

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## YAMALUBE CHAIN CLEAN SPRAY

Infosafe No.: LQ8PW  
ISSUED Date : 05/03/2018  
ISSUED by: YAMAHA MOTOR AUSTRALIA

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

**GHS Product Identifier**

YAMALUBE CHAIN CLEAN SPRAY

**Product Code**

YMD-65049-A0-31

**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**

Cleaning agent/ Cleaner

### 2. HAZARD 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 Aerosol: Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

STOT Repeated Exposure: Category 1

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 2

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

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H372 Causes damage to organs central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Pictogram (s)**

Flame, Exclamation mark, Corrosion, Health hazard, Environment



#### Precautionary statement – Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.  
P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.  
P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.  
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
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 or doctor/physician.  
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.  
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  
P391 Collect spillage.

#### Precautionary statement – Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P405 Store locked up.  
P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

#### Precautionary statement – Disposal

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

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	30-40 %
Butane	106-97-8	10-<20 %
Propane	74-98-6	10-<20 %
Sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	577-11-7	0-<10 %
Fatty alcohol ethoxylate		0-<5 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

#### Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

**Ingestion**

Unlikely due to form of product. If ingestion occurs, 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 contact**

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

**First Aid Facilities**

Eyewash, safety shower 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.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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**Suitable Extinguishing Media**

CO<sub>2</sub>, powder or water spray. Fight larger fire with alcohol resistant foam.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Water with full jet.

**Hazards from Combustion Products**

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

**Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical**

Contents under pressure - cans can explode in a fire. This product is extremely flammable. Keep containers and fire-exposed surfaces cool with water spray. Shut off any leak if safe to do so and remove sources of re-ignition. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

**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.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**Emergency Procedures**

Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapour if any. Place inert, Non-combustible absorbent material onto spillage such as (sand, diatomite, acid binders, universal binders, sawdust). 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. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. VAPOUR OR GAS REDUCES OXYGEN FOR BREATHING. IN CONFINED SPACES MAY CAUSE ASPHYXIATION. 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. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Do NOT cut or heat containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Do not smoke. 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, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, clothing and out of direct sunlight. Do not expose can to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Protect containers against physical damage. Protect from frost. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Do NOT pressurise, cut or heat aerosol containers. Content is under pressure and can explode violently. 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 AS 2278.1 (2008) Non-refillable metal aerosol dispensers of capacity 50 mL to 1000 mL inclusive.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Butane

TWA: 800 ppm, 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Propane

Notices: Asphyxiant gas

Oil mist- refined mineral

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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 Limit Values

No biological limits allocated.

### Appropriate 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 2865 (2009) Australian Standard Safe working in a confined space, 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 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 (2009), Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 (2012), Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

### Eye Protection

Safety glasses with full face shield should be used. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 2 & 6 (2012) - Eye Protectors for Industrial

Applications.

#### **Hand Protection**

Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1 (2016): Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

#### **Body Protection**

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

#### **Other Information**

Propane and Butane are asphyxiant gases which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, lead to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each simple asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained.

## **9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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#### **Form**

Aerosol

#### **Appearance**

Aerosol

#### **Colour**

Clear

#### **Odour**

Characteristic

#### **Decomposition Temperature**

Not available

#### **Melting Point**

Not available

#### **Boiling Point**

-44°C

#### **Solubility in Water**

Not miscible or difficult to mix.

#### **Specific Gravity**

Not available

#### **pH**

Not available

#### **Vapour Pressure**

8300 hPa (20°C)

#### **Vapour Density (Air=1)**

Not available

#### **Evaporation Rate**

Not available

#### **Odour Threshold**

Not available

#### **Viscosity**

Not available

#### **Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water**

Not available

#### **Flash Point**

-97 °C

#### **Flammability**

Extremely flammable aerosol

**Auto-Ignition Temperature**

Product is not selfigniting.  
365°C(Ignition temperature)

**Flammable Limits - Lower**

1.5 Vol %

**Flammable Limits - Upper**

10.9 Vol %

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Chemical Stability**

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

**Reactivity and Stability**

Reacts with incompatible materials.

