

Ref No.	Linda BPZ SJ	First issue	5-Jun-02
2507-07	Yokohama Oils & fats industry Co.LTD	Revised	4-Jul-19

## SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

### 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME	Linda BPZ SJ
PRODUCT CODE	2507
MANUFACTURER	
COMPANY NAME	Yokohama Oils & fats industry Co.LTD
ADDRESS	1-1Minamisengen-cho,Nishi-ku,Yokohama.
Charge section	Department of Technology & Development.
Person in charge	Hajime Hirasawa
TELEPHONE No.	+45-311-4701
FAX No.	+463-89-1330
Tel No. in emergency	+45-311-4704
PRINCIPAL USE	Cleaner for automotive brakes and beake assemblies.
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### 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### HAZARDS CATEGORY

AEROSOLS	Category 1
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION	Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / EYE IRRITATION	Category 2A
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN SYSTEMIC TOXICITY – SINGLE EXPOSURE	Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN SYSTEMIC TOXICITY – SINGLE EXPOSURE	Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN SYSTEMIC TOXICITY – REPEATED EXPOSURE	Category 1
ASPIRATION HAZARD	Category 1
HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT (ACUTE)	Category 1
HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT (CHRONIC)	Category 3

※The one without the description cannot be classified.

#### ALLOCATION ALLOCATION OF LABEL ELEMENTS

##### PICTOGRAM

Flame  
Exclamation mark  
Environment  
Health Hazard



##### SIGNAL WORD

**Danger**

##### HAZARD STATEMENT

Extremely flammable aerosol  
 Pressurized container: May burst if heated  
 Causes mild skin irritation  
 Causes severe eye irritation  
 Causes damage to organs(Vasculature)  
 May cause respiratory irritation  
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
 Causes damage to organs(Liver, central nerve, peripheral nerve) through prolonged or repeated exposure  
 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
 Very toxic to aquatic life  
 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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Precautionary statements:

**【Prevention】**

- Do not drink and inhalation because there is harm human body.
- Be used in a well-ventilated place if inhaled, because there is harm to human body.
- Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. -No smoking.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- Do not breath Fume/Gas/Mist/Vapours/Spray.
- Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**【Responses】**

- In case of fire, please use fire-extinguishing powder, water-soluble liquid for foam, carbon dioxide, sand.
- IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- ※ If you have any abnormal, please consult a physician.

**【Storage】**

- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- Please keep it out of reach of children and Store locked up.
- During storage, please do not put it in near the water and easy rust occurs.
- Protect form sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 40°C/104° F.

**【Disposal】**

- Disposal: Follow all regulations in your country.
- That for disposal, the user can not open a hole. That if a hole in the can, to the attention to the fire, static electricity and flammable.

### 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE:

• MIX

COMPONENTS	CAS No.	CHEMICAL FORMULA	WT%
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	C6H12	40~50
Isohexane	107-83-5	C6H12(iC6)	10~20
Ethanol	64-17-5	C2H5OH	5~15
n-hexane	110-54-3	C6H14	<1
Propane	74-98-6	C3H8	5>
n-butane	106-97-8	C4H10	1~10
Isobutane	75-28-5	C4H10	10~20
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	CO2	1~5

—: SECRET / No DATA

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#### 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

##### INHALATION:

- Move victim away from exposure and into fresh air, and keep the body relax and rest calmly.
- If drowsiness and the symptom of dizziness develop, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air, and and keep the body relax and rest calmly.
- If victim is vomiting, place on the left side with the head down.
- If respiratory symptoms develop, seek medical attention.
- If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
- If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.
- Seek immediate medical attention.

##### SKIN:

- In case of contact with skin, flush affected area with large amounts of water and soap.
- If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.
- This material is flammable, avoid to use the fire source.
- If any abnormality is felt, seek medical attention.

##### EYE:

- Immediately rinse the eye with adequate amount of clean running water least 15 minutes.
- Confirm whether the contact lens is used; remove it if used (if possible), and immediately rinse the eye with adequate amount of clean running water.
- If irritation persist, seek medical attention.

##### INGESTION:

- Rinse the mouth with water.
- Seek immediate medical attention.
- Do not vomit forcibly.
- The danger of the suck to lungs etc. increases because it is a volatilizing liquid.
- Seek medical attention when there is a possibility that the child swallowed.
- If there is no conscious victims, do not give anything by mouth.
- Do artificial respiration and the oxygen inhalation if necessary.
- The product label or SDS should be shown to the doctor.

##### The most important symptom

- Especially, none

##### Protection to first aiders

- Especially, none

##### Note to physician

- Especially, none

#### 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

##### Extinguishing Media

- A powder, carbon dioxide, and dry sand, etc. are used for an initial fire.
- Fire-extinguishing powder, fire-extinguishing foam, carbon dioxide, and sand.
- Air is intercepted to a large-scale fire by using the fire foam.

