## **SAFETY DATA SHEETS**

# This SDS packet was issued with item: 072668549

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

071168491 072668515 072668523 072668531 072668556 072668564 072668572 072668598 072668606 072668614 072668622 072668630 072668648 072668655 072668663 072668671 072668689 072668697 072668705 072668713



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

24-Hour Emergency #: (U.S.) 1-800-535-5053 / (Outside U.S.) 352-323-3500

## **SECTION I: Product & Company Identification**

Product Name:	ZCOPY Prophylaxis Paste with Fluoride		
Catalog Numbers:	600010, 600110, 600210, 601010, 601110, 601210, 602010, 602110, 602210, 603010, 603110, 603210, 604010, 604110, 604210, 605010, 605110, 605210, 606010, 606110, 606210		
Distributed by:	Denticator 13705 Shoreline Court East Earth City, MO 63045 1.800.325.1881		

#### **SECTION II: Health Hazard Information**

Appearance: Thick paste with various colors and aromas

Routes of Entry: Ingestion, skin contact, eye contact

#### Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Eye contact: Direct contact causes irritation Skin Contact: Prolonged contact may cause irritation Ingestion: Excessive and continued ingestion may cause target organ damage due to Sodium Fluoride content

#### CHEMICALS LISTED AS CARCINOGENS OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGENS:

Sodium Saccharin is suspected carcinogen by excessive and continuing use. Glycerin may produce target organ damage with repeated excessive levels of use. Repeated or prolonged exposure to Sodium Fluoride may also cause target organ damage.

#### **SECTION III: Hazardous Components**

Hazardous Components(s)	CAS Number	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TVL	% by Weight (Optional)
Sodium Fluoride	7681-49-4	2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2.7
Glycerin	56-81-5	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	30-50
Sucralose	56038-13-2	N/A	N/A	
Xylitol	87-99-0	N/A	N/A	

## **SECTION IV: First Aid Procedures**

Eye / Skin Contact: Flush with water. If irritation persists, contact physician.

**Ingestion:** Do NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If greater than normal dose is swallowed, drink large quantity of water or milk, or several ounces of Milk of Magnesia. Contact Poison Control Center. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

## **SECTION V: Fire Fighting Measures**

Flash Point: Not Determined

Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume: Does not support combustion

Extinguishing Media: Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical, water fog, or foam

Auto-ignition Temperature; Special Fire Fighting Procedures; Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Wear selfcontained breathing apparatus

## **SECTION VI: Accidental Release Measures**

In case of spill: Physically remove spill from area.

## **SECTION VII: Handling and Storage**

Keep out of reach of children. Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a cool place. Avoid exposure to heat.

## **SECTION VIII: Personal Protection**

Protective wear: Goggles, gloves, laboratory jacket or apron.

Ventilation: No special requirements

Respiratory Protection: None required

Work / Hygienic Practices: Use common sense for safety. Avoid skin and eye contact.

## **SECTION IX: Physical and Chemical Properties**

Solubility	Soluble except for dental abrasives
Boiling Point	Not Determined
Specific Gravity	1.9
Vapor Pressure/Density	Not Determined
Melting Point	Not Determined
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not Determined
Physical State	Thick paste with various colors and aromas

## **SECTION X: Stability and Reactivity**

Stability: Stable

Hazardous Polymerization: N/A

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal decomposition or contact with strong acids may release corrosive and toxic fumes of hydrogen fluoride or fluorine. May also produce CO<sub>X</sub>.

Conditions / Materials to Avoid: Strong oxidants and acids

## **SECTION XI: Toxicological Information**

#### CHEMICALS LISTED AS CARCINOGENS OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGENS:

Glycerin may produce target organ damage with repeated excessive levels of use. Repeated or prolonged exposure to Sodium Fluoride may also cause target organ damage.

## **SECTION XII: Ecological Information**

N/A

## **SECTION XIII: Disposal Considerations**

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

## **SECTION XIV: Transport Information**

N/A

## **SECTION XV: Regulatory Information**

Not regulated

## **SECTION XVI: Other Information**

N/A

The information contained herein is provided in good faith and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. However, Denticator makes no recommendation as to the comprehensiveness or accuracy of the information. It is expected that individuals receiving the information will exercise their independent judgment in determining its appropriateness for particular purpose.

