# Dentsply (Australia) Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: **4613-34** Version No: **9.1.1.1** 

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: '

Issue Date: **25/01/2016**Print Date: **20/01/2017**S.GHS.AUS.EN

# SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	Dentsply Rapid Repair Powder
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

# Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	For dental use only.

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Dentsply (Australia) Pty Ltd
Address	11-21 Gilby Road Mount Waverley VIC 3149 Australia
Telephone	1300 55 29 29
Fax	+61 3 9538 8260
Website	www.dentsply.com.au
Email	clientservices@dentsply.com

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre (AUSTRALIA)	
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26 - AUSTRALIA (24 hour service)	
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	

## **SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

## Classification of the substance or mixture

# NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	1
Flammability	1		
Toxicity	0		0 = Minimum
Body Contact	1		1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	0		4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable
Label elements	
GHS label elements	Not Applicable

SIGNAL WORD NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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Not Applicable

# SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9003-42-3	>95	ethyl methacrylate homopolymer

#### **SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes:  Wash out immediately with fresh running water.  Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.  Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.  Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs:  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	If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.  Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.  If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

After absorbing larger amounts of substance: acceleration of the gastro-intestinal tract.

### **SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

#### **Extinguishing media**

- $\,\blacktriangleright\,$  There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

# Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result		
Advice for firefighters			
Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>		
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.</li> <li>Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion.</li> <li>Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited; once initiated larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.</li> <li>A dust explosion may release large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.</li> <li>Other decomposition products include:         <ul> <li>carbon monoxide (CO)</li> <li>carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> </ul> </li> <li>aldehydes</li> <li>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> <li>NOTE: Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and dense acrid black smoke.         <ul> <li>May emit poisonous furnes.</li> <li>May emit corrosive furnes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable		

## **SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

# Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

#### **Environmental precautions**

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See section 12

#### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### Minor Spills

- ► Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

#### **Major Spills**

#### Moderate hazard.

- ► CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
  - Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - ▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.

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

### **SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

#### Precautions for safe handling

- · Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area. Safe handling
  - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Avoid creating dust - may present dust explosion hazard. Dry dust can be electrostatically charged by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by grounding.

## Other information

- Store in original containers.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Keep dry

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- Storage incompatibility ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

### **SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### **Control parameters**

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

#### **EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Dentsply Rapid Repair Powder	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
ethyl methacrylate homopolymer	Not Available		Not Available	

#### Exposure controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls

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:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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.

#### Personal protection









- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Eye and face protection
- Chemical goggles
- 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.

#### Skin protection

#### See Hand protection below

#### NOTE:

# F The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid

## Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

# Hands/feet protection

- Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present
- ► polychloroprene.
- nitrile rubber.
- ▶ butyl rubber

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Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul><li>▶ Overalls.</li><li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li><li>▶ Barrier cream.</li></ul>
Thermal hazards	Not Available

#### Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

<sup>\* -</sup> Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

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)

- ▶ Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- ▶ Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- ▶ Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

# **SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Odourless powder with characteristic odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.325-0.375 @ 20C (bulk density)
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	250
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	>210	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

#### **SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

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#### **SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### Information on toxicological effects There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on Inhaled individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product 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 Ingestion animal or human evidence. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Skin Contact Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Eye There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general Chronic Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. TOXICITY IRRITATION **Dentsply Rapid Repair** Not Available Not Available TOXICITY IRRITATION ethyl methacrylate homopolymer Not Available Not Available 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.\* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data Legend: extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances **ETHYL METHACRYLATE** No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. **HOMOPOLYMER** 0 Carcinogenicity 0 **Acute Toxicity** Skin Irritation/Corrosion 0 Reproductivity 0 Serious Eye 0 0 STOT - Single Exposure Damage/Irritation

Aspiration Hazard

Legend:

STOT - Repeated Exposure

0

0

🗶 – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ – Data required to make classification available
□ Pata Not Available to make classification

Data Not Available to make classification

#### **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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Respiratory or Skin

sensitisation

Mutagenicity

# Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
ethyl methacrylate homopolymer	LC50	96	Fish	22.075mg/L	3
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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				

#### DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethyl methacrylate homopolymer	LOW	LOW

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethyl methacrylate homopolymer	LOW (LogKOW = 1.7662)

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#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethyl methacrylate homopolymer	LOW (KOC = 18.7)

#### **SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### Waste treatment methods

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.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

# Product / Packaging disposal

- Reduction
- Reuse
- RecyclingDisposal (if all else fails)
- This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

#### **SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

#### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): 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

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

Not Applicable

### **SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

ETHYL METHACRYLATE HOMOPOLYMER(9003-42-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Υ
Canada - DSL	Υ
Canada - NDSL	N (ethyl methacrylate homopolymer)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (ethyl methacrylate homopolymer)
Japan - ENCS	Υ
Korea - KECI	Υ
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ
Philippines - PICCS	Υ
USA - TSCA	Υ
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

#### **SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

#### 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

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

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STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

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

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