

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

This SDS packet was issued with item:

071473644

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

071418045 071473677 071473693 071473701



Lucitone Digital Print 3D Denture Resin / Primeprint Lucitone Digital Print 3D Denture Resin

Dentsply Sirona

Version No: 2.1
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 31/08/2023
Print Date: 13/09/2023
S.GHS.U.S.A.EN.E

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | Lucitone Digital Print 3D Denture Resin / Primeprint Lucitone Digital Print 3D Denture Resin |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Part Number: 906200 - 906206, 906401 - 906404 |
| Proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains 2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate) |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Denture Base Material For Professional Use only Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
|--------------------------|--|

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Dentsply Sirona |
| Address | 1301 Smile Way, York PA 17404 United States |
| Telephone | +1-844-848-0137 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | http://www.dentsplysirona.com/ |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency phone number

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | Dentsply Sirona | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +1-800-243-1942 | +1 855-237-5573 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available | +61 3 9573 3188 |

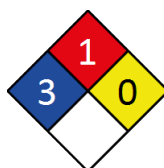
Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

Una vez conectado y si el mensaje no está en su idioma preferido, por favor marque 02

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Classification | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1 |
|----------------|---|

Label elements

Lucitone Digital Print 3D Denture Resin / Primeprint Lucitone Digital Print 3D Denture Resin

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|---------------------|---|

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Signal word | Danger |
|-------------|---------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|---|
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| H361 | Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
| P202 | Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |
| P272 | Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| 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+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. |
| P310 | Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider. |
| P312 | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell. |
| P333+P313 | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P391 | Collect spillage. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. |
| P332+P313 | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P362+P364 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

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 |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| 10595-06-9 | 30-60 | <u>2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate</u> |
| Not Available | 30-60 | Urethane Methacrylate oligomer |
| 16969-10-1 | 1-5 | <u>2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl acrylate</u> |
| Not Available | 1-5 | Urethane Acrylate/Methacrylate monomer |
| 75980-60-8 | <1 | <u>diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine</u> |
| 108-88-3 | trace | <u>toluene</u> |
| Not Available | balance | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

Continued...

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SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting 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 | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. ▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. <p>carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit clouds of acrid smoke</p> |

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 | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. |
| Major Spills | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. |

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- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- ▶ Increase ventilation.
- ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.
- ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ 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 or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ 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. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | None known |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--|------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------|
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-2 | toluene | Toluene | 200 ppm | 300 ppm | 500 (10 min) ppm | (Z37.12-1967) |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | toluene | Toluene | 100 ppm / 375 mg/m3 | 560 mg/m3 / 150 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| toluene | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| 2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate | Not Available | Not Available |
| 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl acrylate | Not Available | Not Available |
| diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine | Not Available | Not Available |
| toluene | 500 ppm | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|

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.

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| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| 2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl acrylate | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |
| 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

| <p>Appropriate engineering controls</p> | <p>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. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>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)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood - local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p> | 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) | grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) | 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 |
|---|---|----------------------|------------|---|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 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) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</p> |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Eye and face protection</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ 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]. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Skin protection</p> | <p>See Hand protection below</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Hands/feet protection</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: - frequency and duration of contact,</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|-------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit. |

Ansell Glove Selection

| Glove — In order of recommendation |
|------------------------------------|
| AlphaTec® 38-612 |
| AlphaTec® 15-554 |
| AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185 |
| AlphaTec® 58-008 |
| AlphaTec® 58-530B |
| AlphaTec® 58-530W |
| AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675 |
| AlphaTec® 79-700 |
| AlphaTec® 58-735 |
| AlphaTec® 53-001 |

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| up to 5 x ES | A-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 25 x ES | Air-line* | A-2 P2 | A-PAPR-2 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-3 P2 | - |
| 50+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Pink Viscous Liquid with characteristic ester-like odour. Coloured | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Characteristic | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | >93 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |

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| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Not Available | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Inhaled | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. |
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. |
| Skin Contact | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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 | If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. |
| Chronic | Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. |

| | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|--|--|---|
| Lucitone Digital Print 3D Denture Resin / Primeprint Lucitone Digital Print 3D Denture Resin | Not Available | Not Available |
| 2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate | Not Available | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl acrylate | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): non-irritating * Skin (rabbit): non-irritating * |
| toluene | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >13350 ppm4h ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] 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

Lucitone Digital Print 3D Denture Resin / Primeprint Lucitone Digital Print 3D Denture Resin

