SAFETY DATA SHEETS

This SDS packet was issued with item:
071486208

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

070425462 070441162 070639989 072759900 072759934 072760189 078562617 273044121 273045762

The safety data sheets (SDS) in this packet apply to one or more components included in the items listed below. Items listed below may require one or more SDS. Please refer to invoice for specific item number(s).

072760759 072760767 072760775 072760783 072760791 072760858 072760874 072760882 072760890

Lucitone Liquid
Dentsply Sirona Pty Limited

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **3**

Chemwatch: **4993-47**
Version No: **7.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **16/07/2020**
Print Date: **11/08/2020**
S.GHS.NZL.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Lucitone Liquid
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	METHYL METHACRYLATE MONOMER, STABILIZED
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Denture acrylic resin.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Dentsply Sirona Pty Limited**
Address	11-21 Gilby Road Mount Waverley VIC 3149 Australia
Telephone	0800 33 68 77
Fax	0800 33 68 32
Website	www.dentsplysirona.com.au
Email	clientservicesnz@dentsplysirona.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Dentsply Sirona Pty Limited**
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 33 68 77
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1B, 6.1D (inhalation), 6.1E (oral), 6.3B, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.9B, 9.1D

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H303	May be harmful if swallowed.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H316	Causes mild skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
80-62-6	>60	methyl methacrylate
97-90-5	<10	ethylene glycol dimethacrylate

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 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 fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ‣ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ‣ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ‣ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ‣ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	‣ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ‣ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

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	‣ Observe the patient carefully. ‣ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious ‣ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ‣ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Significant effects developing over a work-shift are not detected by symptomatology, blood pressure, respiratory function testing, haemoglobin and white cell count, urinalysis and blood chemistry. Effects may occur in high concentration exposure groups with regard to serum glucose and blood urea, nitrogen, cholesterol, albumin and total bilirubin values. Possible alterations occur in skin and nervous system symptomatology, urinalysis findings and serum triglycerides. Diagnostic signs taken as indicative of methyl methacrylate-induced local neurotoxicity include sensory nerve distal conduction velocities. These deficits appear to result from diffusion of the substance into neurons, lysis of membrane lipids and demyelination.
Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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 ‣ Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperatures. ‣ Polymerisation may be accompanied by generation of heat as exotherm. ‣ Process is self accelerating as heating causes more rapid polymerisation. ‣ Exotherm may cause boiling with generation of acrid, toxic and flammable vapour. ‣ Polymerisation and exotherm may be violent if contamination with strong acids, amines or catalysts occurs. ‣ Polymerisation and exotherm of material in bulk may be uncontrollable and result in rupture of storage tanks. ‣ Polymerisation may occur if stabilising inhibitor becomes depleted by aging. ‣ Stabilising inhibitor requires dissolved oxygen to be present in liquid for effective action. ‣ Specific storage requirements must be met for stability on ageing and transport. ‣ Contamination with polymerisation catalysts - peroxides, persulfates, oxidising agents - also strong acids, strong alkalies, will cause polymerisation with exotherm - generation of heat. ‣ Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent - even explosive.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ May be violently or explosively reactive. ‣ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ‣ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ‣ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ‣ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ‣ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. ‣ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ‣ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	‣ Hot organic vapours or mist are capable of sudden spontaneous combustion when mixed with air even at temperatures below their published autoignition temperatures. ‣ The temperature of ignition decreases with increasing vapour volume and vapour/air contact times and is influenced by pressure change. ‣ Ignition may occur under elevated-temperature process conditions especially in processes performed under vacuum subjected to sudden ingress of air or in processes performed at elevated pressure, where sudden escape of vapours or mists to the atmosphere occurs. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. ‣ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ‣ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ‣ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ‣ 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

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	‣ Remove all ignition sources. ‣ Clean up all spills immediately. ‣ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ‣ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ‣ Wipe up. ‣ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

