SAFETY DATA SHEET

YLUBE BRAKE CLEANER 400ML

Infosafe No.: LQ942
ISSUED Date : 08/12/2022
ISSUED by: YAMAHA MOTOR AUSTRALIA

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier
YLUBE BRAKE CLEANER 400ML

Product Code
YMD-65049-A0-83

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
Cleaner

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)
Aerosols: Category 1
Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic)
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 2

Signal Word (s)
DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)
Flame,Exclamation mark,Environment

Precautionary Statement – Prevention
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves.

Precautionary Statement – Response
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P391 Collect spillage.

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

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
Hydrocarbons, C6- C7, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n- hexane (EC no. 921- 024- 6)		75- 100 %
Butane	106- 97- 8	10- 25 %
Carbon Dioxide	124- 38- 9	2. 5- 10 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

Section 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
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, 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.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Carbon dioxide (CO_2), 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, smoke and gases including 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.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

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. 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.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

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 50ºC. Protect containers against physical damage. 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 Non-refillable metal aerosol dispensers of capacity 50 mL to 1000 mL inclusive.

Storage Temperatures
Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values
No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:
Oil mist, refined mineral
TWA: 5 mg/m³
Butane
TWA: 800 ppm, 1900 mg/m³
Carbon dioxide

TWA: 5000 ppm, 9000 mg/m³
STEL: 30000 ppm, 54000 mg/m³
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.
STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.
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 2865 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 type AX/P2 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 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection
Wear gloves of impervious material such as Nitrile rubber, thickness: >=0.5mm, breakthrough time: 480 min. 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.

Other Information
Carbon dioxide 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.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Aerosol - Liquid	**Appearance**	Liquid, supplied as an aerosol pack.
Colour	Not available	**Odour**	Characteristic.
Melting Point	Not available	**Boiling Point**	0°C
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	**Solubility in Water**	Not miscible.
Specific Gravity	Not available	**pH**	Not available
Vapour Pressure	2100 hPa	**Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)**	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	**Odour Threshold**	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	**Volatile Component**	Not available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available	**Density**	0.70 g/cm³
Flash Point	-60°C	**Flammability**	Extremely flammable aerosol.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Product is not self-igniting.	**Explosion Limit - Upper**	8.5 vol %

Explosion Limit - Lower	0.8 vol %	**Explosion Properties**	Not applicable. The study does not need to be conducted because there are no chemical groups associated with explosive properties present in the molecule.
Oxidising Properties	Not applicable. The classification procedure needs not to be applied because there are no chemical groups present in the molecule which are associated with oxidising properties.		

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity
Reacts with incompatible materials.

Chemical Stability
Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use. Will ignite if exposed to intensive heat and air. Risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition.

Conditions to Avoid
Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition. Avoid temperatures above 50.

Incompatible Materials
Strong oxidising 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.

Hazardous Polymerization
Not available

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information
No toxicity data available for this material. The available acute toxicity data for the ingredient/s is/are given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral
Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane (EC no. 921-024-6)
LD50(Rat): > 5840 mg/kg (OECD 401)

Acute Toxicity - Dermal
Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane (EC no. 921-024-6)
LD50(Rat): > 2920 (OECD 402)

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation
Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane (EC no. 921-024-6)
LC50(rat): > 25200 mg/m³/4h (OECD 403)
Butane
LC50(rat): 658 g/m³ (Exposure time: 4 h)

Ingestion
Ingestion unlikely due to form of product.

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.
Carbon dioxide and Butane are asphyxiant gases which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, lead 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
May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

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.
Mineral oils, highly-refined are listed as 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
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability
Not available

Mobility
Not availble

Bioaccumulative Potential
Butane
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water: 2.89
Carbon dioxide
BCF (fish): no bioaccumulation

Other Adverse Effects
Not available

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

Acute Toxicity - Fish
Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane (EC no. 921-024-6)
11.4 mg/l (LL50 - OECD 203 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (Freshwater))

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia
Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane (EC no. 921-024-6)
3 mg/l (EL50 - OECD 202 - Daphnia magna (freshwater))
Butane
EC50: 14.22 mg/l (48h)
US Environmental Protection Agency's Office of pollution Prevention (2008)

Acute Toxicity - Algae
Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane (EC no. 921-024-6)
ErC50: 30 mg/l (EL50 - OECD 210 - Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata (freshwater))
LOEC (chronic): 0.32 mg/l
Butane
ErC50: 7.71 mg/l (96h)

US Environmental Protection Agency's Office of pollution Prevention (2008)

Chronic Toxicity - Fish

Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane (EC no. 921-024-6)
NOEC chronic fish: 0.17 mg/l (28d - Petrotox computer model (v3.04) - Oncorhynchus mykiss (freshwater))

Chronic Toxicity - Daphnia

Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane (EC no. 921-024-6)
NOEC chronic crustacea: (21d - OECD 211 - Daphnia magna (freshwater))

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 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.
Class/Division: 2.1
UN No: 1950
Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS - Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane (Marine Pollutant)
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.
Class/Division: 2.1
UN No: 1950
Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable
Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 203
Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 203
Hazard Label: Flammable Gas
Special Provisions: A145, A167, A802

ADG U.N. Number

1950

ADG Proper Shipping Name
AEROSOLS

ADG Transport Hazard Class
2.1

IERG Number
49

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.
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: October 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.

END OF SDS

Product Name: YLUBE BRAKE CLEANER 400ML
Issue Date: 08/12/2022