

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

This SDS packet was issued with item:

072759140

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

072760882 072760890

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).

072759116 072759124 072759132 072760759 072760767 072760783 072760791 072760866 072760874 072760924
072760932 072760940 072760957 072760965 072760999 072761005 072761013 273044119

DENTSPLY International

DENTSPLY PROSTHETICS

Safety Data Sheet

Safety Data Sheet (in compliance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and Regulation (EC) 453/2010)

Date Issued: 20 November 1985

Document Number: 150

Date Revised: 14 January 2014

Revision Number: 3

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

1.1 Product Identifier:

Trade Name (as labeled):

Lucitone 199® Denture Base Powder

Part/Item Number:

688103, 688203, 688303, 688403, 688105, 688205, 688305, 688405, 688106, 688206, 688306, 688406, 688111, 688211, 688311, 688411, 688102, 688107, 688120, 688220, 688320, 688420

1.2 Relevant Identified Uses of the Substance or Mixture and Uses Advised Against:

Recommended Use:

Resin used in removable dental appliances.

Restrictions on Use:

For Professional Use Only

1.3 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet:

Manufacturer/Supplier Name:

Dentsply Prosthetics

Manufacturer/Supplier Address:

570 West College Ave.

York, PA 17401

Manufacturer/Supplier Telephone Number:

717-845-7511 (Product Information)

Email address:

Prosthetics_MSDS@Dentsply.com

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number:

Emergency Contact Telephone Number:

800-424-9300 Chemtrec

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture:

GHS Classification:		
Health	Environmental	Physical
Skin Sensitizer Category 1 (H317)	Not Hazardous	Not Hazardous

EU Classification: Not classified as dangerous

OSHA Specific Classification: Combustible Dust

2.2 Label Elements:



Signal Word: Warning

Contains: Benzoyl Peroxide

Hazard Phrases	Precautionary Phrases
May form combustible dust concentrations in air. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.	P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flames. No smoking. P261 Avoid breathing dust. P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection or face protection. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P501 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local and national regulations.

2.3 Other Hazards: None known.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixture:

Hazardous Components	C.A.S. #	EINECS #	Classification	WT %
Polymethylmethacrylate	Proprietary	Proprietary	Not applicable	90-100
Benzoyl Peroxide	94-36-0	202-327-6	E, O, Xi, R3, R7, R36, R43 Org. Perox. Type B, H241 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317	<0.5%

The exact concentration is being withheld as a trade secret.

Refer to Section 16 for the full text of the GHS and EU Classifications.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures:

Eye	Flush victim's eyes with large quantities of water, while holding the eyelids apart. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
Skin	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation or rash occurs. Launder clothing before re-use.
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult have qualified personnel administer oxygen. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

Ingestion	If conscious, wash mouth out with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Get medical attention.
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4.2 Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed:

Dust may cause mild eye and respiratory irritation. May cause skin sensitization. Individuals with sensitivity to methacrylates may also develop an allergic reaction when exposed to this product.

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

Immediate medical attention is not required.

Note to Physicians (Treatment, Testing, and Monitoring): Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical.

5.2 Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture:

Dust generated in processing of this material may present a potential fire and explosion hazard if suspended in air at high concentrations. Settled dust presents a fire hazard. Re-suspension of the dust into the air by vibration, traffic, material handling, etc. in high concentrations in the presence of an ignition source could result in a dust explosion. Minimize the generation and accumulation of dust. Thermal decomposition may release carbon oxides, and methyl methacrylate.

5.3 Advice for Fire-Fighters:

Fire Fighting Procedures:	Cool fire exposed containers and structures with water. Do not use solid water jet as that may create a dust cloud that can present an explosion hazard.
Precautions for Fire Fighters:	Firefighters should wear full emergency equipment and approved positive pressure self-containing breathing apparatus. Do not enter fire area without proper protection.

Recommended Protective Equipment for Fire Fighters:

EYES/FACE	HANDS	RESPIRATORY	THERMAL
			

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

Evacuate spill area and keep unprotected personnel away. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not breathe dust. Wear appropriate protective clothing as described in Section 8. Powders that become wet may cause surfaces to be extremely slippery and present a slip hazard.

