



Mopar Leather, Rubber, & Vinyl Conditioner

Mopar(FCA US LLC Service & Customer Care Division)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Version No: 2.2
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 04/23/2021
Print Date: 12/31/2024
S.GHS.U.S.A.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Mopar Leather, Rubber, & Vinyl Conditioner
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	04318017AD, 68319189AB, 68319193AB
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Leather & Vinyl Protectant
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Mopar(FCA US LLC Service & Customer Care Division)	Mopar (FCA US LLC Service & Customer Care Division)
Address	26311 Lawrence Avenue, Center Line Michigan 48015 United States	26311 Lawrence Avenue, Center Line Michigan 48015 United States
Telephone	1-800-846-6727	1-800-846-6727
Fax		
Website	Not Available	Not Available
Email	moparsds@fcagroup.com	moparsds@fcagroup.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMTREC	CHEMTREC
Emergency telephone number(s)	+1 703-741-5970	+1 703-741-5970
Other emergency telephone number(s)	248-512-8002	248-512-8002

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Mopar Leather, Rubber, & Vinyl Conditioner

Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
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Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7732-18-5	94.23-99.72	<u>water</u>
26172-55-4	<0.01	<u>5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one</u>
Not Available	0.03-0.12	Benzotriazole Polymer Mixture
Not Available	0.04-0.09	Glycol
Not Available	0-0.01	Quaternary Ammonium Compound
Not Available	0.29-0.47	<u>acrylic polymer</u>
140-88-5	<0.01	<u>ethyl acrylate</u>
7647-14-5	0.01	<u>sodium chloride</u>
61790-81-6	0.75-1.25	<u>lanolin, ethoxylated</u>
75-21-8	<0.01	<u>ethylene oxide</u>
123-91-1	<0.01	<u>1,4-dioxane</u>
85507-69-3	0.02-0.03	<u>Aloes, extract</u>
102-71-6	0.16-0.27	<u>triethanolamine</u>
111-42-2	0.02-0.05	<u>diethanolamine</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

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Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- ▶ foam.
- ▶ dry chemical powder.
- ▶ carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carbon dioxide (CO₂) • other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
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Continued...

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	ethyl acrylate	Ethyl acrylate	25 ppm / 100 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Skin designation
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethyl acrylate	Ethyl acrylate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca; See Appendix A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	ethylene oxide	Ethylene oxide	1 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethylene oxide	Ethylene oxide	<0.1 ppm / 0.18 mg/m ³	Not Available	5 (10-min/day) ppm / 9 (10-min/day) mg/m ³	Ca; See Appendix A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	1,4-dioxane	Dioxane (Diethylene dioxide)	100 ppm / 360 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Skin designation
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	1,4-dioxane	Dioxane	Not Available	Not Available	1 (30-minute) ppm / 3.6 (30-minute) mg/m ³	Ca; See Appendix A
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	diethanolamine	Diethanolamine	3 ppm / 15 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	0.6 mg/m ³	6.6 mg/m ³	40 mg/m ³
ethyl acrylate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium chloride	0.5 ppm	2 ppm	20 ppm
ethylene oxide	5 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
1,4-dioxane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
triethanolamine	15 mg/m ³	240 mg/m ³	1,500 mg/m ³
diethanolamine	3 mg/m ³	28 mg/m ³	130 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
water	Not Available	Not Available
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic polymer	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl acrylate	300 ppm	Not Available
sodium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
lanolin, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene oxide	800 ppm	Not Available
1,4-dioxane	500 ppm	Not Available
Aloes, extract	Not Available	Not Available
triethanolamine	Not Available	Not Available
diethanolamine	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding


Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
sodium chloride	C	> 0.1 to ≤ milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m ³)
lanolin, ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

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Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
Aloes, extract	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
triethanolamine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	<i>Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.</i>	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood - local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only
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Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment																					
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]. 																				
Skin protection	See Hand protection below																				
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. 																				

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· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.

· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Body protection See Other protection below

Other protection

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ P.V.C apron.
- ▶ Barrier cream.
- ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
- ▶ Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear/Colourless		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.004
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7.50	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	1992.032

Continued...

