SAFETY DATA SHEET

Conforms with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) HazCom 2012

Product: Handpiece Lube (75-38A) **Revision Date: 12/21/2015**

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Name: **Handpiece Lube**

Product Code: **75-38A**

Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use

Recommended Use: A lubricant for dental handpieces and prophy angles.

Restrictions on Use: For Professional Use Only

Details of the Supplier

Manufactured for: Integra York PA, Inc.
589 Davies Dr.
York, PA 17402 USA
1-866-854-8300

Emergency Phone Number

24-Hour Number: 1-800-535-5053
International: 1-352-323-3500

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Hazard Class	Category
Aspiration hazard	1

Label Elements

Hazard Symbols(s):

Signal Word(s): Danger

Hazard Statement(s): May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary Statements:

Response: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.
Storage: Store locked up.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant in accordance with applicable federal, state and local environmental regulations.

Other Hazards

Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.
Used oil may contain harmful impurities.
Not classified as flammable but will burn.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance/Mixture: Substance

Chemical Nature: Highly refined mineral oil.

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Wt %
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	8042-47-5	<=100

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures

Inhalation: No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Eye Contact: Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects (Acute and Delayed)

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.
The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.
Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.
Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhea.

Protection of first-aiders:

When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

Indication of any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Treat symptomatically. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable: Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable: Do not use water in a jet.

Specific Hazards Arising from Chemical

Hazardous combustion products may include:
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Specific Extinguishing Methods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

Proper protective equipment including appropriate chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; appropriate chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. NIOSH Approved, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469 or NFPA 1971 – Standard on Protective Ensemble for Structural Firefighting).

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Environmental Precautions:

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

Slippery when spilled. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material.
Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent.
Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly.

Additional Advice

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical Measures

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapors, mists or aerosols.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
Avoid inhaling vapor and/or mists.
When handling product in drums, appropriate safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.

Product Transfer

This material has the potential to be a static accumulator. Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used during all bulk transfer operations.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

Storage Conditions:

Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place.
Use properly labeled and closable containers.
Store at ambient temperature.

Incompatible Materials:

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Packaging Material

Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene.
Unsuitable material: PVC.

Container Advice

Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

Exposure Guidelines:

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH REL	NIOSH STEL
Oil mist, mineral	TLV withdrawn; see Mineral Oil	5 mg/m^3 (Mist)	5 mg/m^3 (Mist	10 mg/m^3 (Mist) (15 minutes)
White Mineral Oil (petroleum)	5 mg/m^3 TWA (Inhalable fraction)	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analyzed by an AIHA accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

Appropriate Engineering Controls

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

General Information:

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.
Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.
Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.
Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.
Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.
Practice good housekeeping.

Individual Protection Measures

Respiratory Protection:

No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.
In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material.
If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation.
Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.
Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapors [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand Protection:

Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves.
Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity.
Always seek advice from glove suppliers.
Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
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 moisturizer is recommended.
For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified.
For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and

replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material.
Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.

Eye/Face Protection:

If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin and Body Protection:

Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.
It is good practice to wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves.

Protective Measures:

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Environmental exposure controls

General Advice:

Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Section 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water. Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapor.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Liquid at room temperature.

Odor: Slight hydrocarbon

Odor threshold: Data not available.

pH: Not applicable.

Melting point/freezing point: Data not available.

Pour point: -32 °C / -25 °F Method: ASTM D97

Initial boiling point and boiling range: > 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(s)

Flash point: 168 °C / 335 °F Method: ASTM D92

Evaporation rate: Data not available.

Flammability (solid, gas): Data not available.

Upper explosive limit: Typical 10 %(V)

Lower explosive limit: Typical 1 %(V)

Vapor pressure: < 0.5 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F) estimated value(s)

Relative Vapor density: > 1estimated value(s)

Solubility(ies):
Water solubility: Negligible
Solubility in other solvents: Data not available.

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): Pow: > 6 (based on information on similar products)

Auto-ignition temperature: > 320 °C / 608 °F

Decomposition temperature: Data not available.

Viscosity:
Viscosity, dynamic: Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic: 18.2 mm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F) Method: ASTM D445
Viscosity, kinematic: 3.7 mm2/s (100 °C / 212 °F) Method: ASTM D445

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

Chemical stability: Stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Reacts with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid: Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Acute Toxicity:

Acute oral toxicity:

LD50 (rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity
Remarks: Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Acute inhalation toxicity:

LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l, Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity:

LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation: Not irritating to skin. Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Expected to be slightly irritating.

Respiratory or skin sensitization: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity Product: Not expected to be mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Not expected to be carcinogenic.

Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-carcinogenic in animal skinpainting studies., Highly refined mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

IARC	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
ACGIH	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.
OSHA	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
NTP	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Not expected to impair fertility. Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.

Single Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)

Single exposure: Not expected to be a hazard.
Repeated exposure: Not expected to be a hazard.

Aspiration toxicity

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal

Further Information

Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal. ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible.

Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment:

Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.(LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).

Ecotoxicity:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)
Expected to be practically nontoxic, LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)
Expected to be practically nontoxic, LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)
Expected to be practically nontoxic, LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)
NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 10 - <= 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)
NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 10 - <= 100 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity)
Expected to be practically nontoxic, LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability: Expected to be inherently biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil: Liquid under most environmental conditions. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile. Floats on water.

Other adverse effects: No data available.

Additional ecological information:

Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are not expected to be released to air in any significant quantities.
Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.
Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.
May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms.
Mineral oil is not expected to cause any chronic effects to aquatic organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste from residues

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.
Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.
Disposal should be in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations.
Local environmental regulations may be more stringent than applicable federal or state requirements and must be complied with.

Contaminated packaging:

Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
Disposal should be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Federal Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)
Not regulated as a dangerous good

International Regulation

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category: Not applicable
Ship type: Not applicable
Product name: Not applicable
Special precautions: Not applicable

Special precautions for user

Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Additional Information

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

Aspiration hazard

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ., This material is classified as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard

SARA 302

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

California Prop 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

EINECS: All components listed or polymer exempt.

TSCA: All components listed.

DSL: All components listed.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity): 1, 1, 0

Abbreviations and Acronyms

The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological exposure limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labeling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty

ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level
OE_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorization Of Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

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