**Conditions to Avoid**

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition.

**Incompatible materials**

Strong oxidizing agents.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

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

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Reacts with incompatible materials. Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air. Danger of bursting when heated.

**Hazardous Polymerization**

Not available

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**Toxicology Information**

Toxicity data for material given below.

**Acute Toxicity - Oral**

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy  
LD50(Rat): >15000 mg/kg (OECD 401)

Fatty alcohol,ethoxylated

LD50(Rat): >10000 mg/kg

Sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate

LD50(Rat): 1900 mg/kg

**Acute Toxicity - Inhalation**

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy  
LC50 (Rat): 13100 mg/l/4h (OECD 403)

Butane

LC50 (Rat): 658 mg/l/4h

**Acute Toxicity - Dermal**

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy  
LD50(Rat): 3400 mg/kg (OECD 402)

**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**

May cause irritation to the mucous membrane and upper airways, especially where vapours or mists are generated. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting.

Propane, butane are asphyxiant gases which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, leads to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. Symptoms include decreased visual acuity, decreased coordination and judgment, headache, dizziness, confusion, drowsiness, fatigue, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, convulsions, unconsciousness, coma and eventually death.

#### **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.

#### **Eye**

Causes eye damage. Eye contact will cause stinging, blurring, tearing, severe pain and possible burns, necrosis, permanent damage and blindness.

#### **Respiratory sensitisation**

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

#### **Skin Sensitisation**

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

#### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

#### **Carcinogenicity**

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

#### **Reproductive Toxicity**

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

#### **STOT-single exposure**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### **STOT-repeated exposure**

Causes damage to organs central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### **Aspiration Hazard**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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#### **Ecotoxicity**

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### **Persistence and degradability**

Not available

#### **Mobility**

Not available

#### **Bioaccumulative Potential**

Not available

#### **Other Adverse Effects**

Not available

#### **Environmental Protection**

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

#### **Acute Toxicity - Fish**

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy  
LC50(oncorhynchus mykiss): 10 mg/l/96h (OECD 203)

#### **Acute Toxicity - Daphnia**

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy  
EC50((daphnia magna)): 10 mg/l/48h (OECD 202)

Fatty alcohol,ethoxylated

EC50(daphnia magna): 2.5 mg/l /48h

**Acute Toxicity - Algae**

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy  
EC50(Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata): 4.6 mg/l/72h

**Acute Toxicity - Bacteria**

Fatty alcohol,ethoxylated  
EC10 ((Pseudomonas putida) (O2-Konsumptionstest))>1900 mg/l/5h

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**Disposal considerations**

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not pierce, burn, cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Empty the container completely before disposal. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Advise flammable nature.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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**Transport Information**

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.1 Flammable Gases

Division 2.1 Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1: Explosives
- Division 2.2 Non-flammable, Non toxic gas that have a subsidiary risk 5.1 except when all are packed in cylinders or pressure drums not exceeding 500L capacity.
- Class 3: Flammable Liquids, if both the Division 2.1 and Class 3 dangerous goods are in tanks or other receptacles with a capacity individually exceeding 500L.
- Division 4.1: Flammable Solids
- Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible substances
- Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet substances
- Division 5.1: Oxidising substances
- Division 5.2: Organic peroxides
- Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

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

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS (Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized heavy)(Marine pollutant)

UN-No: 1950

Division: 2.1

EmS: F-D,S-U

Special Provisions: 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 381, 959

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.

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, flammable

UN-No: 1950

Division: 2.1

Label: Flammable Gas

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 203

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 203

Special Provisions: A145, A167, A802

**U.N. Number**

1950

**UN proper shipping name**

AEROSOLS

**Transport hazard class(es)**

2.1



**IERG Number**

49

**IMDG Marine pollutant**

Yes

**Transport in Bulk**

Not available

**Special Precautions for User**

Not available

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**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.

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

**Poisons Schedule**

Not Scheduled

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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**Date of preparation or last revision of SDS**

SDS Created: March 2018

**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.

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

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.

## END OF SDS

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