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Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	>93.33	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m ³)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m ³)	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Mopar Leather, Rubber, & Vinyl Conditioner	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1008 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 1.23 mg/l4h ^[2]	Skin (Human - woman): 0.01%
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 53 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Human): 0.01% - Severe
		Skin (Human): 0.1%/48H
	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]	
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
acrylic polymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl acrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Primate - monkey): 1204ppm/15H (intermittent)
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: ~6.45 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - guinea pig): 1204ppm/7H
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1204ppm/7H

Continued...

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		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 45mg - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rat): 1204ppm/14H (intermittent)
		Skin (Human - woman): 0.1%/48H
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
sodium chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >10.5 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
lanolin, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >21300 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
ethylene oxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 800 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 18mg/6H - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 72 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
		Skin (Human): 1%/7S
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
1,4-dioxane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 7600 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Human): 300ppm/15M
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 48.5-54.3 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - guinea pig): 10ug - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 4200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 515mg - Mild
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Aloes, extract	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
triethanolamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >16000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Mild
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 2200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg - Severe
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human): 15mg/3D (intermittent) - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - mouse): 50% - Severe
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 560mg/24H - Mild	
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
diethanolamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 5500mg - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 710 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 750ug/24H - Severe
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 50mg - Mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE

Considered to be the major sensitizer in Kathon CG (1) (1). Bruze et al - Contact Dermatitis 20: 219-39, 1989
Based on laboratory and animal testing, exposure to the material may result in irreversible effects and mutations in humans.
In light of potential adverse effects, and to ensure a harmonised risk assessment and management, the EU regulatory framework for biocides has been established with the objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment. To this aim, it is required that risk assessment of biocidal products is carried out before they can be placed on the market. A central element in the risk assessment of the biocidal products are the utilization instructions that defines the dosage, application method and amount of applications and thus the exposure of humans and the environment to the biocidal substance.
Humans may be exposed to biocidal products in different ways in both occupational and domestic settings. Many biocidal products are intended for industrial sectors or professional uses only, whereas other biocidal products are commonly available for private use by non-

