

DENTSPLY CALIBRA SILANE COUPLING AGENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 27-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 4993-51
CD 2004/2 Page 1 of 16

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DENTSPLY CALIBRA SILANE COUPLING AGENT

SYNONYMS

Part Number 607060 - 607080

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)

PRODUCT USE

Medicine

SUPPLIER

Company: Dentsply (Australia) Pty Ltd

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

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

Highly flammable.

Irritating to eyes.

Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin*.

Possible cancer-causing agent*.

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

* (limited evidence)

continued...

DENTSPLY CALIBRA SILANE COUPLING AGENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 27-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 4993-51
CD 2004/2 Page 2 of 16

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

SAFETY

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
Keep container in a well ventilated place.
Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
Do not empty into drains.
Keep container tightly closed.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
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	%
ethanol	64-17-5	>60
acetone	67-64-1	7.4
benzene	71-43-2	trace

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.

EYE

- 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.

continued...

DENTSPLY CALIBRA SILANE COUPLING AGENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 27-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 4993-51
CD 2004/2 Page 3 of 16

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

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.

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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyrodoxine, Vitamins C K)
- Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine)
- Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.
- Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

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.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.

continued...

DENTSPLY CALIBRA SILANE COUPLING AGENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 27-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 4993-51
CD 2004/2 Page 4 of 16

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ...

- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the 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.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Hot organic vapours or mist are capable of sudden spontaneous combustion when mixed with air even at temperatures below their published autoignition temperatures.
- The temperature of ignition decreases with increasing vapour volume and vapour/air contact times and is influenced by pressure change.
- Ignition may occur under elevated-temperature process conditions especially in processes performed under vacuum subjected to sudden ingress of air or in processes performed at elevated pressure, where sudden escape of vapours or mists to the atmosphere occurs.
- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
Combustion products include
carbon dioxide (CO₂)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

3[Y]E

Personal Protective Equipment

Glasses:
Chemical goggles.

Gloves:
1.PE/EVAL/PE 2.BUTYL 3.NITRILE

Respirator:
Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity

continued...

DENTSPLY CALIBRA SILANE COUPLING AGENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 27-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 4993-51
CD 2004/2 Page 5 of 16

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

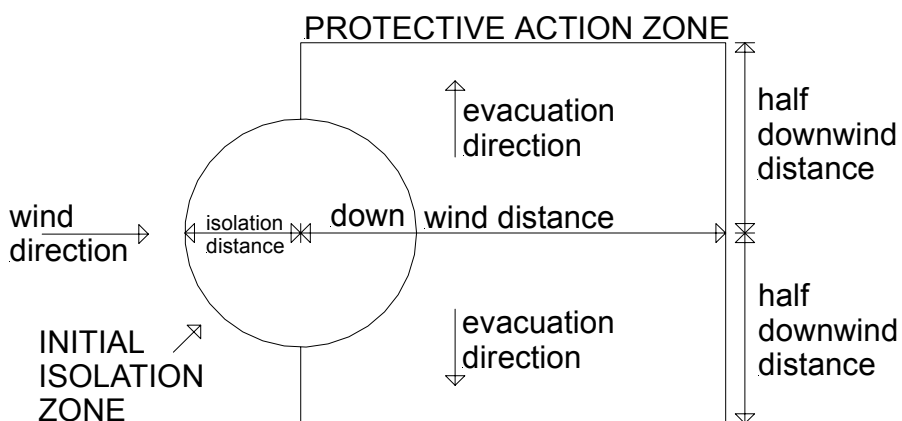
MINOR SPILLS

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

MAJOR SPILLS

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

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	300 metres

continued...

DENTSPLY CALIBRA SILANE COUPLING AGENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 27-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 4993-51
CD 2004/2 Page 6 of 16

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

IERG Number 14

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 128 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards

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DENTSPLY CALIBRA SILANE COUPLING AGENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 27-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 4993-51
CD 2004/2 Page 7 of 16

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

to ensure safe working conditions.
DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C)
 - (i) : Removable head packaging;
 - (ii) : Cans with friction closures and
 - (iii) : low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages
- In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Incompatible with aluminium. DO NOT heat above 49 deg. C. in aluminium equipment.
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.042 (BENZENE)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

continued...

