

SAFETY DATA SHEET

YAMALUBE 15WT FORK OIL

Infosafe No.: LQ8PZ

ISSUED Date : 08/12/2022

ISSUED by: YAMAHA MOTOR AUSTRALIA

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier
YAMALUBE 15WT FORK OIL

Product Code
YMD-65049-01-42, YMD-65049-01-43, YMD-65049-01-44

Company Name
YAMAHA MOTOR AUSTRALIA

Address
489-493 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
Fluid for fork

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.
Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients		
Name	CAS	Proportion
Distillates (petroleum) , hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	64742- 54- 7	5- 10 %
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042- 47- 5	1- <5 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous.		Balance

Composition, information on ingredients
This product is formulated with mineral oils which are considered to be severely refined and not considered to be carcinogenic under IARC. All of the oils in this product have been demonstrated to contain less than 3% extractables by the IP 346 test.

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 thoroughly with water. Seek medical attention.

Skin
Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water after handling. If symptoms develop 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. If symptoms develop and/or persist 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

Carbon dioxide (CO₂), powder, alcohol-resistant foam, water spray.

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, carbon dioxide, phosphorus oxides, nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides, hydrogen sulfide and metal oxides.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This product will readily burn under fire conditions. Heating causes rise in pressure with risk of bursting

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. 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

Avoid inhalation of vapours and mists, and skin or eye contact. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Prevent the build up of mists or vapours in the work atmosphere. Do not use near ignition sources. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene by washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, strong acids, foodstuffs, and clothing. 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.

Storage Regulations

Classified as a Class C2 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS1940 (2017).

Storage Temperatures

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
Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits or as low as possible. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flameproof exhaust ventilation system is required. Refer to relevant regulations 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 type AP 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 PVC, nitrile rubber 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	Oily liquid
Colour	Not available	Odour	Characteristic
Melting/Freezing Point	-45 °C	Boiling Point	> 280°C
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Insoluble.
Specific Gravity	not available	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	< 0.1 hPa (20°C)	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	> 1 (20°C)
Evaporation Rate	Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1) : < 0.1	Odour Threshold	Not available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	> 3	Density	0.855 - 0.865 kg/l
Flash Point	203°C	Flammability	Combustible
Auto-Ignition Temperature	> 240°C	Explosion Limit - Upper	7 vol %

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Explosion Limit - Lower	0.6 vol%	Oxidising Properties	Not available
Kinematic Viscosity	40 - 80 cSt	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, sparks, other ignition sources and moisture.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidising agents and strong acids.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, phosphorus oxides, nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides, hydrogen sulfide and metal oxides.

Hazardous Polymerization

Not available

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this material. Data available for ingredients is given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

LD50 (Rat): > 2000 mg/kg

White mineral oil (petroleum)

LD50 (Rat): > 5000 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

LD50 (Rabbit): > 5000 mg/kg

White mineral oil (petroleum)

LD50 (Rabbit): > 2000

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

White mineral oil (petroleum)

LC50 (Rat): > 5000 mg/m³/4h (aerosol)

Ingestion

Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Inhalation

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

Skin

May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

Eye

May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Mineral oils, highly-refined are listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT - Single Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

No ecological data available for this material. The available ecological data for the ingredients is given below:

Persistence and degradability

Product: Not Readily biodegradable

Mobility

Product:

If product enters soil, it will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater. Floats on water.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Product:

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water: > 3

Bioaccumulative potential: Based on the n-octanol/water partition coefficient significant accumulation in organisms is not expected.

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water: > 6

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Fish

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss): > 5000 mg/l/96h

White mineral oil (petroleum)

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill)): > 10000 mg/l/96h

LL0 (fish, acute): 100 - 10000 mg/l (96 hours, Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.)

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

EC50 (Daphnia magna): > 1000 mg/l/48h

White mineral oil (petroleum)

EL0 (Daphnia magna (Big water flea): 100 mg/l (48 hours, Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.)

Acute Toxicity - Algae

White mineral oil (petroleum)

EL0 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata): 100 mg/l (72 hours, Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.)

Chronic Toxicity - Daphnia

White mineral oil (petroleum)

NOELR (Daphnia magna (Big water flea)): 10 - 1000 mg/l (21 days, Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.)

Chronic Toxicity - Algae

White mineral oil (petroleum)

NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata): 100 mg/l (72 hours, Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.)

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations. 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):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) (7th edition).

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

ADG U.N. Number

None Allocated

ADG Proper Shipping Name

None Allocated

ADG Transport Hazard Class

None Allocated

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

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: March 2018

Version Number

2.0

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.

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