NO REPRESENTATIONS, OR WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER NATURE ARE MADE HEREUNDER WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN OR TO THE PRODUCT TO WHICH THE INFORMATION REFERS.



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## **SECTION I: Identification**

<u>Product Identifier</u> : Product Name: Part/Item Number:	<b>ECCPY</b> Prophylaxis Paste with Fluoride 600010, 600110, 600210, 601010, 601110, 601210, 602010, 602110, 602210, 603010, 603110, 603210, 604010, 604110, 604210, 605010, 605110, 605210, 606010, 606110, 606210		
Product Class:	Prophylaxis Paste		
Recommended Use o	f the Substance or Mixture and Restrictions on Use:		
Recommended Use:	To be used for cleaning and polishing procedures as part of a professionally administered dental prophylaxis treatment.		
Restrictions on Use:	For professional use only		
Details of the Supplie	r:		
Manufactured by:	Young Dental Manufacturing 13705 Shoreline Court East Earth City, MO 63045 1.800.325.1881		
Emergency Phone Number:			
Infotrac:			
24-Hour Number- Outside U.S	(U.S.) 1-800-535-5053 1-352-323-3500		

## **SECTION II: Hazard(s) Identification**

**Classification of the Substance or Mixture:** 

Health Hazard	Physical Hazard
Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4	Not Applicable

#### Label Elements:

Hazard Symbol:



Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statement(s):

Harmful if swallowed.

#### **Precautionary Statement(s):**

**Prevention** –Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. **Response** – If swallowed: call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. **Disposal** – Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Other Hazards: Not applicable

## **SECTION III: Composition/Information on Ingredients**

#### Mixture:

Component	CAS #	WT%	Classification
Sodium Fluoride	7681-49-4	2.7%	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 3 Eye Irritant Category 2 Skin Irritant Category 2
Sodium Silicate	1344-09-8	3%	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4 Eye Irritant Category 2 Skin Irritant Category 2

## **SECTION IV: First-Aid Measures**

#### **Description of First Aid Measures:**

**Ingestion** – If a patient ingests an excessive amount of prophylaxis paste, consult a physician. **Eye contact** – If a patient or clinician experiences contact, rinse his or her eyes with water for 15 minutes. **Skin contact** – If a patient or clinician experiences irritation, wash his or her skin with soap and water.

**Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Acute and Delayed:** Direct contact with eyes or skin may cause irritation. Prophylaxis paste may be harmful if a patient swallows an excessive amount.

#### Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed:

**Ingestion** – If a child ingests 10g or more of paste (5 unit dose cups), seek immediate medical attention. If an adult ingests 100g or more of paste (50 unit dose cups), seek medical attention. **Eye contact** - Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin contact – Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

## **SECTION V: Firefighting Measures**

**Extinguishing media:** Use media appropriate for surrounding fire, such as water, carbon dioxide, foam, or dry chemicals.

#### Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture: Not applicable

#### Advice for Fire-Fighters:

**Fire Fighting Procedures -** Use water to cool fire-exposed containers. Fight fire from a safe distance or protected location.

**Precautions for Fire Fighters -** Do not enter fire area without proper protection. Firefighters should wear full emergency equipment and an approved pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

## **SECTION VI: Accidental Release Measures**

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures: Avoid contact with eyes. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up: In case of a spill, collect the material into acceptable containers.

## **SECTION VII: Handling and Storage**

**Precautions for Safe Handling**: Keep prophylaxis paste in tightly sealed containers. Do not reuse containers. **Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities:** Store away from heat and direct sunlight.

## SECTION VIII: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

#### **Control Parameters:**

Occupational Exposure Limits:			
Component	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	
Sodium Fluoride	2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Sodium Silicate	None Established	None Established	

#### **Exposure Controls:**

Appropriate Engineering Controls - Local exhaust is sufficient. Respiratory protection is not necessary. Individual Protection Measures (PPE) - Wear protective eye wear, and wash hands thoroughly after use.