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	<p>professional users. In addition, potential exposure of non-users of biocidal products (i.e. the general public) may occur indirectly via the environment, for example through drinking water, the food chain, as well as through atmospheric and residential exposure. Particular attention should be paid to the exposure of vulnerable sub-populations, such as the elderly, pregnant women, and children. Also pets and other domestic animals can be exposed indirectly following the application of biocidal products. Furthermore, exposure to biocides may vary in terms of route (inhalation, dermal contact, and ingestion) and pathway (food, drinking water, residential, occupational) of exposure, level, frequency and duration.</p> <p>Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% and must be labelled with the warning sign "contains formaldehyde" where the concentration exceeds 0.05%. The use of formaldehyde-releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth - it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. However there is a concern that formaldehyde generators can produce amines capable of causing cancers (nitrosamines) when used in formulations containing amines.</p>
ETHYL ACRYLATE	<p>Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there have been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example</p> <p>Monoalkyl or monoarylesters of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53</p> <p>Monoalkyl or monoaryl esters of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38</p> <p>Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH₂=CHCOO or CH₂=C(CH₃)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing.</p> <p>This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer <i>de facto</i> carcinogens.</p>
LANOLIN, ETHOXYLATED	<p>* [Emery Chemical Co.]</p> <p>Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Studies show that alcohol ethoxylates have low toxicity through swallowing and skin contact.</p> <p>Animal studies show these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation, stomach ulcers, hair standing up, diarrhea and lethargy. Slight to severe irritation occurred when undiluted alcohol ethoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of animals. These chemicals show no indication of genetic toxicity or potential to cause mutations and cancers. Toxicity is thought to be substantially lower than that of nonylphenol ethoxylates.</p> <p>Some of the oxidation products of this group of substances may have sensitizing properties.</p> <p>As they cause less irritation, nonionic surfactants are often preferred to ionic surfactants in topical products. However, their tendency to auto-oxidise also increases their irritation. Due to their irritating effect it is difficult to diagnose allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) by patch testing.</p> <p>Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.</p>
ETHYLENE OXIDE	<p>Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) share many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane; data presented here may be taken as representative.</p> <p>For 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane):</p> <p>In animal testing, ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the airways in animals exposed via inhalation. However, tumours were not observed in mice chronically exposed via skin. Two structurally related substances, oxirane (ethylene oxide) and methyloxirane (propylene oxide), which are also direct-acting alkylating agents, have been classified as causing cancer.</p> <p>Ethylene oxide is very soluble in blood, so it can be quickly absorbed by the lung. It is also likely to be absorbed easily by skin. Human exposure mainly occurs through inhalation in sterilisation facilities and exposure can result from fumigated foods, pharmaceutical products, and sterilised medical equipment. Symptoms include nausea and vomiting. It is irritating to the skin, eyes and airway; severe skin irritation is characterised by the formation of blisters. Allergic contact skin inflammation has occurred. Repeated exposure at sufficient concentrations can impair sensory and motor function and cause peripheral neuropathy, and, collapse of the heart and circulation and kidney failure may also occur. Ethylene oxide may cause genetic damage. It may also impair male fertility or cause miscarriage. Animal testing shows that ethylene oxide may cause cancer.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.</p>
1,4-DIOXANE	<p>Brain degenerative changes, kidney tubule changes, urine volume changes, lymphoma including Hodgkin's disease recorded.</p> <p>Acute toxic effects reported in animals are mainly central nervous system depression (including convulsions), kidney and liver damage, slight reddening of the skin and scaly skin irritation. There may also be reversible shrinkage of the pupils, and eye, nose and lung irritation. Skin absorption has been considered a potential route of exposure in case reports of human fatalities from short term exposures. Longer term effects of very high doses in animals include intoxication, behavioural changes, blood changes, heart problems and lesions in the kidneys, liver and brain. 1,4-Dioxane may inhibit the breakdown of other substances, for example alcohol and some drugs.</p>
ALOES, EXTRACT	<p>Aloe barbadensis Mill., extract</p> <p>Whole leaf extract of Aloe vera was tested for carcinogenicity after oral administration in one 2-year study in mice, and one 2-year study in rats. In male and female rats, drinking-water containing whole leaf extract of Aloe vera caused significantly increased incidences of adenoma of the large intestine (colon and caecum) and carcinoma of the large intestine (colon and caecum), tumours rarely developed spontaneously in rats. In the 2-year study in mice, there was no significantly increased incidence of any type of tumours in males or females given drinking-water containing whole leaf extract of Aloe vera. In a study of photo-co-carcinogenesis with simulated sunlight, four articles were studied by skin application in hairless mice: three test articles containing Aloe vera that included gel, whole leaf extract, and decolourized whole leaf extract; and an aloe-emodin preparation. Almost all mice exposed to simulated sunlight developed skin neoplasms. No increase in the incidence of skin neoplasms was observed in the groups receiving any of the four test articles applied as a cream followed by simulated sunlight when compared with the group receiving control cream followed by simulated sunlight. There was a significant enhancing effect of Aloe vera gel cream or aloe-emodin cream on the photocarcinogenic activity of simulated sunlight in female mice based on an increase in the multiplicity of squamous cell papilloma, carcinoma or carcinoma in situ (combined). There was a significant enhancing effect of the whole leaf extract cream or decolourized whole leaf extract cream on the photocarcinogenic activity of simulated sunlight in both male and female mice, based on an increase in the multiplicity of squamous cell papilloma, carcinoma or carcinoma in situ (combined).</p> <p>Mechanistic and other relevant data</p> <p>The C-glycosides aloin A and aloin B, which are components of Aloe vera latex, are converted to aloe-emodin-9-anthrone by bacteria present in the gastrointestinal tract of rats and humans. Aloe-emodin-9-anthrone undergoes sequential oxidation to aloe-emodin and rhein. Preparations of Aloe vera, acemannan, and aloin A, do not display genotoxic activity in assays for mutagenesis in bacteria and/or other assays for genotoxicity. In contrast, aloe-emodin has genotoxic activity. These data suggest that the neoplastic response observed with Aloe vera is a consequence of the conversion of the anthrone C-glycosides to aloe-emodin, which by itself or in combination with other components of Aloe vera is responsible for the adenomas and carcinomas in the large intestine of rats.</p>
TRIETHANOLAMINE	<p>Lachrymation, diarrhoea, convulsions, urinary tract changes, changes in bladder weight, changes in testicular weight, changes in thymus weight, changes in liver weight, dermatitis after systemic exposure, kidney, ureter, bladder tumours recorded. Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria. Dermal rabbit value quoted above is for occluded patch in male or female animals * Union Carbide</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Studies done show that triethanolamine is of low toxicity following high dose exposure by swallowing, skin contact or inhalation. It has not been shown to cause cancer, genetic defects, reproductive or developmental toxicity.</p> <p>A Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) expert panel conducted a review of triethanolamine-containing personal care products</p> <p>The panel was concerned with the levels of free diethanolamine that could be present as an impurity in TEA or TEA-containing ingredients. The panel stated that the amount of free diethanolamine available must be limited to the present practices of use and concentration of diethanolamine.</p> <p>The Panel concluded that TEA and 31 related TEA-containing ingredients, are safe when formulated to be nonirritating and when the levels of free diethanolamine do not exceed the prescribed levels. These ingredients should not be used in cosmetic products in which N-nitroso</p>