##### Extinguishing media that do not use

- When water is used, a fire might be expanded.
- Do not use water for extinguishment.
- You must nor use cylinder shape water to extinguish fire through you may use fogged water for the purpose of cooling.

##### Danger at a fire.

- Because a product have explosion hazard after it ignites, shelter at once.

##### Particular fire fighting

- The extinction work is done from the windward as much as possible.
- Keep personnel removed from and upwind of fire.
- Move the article to the safe place at once.
- Make the fire occurrence place off-limits.
- Water is jetted, and the equipment of surroundings is cooled.
- The material that influences the environment is prevented from flowing out by the water for extinction.
- The container might explode at the high temperature. The fire fighting is extinguished by the large distance.

##### Protection for firefighters

- Wear proper equipment and avoid contact with skin and inhalation of vapor. (gloves, glasses, and mask).
- Extinguish fire from the windward and avoid the inhalation of a poisonous gas. The breath protection tool is worn according to the situation.

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## 6 Accidental release measures

### Cautions for personnel

- In the room, keep ventilating until the end of work.
- Wear the rubber glove, protective spectacles, and the protection clothes, etc. when you process it when leaking.
- Keep away personnel except for authorized ones from spillage area by stretching ropes.
- Wear proper equipment and avoid contact with skin and inhalation of vapor.
- It is noted for slippery place spilled.
- Working from the windward, and retracting the people downwind.

### Notes of environment

- The product that flows out is exhausted to the river etc. , and it is noted not to cause the environmental impact.
- If you are diluted with plenty of water and be careful not to spill into the environment wastewater contaminated may not be handled properly.

### Collection and neutralizing

- In the case of a small amount, to remove adsorbed adsorbent (sawdust, soil, sand, cloth, etc.) Then, wipe well waste cloth, a rag like the rest, to recover the empty container that can be sealed.
- In the case of a large amount, it is possible to prevent the outflow is surrounded by embankments, and steps have been led to a safe place.
- Be absorbed in sawdust or sand is a small amount of residue after recovery.
- Deposits, such as waste, to be treated on the basis of local regulations.

### Prevention method of secondary disaster

- For the purpose of expanding prevention and prevention of accidents, report to the relevant authorities as soon as possible Accidental release.
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## 7 Prevention method of secondary disaster

### HANDLING:

#### Engineering measures

- Be sure to get the instruction manual before use.
- Read directions of the product. And, do not use it except the usage.
- Do not handle until you read and understand all safety precautions.
- Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- Keep away from the thing and the ignition source of hot, the spark, the naked light, and the high temperature.
- Keep away from ignition sources such as heat, sparks, open flame and high temperature.
- Do not spray the specified time or more
- Should not be used in the room using fire.
- Do not inhale dust, smoke, gas, mist, vapor, spray.
- Do not directly inhaled the gas injection and that, it is not injected toward the human body
- Handling outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Do not eat and drink, and do not smoke while handling it.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

### STORAGE:

#### Appropriate storage conditions

- Read the keeping condition of writing in the product, and keep it appropriately.
- Shut the container firmly.
- Shield from sunlight, are not exposed to temperatures above 40 °C.
- Lock in a cool place and keep it.

#### Safe container wrapping material

- Especially, none
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## 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### MEASURES FOR EQUIPMENTS

- Install the local exhaust ventilation when steam or smoke and the mist are generated.
- Installing a local exhaust ventilation in the room.

COMPONENTS	ACGIH
Cyclohexane	300ppm(TWA)
Isohexane	—
Ethanol	TWA 1000 ppm、 1880 mg/m <sup>3</sup> A4
n-hexane	TLV-TWA 50ppm skin;BEI
Propane	1800mg/m <sup>3</sup>
n-butane	TLV-TWA 800ppm
Isobutane	1800mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Carbon dioxide	TWA:5000ppm

Those not listed, no data or no knowledge

#### Protectiv equipment

##### Respiration protective equipment

- Put on the protective mask. Put on the dust mask, hazard mask, and hazard mask for organic solvent, etc. if necessary.

##### Hands, skin and body protective equipment

- Put on the protective glove. Put on the solvent-proof of gloves and the vinyl gloves, etc. if necessary.
- If necessary, use protective clothes.

##### Eyes protective equipment

- Protective spectacles. If necessary, use the goggle type or protectiv equipment of face.