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>2-PHENOXYETHYL METHACRYLATE</p> | <p>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 Monoalkyl or monoarylestere 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 <i>de facto</i> carcinogens.</p> |
| <p>TOLUENE</p> | <p>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. For toluene: Acute toxicity: Humans exposed to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis (sleepiness) and death. When inhaled or swallowed, toluene can cause severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses has a narcotic effect. 60mL has caused death. Death of heart muscle fibres, liver swelling, congestion and bleeding of the lungs and kidney injury were all found on autopsy. Exposure to inhalation at a concentration of 600 parts per million for 8 hours resulted in the same and more serious symptoms including euphoria (a feeling of well-being), dilated pupils, convulsions and nausea. Exposure to 10000-30000 parts per million (1-3%) has been reported to cause narcosis and death. Toluene can also strip the skin of lipids, causing skin inflammation. Subchronic/chronic effects: Repeat doses of toluene cause adverse central nervous system effects and can damage the upper airway, the liver and the kidney. Adverse effects occur from both swallowing and inhalation. In humans, a reported lowest level causing adverse effects on the nervous system is 88 parts per million. In one case, toluene caused heart sensitization and death. In several cases of "glue sniffing", damage to the cerebellum was noted. Workers chronically exposed to toluene fumes have reported reduced white cell counts. Developmental/Reproductive toxicity: Exposure to high levels of toluene can result in adverse effects in the developing foetus. Several studies have indicated that high levels of toluene can also adversely affect the developing offspring in laboratory animals. In children who were exposed to toluene before birth, as a result of solvent abuse by the mother, variable growth, a small head, central nervous system dysfunction, attention deficits, minor facial and limb abnormalities, and developmental delay were seen. Absorption: Studies in humans and animals have shown that toluene is easily absorbed through the lungs and gastrointestinal tract, with much less being absorbed through the skin. Distribution: Animal studies show that toluene may be distributed in the body fat, bone marrow, spinal nerves, spinal cord and brain white matter, with lower levels in the blood, kidney and liver. Toluene has generally been found to accumulate in fatty tissue, and in highly vascularised tissues. Metabolism: Inhaled or ingested toluene may be metabolized to benzyl alcohol, after which it is further oxidized to benzaldehyde and benzoic acid. Benzoic acid is sometimes conjugated with glycine to form hippuric acid or reacted with glucuronic acid to form benzoyl glucuronide. O-cresol and p-cresol formed by ring hydroxylation are considered minor metabolites. Excretion: Toluene is mainly (60-70%) excreted through the urine as hippuric acid. Benzoyl glucuronide accounts for 10-20% of excretion, and unchanged toluene through exhaled air also accounts for 10-20%. Excretion of hippuric acid is usually complete within 24 hours of exposure.</p> |
| <p>Lucitone Digital Print 3D Denture Resin / Primeprint Lucitone Digital Print 3D Denture Resin & 2-PHENOXYETHYL METHACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXY-3-PHENOXYPROPYL ACRYLATE</p> | <p>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.</p> |
| <p>2-PHENOXYETHYL METHACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXY-3-PHENOXYPROPYL ACRYLATE</p> | <p>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. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> |

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

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| <p>Lucitone Digital Print 3D Denture Resin / Primeprint Lucitone Digital Print 3D Denture Resin</p> | <p>Endpoint</p> | <p>Test Duration (hr)</p> | <p>Species</p> | <p>Value</p> | <p>Source</p> |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <p>2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate</p> | <p>Not Available</p> | <p>Not Available</p> | <p>Not Available</p> | <p>Not Available</p> | <p>Not Available</p> |
| | <p>EC50</p> | <p>96h</p> | <p>Algae or other aquatic plants</p> | <p>1.33mg/l</p> | <p>2</p> |
| | <p>EC50</p> | <p>72h</p> | <p>Algae or other aquatic plants</p> | <p>1.7mg/l</p> | <p>2</p> |
| | <p>EC50</p> | <p>48h</p> | <p>Crustacea</p> | <p>1.21mg/l</p> | <p>2</p> |
| | <p>LC50</p> | <p>96h</p> | <p>Fish</p> | <p>~10mg/l</p> | <p>2</p> |
| | <p>EC10(ECx)</p> | <p>72h</p> | <p>Algae or other aquatic plants</p> | <p>0.11mg/l</p> | <p>2</p> |

Continued...

