Material Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER:

Product Name:	**Fortron WD ULTRA LUBE**
Other Names:	**WD ULTRA LUBE - AEROSOL** **FPWD – 350 gram aerosol can**
Recommended Use:	WD Ultra Lube has been specially formulated to provide protection against corrosion and rust to all metal parts, plus excellent water displacing properties together with strong penetrating characteristics. The choice penetrants, corrosion inhibitors and lubricating agents in WD Ultra Lube ensure effective and safe protection, the propellant carries the active components in a fine evenly distributed film. The lighter oils assist penetration to corroded or rusted joints and threads, allowing the water displacing and corrosion inhibitors to interact neutralising corrosion and leaving a strong protective film. The protective film performs two functions :- A barrier to further corrosive elements eg., water and acids. Lubrication, enabling loosening of rusted/corroded nuts and bolts, plus preventing squeaks. WD Ultra Lube is industrial strength, but can be used safely for all automotive, domestic, farm, workshop, motorcycle, marine and engineering applications where long-lasting water-displacement, penetrating, lubrication and corrosion protection is required. Lubrication, corrosion protection and multi-use properties are enhanced by incorporating anhydrous lanolin.
Supplier:	Fortron Automotive Treatments Pty Ltd 14-18 Sangiorgio Court, Osborne Park Perth, Western Australia 6017 ACN 008 872 197 ABN 12 008 872 197
Phone:	(618) 9202 7800 (Monday – Friday 8.00am – 5.00pm)
Fax:	(618) 9202 7851 www.fortron.com.au
Emergency Telephone No:	0433 088 498

2. HAZARDS INDENTIFICATION:

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO CRITERIA OF WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA

Hazard Identification:	Xn	Harmful
Risk Phrase:	R11	Highly flammable
	R48/20	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
Safety Phrase:	S2	Keep out of the reach of children
	S9	Keep container in a well ventilated place
	S16	Keep away from sources of ignition – No Smoking
	S24/25	Avoid contact with skin and eyes
	S29	Do not empty into drains
	S51	Use only in well-ventilated areas

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Proportion % v/v
White Spirit	8052-41-3	45-65%
Mineral Oil	64742-70-7	< 10%
Anhydrous Lanolin	8006-54-0	< 8%
Butane	106-98-6	10-25%
Propane	74-98-6	15-30%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES:

Swallowed: If swallowed **DO NOT** induce vomiting. Rinse or wash out mouth with plenty of water after which if victim is conscious, give a glass of water to drink. Avoid giving milk or oils, and avoid giving alcohol. Seek medical attention.

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766; or a doctor (at once).

Eye: If contact with the eye(s) occur, immediately hold the eye open and wash continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. Ensure irrigation under eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Skilled personnel should only undertake removal of contact lenses after an eye injury.

Skin: If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin wash affected areas thoroughly with water and soap if available. Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. Do not use solvents. Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

Inhaled: Remove the source of contamination or move the victim to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Keep at rest. Call for prompt medical attention.

First Aid Facilities: Safety shower, mild soap and eye wash facilities.

Advice to Doctor: For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:-

1. Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
2. 0000Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress and give oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases should be intubated.
(Ellenhorn and Barceloux : Medical Toxicology)

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES:

Extinguishing Media:	In case of fire use water spray, dry chemical or CO^2.
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:	Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. Vapour may travel considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Containers may explode on exposure to naked flames. Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials. Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects. May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Other combustion products include carbon dioxide. (CO^2).
Fire Fighting Precautions:	Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus. If large amounts, or corrosive or toxic products are involved, wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Fight fire from protected position or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Do not approach hot containers. Cool containers with water before handling. If impossible to extinguish fire, protect surroundings, withdraw from area and allow fire to burn.
Hazchem Code:	2Y

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

Emergency Procedures:	Methods and materials for containment and clean up:-
Procedures in Case of Breakage or Leakage:-	Minor Spill: Clean up spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. Wipe up. 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. Major Spill: Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage entering drains or watercourses. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. 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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: - continued

Other Information: Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at approved site. Allow small quantities to evaporate. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. Bury residues and empty aerosol cans at approved site.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Precautions for Safe Handling: Store in original containers. Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Conditions for Safe Storage: Store in original containers in approved flameproof area. Do not store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapour may be trapped. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.

Avoid storage with oxidising agents, strong acids and alkalis, organic peroxides, alkali metals, aluminium and magnesium powders.