DENTSPLY CALIBRA SILANE COUPLING AGENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 27-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 4993-51
CD 2004/2 Page 8 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

$OSF = \text{Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm} / \text{Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm}$

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 1619.9853 mg/m³

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 (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
benzene	0.05	0.1620	0.0
acetone	50.45	119.8789	7.4
ethanol	797.84	1499.9444	92.6

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for the reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	TLV Adeq
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DENTSPLY CALIBRA SILANE COUPLING AGENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 27-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 4993-51
CD 2004/2 Page 9 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

ethanol	1880 mg/m ³	NA	NA	NA	Yes
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These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996)

INGREDIENT DATA

ETHANOL:

TLV TWA: 1000 ppm A4 [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 1000 ppm, 1900 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 1000 ppm, 1880 mg/m³ A4

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable as causing Cancer in humans

ES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1880 mg/m³

OES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1920 mg/m³

MAK value: 500 ppm, 960 mg/m³

MAK Category II Peak Limitation: For substances with systemic effects and with a half-life in humans of less than two hours.

Allows excursions of 2 times the MAK value, for 30 minutes (on average), four times per shift.

MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany

Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition)

IDLH Level: 3300 ppm (lower explosive limit)

Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects.

Experiments in man show that inhalation of 1000 ppm caused slight symptoms of poisoning and 5000 ppm caused strong stupor and morbid sleepiness.

Subjects exposed to 5000 ppm to 10000 ppm experienced smarting of the eyes and nose and coughing. Symptoms disappeared within minutes.

Inhalation also causes local irritating effects to the eyes and upper respiratory tract, headaches, sensation of heat intraocular tension, stupor, fatigue and a need to sleep.

At 15000 ppm there was continuous lachrymation and coughing.

ACETONE:

TLV TWA: 500 ppm A4; BEI [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 750 ppm A4; BEI [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 1000 ppm, 2400 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 500 ppm, 1188 mg/m³; STEL: 750 ppm, 1782 mg/m³ A4

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable as causing Cancer in humans

ES TWA: 500 ppm, 1185 mg/m³; STEL: 1000 ppm, 2375 mg/m³

OES TWA: 750 ppm, 1810 mg/m³; STEL: 1500 ppm, 3620 mg/m³

continued...

DENTSPLY CALIBRA SILANE COUPLING AGENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 27-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 4993-51
CD 2004/2 Page 10 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

NIOSH REL TWA: 250 ppm
MAK Value: 500 ppm, 1200 mg/m³
IDLH Level: 2500 ppm (lower explosive limit)
MAK Category I Peak Limitation: For local irritants Allows excursions of twice the MAK value for 5 minutes at a time, 8 times per shift.
MAK Group IIc: Substances with MAK Values but no pregnancy risk group classification. These are substances which have been investigated but for which no information regarding possible damage to the foetus/embryo was found. Mention calls attention to the absence of adequate data.
MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany
Odour Threshold Value: 3.6 ppm (detection), 699 ppm (recognition)
Saturation vapour concentration: 237000 ppm @ 20 C
NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 40 ppm, are available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker against mild irritation associated with brief exposures and the bioaccumulation, chronic irritation of the respiratory tract and headaches associated with long-term acetone exposures. The NIOSH REL-TWA is substantially lower and has taken into account slight irritation experienced by volunteer subjects at 300 ppm. Mild irritation to acclimatised workers begins at about 750 ppm - unacclimatised subjects will experience irritation at about 350-500 ppm but acclimatisation can occur rapidly. Disagreement between the peak bodies is based largely on the view by ACGIH that widespread use of acetone, without evidence of significant adverse health effects at higher concentrations, allows acceptance of a higher limit.

Half-life of acetone in blood is 3 hours which means that no adjustment for shift-length has to be made with reference to the standard 8 hour/day, 40 hours per week because body clearance occurs within any shift with low potential for accumulation.

A STEL has been established to prevent excursions of acetone vapours that could cause depression of the central nervous system.

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.

HANDS/FEET

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

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

continued...

DENTSPLY CALIBRA SILANE COUPLING AGENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 27-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 4993-51
CD 2004/2 Page 11 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the
computer-generated selection:

Substance

ethanol	
acetone	
PE/EVAL/PE	A
BUTYL	A
NITRILE+PVC	A
NEOPRENE	B
NITRILE	B
PVC	B
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove,
a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis,
factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice
of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent
use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATOR

Respiratory protection may be required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase
concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards").

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
5 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2
	-	AX-PAPR-2
10 x ES	-	AX-3
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**

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

^ - Full-face

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 flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a

continued...