Recommended Personal Protective Equipment for Containment and Clean-up:			
EYES/FACE	HANDS	RESPIRATORY	SKIN
			

6.2 Environmental Precautions:

Do not allow spills to enter sewers or waterways. Report releases as required by local and national authorities.

6.3 Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning up:

Scoop or shovel up using methods that minimize the generation of airborne dust. Non-sparking tools should be used. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentrations. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Place dry material into an appropriate container for disposal. Flush spill area with water to remove residue.

6.4 Reference to Other Sections:

Refer to Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment and Section 13 for Disposal information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling:

Avoid contact with the eyes, skin and clothing. Do not breathe dust. Wear protective clothing and equipment as described in Section 8. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Minimize the generation and accumulation of dust. Keep dust away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Follow good housekeeping practices to keep surfaces, including areas overhead such as piping, drop ceilings, ductwork, etc. free from settled dust. Dry powders can build static electricity charges when subjected to friction of transfer and in mixing operations. Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding.

Do not reuse containers. Empty containers retain product residues and can be hazardous. Follow all SDS precautions when handling empty containers.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities:

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatible materials. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from oxidizing agents.

7.3 Specific End Use (s): For professional use only.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control Parameters:

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Polymethylmethacrylate	United States	5 mg/m ³ (respirable), 15 mg/m ³ (total dust) TWA OSHA PEL (As PNOC)
	Germany	4 mg/m ³ TWA DFG MAK (Inhalable) (As Dust, general threshold limit value)
	United Kingdom	None Established
	European Union	None Established
Benzoyl Peroxide	United States	5 mg/m ³ TWA ACGIH TLV 5 mg/m ³ TWA OSHA PEL
	Germany	5 mg/m ³ TWA (Inhalable), 5 mg/m ³ STEL (Inhalable) DFG MAK
	United Kingdom	5 mg/m ³ TWA UK WEL
	European Union	Belgium: 5 mg/m ³ TWA

Biological Exposure Limits: None Established

8.2 Exposure Controls:

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposures below the occupational exposure limits. Provide local exhaust ventilation where product is processed in a manner that generates dust. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen deficient environment. Ensure that dust handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e. there is no leakage from the equipment). Use only appropriately classified electrical equipment.

Individual Protection Measures (PPE):

Specific Eye/face Protection: Wear safety glasses or goggles where eye contact is possible.

Specific Skin Protection: Wear impervious gloves such as rubber to avoid skin contact.

Specific Respiratory Protection: If the exposure limits are exceeded, an approved respirator with dust/mist cartridges or supplied air respirator appropriate for the form and concentration of the contaminants should be used. Selection and use of respiratory equipment must be in accordance with applicable regulations and good industrial hygiene practice.

Specific Thermal Hazards: None required.

Recommended Personal Protective Equipment

EYES/FACE	HANDS	RESPIRATORY	SKIN
			

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties:

Appearance:	Pink free flowing powder	Explosive limits:	LEL: 20 g/m3 UEL: Not determined
Odor:	Faint methacrylate odor	Vapor pressure (mmHg):	Not applicable
Odor threshold:	Not determined	Vapor density:	Not applicable
pH:	Not applicable	Relative density:	Not determined
Melting/freezing point:	Not applicable	Solubility(ies):	Not soluble
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not applicable	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Not applicable
Flash point:	572°F (300°C)	Auto-ignition temperature:	>570°F (>299°C)
Evaporation rate:	Not applicable	Decomposition temperature:	392°F (200°C)
Flammability (solid, gas):	Polymer dust is combustible	Viscosity:	Not applicable
Explosive Properties:	High concentrations of dust in the presence of an ignition source could result in a dust explosion.	Oxidizing Properties:	None

9.2 Other Information: None available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: None known.

10.2 Chemical Stability: Stable

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: None known.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat, sparks, flames and all other sources of ignition. Avoid hygroscopic conditions and dust formation. Avoid excessive heat (temperatures greater than 392°F (200°C)).

10.5 Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition may release carbon oxides and methyl methacrylate.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects:

Potential Health Effects:

Eyes: Dust may cause mechanical irritation with redness and tearing.

Skin: Dust may cause irritation, redness, rash and swelling. May cause skin sensitization in sensitive individuals.

<u>Ingestion:</u> May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
<u>Inhalation:</u> Inhalation of dust may cause irritation of the nose, throat and upper respiratory tract.
<u>Chronic Health Effects:</u> Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause skin irritation or sensitization in some individuals.
<u>Irritation:</u> Benzoyl Peroxide: Not irritating to rabbit skin and was moderately irritating to rabbit eyes after 24 hours. This product is not expected to cause eye or skin irritation.
<u>Corrosivity:</u> No data available. This product is not expected to be corrosive.
<u>Sensitization:</u> Benzoyl Peroxide: Benzoyl peroxide was found to be sensitizing in a mouse local lymphnode assay (LLNA). Individuals with sensitivity to methacrylates may develop an allergic reaction.
<u>Carcinogenicity:</u> None of the components of this product are listed as carcinogens by OSHA, IARC, NTP, ACGIH or the EU Substances Directive.
<u>Mutagenicity:</u> No data available.
<u>Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:</u> Individuals with pre-existing skin and respiratory disorders may be at increased risk from exposure.
<u>Acute Toxicity Data:</u> Polymethylmethacrylate: No toxicity data available. Benzoyl Peroxide: Oral rat LD50 ->5,000 mg/kg; Inhalation rat LD50 ->24.3 mg/L/4hr
<u>Reproductive Toxicity Data:</u> No data available
<u>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT):</u> <u>Single Exposure:</u> No data available <u>Repeated Exposure:</u> No data available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity: Benzoyl Peroxide: 96 hr LC50 Rainbow Trout – 0.0602 mg/L; 48 hr EC50 Daphnia magna- 0.0602 mg/L
12.2 Persistence and Degradability: Benzoyl Peroxide: Readily biodegradable in screening tests – 68% in 28 days. This product is expected to not be biodegradable.
12.3 Bio-accumulative Potential: No data available
12.4 Mobility in Soil: No data is available
12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB Assessment: Not required
12.6 Other Adverse Effects: None known

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods:

<u>Regulations:</u> Dispose in accordance with all national and local regulations.
<u>Properties (Physical/Chemical) Affecting Disposal:</u> Empty containers retain product residues and may be hazardous. Follow all SDS precautions when handling empty containers.

Waste Treatment Recommendations: Dispose in accordance with national and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	14.1 UN Number	14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name	14.3 Hazard Class(s)	14.4 Packing Group	14.5 Environmental Hazards
DOT	None	Not Regulated	None	None	Not applicable
ADR/RID	None	Not Regulated	None	None	Not applicable
IMDG	None	Not Regulated	None	None	Not applicable
IATA/ICAO	None	Not Regulated	None	None	Not applicable

14.6 Special Precautions for User: Not applicable.

14.7 Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations/Legislation Specific for the Substance or Mixture:

U.S. Federal Regulations

Comprehensive Environmental Response and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA): This product is not subject to CERCLA reporting requirements. Many states have more stringent release reporting requirements. Report spills required under federal, state and local regulations.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): This product is a medical device and not subject to chemical notification requirements.

Clean Water Act (CWA): This material is not regulated under the Clean Water Act.

Clean Air Act (CAA): This material is not regulated under the Clean Air Act.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III Information:

SARA Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370) Hazard Categories:

Immediate Hazard:	Yes	Pressure Hazard:	No
Delayed Hazard:	No	Reactivity Hazard:	No
Fire Hazard:	No		

This product contains the following toxic chemical(s) subject to reporting requirements of SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372):

Components	C.A.S. #	WT %
None		

State Regulations

California: This product contains the following substances known to the state of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity:

Components	C.A.S. #	WT %
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	<0.1%

International Regulations

Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS): Medical devices are not subject to WHMIS.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act: This product is a medical device and not subject to chemical notification requirements.

This SDS has been prepared according to the criteria of the Controlled Products Regulation (CPR) and the SDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

European Inventory of Existing Chemicals (EINECS): This product is a medical device and not subject to chemical notification requirements.

EU REACH: This product is a medical device and not subject to chemical notification requirements.

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances: This product is a medical device and not subject to chemical notification requirements.

