
Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DENTSPLY BEADING, SPURE, ADHESIVE CASTING & BLOCK OUT WAX

SYNONYMS

! 03/01

PRODUCT USE

Dental restoration.

SUPPLIER

Company: Dentsply (Australia) Pty Ltd (ABN: 15 004 290 322)

Address:

11-21 Gilby Road

Mount Waverley

VIC, 3149

AUS

Telephone: +61 03 9538 8240

Emergency Tel: 0413 830 239

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Inhalation may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin*.

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

* (limited evidence)

SAFETY

Wear eye/face protection.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
paraffin wax	8002-74-2	>60

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

- If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
 - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
 - 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.
 - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
- For THERMAL burns:
- Do NOT remove contact lens
 - Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye.
 - Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
 - Remove adhering sticky material using a waterless hand cleaner
 - Flush skin and hair with soap and running water, repeating as required .
 - In event of visible or subsequent irritation seek medical attention.
- In case of burns:
- Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth.
 - DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury.
 - DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material.
 - Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

to ease pain.

- For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth.
- DO NOT apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances.
- Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious.
- Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances.
- Reassure.
- Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position.
- Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient.

INHALED

- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

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.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- 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.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ...

containers.

- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include
carbon dioxide (CO₂)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

NOTE: Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and
dense acrid black smoke.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

CARE: Contamination of heated / molten liquid with water may cause violent steam
explosion, with scattering of hot contents.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids,
chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant)

Breathing apparatus.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up.
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.
- Flush spill area with water.

MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- 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.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
 - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :2 mg/m³.

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc (%)

Component	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
paraffin wax	2.0000	100.0

INGREDIENT DATA

PARAFFIN WAX:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

for paraffin wax fume:

ES TWA: 2 mg/m³

TLV TWA: 2 mg/m³

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

HANDS/FEET

When handling hot materials wear heat resistant, elbow length gloves.

Rubber gloves are not recommended when handling hot objects, materials

OTHER

Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapour exposure.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

CAUTION: Vapours may be irritating.

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	-AUS P	-
1000	50	-	-AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	-2 P
10000	100	-	-3 P
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

For molten materials:

Provide mechanical ventilation; in general such ventilation should be provided at compounding and converting areas and at fabricating work stations where the material is heated. Local exhaust ventilation should be used over and in the vicinity of machinery involved in handling the molten material.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Off-white, red or yellow odourless wax; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): 62-72
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.9 approx.
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable

continued...

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ...

pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Non Slump Paste

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): >260 (COC)
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

(No Oral LD50, any animal species) The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).
Molten material is capable of causing burns.

SKIN

There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

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. Molten material is capable of causing burns.

INHALED

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, drowsiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled.

Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet. There are few systemic effects, but prolonged exposure may lead to a higher incidence of lung scarring.

Dentsply Beading, Spure, Adhesive Casting & Block Out Wax

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

PARAFFIN WAX:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Nil reported	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hr-mild
	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24 hr-mild

Tumorigenic in rats

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
 - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
 - Incinerate residue at an approved site.
 - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
- Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name:
None
Dangerous Goods Class: None
UN/NA Number: None
ADR Number: None
Packing Group: None
Labels Required:
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO: None

HAZCHEM

None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

The following substances are found on Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS):
paraffin wax (CAS: 8002-74-2)

No data available for paraffin wax as (CAS: 12704-91-5).

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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