

The Valvoline Company

Date Prepared: 06/04/03

MSDS No: 510.0336561-002.004I

PRO FLUOROPOLYMER PAINT SEAL 1/128 OZ

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Identity

Product Name: PRO FLUOROPOLYMER PAINT SEAL 1/128 OZ

General or Generic ID: AUTOMOTIVE DETAIL PRODUCT

Company

The Valvoline Company
P.O. Box 14000
Lexington, KY 40512

Telephone Numbers

Emergency: 1-800-274-5263
Information: 1-859-357-7206

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient(s)	CAS Number	% (by weight)
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS (STODDARD TYPE)	8052-41-3	34.0- 44.0
ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64741-66-8	0.0- 10.0
ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	8042-47-5	1.0- 6.0

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Eye

Can cause eye irritation.

Skin

Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry and crack the skin. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

Swallowing

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Inhalation

Breathing of dust, vapor, and/or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits (See Section 8).

Symptoms of Exposure

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea) irritation (nose, throat, airways), central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea,

headache, unconsciousness).

Target Organ Effects

Chronic feeding studies with white oils (greater than 0.5% in the diet) have resulted in increased organ weights (liver, kidney, spleen), and in microscopic areas of oil accumulation in the liver and the lymph nodes of the gut in experimental animals. These changes have occasionally been associated with cell damage. In humans, cell damage resulting from accumulation of these oil droplets has only occurred following prolonged ingestion of mineral oil. These effects are not expected to occur as a result of occupational exposure to white oils.

Developmental Information

There are no data available for assessing risk to the fetus from maternal exposure to this material.

Cancer Information

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the National Toxicology Program have determined that there is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite. In addition, IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of quartz and cristobalite in experimental animals. Among individuals with silicosis, lung cancer occurs more frequently in those who smoke. White mineral oil was not carcinogenic in laboratory animals by any route of exposure other than by injection into the abdomen. Results of abdominal injection are not relevant to possible human exposure to this material.

Other Health Effects

No data

Primary Route(s) of Entry

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye contact, Ingestion.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Swallowing

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Inhalation

If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and

quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

Note to Physicians

This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 3 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Acute aspiration of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce a serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Repeated aspiration of small quantities of mineral oil can produce chronic inflammation of the lungs (i.e. lipid pneumonia) that may progress to pulmonary fibrosis. Symptoms are often subtle and radiological changes appear worse than clinical abnormalities. Occasionally, persistent cough, irritation of the upper respiratory tract, shortness of breath with exertion, fever, and bloody sputum occur. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions).

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point

83.0 F (28.3 C) PMCC

Explosive Limit

(for component) Lower .7 Upper 7.0 %

Autoignition Temperature

No data

Hazardous Products of Combustion

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, carbonyl fluoride, fluorocarbons (low molecular weight), various hydrocarbons.

Fire and Explosion Hazards

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or may be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

Extinguishing Media

regular foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Water may be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool until fire is out. Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turn-out gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Refer to the personal protective equipment section of this MSDS.

NFPA Rating

Health - 1, Flammability - 2, Reactivity - 0

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Small Spill

Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and electrical sparks. Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material. Persons not wearing proper personal protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill.

Large Spill

Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occurred. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames, including pilot lights, electrical sparks).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. All five gallon pails and larger metal containers including tank cars and tank trucks should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact.

Storage

Do not store near extreme heat, open flame, or sources of ignition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Wear safety glasses, or goggles, resistant gloves, and other appropriate protective equipment essential for your operation. Contact lenses should not be worn.

Skin Protection

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier). To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

Respiratory Protections

If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (See Exposure Guidelines), a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (consult your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

Engineering Controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

Exposure Guidelines

Component

ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS (STODDARD TYPE) (8052-41-3)
OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm - TWA
ACGIH TLV 100.000 ppm - TWA

ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES (64741-66-8)
No exposure limits established

ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES (8042-47-5)
No exposure limits established

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point
(for component) 240.0 - 272.0 F (115.5 - 133.3 C)

Vapor Pressure
(for component) 2.000 mmHg

Specific Vapor Density
No data

Specific Gravity
.998 @ 77.00 F

Liquid Density
8.310 lbs/gal @ 77.00 F
.998 kg/l @ 25.00 C

Percent Volatiles (Including Water)
No data

Evaporation Rate
SLOWER THAN ETHYL ETHER

Appearance
No data

State
LIQUID

Physical Form
EMULSION

Color
OFF WHITE

Odor
VANILLA

pH
No data

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Polymerization
Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Hazardous Decomposition

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, carbonyl fluoride, fluorocarbons (low molecular weight), various hydrocarbons.

Chemical Stability
Stable.

Incompatibility
Avoid contact with: bromine, chromic acid, heat, peroxides, strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizing agents.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Waste Management Information
Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Information - 49 CFR 172.101

DOT Description:
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S., 3, UN1993, III

Container/Mode:
CASES/SURFACE - NO EXCEPTIONS

NOS Component:
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS (STODDARD TYPE)

RQ (Reportable Quantity) - 49 CFR 172.101
Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations
CERCLA RQ - 40 CFR 302.4
None

SARA 302 Components - 40 CFR 355 Appendix A
None

Section 311/312 Hazard Class - 40 CFR 370.2
Immediate(X) Delayed(X) Fire(X) Reactive() Sudden
Release of Pressure()

SARA 313 Components - 40 CFR 372.65

None

International Regulations
Inventory Status
Not determined

State and Local Regulations
California Proposition 65
None

New Jersey RTK Label Information
STODDARD SOLVENT 8052-41-3

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information
STODDARD SOLVENT 8052-41-3

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.

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