Lucitone Digital Print 3D Denture Resin / Primeprint Lucitone Digital Print 3D Denture Resin

| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl acrylate | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.7mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 1.21mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.33mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | ~10mg/l | 2 |
| | EC10(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.11mg/l | 2 |
| diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >2.01mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 3.53mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 10-100mg/l | Not Available |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 96h | Fish | 1mg/l | 2 |
| toluene | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >376.71mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 12.5mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 3.78mg/L | 5 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 5-35mg/l | 4 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 168h | Crustacea | 0.74mg/L | 5 |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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 | | | | |

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate | LOW | LOW |
| 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl acrylate | LOW | LOW |
| diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine | HIGH | HIGH |
| toluene | LOW (Half-life = 28 days) | LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days) |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|--------------------------|
| 2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate | LOW (LogKOW = 3.0076) |
| 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl acrylate | LOW (LogKOW = 1.4131) |
| diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine | MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.8723) |
| toluene | LOW (BCF = 90) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|--------------------|
| 2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate | LOW (KOC = 315.5) |
| 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl acrylate | LOW (KOC = 18.06) |
| diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine | LOW (KOC = 188300) |
| toluene | LOW (KOC = 268) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods



| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
|-------------------------------------|---|

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| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. |
|--|--|

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant |  |

Shipping container and transport vehicle placarding and labeling may vary from the below information. Products that are regulated for transport will be packaged and marked as Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

Land transport (DOT)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number | 3082 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains 2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate) | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 9 |
| | Subsidiary risk | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Hazard Label | 9 |
| | Special provisions | 8, 146, 173, 335, 441, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29 |

For Individual Packages of Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 that contain LESS THAN the reportable quantity (5 kg or 5 L) - Not Regulated

For Individual Packages of Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 that contain MORE THAN the reportable quantity (5 kg or 5 L) - Regulated and classified as below:

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 14.1. UN number | 3082 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains 2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate) | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 9 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 9L |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A97 A158 A197 A215 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 964 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 450 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 964 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 450 L |

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| | |
|---|---------|
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y964 |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 30 kg G |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | 3082 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains 2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate) | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 9 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Marine Pollutant | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-A, S-F |
| | Special provisions | 274 335 969 |
| | Limited Quantities | 5 L |

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|---|---------------|
| 2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate | Not Available |
| 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl acrylate | Not Available |
| diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine | Not Available |
| toluene | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---|---------------|
| 2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate | Not Available |
| 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl acrylate | Not Available |
| diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine | Not Available |
| toluene | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl acrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

toluene is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity

US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals

US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-2

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

| | | |
|----------------|------------|--|
| Version | 18/07/2022 | Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / Information on ingredients - Ingredients |
| Date of Update | 18/07/2022 | Sections Updated |
| Revision Date | 31/08/2023 | |
| Initial Date | 18/07/2022 | |

SDS Version Summary

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|--|--|
| Legend: | |
| Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory | |
| No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. | |
| Russia - FBEPH | No (2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate; 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl acrylate) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSD | No (2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate; 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl acrylate) |
| Taiwan - TCST | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | No (2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl acrylate) |
| New Zealand - NZIOC | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | No (2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate) |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine; toluene) |
| Canada - DSL | No (2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate; 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropyl acrylate) |
| Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| National Inventory Status | Status |

National Inventory Status

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including **toluene**, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

US, California Proposition 65

State Regulations

| | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------------------------|------|---------------------------|-----|
| Name | toluene | Reportable Quantity (lb) | 1000 | Reportable Quantity in kg | 454 |
| US, EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4) | | | | | |
| Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids) | No | | | | |
| Gas under pressure | No | | | | |
| Explosive | No | | | | |
| Self-heating | No | | | | |
| Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid) | No | | | | |
| Pyrophoric Gas | No | | | | |
| Corrosive to metal | No | | | | |
| Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas) | No | | | | |
| Organic Peroxide | No | | | | |
| Self-reactive | No | | | | |
| In contact with water emits flammable gas | No | | | | |
| Combustible Dust | No | | | | |
| Carcinogenicity | No | | | | |
| Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) | No | | | | |
| Reproductive toxicity | Yes | | | | |
| Skin Corrosion or Irritation | Yes | | | | |
| Respiratory or Skin Sensitization | Yes | | | | |
| Serious eye damage or eye irritation | Yes | | | | |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) | No | | | | |
| Aspiration Hazard | No | | | | |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | No | | | | |
| Simple Asphyxiant | No | | | | |
| Hazards Not Otherwise Classified | No | | | | |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources 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
ES: Exposure Standard
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
AIRC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances