

Wynn's Silicone Lube (Professional Formula)

Autoserv NZ Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard

Chemwatch: **4957-13** Version No: **9.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **20/07/2016**Print Date: **04/08/2016**S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Wynn's Silicone Lube (Professional Formula)
Synonyms	Product Code: 52850
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
uses	Water proofing lubricant.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Autoserv NZ Ltd	ITW AAMTech Australia
Address	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drv, East Tamaki AUCK 2013 New Zealand	1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	0800 438 996	1800 177 989
Fax	Not Available	1800 308 556
Website	Not Available	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	warehouse@autoserv.co.nz	info@aamtech.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 2436 2255	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766	0800 2436 2255

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Classification ^[1]	Aerosols Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	2.1.2A

Label elements

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces No smoking.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P412

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
63148-62-9	5	polydimethylsiloxane
68476-85-7.	95	hydrocarbon propellant

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	 If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye 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 or hair contact occurs: ► Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ► Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled: Remove to fresh air. 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. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket 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.

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- ▶ 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.

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]

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

· Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advise for firefighters

Advice for firefighters		
Fire Fighting	 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 from entering drains or water course. 	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 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. Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO2) silicon dioxide (SiO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material 	

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Clean up all 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.
Major Spills	 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.

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

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SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Other information

- ▶ Store below 38 deg. C.
- Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can
- ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Suitable	container
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- ▶ Aerosol dispenser.
- ► Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Storage incompatibility

▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas)	1800 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
polydimethylsiloxane	Dimethyl siloxane; (Dimethylpolysiloxane; Syltherm XLT; Syltherm 800; Silicone 360)	1.5 mg/m3	16 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
hydrocarbon propellant	Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	3,000 ppm	3200 ppm	19000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
polydimethylsiloxane	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	19,000 [LEL] ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm

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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and

ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Personal protection









Eye and face protection

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:

• Safety glasses with side shields.

• NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

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Hands/feet protection	 No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate exposures: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. For potentially heavy exposures: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Overalls. Skin cleansing cream. Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PR Clear, colourless, odourless liquid; not miscible	• .	ammable hydrocarbon propellant.
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.835
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>210
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-59	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>101	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>300 bulk	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	6.0-33.0	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.2-5.0	Volatile Component (%vol)	>80
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Elevated temperatures. Presence of open flame. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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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

intormation	on toxico	ological effects	

	3
Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. WARNING:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Wynn's Silicone Lube	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
(Professional		

Not Available

polydimethylsiloxane	

Formula)

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild
Oral (rat) LD50: >17000 mg/kg ^[2]	

Not Available

hydrocarbon propellant

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6-<17.9 mm/l/2hr>[1]	Not Available
Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6-<17.9 mm/l/2hr>[1]	
Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm/2hr ^[1]	
Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm/2hr ^[1]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min ^[1]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min ^[1]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1354.944 mg/L15 min ^[1]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1355 mg/l15 min ^[1]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min ^[1]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min ^[1]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min ^[1]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min ^[1]	

Legend:

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

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE

Siloxanes may impair liver and hormonal function, as well as the lung and kidney. They have not been found to be irritating to the skin and eyes. They may potentially cause cancer (tumours of the womb in females) and may cause impaired fertility or infertility.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

No toxic response noted during 90 day subchronic inhalation toxicity studies The no observable effect level is 450 mg/m3. Non-irritating and non-sensitising in human patch test. [Xerox]*

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT

inhalation of the gas

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 570000 ppm15 $\min^{[1]}$

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No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	0	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

- **Legend:** X − Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 - ✓ Data required to make classification available

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

TOXICITY					
Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
polydimethylsiloxane	LC50	96	Fish	3.16mg/L	4
hydrocarbon propellant	LC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8.57mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	LC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8.57mg/L	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

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

[►] Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

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disposal

- ▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- ▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

FLAMMABLE GAS

Marine Pollutant

NO

HAZCHEM

Not Applicable

Land transport (UN)

Land transport (ON)		
UN number	1950	
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 2.1 Subrisk Not Applicable	
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user		

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950			
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable; Ae	Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class ICAO / IATA Subrisk ERG Code	2.1 Not Applicable 10L		
Packing group	Not Applicable	1		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Special provisions		A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802	
	Cargo Only Packing Ir	nstructions	203	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		150 kg	
Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		203; Forbidden	
ioi usei	Passenger and Cargo	Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg; Forbidden	
	Passenger and Cargo	Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203; Forbidden	
	Passenger and Cargo	Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G; Forbidden	
	Passenger and Cargo	Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G; Forbidden	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 2.1 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable

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Special precautions for user

EMS Number	F-D, S-U
Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities	1000ml

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002515	Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE(63148-62-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) $\mathop{\rm Act}\nolimits$ -

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Classification of Chemicals

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT(68476-85-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

- Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) $\mathop{\rm Act}\nolimits$ -

Classification of Chemicals

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
2.1.2A	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
2.1.2A	3 000 L aggregate water capacity

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (polydimethylsiloxane; hydrocarbon propellant)
China - IECSC	Υ
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (polydimethylsiloxane)
Japan - ENCS	N (polydimethylsiloxane)
Korea - KECI	Υ
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

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in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7., 68476-86-8.

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

The 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.

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