

DENTSPLY BLUE WIRE WAX

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DENTSPLY BLUE WIRE WAX

SYNONYMS

! 01/90

PRODUCT USE

Dental casting wax.

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

Fax: 03 9538 8260

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

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

* (limited evidence)

SAFETY

Do not breathe dust.

Avoid contact with skin.

Wear eye/face protection.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
paraffin wax	8002-74-2	NotSpec

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:

- 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.

In case of burns:

- Quickly immerse affected area in cold running water for 10 to 15 minutes.
- Bandage lightly with a sterile dressing. Treat for shock if required.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

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 solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- 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 may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Combustion products include

carbon dioxide (CO₂)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

None

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ...

Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant)

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- 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.
 - Sweep up, shovel up or
 - Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
 - Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.
- For molten spills. Allow to cool and remove as solid.

MAJOR SPILLS

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.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
 - Recover product wherever possible.
 - IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
 - WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
 - ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
 - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.
- For molten spills. Allow to cool and remove as solid.

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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

- 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

Multi ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag
NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber

OTHER

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

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line* Air-line**	- PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

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

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Blue solid with a characteristic odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Boiling Range (°C): >315

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ...

Melting Range (°C): 79	Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.93
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible	pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa): <0.013
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available	Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available	Flash Point (°C): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available	Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available	Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Solid	

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

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Molten wax fumes may be slightly irritating to the eye.

SKIN

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.
Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
Molten wax will cause burns on contact with skin.

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.

Molten wax fumes may cause mild irritation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Dentsply Blue Wire 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

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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 licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name:
None
Dangerous Goods Class: None
UN/NA Number: None

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION ...

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/in 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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