

SAFETY DATA SHEET



1. Identification

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| Product identifier | Block Oil |
| Other means of identification | |
| Catalog number | 1443952 |
| Chemical name | n/f |
| Recommended use | Specified quality tests and assay use only. |
| Recommended restrictions | Not for use as a drug. Not for administration to humans or animals. |
| Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information | |
| Company name | General Finishes |
| Address | 2462 Corporate Circle East Troy WI 53120 US |
| Telephone | 262-642-4545 |
| Website | www.generalfinishes.com |
| E-mail | |

2. Hazard(s) identification

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Physical hazards | Not classified. | |
| Health hazards | Serious eye damage/eye irritation | Category 2A |
| | Aspiration hazard | Category 1 |
| OSHA hazard(s) | Not classified. | |
| Label elements | | |



| | |
|---|---|
| Signal word | Danger |
| Hazard statement | Causes serious eye irritation. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| Precautionary statement | |
| Prevention | Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear eye/face protection. |
| Response | If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| Storage | Store locked up. |
| Disposal | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. |
| Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC) | Not classified. |

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Hazardous components

| Chemical name | Common name and synonyms | CAS number | % |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------|-----|
| Mineral Oil | | 8012-95-1 | 100 |

4. First-aid measures

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| Inhalation | Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist. |
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Skin contact

Rinse skin with water/shower. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

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| Eye contact | Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists. |
| Ingestion | Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs. Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. |
| Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed | Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. |
| Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed | Treatment of laxative-emollient overdose should be symptomatic and supportive and may include the following: 1. Do NOT induce vomiting. 2. Do NOT administer activated charcoal, unless there is a coingestant with potentially serious side effects. 3. Do NOT administer a cathartic. 4. For excessive diarrhea, treat with high fluid intake and monitoring of fluid and electrolyte status. [Meditext 2007] |
| General information | Remove from exposure. Remove contaminated clothing. For treatment advice, seek guidance from an occupational health physician or other licensed health-care provider familiar with workplace chemical exposures. In the United States, the national poison control center phone number is 1-800-222-1222. If person is not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen if available. Persons developing serious hypersensitivity (anaphylactic) reactions must receive immediate medical attention. |

5. Fire-fighting measures

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| Suitable extinguishing media | Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). |
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. |
| Specific hazards arising from the chemical | No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted. |
| Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters | Wear suitable protective equipment. |

6. Accidental release measures

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| Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures | Keep unnecessary personnel away. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapors. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. |
| Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up | Absorb spillage with suitable absorbent material. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. |

7. Handling and storage

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| Precautions for safe handling | As a general rule, when handling USP Reference Standards, avoid all contact and inhalation of dust, mists, and/or vapors associated with the material. Clean equipment and work surfaces with suitable detergent or solvent after use. After removing gloves, wash hands and other exposed skin thoroughly. |
| Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities | Store in tight container as defined in the USP-NF. This material should be handled and stored per label instructions to ensure product integrity. |

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

| Material | Type | Value | Form |
|-----------------------------|------|---------------------|-------|
| Mineral Oil (CAS 8012-95-1) | PEL | 5 mg/m ³ | Mist. |

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

| Material | Type | Value | Form |
|-----------------------------|------|----------------------|-------|
| Mineral Oil (CAS 8012-95-1) | REL | 5 mg/m ³ | Mist. |
| | STEL | 10 mg/m ³ | Mist. |

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

| Material | Type | Value | Form |
|-----------------------------|------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Mineral Oil (CAS 8012-95-1) | TWA | 5 mg/m ³ | Inhalable fraction. |

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| Biological limit values | No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s). |
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| Appropriate engineering controls | Airborne exposure should be controlled primarily by engineering controls such as general dilution ventilation, local exhaust ventilation, or process enclosure. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred to general exhaust because it can control the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion into the work area. An industrial hygiene survey involving air monitoring may be used to determine the effectiveness of engineering controls. Effectiveness of engineering controls intended for use with highly potent materials should be assessed by use of nontoxic surrogate materials. |
| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment | |
| Eye/face protection | Safety glasses with sideshields are recommended. Face shields or goggles may be required if splash potential exists or if corrosive materials are present. Approved eye protection (e.g., bearing the ANSI Z87 or CSA stamp) is preferred. Maintain eyewash facilities in the work area. |
| Skin protection | |
| Hand protection | Chemically compatible gloves. For handling solutions, ensure that the glove material is protective against the solvent being used. Use handling practices that minimize direct hand contact. Employees who are sensitive to natural rubber (latex) should use nitrile or other synthetic nonlatex gloves. Use of powdered latex gloves should be avoided due to the risk of latex allergy. |
| Other | For handling of laboratory scale quantities, a cloth lab coat is recommended. Where significant quantities are handled, work clothing may be necessary to prevent take-home contamination. |
| Respiratory protection | Where respirators are deemed necessary to reduce or control occupational exposures, use NIOSH-approved respiratory protection and have an effective respirator program in place (applicable U.S. regulation OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134). |
| Thermal hazards | Not available. |
| General hygiene considerations | Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. |

