

DENTSPLY ANOXAN

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 9-Sep-2010
C9317TC

CHEMWATCH 4613-75
Version No:5
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
DENTSPLY ANOXAN

PRODUCT USE
For dental use only.

SUPPLIER
Company: DENTSPLY (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD
Address:
11 - 21 Gilby Road
Mount Waverley
VIC 3149
AUSTRALIA
Telephone: 1300 55 29 29
Emergency Tel: 1300 55 29 29 (Hours of operation:
Monday - Friday 9:00 am - 5:00 pm EST; General
information only)
Fax: +61 3 9538 8260

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

RISK
■ Harmful if
swallowed.

SAFETY
■ Avoid contact with eyes.

■ Wear suitable protective clothing.
■ To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use
water and detergent.
■ Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
■ In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact
Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
■ If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
(show this container or label).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
potassium difluorodihydroxyborate(1-)	85392-66-1	60-80
Note: During processing, will evolve hydrogen fluoride	7664-39-3	NotSpec

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh 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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to fluorides:

- Fluoride absorption from gastro-intestinal tract may be retarded by calcium salts, milk or antacids.
- Fluoride particulates or fume may be absorbed through the respiratory tract with 20-30% deposited at alveolar level.
- Peak serum levels are reached 30 mins. post-exposure; 50% appears in the urine within 24 hours.
- For acute poisoning (endotracheal intubation if inadequate tidal volume), monitor breathing and evaluate/monitor blood pressure and pulse frequently since shock may supervene with little warning. Monitor ECG immediately; watch for arrhythmias and evidence of Q-T prolongation or T-wave changes. Maintain monitor. Treat shock vigorously with isotonic saline (in 5% glucose) to restore blood volume and enhance renal excretion.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- 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 monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen fluoride, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up.

MAJOR SPILLS

- 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.

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

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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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Material is corrosive to most metals, glass and other siliceous materials.
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

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.
- Store between 5 and 30 deg. C.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride (as F))	3	2.6

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- potassium difluorodihydroxyborate(1-):

CAS:85392- 66- 1

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- 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 lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White odourless thixotropic paste; partly mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

State Non Slump Paste Molecular Weight Not Applicable

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Melting Range (°C)	500 approx.	Viscosity	thixotropic paste cSt@40°C
Boiling Range (°C)	110	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	5.5 approx. @ 20 deg C
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not A available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.40 approx.
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	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.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Harmful if swallowed.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Not applicable.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50: 763 mg/kg

IRRITATION

POTASSIUM DIFLUORODIHYDROXYBORATE(1-):

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
hydrogen fluoride			LOW	

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
 - 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 MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- For small quantities:
 - Cautiously dissolve in water
 - Neutralise with sodium carbonate or if product does not dissolve completely add a small quantity of hydrochloric acid followed by sodium carbonate
 - Add excess calcium chloride to precipitate the fluoride and/ or carbonate
 - Remove solids to site approved for hazardous waste.
 - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
 - Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
 - Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
 - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

potassium difluorodihydroxyborate(1-) (CAS: 85392-66-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

hydrogen fluoride (CAS: 7664-39-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Queensland Hazardous Materials and Prescribed Quantities for Major Hazard Facilities", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix J (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 7", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "The Australia Group Export Control List: Chemical Weapons Precursors"

No data for Dentsply Anoxan (CW: 4613-75)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ 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/references.

■ The (M)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.

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This is the end of the MSDS.