

Dentsply Lucitone 199 Powder

Dentsply (Australia) Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 4993-48

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

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

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

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Denture acrylic resin. |
|--------------------------|------------------------|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Dentsply (Australia) Pty Ltd |
| Address | 11-21 Gilby Road Mount Waverley VIC 3149 Australia |
| Telephone | 1300 55 29 29 |
| Fax | +61 3 9538 8260 |
| Website | www.dentsply.com.au |
| Email | clientservices@dentsply.com |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Association / Organisation | Poisons Information Centre (AUSTRALIA) |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 13 11 26 - AUSTRALIA (24 hour service) |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

| | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 1 | 2 |
| Toxicity | 0 | 1 |
| Body Contact | 2 | 3 |
| Reactivity | 1 | 2 |
| Chronic | 2 | 3 |

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

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification | Not Applicable |

Label elements

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| GHS label elements | Not Applicable |
|--------------------|----------------|

SIGNAL WORD

NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Continued...

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

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

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | If this product comes in contact with the eyes: <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 | If skin contact occurs: <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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 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. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. ▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). ▶ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. ▶ Hot organic vapours or mist are capable of sudden spontaneous combustion when mixed with air even at temperatures below their published autoignition temperatures. ▶ The temperature of ignition decreases with increasing vapour volume and vapour/air contact times and is influenced by pressure change. ▶ Ignition may occur under elevated-temperature process conditions especially in processes performed under vacuum subjected to sudden ingress of air or in processes performed at elevated pressure, where sudden escape of vapours or mists to the atmosphere occurs. <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ carbon dioxide (CO₂) ▶ |

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|---------|---|
| | other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Minor Spills | Slippery when spilt. ► Clean up all spills immediately. ► Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. ► Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. ► Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. |
| Major Spills | Slippery when spilt. Moderate hazard. ► CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. ► Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. ► Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. |

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Safe handling | ► Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ► Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ► Use in a well-ventilated area. ► Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. |
| Other information | ► Keep dry. ► Store in original containers. ► Keep containers securely sealed. ► No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | ► Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ► Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | ► Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | dibenzoyl peroxide | Benzoyl peroxide | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | titanium dioxide | Titanium dioxide | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| dibenzoyl peroxide | Benzoyl peroxide | 15 mg/m3 | 1,200 mg/m3 | 7,000 mg/m3 |
| titanium dioxide | Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide) | 30 mg/m3 | 330 mg/m3 | 2,000 mg/m3 |
| Ingredient | Revised IDLH | | | |
| dibenzoyl peroxide | 7,000 mg/m3 | 1,500 mg/m3 | | |
| titanium dioxide | N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm | 5,000 mg/m3 | | |

Exposure controls

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. |
|----------------------------------|---|

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| Personal protection |     |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Safety glasses with side shields ► Chemical goggles. ► Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <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. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Overalls. ► P.V.C. apron. ► Barrier cream. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Respiratory protection

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

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Pink, free flowing paste with characteristic odour; does not mix with | | |
| Physical state | Divided Solid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | >300 |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | 200 |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Applicable |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | 304 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Applicable | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Applicable |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 20g/m3 | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Applicable | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Applicable | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ► Product is considered stable. ► Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |

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| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 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 | There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures. |
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. |
| Skin Contact | Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| Eye | The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| Chronic | Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. |

| | | |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Dentsply Lucitone 199 Powder | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| dibenzoyl peroxide | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (mammal) LD50: >1000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >950 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin effects (MAK): very weak |
| titanium dioxide | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l/4hr ^[1] | Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild * |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.56 mg/l/4hr ^[1] | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >6.82 mg/l/4hr ^[1] | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3.43 mg/l/4hr ^[1] | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.09 mg/l/4hr ^[1] | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | |

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Benzoyl peroxide may cause double vision, breathing problems, excess saliva and tear formation, redness of the skin and changes in motor activity. It did not produce blood or biochemical adverse effects, gene mutation or evidence of cancer. Repeated oral administration may result in decreased weights of testes and the newborn. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. | |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE | The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. It penetrated only the outermost layer of the skin, suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. | |
| | WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. | |
| | * IUCLID | |
| DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. | |
| Acute Toxicity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Carcinogenicity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Reproductivity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Continued...

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| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | STOT - Single Exposure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | STOT - Repeated Exposure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mutagenicity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Aspiration Hazard | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Legend: - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 - Data required to make classification available
 - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
| dibenzoyl peroxide | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.0602mg/L | 2 |
| dibenzoyl peroxide | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 0.11mg/L | 2 |
| dibenzoyl peroxide | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.0422mg/L | 2 |
| dibenzoyl peroxide | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.0613mg/L | 2 |
| dibenzoyl peroxide | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.02mg/L | 2 |
| titanium dioxide | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 9.214mg/L | 3 |
| titanium dioxide | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >10mg/L | 2 |
| titanium dioxide | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 5.83mg/L | 4 |
| titanium dioxide | EC20 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.81mg/L | 4 |
| titanium dioxide | NOEC | 336 | Fish | 0.089mg/L | 4 |

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Legend:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| dibenzoyl peroxide | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | LOW (Half-life = 21.25 days) |
| titanium dioxide | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

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

Mobility in soil

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

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <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.Recycle wherever possible.Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes 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 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE(94-36-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

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

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

TITANIUM DIOXIDE(13463-67-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

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

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (dibenzoyl peroxide) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | Y |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|------------------|---|
| titanium dioxide | 13463-67-7, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 12188-41-9, 1309-63-3, 100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1344-29-2, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9 |

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

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

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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