

SAFETY DATA SHEET

FOAM FILTER OIL:473ML

Infosafe No.: LQ4CT
ISSUED Date : 07/12/2022
ISSUED by: YAMAHA MOTOR AUSTRALIA

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

FOAM FILTER OIL:473ML

Product Code

ACC-FOAMF-LT-ER

Company Name

YAMAHA MOTOR AUSTRALIA

Address489-493 Victoria Street Wetherill Park
NSW 2164 AUSTRALIA**Emergency Phone Number**1800 638 556 (Australia)
+64 96239085 (New Zealand)**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Air Filter Oil

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Flammable liquids: Category 2

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2

Eye damage/irritation: Category 2A

Aspiration hazard: Category 1

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 2

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)

Health hazard, Exclamation mark, Flame, Environment

**Precautionary Statement – Prevention**

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

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting] equipment.

P242 Use non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response

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

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

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

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish.

P391 Collect spillage.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients		
Name	CAS	Proportion
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aliphatic	64742- 89- 8	<50 %
Distillates (petroleum) , hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	64742- 54- 7	25- 35 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation
If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

Ingestion
Do NOT induce vomiting. Wash out mouth and lips with water. Where vomiting occurs naturally have affected person place head below hip level in order to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin
Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

Eye
If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities
Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor
Treat symptomatically.

Other Information
For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazchem Code

3YE

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Handle and use the material in a well-ventilated area, away from sparks, flames and other ignition sources. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Work from suitable, labelled, fire-resistant containers. Open containers carefully as they may be under pressure. Keep containers tightly closed. Flameproof equipment is necessary in areas where the product is being used. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth or bond all equipment. Do not empty into drains. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, foodstuffs, clothing and incompatible materials such as oxidising agents. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material, however, the TWA exposure standards for refined mineral oil mist is 5 mg/m³. As with all chemicals, exposure should be kept to the lowest possible levels.

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

Source: Safe Work Australia

Biological Monitoring

No biological limits allocated.

Control Banding

Not available

Engineering Controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Refer to AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 60079.10.1 Explosive atmospheres - Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material such as nitrile or neoprene. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Blue	Odour	Hydrocarbon odour
Melting Point	Not available	Boiling Point	93-116°C
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Insoluble
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble in hydrocarbons	Specific Gravity	0.75 (15.6°C)
pH	Not available	Vapour Pressure	>80 hPa (38°C); 4.1 kPa (20°C)
Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	>2	Evaporation Rate	Not available
Odour Threshold	Not available	Viscosity	< 7 cSt @ 40°C
Volatile Component	Not available	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available
Density	750 kg/m³	Flash Point	20°C
Flammability	Highly flammable liquid	Auto-Ignition Temperature	20°C
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available	Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available
Oxidising Properties	Not available	Particle Characteristics	Not available

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Avoid temperatures over 48.9°C.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidising agents such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides etc.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this material. The available acute toxicity data for the ingredients are given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

Solvent (Petroleum) Light Aliphatic

LD50 (rat, male and female) : >5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

GLP: Yes

Distillates, Hydrotreated Heavy Paraffinic

Oral LD50 (rat, male and female) : >5 g/kg

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

Solvent (Petroleum) Light Aliphatic

LD50 (rabbit, male and female): >2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

GLP: Yes

Distillates, Hydrotreated Heavy Paraffinic

LD50 (rabbit, male and female): >5 g/kg

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

Solvent (Petroleum) Light Aliphatic

Assessment: The component/mixture is low toxic after short term inhalation

Distillates, Hydrotreated Heavy Paraffinic

The acute inhalation toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components

Ingestion

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause severe pulmonary injury that may lead to death. May cause irritation to the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Inhalation

Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

Skin

Causes skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Solvent (Petroleum) Light Aliphatic

Species: Rabbit

Duration: 4 hours

Result: Irritating to skin

Distillates, Hydrotreated Heavy Paraffinic

For a 24-hour exposure, the Primary Irritation Score (PIS) is rabbits is 0.2/8.0

Eye

Causes serious eye irritation. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Solvent (Petroleum) Light Aliphatic

Species: Rabbit

Result: Irritating to eyes

Distillates, Hydrotreated Heavy Paraffinic

The mean 24-hour Draize eye irritation score in rabbits is 4.0/110

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Solvent (Petroleum) Light Aliphatic

Test Type: Buehler Test
Species: Guinea Pig
Results: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals
Distillates, Hydrotreated Heavy Paraffinic
Test Type: Buehler Test
Species: Guinea Pig
Results: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.
Solvent (Petroleum) Light Aliphatic
Test Type: Buehler Test
Species: Guinea Pig
Results: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals
Distillates, Hydrotreated Heavy Paraffinic
Test Type: Buehler Test
Species: Guinea Pig
Results: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.
Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-carcinogenic in animal skin-painting studies. Highly refined mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.
Solvent (Petroleum) Light Aliphatic
Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments
Distillates, Hydrotreated Heavy Paraffinic
Not expected to be a hazard

STOT - Single Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
Solvent (Petroleum) Light Aliphatic
Inhalation Target Organs: Central nervous system
Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with narcotic effects.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 $10 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 100$ mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

Mobility

Floats on water. Absorbs to soil and has low mobility.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Has the potential to bio accumulate in the aquatic environment.

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Labels should not be removed from containers until they have been cleaned. Advise flammable nature. Empty containers may contain flammable residues. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Containers should be cleaned by appropriate methods and then re-used or disposed of by landfill or incineration as appropriate. Do not incinerate closed containers. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected.

To minimise personal exposure, refer to Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

This material is Dangerous Goods Class 3 - Flammable Liquid according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Class 3 - Flammable Liquids are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1, Explosives
- Division 2.1, Flammable Gases, (Division 2.1 and Class 3 are incompatible in transport if both are in tanks or other receptacles with a capacity individually exceeding 500 L.)
- Division 2.3, Toxic Gases
- Division 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible Substances
- Division 5.1 Oxidising substances and Division 5.2, Organic Peroxides
- Class 6 Toxic or Infectious Substances (where the flammable liquid is nitromethane)
- Class 7 Radioactive Substances.

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Class/Division: 3

UN-No: 1268

Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (CONTAINS Solvent (Petroleum) Light Aliphatic and Distillates, Hydrotreated Heavy Paraffinic)

Packaging Group: II

EMS No.: F-E, S-E

Special Provisions: -

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Class/Division: 3

UN-No: 1268

Proper Shipping Name: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s (Contains Solvent (Petroleum) Light Aliphatic and Distillates, Hydrotreated Heavy Paraffinic)

Packaging Group: II

Label: Flammable Liquid

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 353

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 364

Special Provision(s): A3

ADG U.N. Number

1268

ADG Proper Shipping Name

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.(CONTAINS Solvent (Petroleum) Light Aliphatic and Distillates, Hydrotreated Heavy Paraffinic)

ADG Transport Hazard Class

3

ADG Packing Group

II

Hazchem Code

3YE

IERG Number

14

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IMDG Marine pollutant

Yes

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Poisons Schedule

S5

Montreal Protocol

Not listed

Stockholm Convention

Not listed

Rotterdam Convention

Not listed

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994

Not available

Basel Convention

Not available

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS Reviewed: December 2022

Supersedes: February 2020

Version Number

3.0

Literature References

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (7th revised edition).

Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

END OF SDS

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