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	<p>compounds can be formed.</p> <p>Dermal carcinogenicity studies performed by the NTP on TEA reported equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in male mice based on the occurrence of liver hemangiosarcoma, some evidence of carcinogenic activity in female mice based on increased incidences of hepatocellular adenoma, and equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats based on a marginal increase in the incidence of renal tubule cell adenoma. It has been hypothesized that TEA may cause liver tumours in mice via a choline-depletion mode of action. Humans are much less sensitive to this deficiency, and these hepatic findings are considered to have little relevance to humans regarding the safety of the use of TEA in personal care products.</p> <p>The panel was concerned that the potential exists for dermal irritation with the use of products formulated using TEA or TEA-related ingredients. The panel specified that products containing these ingredients must be formulated to be nonirritating.</p> <p>Tertiary alkyl amines such as TEA do not react with N-nitrosating agents to directly form nitrosamines. However, tertiary amines can act as precursors in nitrosamine formation by undergoing nitrosative cleavage. The resultant secondary amine (ie, diethanolamine) can then be N-nitrosated to products that may be carcinogenic. Because of the potential for this process to occur, TEA and TEA-containing ingredients should not be used in cosmetic products in which N-nitroso compounds can be formed.</p> <p>Safety Assessment of Triethanolamine and Triethanolamine-Containing Ingredients as Used in Cosmetics: International Journal of Toxicology (supplement 1) 59S-83S. 2013 https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.901.4174&rep=rep1&type=pdf</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.</p>
DIETHANOLAMINE	DEA has low acute toxicity if ingested orally or applied on the skin. It can cause moderate skin irritation and severe eye irritation. It may affect sperm production, cause anaemia and damage the liver and kidney. It has not been shown to cause cancer in humans; though there is evidence that it may cause cancer in mice, and damage to the foetus at levels toxic to the mother.
Mopar Leather, Rubber, & Vinyl Conditioner & 5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & ETHYL ACRYLATE & TRIETHANOLAMINE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
WATER & 5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & ACRYLIC POLYMER & ALOES, EXTRACT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & ETHYL ACRYLATE & SODIUM CHLORIDE & ETHYLENE OXIDE & 1,4-DIOXANE & TRIETHANOLAMINE & DIETHANOLAMINE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & ETHYL ACRYLATE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & ETHYL ACRYLATE & SODIUM CHLORIDE & 1,4-DIOXANE & TRIETHANOLAMINE & DIETHANOLAMINE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
ETHYL ACRYLATE & 1,4-DIOXANE & ALOES, EXTRACT & DIETHANOLAMINE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
ETHYL ACRYLATE & ETHYLENE OXIDE	Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen <i>[National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]</i>
SODIUM CHLORIDE & ETHYLENE OXIDE	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
TRIETHANOLAMINE & DIETHANOLAMINE	<p>Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects.</p> <p>Many amine-based compounds can cause release of histamines, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including constriction of the bronchi or asthma and inflammation of the cavity of the nose. Whole-body symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face, which are usually transient.</p> <p>There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing.</p> <p>Inhalation: Inhaling vapours may result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs. Higher concentrations of certain amines can produce severe respiratory irritation, characterized by discharge from the nose, coughing, difficulty in breathing and chest pain. Chronic exposure via inhalation may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, sore throat, inflammation of the bronchi and lungs, and possible lung damage. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure to some amines may result in liver disorders, jaundice and liver enlargement. Some amines have been shown to cause kidney, blood and central nervous system disorders in animal studies.</p> <p>While most polyurethane amine catalysts are not sensitizers, some certain individuals may also become sensitized to amines and may experience distress while breathing, including asthma-like attacks, whenever they are subsequently exposed to even very small amounts of vapours. Once sensitized, these individuals must avoid any further exposure to amines. Chronic overexposure may lead to permanent lung injury, including reduction in lung function, breathlessness, chronic inflammation of the bronchi, and immunologic lung disease.</p> <p>Products with higher vapour pressures may reach higher concentrations in the air, and this increases the likelihood of worker exposure. Inhalation hazards are increased when exposure to amine catalysts occurs in situations that produce aerosols, mists or heated vapours. Such situations include leaks in fitting or transfer lines. Medical conditions generally aggravated by inhalation exposure include asthma, bronchitis and emphysema.</p> <p>Skin contact: Skin contact with amine catalysts poses a number of concerns. Direct skin contact can cause moderate to severe irritation and injury, from simple redness and swelling to painful blistering, ulceration, and chemical burns. Repeated or prolonged exposure may also result in severe cumulative skin inflammation. Skin contact with some amines may result in allergic sensitization. Sensitized persons should avoid all contact with amine catalysts. Whole-body effects resulting from the absorption of the amines through skin exposure may include headaches, nausea, faintness, anxiety, decrease in blood pressure, reddening of the skin, hives, and facial swelling. These symptoms may be related to the pharmacological action of the amines, and they are usually temporary.</p>