China Inventory of Existing Chemicals and Chemical Substances: This product is a medical device and not subject to chemical notification requirements.

Korean Existing Chemicals List: This product is a medical device and not subject to chemical notification requirements.

Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances: This product is a medical device and not subject to chemical notification requirements.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment: None required.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS Hazard Rating:

Health – 2 Flammability – 2 Physical Hazard – 0

Full text of Classification abbreviations used in Section 2 and 3:

E Explosive

O Oxidizing

Xi Irritant

R3 Extreme risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or others sources of ignition.

R7 May cause fire.

R36 Irritating to the eyes.

R43 May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Eye Irrit. 2A Eye Irritant Category 2A

Org. Perox. Type B Organic Peroxide Category Type B

Skin Sens. 1 Skin Sensitizer Category 1

H241 Heating may cause a fire or explosion.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Supersedes: 16 March 2011

Revision Summary: Converted MSDS to Reach SDS. Updated all sections.

Data Sources: US NLM ChemID Plus and HSDB, Substance SDS for components, IUCLID Dataset EU Chemical Bureau,

ESIS, Country websites for occupational exposure limits.

Dentsply Lucitone 199 Powder

Dentsply Sirona Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 4993-48

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 01/11/2019

Print Date: 20/04/2020

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Dentsply Lucitone 199 Powder
Synonyms	?
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Denture acrylic resin.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Dentsply Sirona Pty Ltd
Address	11-21 Gilby Road Mount Waverley VIC 3149 Australia
Telephone	1300 55 29 29
Fax	1300 55 31 31
Website	www.dentsplysirona.com.au
Email	clientservices@dentsplysirona.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Dentsply Sirona Pty Ltd
Emergency telephone numbers	1300 55 29 29
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
Flammability	1	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Not Applicable

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	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

Not Applicable

Dentsply Lucitone 199 Powder

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
94-36-0	<0.2	<u>dibenzoyl peroxide</u>
13463-67-7	<0.05	<u>titanium dioxide</u>

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.
Ingestion	▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ 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. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. ▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). ▶ 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. 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 - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. ▶ 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 (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.

Continued...

	May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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	Slippery when spilt. ▶ 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	Slippery when spilt. 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

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	▶ Keep dry. ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

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 strong bases, amines, alkalis. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	dibenzoyl peroxide	Benzoyl peroxide	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
dibenzoyl peroxide	Benzoyl peroxide	15 mg/m3	1,200 mg/m3	7,000 mg/m3
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dibenzoyl peroxide	1,500 mg/m3	Not Available
titanium dioxide	5,000 mg/m3	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.
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Dentsply Lucitone 199 Powder

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.
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	Dust mask will provide additional protection. ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream.

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 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

* - 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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Pink, free flowing paste with characteristic odour; does not mix with		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>300
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	200
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	304 (tcc)	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 (%)	20g/m ³	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7

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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	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 lung damage. 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 individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.
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.
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.
Eye	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
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. 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 population.

Dentsply Lucitone 199 Powder	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
dibenzoyl peroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (mammal) LD50: >1000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 6400 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin effects (MAK): very weak
titanium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
		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	

DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE	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. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Benzoyl peroxide may cause double vision, breathing problems, excess saliva and tear formation, redness of the skin and changes in motor activity. It did not produce blood or biochemical adverse effects, gene mutation or evidence of cancer. Repeated oral administration may result in decreased weights of testes and the newborn. 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.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	* IUCLID Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. 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. Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. It penetrated only the outermost layer of the skin, suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. There is no substantive data on genetic damage, though cases have been reported in experimental animals. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

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DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

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**

Dentsply Lucitone 199 Powder	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dibenzoyl peroxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.06mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.11mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.042mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02mg/L	2
titanium dioxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
	NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4
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
dibenzoyl peroxide	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 21.25 days)
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dibenzoyl peroxide	LOW (LogKOW = 3.46)
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dibenzoyl peroxide	LOW (KOC = 771)
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. - 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. - Recycle wherever possible. - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. - Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material) - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
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Continued...

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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

DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (dibenzoyl peroxide)
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

Revision Date	01/11/2019
Initial Date	01/11/2009

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
4.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

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

Continued...

Dentsply Lucitone 199 Powder

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

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.