DENTSPLY CALIBRA SILANE COUPLING AGENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 27-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 4993-51
CD 2004/2 Page 12 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear, flammable liquid with an alcohol odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): -114
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): 100
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 1.59
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 3.3
Autoignition Temp (°C): 423
State: LIQUID

Boiling Range (°C): 78
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.8
pH (as supplied): Not Available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 44.6
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): 6
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 19
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

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal.

Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, "alcohol") may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. Effects on the body:

Blood concentrationEffects

<1.5 g/LMild: impaired vision, co-ordination and

continued...

DENTSPLY CALIBRA SILANE COUPLING AGENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 27-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 4993-51
CD 2004/2 Page 13 of 16

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

reaction time; emotional instability

1.5-3.0 g/L Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence. Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium. Central nervous system depression may progress to coma.

3-5 g/L Severe: cold clammy skin, low body temperature and low blood pressure. Atrial fibrillation and heart block have been reported. Depression of breathing may occur, respiratory failure may follow serious poisoning, choking on vomit may result in lung inflammation and swelling. Convulsions due to severe low blood sugar may also occur. Acute liver inflammation may develop.

EYE

There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.

Direct contact of the eye with ethanol may cause immediate stinging and burning with reflex closure of the lid and tearing, transient injury of the corneal epithelium and hyperaemia of the conjunctiva. Foreign-body type discomfort may persist for up to 2 days but healing is usually spontaneous and complete.

SKIN

There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate 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 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. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

continued...

DENTSPLY CALIBRA SILANE COUPLING AGENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 27-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 4993-51
CD 2004/2 Page 14 of 16

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

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.

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.

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.

The most common signs of inhalation overexposure to ethanol, in animals, include ataxia, incoordination and drowsiness for those surviving narcosis. The narcotic dose for rats, after 2 hours of exposure, is 19260 ppm.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents. Large amounts of ethanol taken in pregnancy may result in "foetal alcohol syndrome", characterised by delay in mental and physical development, learning difficulties, behavioural problems and small head size. A small number of people develop allergic reactions to ethanol, which include eye infections, skin swelling, shortness of breath, and itchy rashes with blisters.

Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance the liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents.

Chronic exposure to benzene may cause headache, fatigue, loss of appetite and lassitude with incipient blood effects including anaemia and blood changes.

Benzene is a myelotoxicant known to suppress bone-marrow cell proliferation and to induce haematologic disorders in humans and animals. Signs of benzene-induced aplastic anaemia include suppression of leukocytes (leukopenia), red cells (anaemia), platelets (thrombocytopenia) or all three cell types (pancytopenia).

Classic symptoms include weakness, purpura, and haemorrhage. The most significant toxic effect is insidious and often reversible injury to the blood forming tissue. Leukaemia may develop. Occupational exposures have shown a relationship between exposure to benzene and production of myelogenous leukaemia. There may also be a relationship between benzene exposure and the production of lymphoma and multiple myeloma. In chronic exposure, workers exhibit signs of central nervous system lesions and impairment of hearing.

Benzene haemotoxicity and leukaemogenicity involve metabolism, growth factor regulation, oxidative stress, DNA damage, cell regulation, and apoptosis. (Yoon et al Environmental Health Perspectives, 111, pp 1411-1420, 2003)

Dentsply Calibra Silane Coupling Agent

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects
of Chemical Substances

ETHANOL:

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate

Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild

Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg

Oral (human) LDLo: 1400 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 50 mg/kg

continued...

DENTSPLY CALIBRA SILANE COUPLING AGENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 27-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 4993-51
CD 2004/2 Page 15 of 16

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE

Oral (man) TDLo: 1.40 mg/kg
Oral (woman) TDLo: 256 mg/kg/12 wks
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20,000 ppm/10h

ACETONE:

TOXICITY

Oral (man) TDLo: 2857 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 500 ppm

Inhalation (man) TClO: 12000 ppm/4 hr

Inhalation (man) TClO: 10 mg/m³/6 hr

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m³/8 hr

LD50: 20000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant

Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate

Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild

Dermal (rabbit)

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:

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

(contains ethanol)

Dangerous Goods Class: 3

UN/NA Number: 1993

ADR Number: 33

Packing Group: II

Labels Required: flammable liquid

Additional Shipping Information:

International Transport Regulations:

IMO: 3

HAZCHEM

3[Y]E

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

continued...

DENTSPLY CALIBRA SILANE COUPLING AGENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 27-Jul-2004

CHEMWATCH 4993-51
CD 2004/2 Page 16 of 16

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION ...

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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