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Eye contact: Amine catalysts are alkaline and their vapours are irritating to the eyes, even at low concentrations. Direct contact with liquid amine may cause severe irritation and tissue injury, and the "burning" may lead to blindness. Contact with solid products may result in mechanical irritation, pain and corneal injury.

Exposed persons may experience excessive tearing, burning, inflammation of the conjunctiva, and swelling of the cornea, which manifests as a blurred or foggy vision with a blue tint, and sometimes a halo phenomenon around lights. These symptoms are temporary and usually disappear when exposure ends. Some people may experience this effect even when exposed to concentrations that do not cause respiratory irritation.

Ingestion: Amine catalysts have moderate to severe toxicity if swallowed. Some amines can cause severe irritation, ulcers and burns of the mouth, throat, gullet and gastrointestinal tract. Material aspirated due to vomiting can damage the bronchial tubes and the lungs. Affected people may also experience pain in the chest or abdomen, nausea, bleeding of the throat and gastrointestinal tract, diarrhea, dizziness, drowsiness, thirst, collapse of circulation, coma and even death.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Mopar Leather, Rubber, & Vinyl Conditioner	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.03-0.13mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.018-0.026mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.172mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	4.71mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	0.13-0.31mg/L	4	
	acrylic polymer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value
Not Available		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl acrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.5mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.71mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.19mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	4.4mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	2mg/l	2	
	sodium chloride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value
EC50		72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	20.76-36.17mg/L	4
EC50		96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1110.36mg/L	4
NOEC(ECx)		6h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
EC50		48h	Crustacea	0.004-0.006mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	1000mg/L	4	
	lanolin, ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value
Not Available		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene oxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	240mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Fish	90mg/L	5
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	350mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	52mg/l	2	

