

The Valvoline Company

Date Prepared: 10/31/01

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PRO LEATHER COND 1/128 OZ

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1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Identity

Product Name: PRO LEATHER COND 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

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2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient(s)	CAS Number	% (by weight)
ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	8042-47-5	5.0- 15.0
GLYCERINE	56-81-5	1.0- 11.0
MORPHOLINE	110-91-8	1.0- 6.0

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3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Eye

Can cause eye irritation. Additional symptoms of eye exposure may include: halo vision (blurred vision around bright objects).

Skin

May cause mild skin irritation. Passage through the skin may add to toxic effects from breathing or swallowing.

Swallowing

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects.

Inhalation

It is possible to breathe this material under certain conditions of handling and use (for example, during heating, spraying, or stirring). Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful.

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).

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. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals, and may aggravate preexisting disorders of these organs in humans: nasal damage, eye damage, kidney damage, liver damage, lung damage.

#### Developmental Information

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

#### Cancer Information

Based on the available information, this material cannot be classified with regard to carcinogenicity. This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, the National Toxicology Program, or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. 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

Nitrites should not be added to this material because this can result in formation of nitrosamines. Many nitrosamines cause cancer in laboratory animals.

#### Primary Route(s) of Entry

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

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## 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

First aid is not normally required. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

### Inhalation

First aid is not normally required. If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

### Note to Physicians

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. lipoid 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: respiratory tract, skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidneys, eye.

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#### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

##### Flash Point

> 212.0 F (100.0 C)

##### Explosive Limit

(for component) Lower 1.8 Upper 10.8 %

##### Autoignition Temperature

No data

##### Hazardous Products of Combustion

May form: acrolein, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, nitrogen compounds, silicon dioxide, sulfur oxides.

##### Fire and Explosion Hazards

No special fire hazards are known to be associated with this product.

##### Extinguishing Media

regular foam, alcohol foam, water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

##### Fire Fighting Instructions

No special precautions necessary when fighting fires involving this product.

##### NFPA Rating

Health - 1, Flammability - 1, Reactivity - 0

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#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

##### Small Spill

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.

##### 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.

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#### 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. Combination of nitrites or oxides of nitrogen with secondary or tertiary amines can form nitrosamines which are potential carcinogens.

Storage

Not applicable

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Not required under normal conditions of use. However, if misting or splashing conditions exist, then safety glasses or chemical splash goggles are advised.

Skin Protection

Not required under normal conditions of use.

Respiratory Protections

For concentrations exceeding the recommended exposure level, use NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator.

Engineering Controls

Not required under normal conditions of use. However, if unusual operating conditions exist, then provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below PEL/TLV (s).

Exposure Guidelines

Component

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ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES (8042-47-5)

OSHA VPEL 5.000 mg/m3 - TWA as Oil Mist - CASRN 8012-95-1

ACGIH TLV 5.000 mg/m3 - TWA as Oil Mist - CASRN 8012-95-1

ACGIH TLV 10.000 mg/m3 - STEL as Oil Mist - CASRN 8012-95-1

GLYCERINE (56-81-5)

OSHA VPEL 5.000 mg/m3 - TWA respirable fraction

OSHA VPEL 10.000 mg/m3 - TWA total dust

ACGIH TLV 10.000 mg/m3 - TWA

MORPHOLINE (110-91-8)

OSHA VPEL 20.000 ppm - TWA ((Skin))

OSHA VPEL 30.000 ppm - STEL ((Skin))

ACGIH TLV 20.000 ppm - TWA ((Skin))

ACGIH TLV 30.000 ppm - STEL ((Skin))

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point

(for component) 259.0 - 266.0 F (126.1 - 130.0 C)

Vapor Pressure

(for component) 7.000 mmHg

Specific Vapor Density

No data

Specific Gravity  
.980 @ 77.00 F

Liquid Density  
3.160 lbs/gal @ 77.00 F  
.980 kg/l @ 25.00 C

Percent Volatiles (Including Water)  
No data

Evaporation Rate  
No data

Appearance  
VISCOUS

State  
LIQUID

Physical Form  
EMULSION

Color  
OFF WHITE

Odor  
HERBAL

pH  
8.0 - 8.2

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#### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

##### Hazardous Polymerization

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

##### Hazardous Decomposition

May form: acrolein, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide,  
formaldehyde, nitrogen compounds, silicon dioxide, sulfur dioxide.

##### Chemical Stability

Stable.

##### Incompatibility

Avoid contact with: acids, alkalies, chlorine, chromium trioxide,  
peroxides, potassium permanganate, strong acids, strong oxidizing  
agents, strong reducing agents.

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#### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

##### Chronic/Carcinogenicity

One study with morpholine in laboratory animals produced cancer,  
while others have not. The tumors in the one study may have  
resulted from exposure to N-nitrosomorpholine, an animal  
carcinogen. N-nitrosomorpholine can occur as a contaminant in  
morpholine or as a result of the interaction of morpholine with  
nitrite of unknown origin. There is no evidence that morpholine  
causes cancer in humans.

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Waste Management Information

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

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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Information - 49 CFR 172.101

DOT Description:

Not Regulated

Container/Mode:

CASES/SURFACE - NO EXCEPTIONS

NOS Component:

None

RQ (Reportable Quantity) - 49 CFR 172.101

Not applicable

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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( ) 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

MORPHOLINE

110-91-8

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

1,2,3-PROPANETRIOL

56-81-5

16. OTHER INFORMATION

No data

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