

# Wynn's Silicone Lube (Professional Formula)

# ITW AAMTech Australia

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

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

#### Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code:

Issue Date: 20/07/2016 Print Date: 25/07/2016 Initial Date: Not Available S.GHS.AUS.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	ITW AAMTech Australia
Address	1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	1800 177 989
Fax	1800 308 556
Website	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	info@aamtech.com.au

# **Emergency telephone number**

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

### **SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

# Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable	
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Aerosols Category 1	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

### Label elements

GHS label elements



Chemwatch: 4957-13 Page 2 of 9

Issue Date: 20/07/2016 Version No: 9.1.1.1 Print Date: 25/07/2016 Wynn's Silicone Lube (Professional Formula)

DANGER SIGNAL WORD

# Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

# 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**

# Description of first aid measures

Description of first at	u illeasures
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	<ul> <li>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</li> <li>Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

# Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

Chemwatch: **4957-13** Page **3** of **9** 

Version No: 9.1.1.1

Wynn's Silicone Lube (Professional Formula)

Print Date: 25/07/2016

Issue Date: 20/07/2016

- ▶ 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
------	-----------------

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

# Advice for firefighters

Advice for intelligities	•
Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> <li>Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO2) silicon dioxide (SiO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material</li> </ul>

# SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

# Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

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

# **SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for sale i	ianumg
Safe handling	<ul> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store below 38 deg. C.</li> <li>Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</li> <li>No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> </ul>

### Wynn's Silicone Lube (Professional Formula)

Print Date: 25/07/2016

▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul><li>Aerosol dispenser.</li><li>Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li></ul>	
Storage	► Avoid reaction with oxidising agents	

# SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

incompatibility

### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure	hydrocarbon	LPG (liquified petroleum	1800 mg/m3 / 1000	Not	Not	Not
Standards	propellant	gas)	ppm	Available	Available	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









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

### Eye and face protection

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

- ▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- **▶ OTHERWISE:**

### Hands/feet protection

- ▶ 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

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

# Other protection

- OTHERWISE: Overalls.
- ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
- ▶ Evewash unit.

# Thermal hazards

Not Available

### Respiratory protection

Issue Date: **20/07/2016**Print Date: **25/07/2016** 

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 PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.
Appearance	Clear, colourless, odourless liquid; not miscible with water.

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	<ul> <li>Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>Presence of open flame.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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 sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

# Wynn's Silicone Lube (Professional Formula)

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.		
Еуе	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.		
Wymnia Ciliaana Lyha		1	
Wynn's Silicone Lube (Professional	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
Formula)	Not Available	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
polydimethylsiloxane	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >17000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>		
	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 <sup>[1]</sup>		
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm/2hr <sup>[1]</sup>		
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min <sup>[1]</sup>		
hydrocarbon	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min <sup>[1]</sup>		
propellant	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1354.944 mg/L15 min <sup>[1]</sup>		
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1355 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>		
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min <sup>[1]</sup>		
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min <sup>[1]</sup>		
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>		
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>		
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 570000 ppm15 min <sup>[1]</sup>		
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substance     Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Registered from RTECS - Registere	s - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. egister of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	
Wynn's Silicone Lube (Professional Formula	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literat	ure search.	
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.		
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT		ure search.	
Agusta Taylaisty		Paraina ganiaity 0	

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

O - Data Not Available to make classification

Version No: **9.1.1.1** 

# Wynn's Silicone Lube (Professional Formula)

Issue Date: **20/07/2016** Print Date: **25/07/2016** 

### **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

# Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
polydimethylsiloxane	LC50	96	Fish	3.16mg/L	4
hydrocarbon propellant	LC50	96	Fish	24.11 mg/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 disposal

- ► Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- ▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- ► DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

# **SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

# **Labels Required**



Land transport (ADG)

Chemwatch: 4957-13 Page 8 of 9 Issue Date: 20/07/2016 Version No: 9.1.1.1 Print Date: 25/07/2016

# Wynn's Silicone Lube (Professional Formula)

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	Special provisions 63 190 277 327 344  Limited quantity 1000ml	

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

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

# 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		
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

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

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

Chemwatch: 4957-13 Page 9 of 9 Issue Date: 20/07/2016 Version No: 9.1.1.1 Print Date: 25/07/2016

### Wynn's Silicone Lube (Professional Formula)

Australia Exposure Standards Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

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

# 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.

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.