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	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	1,4-dioxane	BCF	1008h	Fish	0.2-0.6
EC50		72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)		Not Available	Fish	20mg/l	1
EC50		48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	2
LC50		96h	Fish	6700mg/l	2
Aloes, extract	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
triethanolamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	169mg/l	1
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.4	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>107<260mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	Not Available	Fish	>1mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	565.2-658.3mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	11800mg/l	2	
diethanolamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.86-3.5mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.7mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	28.8mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	4	
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	HIGH	HIGH
ethyl acrylate	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.95 days)
sodium chloride	LOW	LOW
ethylene oxide	LOW (Half-life = 11.88 days)	HIGH (Half-life = 381.96 days)
1,4-dioxane	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.38 days)
triethanolamine	LOW	LOW
diethanolamine	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.3 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0444)
ethyl acrylate	LOW (LogKOW = 1.32)
sodium chloride	LOW (LogKOW = 0.54)
ethylene oxide	LOW (BCF = 0.35)
1,4-dioxane	LOW (BCF = 0.7)
triethanolamine	LOW (BCF = 3.9)
diethanolamine	LOW (BCF = 1)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (Log KOC = 45.15)
ethyl acrylate	LOW (Log KOC = 11.85)
sodium chloride	LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)
ethylene oxide	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.435)
1,4-dioxane	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
triethanolamine	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
diethanolamine	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)

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Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
water	Not Available
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available
acrylic polymer	Not Available
ethyl acrylate	Not Available
sodium chloride	Not Available
lanolin, ethoxylated	Not Available
ethylene oxide	Not Available
1,4-dioxane	Not Available
Aloes, extract	Not Available
triethanolamine	Not Available
diethanolamine	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
water	Not Available
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available
acrylic polymer	Not Available
ethyl acrylate	Not Available
sodium chloride	Not Available
lanolin, ethoxylated	Not Available
ethylene oxide	Not Available
1,4-dioxane	Not Available
Aloes, extract	Not Available
triethanolamine	Not Available

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Product name	Ship Type
diethanolamine	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

water is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements

acrylic polymer is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

ethyl acrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Reactive Materials

US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US National Toxicology Program (NTP) Delisted from Report on Carcinogens

US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

sodium chloride is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

lanolin, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

ethylene oxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

United Nations List of Prior Informed Consent Chemicals

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens

US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity

US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List

US - California Substances Identified As Toxic Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Mutagens

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Reactive Materials

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Teratogens

US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) - Chemicals of Interest

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US EPA Carcinogens Listing

US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)

US EPA IRIS Carcinogens

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens

US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Carcinogens Listing

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

Continued...

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US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

1,4-dioxane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
 US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
 US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
 US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens
 US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens
 US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
 US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
 US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
 US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US EPA Carcinogens Listing
 US EPA Drinking Water Treatability Database
 US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
 US EPA IRIS Carcinogens
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen
 US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Aloes, extract is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

triethanolamine is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
 US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) - Chemicals of Interest
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

diethanolamine is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
 US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
 US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
 US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Corrosives
 US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
 US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No

Continued...

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Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
ethyl acrylate	1000	454
ethylene oxide	10	4.54
1,4-dioxane	100	45.4
diethanolamine	100	45.4

US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

This product contains the following EPCRA section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know-Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
140-88-5	<0.01	ethyl acrylate
75-21-8	<0.01	ethylene oxide
123-91-1	<0.01	1,4-dioxane
111-42-2	0.02-0.05	diethanolamine

This information must be included in all SDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including **ethyl acrylate**, **ethylene oxide**, **1,4-dioxane**, **diethanolamine**, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and **ethylene oxide**, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (water; 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; ethyl acrylate; sodium chloride; lanolin, ethoxylated; ethylene oxide; 1,4-dioxane; Aloes, extract; triethanolamine; diethanolamine)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (lanolin, ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (lanolin, ethoxylated)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (lanolin, ethoxylated; Aloes, extract)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	04/23/2021
Initial Date	03/04/2021

Continued...

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SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.2	04/23/2021	Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use, Name

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- ▶ IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- ▶ IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- ▶ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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