



Safety Data Sheet



1 – Product Identifier & Identity for the Chemical

Manufacturer: WD-40 Company Australia Pty Ltd Address: 41 Rawson Street (Level 2, Suite 23) Epping NSW, 2121, Australia Telephone: Information: +61 2 9868 2200 Emergency only: 1800 862 115 Poisons Information Centre: Australia: 13 11 26 New Zealand: 0800 764 766 New Zealand Contact Details: Name: Eproducts New Zealand Limited Address: 7D Orbit Drive Albany New Zealand Telephone: Information: 09 916 6750 Emergency only: 0800 425 459	Product Name: WD-40 BIKE Chain Lubricant Chemical Name: Mixture Product Use: Lubricant Restriction on Use: None Identified SDS Date of Preparation: 7 September 2021 This SDS applies to unit codes: 41009
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2 – Hazards Identification

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

Health	Environmental	Physical
Aspiration Toxicity Category 1 Skin Sensitizer Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Category 3 (Narcotic effects)	Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Category 3	Aerosol Category 1

Label Elements



Contains: Naptha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy, Diethylene Triamine

Danger!

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapors.

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

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves.

Response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

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

Storage

P410+P412+P403 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F. Store in a well-ventilated place.

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
Naptha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (contains Nonane and Octane)	64742-48-9 111-84-2 111-65-9	40-50%	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
Propellant (propane, n-butane)	74-98-6/ 106-97-8	35-45%	Flam. Gas Cat 1 (H220) Press. Gas (H280)
Ethanol	64-17-5	<10%	Flam. Liq. Cat 2 (H225) Eye Irrit. Cat 2 (H319)
Mineral oil	Proprietary	<10%	Asp. Tox. Cat 1 (H304)
Isopropanol	67-63-0	<3%	Flam. Liq. Cat 2 (H225) Eye Irrit. Cat 2 (H319) STOT SE Cat 3 (H336)
Diethylene Triamine	111-40-0	<0.5%	Acute Tox. Cat 2 (H330) Acute Tox. Cat 4 (H302, H312) Skin Corr. Cat 1B (H314) Eye Dam. Cat 1 (H318) Skin Sens. Cat 1 (H317) STOT SE Cat 3 (H335)

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

4 – First Aid Measures

Ingestion (Swallowed): Aspiration Hazard. DO NOT induce vomiting. Call a Poisons Information Center (phone 13 11 26 from anywhere in Australia or 0800 764 766 in New Zealand) immediately.

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 or rash 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: Prolonged skin contact may cause drying of the skin. Skin contact may cause allergic skin reaction in sensitized individuals. Inhalation may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, and other symptoms of central nervous system depression. Accidental ingestion may cause gastrointestinal effects with irritation, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, coma, and death. Aspiration into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause lung damage.

Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment, if Needed: Immediate medical attention is required for ingestion.

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
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Naptha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	1200 mg/m ³ TWA (manufacturer recommended)	None Established
Nonane	200 ppm TWA AU OEL 200 ppm TWA NZ OEL 200 ppm TWA NZ WES 200 ppm TWA ACGIH TLV	None Established
Octane	300 ppm TWA, 375 ppm STEL AU OEL 300 ppm TWA, 375 ppm STEL NZ OEL 300 ppm TWA, 375 ppm STEL NZ WES 300 ppm TWA ACGIH TLV	None Established
Propane	Asphyxiant – See Chapter 10 of Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard NZ-WESeS: Simple Asphyxiant-may present an explosion hazard	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
Ethanol	1000 ppm TWA AU OEL 1000 ppm TWA NZ OEL 1000 ppm STEL ACGIH TLV	None Established
Mineral Oil	5 mg/m ³ TWA AU OEL (as oil mist, mineral) 5 mg/m ³ TWA, 10 mg/m ³ STEL NZ OEL (as oil mist, mineral) 5 mg/m ³ TWA (inhalable) ACGIH TLV (as mineral oil)	None Established
Isopropanol	400 ppm TWA, 500 ppm STEL AU OEL 400 ppm TWA, 500 ppm STEL NZ OEL 200 ppm TWA, 400 ppm STEL ACGIH TLV	Acetone in urine, End of shift at end of workweek, 40 mg/L
Diethylene Triamine	1 ppm TWA AU OEL 1 ppm TWA NZ OEL 1 ppm TWA ACGIH TLV (skin)	None Established

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 appropriate protective clothing and chemical-resistant gloves to avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Wash thoroughly after handling.

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:	Cloudy white liquid spray with strong solvent odor Left to settle: Clear liquid with white precipitate on the bottom	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:	Not determined
Boiling Point / Range:	147-159°C (297-318°F) (Petroleum)	Specific Heat Value:	Not determined
Flash Point:	33°C (91°F) (Petroleum)	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 0.7% UEL 6.0% (Petroleum)	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):	Not determined	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, mineral acids, and halogenated organic compounds.

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. This product is an

aspiration hazard. If swallowed, can enter the lungs, and may cause chemical pneumonitis, severe lung damage and death.

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. Repeated contact may result in an allergic skin reaction.

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:

Naptha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy: Oral rat LD50:>5000 mg/kg, Inhalation rat LC50: >5000 mg/m³/4hr, Skin rabbit LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Ethanol: Oral rat LD50: 10,470 mg/kg, Inhalation rat LC50:117-125 mg/L/4hr, Skin rabbit LD50: 17,100 mg/kg

Mineral Oil: No toxicity data available

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

Diethylene Triamine: Oral rat LD50: 1553 mg/kg, Inhalation rat LC50: 0.07-0.30 mg/L/4hr, Skin rabbit LD50: 1045 mg/kg

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 not classified as an eye irritant.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: This product is expected to cause skin sensitization.

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

Carcinogenicity: None of the 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: When product is left to settle, it will form two layers: a clear liquid layer with white precipitate on the bottom. Based on this and the ingredients, this product is expected to present an aspiration hazard and may be harmful if the contents are swallowed.

12 – Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Naptha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy: 96 hr LL50 Oncorhynchus mykiss- >10-<30 mg/L, 48 hr EL50 Daphnia magna- >22-<46 mg/L, 72 hr EL50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata- >1000 mg/L.

Persistence and Degradability: Naptha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy: Readily biodegradability -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, 6.5B, 6.1E, 6.9B, 9.1C

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

16 – Other Information

REVISION DATE: 7 September 2021

SUPERSEDES: 30 August 2018

Prepared By: IHSC, LLC

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

Acute Tox. Cat 2 Acute Toxicity Category 2

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 Dam. Cat 1 Eye Damage 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
 Skin Corr. Cat 1B Skin Corrosion Category 1B
 Skin Sens. Cat 1 Skin Sensitization Category 1
 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.
 H302 Harmful if swallowed.
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
 H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H318 Causes serious eye damage.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H330 Fatal 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
 LEL Lower Explosive Limit
 NTP National Toxicology Program
 NZ New Zealand
 OEL Occupational Exposure Limits
 PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
 SDS Safety Data Sheet
 STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
 TWA Time-Weighted Average
 UEL Upper Explosive Limit
 US OSHA United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 VOC Volatile Organic Compounds
 WHS Work Health and Safety

REVIEWED BY: I. Kowalski

TITLE: Manager Regulatory Affairs

This SDS complies with Australian guidelines for SDS. The foregoing information has been compiled from sources believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that data is correct. Standards change without notice. It is the responsibility of the recipient to insure that their personnel have been notified of any changes which may affect them. The data provided on this SDS are not meant to be used as specifications, only as guideline information as to the safe use of this product. User should refer to applicable laws before use.

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