

1 Product and Company Identification

Product Name

Universal Penetrating Oil

SDS #

16 21 63 A

Recommended Use of the Chemical
And Restrictions on Use

Penetrating rust preventative.

Supplier Address

Universal Oil, Inc.

265 Jefferson Ave

Cleveland, Oh 44113

sales@universaloil.com

Company Phone Number 1-216-771-4300

2 Hazards Identification

Permissible Exposure Level	500 ppm
Threshold Limit Value	100 ppm



Signal Word
Combustible

Effects of Acute Overexposure:

- **Eye Contact:** Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.
- **Skin Contact:** Prolonged or repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting, and dermatitis.
- **Inhalation:** Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, central nervous system effects including dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache and possible unconsciousness and even death.
- **Ingestion:** Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

3 Composition/Information on Ingredients

If present, IARC, NTP and OSHA carcinogens are identified in this section.

Ingredient	CAS #	% by wt.	PEL	TLV
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates	8052-41-3	>90%	500 ppm Note (1)	100 ppm Note (1)
Additive Mixture	N/A	<10%	N/A	N/A

Note: (1) NIOSH recommends a limit of 350 mg/cum - 8 hour time weighted average, 1800 mg/cum as determined by a 15 minute sample.

4 First Aid Measures

First Aid:

- **Eye Contact:** Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Get medical attention.
- **Skin Contact:** Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.
- **Inhalation:** If affected, remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention.
- **Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting; keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention. Aspiration of material into lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Primary Route (s) of Entry: Inhalation, skin contact.

5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point	>100°F TCC		
Flammable Limits	Not Determined		
Extinguishing Media	Regular foam or carbon dioxide or dry chemical		
Ratings	Health	Fire	Reactivity
NFPA	1	2	0
HMIS	1	2	0

Hazardous Decomposition Products: May form toxic materials: carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons, etc.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by heat, pilot lights, other flames and ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near container (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

Firefighting Procedures: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode when fighting fires.

6 Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Personal Precautions: Use personal protective equipment as required. Isolate area. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep out low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning up

Methods for Containment: For small spills, absorb on poly-pads or other suitable non-reactive



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absorbent. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal. Discard any product, residue, disposal container or liner in full compliance with federal, state, and local regulations.

7 Handling and Storage

Containers when emptied still contain product residues (vapor, liquid and/or solid). All hazard precautions given in this data sheet must be observed.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

- **Small Spill:** Absorb liquid on paper, vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and transfer to exhaust hood.
- **Large Spill:** Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights and electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source, dike area of spill to prevent spreading, and pump liquid to salvage tank. Remaining liquid may be taken up on sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and shoveled into containers.
- **Ventilation:** Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

- **Eye Protection:** Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. (Consult your safety equipment supplier.)
- **Skin Protection:** Wear resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber. To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact wear impervious clothing and boots.
- **Respiratory Protection:** If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see Section 2), a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your safety equipment supplier). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Boiling Point	Not Determined
Specific Gravity	0.80 @ 60°F
Percent Volatile	<90%
Vapor Pressure	2. mmHg @ 68°F
Specific Vapor Density (air = 1)	4.8 (air = 1)
Evaporation Rate (ether = 1)	0.20 N butyl acetate = 1

10 Stability and Reactivity

Hazardous Polymerization	Cannot occur
Stability	Stable
Incompatibility	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents

11 Toxicological Information

Effects of Chronic Overexposure: Overexposure of this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: central nervous system effects.

12 Ecological Information

Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required that a spill has occurred.

13 Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method:

- **Small Spill:** Allow volatile portion to evaporate in hood. Allow sufficient time for vapors to completely clear hood duct work. Dispose of remaining material in accordance with applicable regulations.
- **Large Spill:** Destroy by liquid incineration.

Contaminated absorbent may be deposited in a landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

14 Transportation Information

15 Regulatory Information

16 Other Information

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

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