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Major Spills	Restrict access to area. - Clear area of personnel and move upwind. - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - May be violently or explosively reactive. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. - Consider evacuation (or protect in place). - No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. - Increase ventilation. - Stop leak if safe to do so. - Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. - Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. - Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. - Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. - Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. - Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	- Most acrylic monomers have low viscosity therefore pouring, material transfer and processing of these materials do not necessitate heating. - Viscous monomers may require heating to facilitate handling. To facilitate product transfer from original containers, product must be heated to no more than 60 deg. C. (140 F.), for not more than 24 hours. - Do NOT use localised heat sources such as band heaters to heat/ melt product. - Do NOT use steam. - Hot boxes or hot rooms are recommended for heating/ melting material. The hot box or hot room should be set a maximum temperature of 60 deg. C. (140 F.). - Do NOT overheat - this may compromise product quality and /or result in an uncontrolled hazardous polymerisation. - If product freezes, heat as indicated above and mix gently to redistribute the inhibitor. Product should be consumed in its entirety after heating/ melting; avoid multiple "reheats" which may affect product quality or result in product degradation. - Product should be packaged with inhibitor(s). Unless inhibited, product may polymerise, raising temperature and pressure, possibly rupturing container. Check inhibitor level periodically, adding to bulk material if needed. In addition, the product's inhibitor(s) require the presence of dissolved oxygen. Maintain, at a minimum, the original headspace in the product container and do NOT blanket or mix with oxygen-free gas as it renders the inhibitor ineffective. Ensure air space (oxygen) is present during product heating / melting. - Store product indoors at temperatures greater than the product's freeing point (or greater than 0 deg. C. (32 F).) if no freezing point available and below 38 deg. C (100 F.). - Avoid prolonged storage (longer than shelf-life) storage temperatures above 38 deg. C (100 F.). - Store in tightly closed containers in a properly vented storage area away from heat, sparks, open flame, strong oxidisers, radiation and other initiators. - Prevent contamination by foreign materials. - Prevent moisture contact. - Use only non-sparking tools and limit storage time. Unless specified elsewhere, shelf-life is 6 months from receipt. - 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. - **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. - Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. - When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. - Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. - **DO NOT** use plastic buckets. - Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. - Use spark-free tools when handling. - Avoid contact with incompatible materials. - Keep containers securely sealed. - Avoid physical damage to containers. - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. - Work clothes should be laundered separately. - Use good occupational work practice. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. - Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. - **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	WARNING: Gradual decomposition in strong, sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion. - Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. - No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. - **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. - Keep containers securely sealed. - Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area. - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. - Storage requires stabilising inhibitor content and dissolved oxygen content to be monitored. Refer to manufacturer's recommended levels. - **DO NOT** overfill containers so as to maintain free head space above product. - Blanketing or sparging with nitrogen or oxygen free gas will deactivate stabiliser. Easily peroxidisable. - Products formed as a result of peroxidation are not only safety hazards but may chemically alter the chemical behavior of the parent compound. - Should have a warning label affixed bearing the date of receipt in the laboratory and the date on which the container label is first opened, or laboratory synthesised materials are the responsibility of the individual chemist. - **WARNING**:This product may form peroxides which themselves are not themselves particularly hazardous but which on decomposition may initiate explosive polymerisation of the bulk monomer (Trommsdorf effect). - Should be evaluated every 12 months, redated if safe or else discarded.

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	- Quantities of uninhibited monomers exceeding 500 ml should not be stored for more than 24 hours. - The oxidation of iodide to iodine or the conversion of colourless ferrothiocyanate to red ferrithiocyanate by peroxides are simple and convenient tests for most peroxides. - Before distilling or evaporating a suitable polymerisation inhibitor should be added. - Leave at least 10% bottoms. - Use a shield when evaporating or distilling mixtures which may contain peroxidisable compounds. - Store away from heat and light. - Particular attention should be paid to the adequacy of the closure on storage containers. Peroxides may be removed by; - passing the material over a column of ordinary activated alumina (care should be taken in disposal of the activated alumina); - shaking with a concentrated solution of ferrous salt (provided the carrier solvent is water-insoluble); - agitation with an approximately equimolar mixture of ferrous sulfate and sodium bisulfate; - commercial quantities may be treated with a 5% solution of aqueous sodium carbonate. Jackson et al: Control of Peroxizable Compounds; Safety in the Chemical Laboratory, Journal of Chemical Education; Vol 47, 1970, pp A175-A188 - When solvents have been freed from peroxides by percolation through a column of activated alumina, the adsorbed peroxides must promptly be desorbed by treatment with polar solvents, methanol or water, which must in turn be discarded safely.***

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	- Packing as supplied by manufacturer. - Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. - Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. - For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. - For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) - For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C) - Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used. - Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages - In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.
Storage incompatibility	Segregate from strong acids strong alkalis ammonia amines oxidisers and strong oxidisers - Contamination with polymerisation catalysts - peroxides, persulfates, oxidising agents - also strong acids, strong alkalies, will cause polymerisation with exotherm - generation of heat. - Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent - even explosive.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methyl methacrylate	Methyl methacrylate	50 ppm / 208 mg/m3	416 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	skin-Skin absorption

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyl methacrylate	Methyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	9.9 mg/m3	110 mg/m3	650 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methyl methacrylate	1,000 ppm	Not Available
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Use in a well-ventilated area 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

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Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.
Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields
- 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

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.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Continued...

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:
Lucitone Liquid

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	A
TEFLON	A
BUTYL	C

* 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 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.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear highly flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; does not mix

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.94
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	435
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-48	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	13 (toc)	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	3.1 BuAC = 1	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12.5	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2.1	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	3.9	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	1.5%	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.45	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	‣ Material contains a stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor system that provides workable but not indefinite shelf life. ‣ Storage at higher temperatures and long term storage may result in polymerisation with solidification. In larger quantities e.g. 200 l drums, this may result in generation of heat (exotherm) which may release highly irritating hot vapour. ‣ **DO NOT** open hot exotherming drums - cool externally with water to avoid vapour release. ‣ Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperatures and in the presence of ignition sources. ‣ Polymerisation may occur slowly at room temperature.
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	Workers in plants manufacturing methyl methacrylate have complained of headaches, pains in the extremities, fatigue, sleep disturbance, irritability and loss of memory. A Russian report associated disturbances in the level of insulin, prolactin and circulating somatotropic hormone in women to occupational exposure to methyl methacrylate. Inhalation of 47 ppm in dogs produces hypotension, signs of central nervous system (CNS) depression, hepatic and renal degeneration and death in respiratory arrest. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. If exposure to highly concentrated vapour atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and unless resuscitated - death. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even