9. Physical and chemical properties

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|---|---|
| Appearance | Clear, colorless liquid. |
| Physical state | Liquid. |
| Form | Liquid. |
| Odor | Not available. |
| Odor threshold | Not available. |
| pH | Not available. |
| Melting point/freezing point | Not available. |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range | 424.4 - 1189.4 °F (218 - 643 °C) |
| Flash point | 275.00 °F (135.00 °C) Closed Cup 380.00 °F (193.33 °C) Open Cup > 239.00 °F (> 115.00 °C) (OC) [ASTM D92] |
| Evaporation rate | Not available. |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | Not applicable. |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | |
| Flammability limit - lower (%) | Not available. |
| Flammability limit - upper (%) | Not available. |
| Explosive limit - lower (%) | Not available. |
| Explosive limit - upper (%) | Not available. |
| Vapor pressure | Not available. |
| Vapor density | Not available. |
| Relative density | Not available. |
| Solubility in water | Insoluble. |
| Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) | > 6 |
| Auto-ignition temperature | 500 °F (260 °C) |
| Decomposition temperature | Not available. |
| Viscosity | Not available. |
| Other information | |
| Heat of combustion (NFPA 30B) | 31.5 kJ/g |
| Kinematic viscosity | >= 38.1 mm ² /s |

Specific gravity 0.845 - 0.905

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity Strong oxidizing agents.
Chemical stability Stable at normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Conditions to avoid Avoid temperatures exceeding the flash point.
Incompatible materials Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products Irritating and/or toxic fumes or gases. Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Ingestion May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Inhalation May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Skin contact Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Eye contact Causes serious eye irritation.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics Nausea. Vomiting. Diarrhea. Laxative effects.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure Hypersensitivity to material. Appendicitis. Intestinal problems. Ulcerative colitis. Rectal bleeding.

Acute toxicity Not available.

Skin corrosion/irritation Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes serious eye irritation.

Local effects

100 mg Skin irritancy test
Result: Mild.
Species: Guinea pig
Test Duration: 24 hours
100 mg Skin irritancy test
Result: Mild.
Species: Rabbit
Test Duration: 24 hours
500 mg Eye irritancy test
Result: Moderate.
Species: Rabbit

Respiratory sensitization Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.

Skin sensitization Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Data from germ cell mutagenicity tests were not found.

Mutagenicity

Mutagenicity test in *S. typhimurium*, administered using highly refined mineral oil
Result: Negative.
Sister chromatid exchange test in hamsters
Result: Negative.

Carcinogenicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
This material is not considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.

0 - 5 % Dietary carcinogenicity study, using medicinal-grade petroleum and liquid paraffin
Result: No significant increase in tumor incidence.
Species: Rat
Test Duration: 104 weeks
Carcinogenicity study of skin, utilizing application of highly refined, food-grade mineral oils
Result: No skin tumors.
Species: Mouse
Carcinogenicity study, subcutaneous administration of three different grades of medicinal petroleum
Result: No tumors induced.
Species: Mouse

Carcinogenicity study, using intraperitoneal injection of two food-grade mineral oils
 Result: Induced plasma-cell neoplasms and reticulum-cell sarcomas in certain strains of mice.
 Species: Mouse

Reproductive toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
 Hypothrombinemia and hemorrhagic disease of the newborn have occurred following chronic use of mineral oil during pregnancy.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.

Aspiration hazard May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

| Product | Species | Test Results |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Mineral Oil (CAS 8012-95-1) | | |
| Aquatic | | |
| Fish | LC50 Bluegill (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>) | > 10000 mg/l, 96 hours |
| Persistence and degradability | No data is available on the degradability of this product. | |
| Bioaccumulative potential | Not available. | |
| Mobility in soil | Not available. | |
| Other adverse effects | Not available. | |

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste.

Local disposal regulations Not available.

Hazardous waste code Not available.

Waste from residues / unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).

Contaminated packaging Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14. Transport information

DOT

Not regulated as a hazardous material by DOT.

IATA

Not regulated as a dangerous good.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code No information available.

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations CERCLA/SARA Hazardous Substances - Not applicable.
 All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories Immediate Hazard - Yes
 Delayed Hazard - Yes
 Fire Hazard - No
 Pressure Hazard - No
 Reactivity Hazard - No

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance No

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical No

Other federal regulations

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Not regulated.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Not regulated.

US state regulations

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): This material is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

International Inventories

| Country(s) or region | Inventory name | On inventory (yes/no)* |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Australia | Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | Yes |
| Canada | Domestic Substances List (DSL) | Yes |
| Canada | Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL) | No |
| China | Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC) | Yes |
| Europe | European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) | Yes |
| Europe | European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS) | No |
| Japan | Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS) | No |
| Korea | Existing Chemicals List (ECL) | Yes |
| New Zealand | New Zealand Inventory | Yes |
| Philippines | Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) | Yes |
| United States & Puerto Rico | Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory | Yes |

*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

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Version # 02

Further information Not available.

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Revision Information This document has undergone significant changes and should be reviewed in its entirety.