legend: ✔ *– Data required to make classification available*
✖ *– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Effect	Value	Species	BCF

Continued...

paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
spent petroleum lubricating oils, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	3Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1268
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries) (contains naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe),paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe) and paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe))
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 3 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 223 AU02 363 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1268

Continued...

Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.; Petroleum products, n.o.s. (contains naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe),paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe) and paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe))
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A3 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1268
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (contains naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe),paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe) and paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe))
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-E , S-E Special provisions: 223 363 955 Limited Quantities: 5 L

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe)(64742-56-9.) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe) (64742-65-0.) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)(64742-53-6.) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
spent petroleum lubricating oils, hydrotreated (severe) (64742-58-1.) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

National Inventory	Status

Continued...

Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (paraffinic distillate, light, solvent-dewaxed (severe); spent petroleum lubricating oils, hydrotreated (severe))
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

end of SDS