## 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

### Content liquid

: Clear Liquid

ODOUR

: Solvent

pH

: NONE

MELTING POINT / MELTING RANGE

: NO DATA

: -138°C

: -56.6°C

BOILING POINT / BOILING RENGE

: NO DATA

: -0.5°C

: -79°C

FLASH POINT

: <21°C

: -60°C

: NONE

EXPLOSION LIMITS

: NO DATA

: 365°C

: NO DATA

FLAMMABILITY

: NO DATA

EXPLOSION LIMITS

: NO DATA

: Upper 8.4vol%

: NONE

: Lower 1.8vol%

VAPOR PRESSURE

: NO DATA

: 0.213MPa

: 5.72MPa

: (21.1°C)

: (20°C)

VAPOR DENSITY

: NO DATA

EVAPORATION RATE(BUTYL ACETATE=1)

: NO DATA

SPECIFIC GRAVITY

: 0. 74

SOLUBILLITY IN WATER

: Insolble

PARTITION COEFFICIENT (n-OCTANOL/WATER)

: NO DATA

Decomposition temperature

: NO DATA

Other Data

: NO DATA

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#### 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

STABILITY

•It stabilizes usually.

HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

•Especially, none

CONDITIONS TO BE AVOIDED

•Contact exposure to a high temperature, high oxidizing agents, alkali metals, and the metal powder.

DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

•Especially, none

Dangerous, harmful resolution product

•Especially, none

Others

•Especially, none

#### 11 Toxicological information

COMPONENTS	ACUTE TOXICITY (Oral)	ACUTE TOXICITY (Dermal)	ACUTE TOXICITY (Gases)	ACUTE TOXICITY (Vapours)	ACUTE TOXICITY (Dusts and Mists)	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / EYE IRRITATION
Cyclohexane	—	—	—	—	—	Category 2	Category 2
Isohexane	—	—	—	—	—	Category 2	Category 2A
Ethanol	—	—	—	—	—	—	Category 2B
n-hexane	—	—	—	—	—	Category 2	Category 2A
Propane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
n-butane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isobutane	—	—	Category 4	—	—	—	—
Carbon dioxide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPONENTS	RESPIRATORY / SKIN SENSITIZATION	GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY	CARCINOGENICITY	REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY Additional Category lactation	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN SYSTEMIC TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN SYSTEMIC TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE	Aspiration Hazard
Cyclohexane	— / —	—	—	—	Category 2	—	—
Isohexane	— / —	—	—	Category 2	Category 3	Category 1	Category 1
Ethanol	— / —	—	—	—	Category 3	Category 1	—
n-hexane	— / —	—	—	Category 2	Category 3	Category 1	Category 1
Propane	— / —	—	—	—	Category 3	—	—
n-butane	— / —	—	—	—	Category 3	—	—
Isobutane	— / —	—	—	—	Category 2	—	—
Carbon dioxide	— / —	—	—	—	Category 3	—	—

—: Out of Category / Not Classified / Absence of Data

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## 12 Ecological information

COMPONENTS	HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT (ACUTE)	HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT (CHRONIC)
Cyclohexane	Category 1	Category 3
Isohexane	Category 2	—
Ethanol	—	—
n-hexane	Category 2	—
Propane	—	—
n-butane	—	—
Isobutane	—	—
Carbon dioxide	—	—

—: Out of Category / Not Classified / Absence of Data

## 13 Disposal consideration

- Follow all regulations in your country.

## 14 Transport information

### UN CLASS

Flammable gases

Class 2.1

### UN packing group

NONE

### UN number

AEROSOLS

1950

### Regulatory information

Ensure this material in compliance with federal requirements and ensure conformity to local regulations.

### Loading method

The height of accumulation when transported is 3m or less.

### Prohibit to transport at the same carrier

Oxidizing Solid and Oxidizing Liquids

Gases under pressure

### Security precaution of transportation

- 「Prohibition Fire」
- Damage and the leakage of the container are confirmed.
- Prevent luggage from collapsing.
- Wrap, display and transport it according to the law.
- Avoid direct sunlight.
- Prohibition wetting by water
- Do not carry laying it.
- Do not put luggage on a hot iron plate and hot ground during summer.
- Do not strike close to home to luggage.

## 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Follow all regulations in your country.

## 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Reference

JIS Z 7253 : 2012 Hazard communication of chemicals based on GHS-Labeling and Safety Data Sheet (SDS)  
 GHS classification results database (National Institute of Technology and Evaluation website)  
 Industrial Safety and Health Association Safety and Health Information Center website

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Chemical products 15107 (The Chemical Daily Co., Ltd.)

JACA (Japan Auto Chemical Industry Association) EDIT: Chemical Management database

Material Safety Data Sheet creation guideline revision for auto chemical products (Japan Auto Chemical Industry Association)

Storage regulations and hazardous materials transportation vessel (Kaibundo)

Handbook of industrial poisoning (Ishiyaku Co., Ltd.)

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev.7

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (March 2011) second edition business owners GHS Classification

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※Attention

The information contained herein is based on several references and the present state of our knowledge. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used in caution.

Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards which exist.

GHS program Ver. 1\_1