Store away from incompatible materials. Store in a cool, dry well ventilated area. Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40ºC. Store in an upright position. Protect containers against physical damage.

Check regularly for spills and leaks.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION:

National Exposure Standards: None assigned for mixture. Refer to individual constituents.

Exposure Standard means the average concentration of a particular substance in the worker's breathing zone, exposure to which, according to current knowledge, should not cause adverse health effects nor cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers. It can be of three forms; time-weighted average (TWA), peak limitation, or short term exposure limit (STEL).

Time-weighted average (TWA) is defined as the concentration of that substance over an eight-hour working shift, and apply to an eight-hour day, for a five-day working week over an entire working lifetime. Short Term Exposure Limits (STEL) and Peak Limitations may also be specified for short periods of exposure such as 15 minutes.

Engineering Controls: Use adequate ventilation to keep the airborne concentrations below the Worksafe exposure standards. If inhalation risk of overexposure exists, wear AS1715/1716 approved respirator – air-purifying type. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION: - continued

Personal Protective Equipment:

Respirator Type (AS1716)
Airborne concentrations should be kept to lowest levels possible. If vapour, mist or dust is generated and the occupational limit of the product or any component of the product, is exceeded, use appropriate AS/NZS1715/1716 approved air purifying or air supplied respirator after determining the airborne concentration of the contaminant. Air supplied respirators should be worn when airborne concentration of the contaminant or oxygen content is unknown.

Skin Protection: No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. Soiled work clothing should be laundered or dry-cleaned.

Eye Protection: No special eye protection is necessary when handling in small quantities. If eye contact is likely, then it is recommended that safety glasses or goggles be used. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

Hygiene Recommendations: Keep an eye wash fountain available. Keep safety shower available. If clothing is contaminated, remove clothing and thoroughly wash the affected area. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Appearance:	Rapidly evaporating, amber liquid
Odour:	Strong Solvent odour
pH:	Not available
Vapour Pressure:	300-2400 (propellant)
Vapour Density:	> 1 (air=1)
Boiling Point:	-40ºC (propellant)
Melting Point:	Not applicable
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Specific Gravity:	0.81kg/Litre (liquid)
Flashpoint:	-104ºC to -60ºC (propellant)
Flammability Limits:	LEL - 1.5% (propellant) UEL - 9.6% (propellant)
Auto Ignition Temperature:	494ºC to 600ºC
Viscosity:	Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:

Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal use conditions.
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
Incompatible Materials:	Avoid storage with oxidising agents, strong acids and alkalis, organic peroxides, alkali metals, aluminium and magnesium powders.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO^2).
Hazardous Reactions:	Not determined.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

HUMAN HEALTH HAZARDS - ACUTE

Swallowed:	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid is toxic and irritating to the gastro-intestinal tract. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering lungs by aspiration may cause potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis.
Eye:	The vapour is irritating to the eyes. The liquid is highly irritating and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.
Skin:	The liquid is irritating to the skin, it is slowly absorbed and is capable of causing skin reactions, which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Exposure limits with skin notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.
Inhaled:	The vapour is highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e., cardiac arrhythmia. Exposure must be terminated. Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of solvent vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing with nausea; central nervous system depression – characterised by headache and dizziness; and increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.
Chronic:	Principal routes of exposure are by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of mist/vapour. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver blood changes. (PATTYS) Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.
WARNING:	**Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be fatal.**

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Ecotoxicity:	No information available for this product.
Persistence and Degradability:	No information available for this product.
Mobility:	No information available for this product.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Disposal Methods and Containers:	Consult State Land Management Authority for disposal. Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at approved site. Allow small quantities to evaporate. DO NO incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration:	Bury residues and empty aerosol cans at approved site

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION:

UN Number:	1950
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Aerosols
Class and Subsidiary Risk:	2.1
Packaging Group:	S6
Hazchem Code:	2Y
Poisons Schedule:	Not applicable

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Good by Road and Rail

Class 2.1 – Flammable Gas

WD Ultra Lube shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with :-

Class 1	Explosives
Class 5.1	Oxidising agents (where the miscellaneous dangerous substances are capable of igniting and burning).
Class 5.2	Organic peroxides (where the miscellaneous dangerous substances are capable of igniting and burning).
Class 7	Radioactive substances.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION:

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO CRITERIA OF WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA

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16. OTHER INFORMATION:

Date of Issue:	26th May, 2009
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