SAFETY DATA SHEETS

This SDS packet was issued with item:

071733492

The safety data sheets (SDS) in this packet apply to the individual products listed below. Please refer to invoice for specific item number(s).

070357343 070357350 071733385 071733450 071733468 071733476 071733484 071733500 071734128 071734136 071734144 071734151 071734169 071734334 071734342 071734359 071734367 071734375 071734383 071734391

Dentsply Intergrity Temporary Crown & Bridge Material

Dentsply (Australia)

Chemwatch: **4613-53**Version No: **4.1.1.1**

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 01/01/2013
Print Date: 13/10/2014
Initial Date: Not Available

S.Local.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier	
Product name	Dentsply Intergrity Temporary Crown & Bridge Material
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Intergrity Temporary Crown & Bridge Material
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses

Dental restoration.

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Dentsply (Australia)
Address	11-21 Gilby Road Mount Waverley 3149 VIC Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9538 8240
Fax	+61 3 9538 8260
Website	www.dentsply.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1300 552 929 (Mon-Fri 9am-5pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	1300 552 929 (Mon-Fri 9am-5pm)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable	
Risk Phrases ^[1]	R36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.
	R43	May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

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Legend

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger	хі
SAFETY ADVICE	
S24	Avoid contact with skin.
S25	Avoid contact with eyes.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S39	Wear eye/face protection.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

Other hazards

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name	
Not Available	>35	barium glass	
68611-44-9	<10	silica amorphous, fumed	
Not Available	>35	glycol methacrylate	
Not Available	<15	multifunctional methacrylates	
Not Available	<1	malonylurea derivative	

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ► Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ► Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

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

- 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 courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Combustible

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- 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).

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- ▶ Trowel up/scrape up.

Major Spills

Clear area of personnel.

Minor hazard.

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- 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.

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- ▶ Metal can or drum
- ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- ► Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

Storage incompatibility

for multifunctional acrylates:

- Avoid exposure to free radical initiators (peroxides, persulfates), iron, rust, oxidisers, and strong acids and strong bases.
- ▶ Avoid heat, flame, sunlight, X-rays or ultra-violet radiation.
- ► Storage beyond expiration date, may initiate polymerisation. Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent (even explosive)

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Dentsply Intergrity Temporary Crown & Bridge Material	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
barium glass	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous, fumed	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	3,000 mg/m3
glycol methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
multifunctional methacrylates	Not Available	Not Available
malonylurea derivative	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











Eye and face protection

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.
- ▶ 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

Hands/feet protection

- ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

NOTE:

- ▶ 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.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- ▶ P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream.
- Thermal hazards
- Not Available

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:

Dentsply Intergrity Temporary Crown & Bridge Material Not Available

Material	СРІ
----------	-----

* 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

Respiratory protection

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	-AUS P2	-	-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	-2 P2	-PAPR-2 P2 ^

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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.

^ - 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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White to yellow paste with little odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.4
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	101	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	100	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	>1	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)	Negligible	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7	
Chemical stability	 Elevated temperatures. Presence of open flame. 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	naterial is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC tives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that one control measures be used in an occupational setting.	
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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of	

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	harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).		
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.		
Еуе	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.		
Chronic	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.		
Dentsply Intergrity TOXICITY IRRITATION			
Temporary Crown & Bridge Material	Not Available	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
silica amorphous, fumed	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	[Wacker]	
rumeu	Not Available	Not Available	

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

SILICA AMORPHOUS, FUMED

For silica amorphous:

When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals.

Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	~	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	~	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	~	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

✓ – Data required to make classification available

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

Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
	No Data available for all ingredients	

Mobility in soil

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Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

silica amorphous, fumed(68611-44-9) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

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/references

The (M)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.

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