#### **SECTION IX: Physical and Chemical Properties**

Information on Physical and Chemical Properties:		
Appearance:	Thick paste with various colors and aromas	
Odor:	Paste has various aromas indicative by flavor	
Odor Threshold:	Not applicable	
pH:	Not determined	
Melting point/freezing point:	Not determined	
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not determined	
Flash point:	Not determined	
Evaporation rate (Butyl Acetate =1):	Not determined	
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable	
Upper/lower flammability or exposure limits:	Not applicable	
Vapor pressure:	Not determined	
Vapor density (Air = 1):	Not determined	
Relative density:	Not determined	
Solubilit(ies):	Soluble except for abrasive components of the mixture	
Partition coefficient: n-octano/water	Not determined	
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not determined	
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined	
Viscosity:	Not determined	
Specific gravity (Water = 1):	1.9	

## **SECTION X: Stability and Reactivity**

Reactivity: None known Chemical Stability: Stable under normal storage and handling conditions Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Conditions to avoid: Not applicable

## **SECTION XI: Toxicological Information**

#### **Potential Health Effects:**

**Ingestion -** Ingestion of large amounts may cause nausea. **Eye Contact** – Direct contact with eyes may cause irritation. Eye contact may cause abrasion or redness. **Skin Contact** – May cause skin irritation.

Acute Toxicity Data: Sodium Fluoride - LD50 (oral rat) 52mg/kg Sodium Silicate - LD50 (oral rat) 1500mg/kg to 3200 mg/kg

**Carcinogenicity:** IARC has determined that fluoride is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3). OSHA and NTP do not list sodium fluoride as a carcinogen. OSHA, IARC, and NTP do not list sodium silicate as a carcinogen.

## **SECTION XII: Ecological Information**

#### Toxicity:

**Sodium Silicate** – A 96 hour median tolerance for fish (Gambusia affnis) of 2320 ppm; a 96 hour median tolerance for water fleas (Daphnia magna) of 247 ppm; a 96 hour median tolerance for snail eggs (Lymnea) of 632 ppm; and a 96 hour median tolerance for Amphipoda of 160 ppm.

**Sodium Fluoride** – LC50: >530 mg/L/96H (Lepomis macrochirus-bluegill), LC50: 200 mg/L/96H (Oncorhynchus mykiss-rainbow trout). Mortality NOEC: 500 mg/L/96H (Cyprinodon variegatus-sheepshead minnow); EC50: 338 mg/L/48H (Daphnia magna-water flea); EC50: 98 mg/L/48H (Daphia magna-water flea); EC50: 272 mg/L/96H (Selenastrum capricornutum-green algae)

#### Persistence and Degradability: Not applicable

#### **Bio-accumulative potential:**

**Sodium Silicate** - Sodium silicate does not bioaccumulate except in species that use silica as a structural material such as diatoms and siliceous sponges. Where abnormally low natural silica concentrations exist (less than 0.1 ppm), dissolved silica may be a limiting nutrient for diatoms and a few other aquatic algal species. However, the addition of excess dissolved silica over the limiting concentration will not stimulate the growth of diatom populations; their growth rate is independent of silica concentration once the limiting concentration is exceeded. Neither silica nor sodium will appreciably bioconcentrate up the food chain.

Mobility in Soil: Not applicable

Other Adverse Effects: Not applicable

#### **SECTION XIII: Disposal Considerations**

Dispose of in accordance with all Federal, State and Local regulations.

## SECTION XIV: Transport Information

Not regulated

## **SECTION XV: Regulatory Information**

Not applicable

## **SECTION XVI: Other Information**

Supersedes: 19 March 2015 Date Revised: 25 January 2016 The information contained herein is provided in good faith and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. However, Young Dental Manufacturing makes no recommendation as to the comprehensiveness or accuracy of the information. It is expected that individuals receiving the information will exercise their independent judgment in determining its appropriateness for particular purpose.

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