Continued...

	nausea.
Ingestion	Oral doses of 5 ml/kg in dogs produce hypotension, signs of central nervous system (CNS) depression, hepatic and renal degeneration and death in respiratory arrest. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. If swallowed, the liquid can produce stomach upset, nausea, pain and vomiting.
Skin Contact	Reports of dental technicians, surgeons and manufacturing employees with direct skin contact document paresthesias of the digits and mild local axonal degeneration. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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. Sensitisation reactions may appear suddenly after repeated symptom free exposures
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. The vapour is discomforting
Chronic	Prolonged and repeated exposures can cause liver and kidney damage. Hypotension induced by methyl methacrylate in surgical bone cement has been followed by cardiac arrest with at least one fatality in a patient undergoing surgery reported. An increased mortality from colon and rectal cancer in white male employees exposed for at least 10-months to acrylate monomer (including methyl methacrylate) has been reported in one cohort but not in others where acrylate exposures were controlled. Incorporation of up to 2000 ppm methyl methacrylate in drinking water of rats for up to two-years did not induce any treatment-related pathology although subcutaneous and intraperitoneal implants of freshly polymerised material for up to 39 months produced local fibrosarcoma. Inhalation of methyl methacrylate by rats and mice of both sexes produced inflammation of the nasal cavity and degeneration of the olfactory sensory epithelium and epithelial hyperplasia of the nasal cavity in mice (exposure occurred over two years) Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitisation may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities.

	TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Lucitone Liquid	Not Available	Not Available
methyl methacrylate	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 150 mg
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 78 mg/l/4H[2]	Skin (rabbit): 10000 mg/kg (open)
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7872 mg/kg[2]	
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3300 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*	

METHYL METHACRYLATE	MMA is absorbed after inhalation, oral intake and less readily through the skin. Following inhalation it is partly deposited in the airway where it is metabolised by local enzymes. Acute toxicity is low. Skin, eye and airway irritation can result as well as degeneration of the smell function of the nose. Long term exposure may result in damage to the liver, kidney, brain, spleen and bone marrow. It may cause mutations, especially at high doses. There is no relevant concern for effects on reproduction or cancer. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Inhalation (human) TCLo: 60 mg/m3(15 ppm) [* Manuf. Rohm & Haas]
ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE	UV (ultraviolet) / EB (electron beam) acrylates are generally of low toxicity. UV/EB acrylates are divided into two groups the “stenomeric” and “eurymeric” acrylates. Stenomeric acrylates are usually more hazardous than the eurymeric substances.
METHYL METHACRYLATE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The

Continued...

disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there have been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example
Monalkyl or monoarylesters of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53
Monoalkyl or monoaryl esters of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38
Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH2=CHCOO or CH2=C(CH3)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing.
This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer *de facto* carcinogens.

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

Legend: ✗ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Lucitone Liquid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyl methacrylate	LC50	96	Fish	43.382mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=69mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-260mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	37mg/L	2
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LC50	96	Fish	15.95mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	44.9mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	10.1mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.804mg/L	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - 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
methyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 6.6)
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.2088)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 10.14)
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW (KOC = 27.15)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

Continued...

	▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: ▸ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▸ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.
The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.
DO NOT deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or a sewage facility.
Burning the hazardous substance must happen under controlled conditions with no person or place exposed to
(1) a blast overpressure of more than 9 kPa; or
(2) an unsafe level of heat radiation.
The disposed hazardous substance must not come into contact with class 1 or 5 substances.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	3YE

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1247	
UN proper shipping name	METHYL METHACRYLATE MONOMER, STABILIZED	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	386
	Limited quantity	1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1247	
UN proper shipping name	Methyl methacrylate monomer, stabilized	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A209
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1247	
UN proper shipping name	METHYL METHACRYLATE MONOMER, STABILIZED	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	

Continued...

Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-E , S-D Special provisions: 386 Limited Quantities: 1 L

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002556	Dental Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2017

methyl methacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

ethylene glycol dimethacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
3.1B	100 L in containers greater than 5 L 250 L in containers up to and including 5 L	50 L 50 L

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
3.1B	250 L (when in containers greater than 5 L) 500 L (when in containers up to and including 5 L)

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (methyl methacrylate; ethylene glycol dimethacrylate)
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (methyl methacrylate; ethylene glycol dimethacrylate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 Other information

Continued...

Revision Date	16/07/2020
Initial Date	27/07/2004

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
6.1.1.1	23/04/2020	Name
7.1.1.1	16/07/2020	Classification, Physical Properties

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.

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
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

end of SDS