

# Dentsply FluoroCore 2 Base Paste

Hazard Alert Code:  
**EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Version No:

Chemwatch 6104-19

Issue Date: 7-Oct-2011

X9317SP

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Dentsply FluoroCore 2 Base Paste

### PRODUCT USE

Dental restorations.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Dentsply (AUSTRALIA) Pty Ltd

Address:

11-21 Gilby Road

Mount Waverley

VIC, 3149

Australia

Telephone: +61 3 9538 8240

Telephone: 1300 552 929

Emergency Tel: **1300 552 929 (Hrs. Mon.-Fri. 9am-5p)**

Fax: +61 3 9538 8260

Website: www.dentsply.com.au

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	0	
Toxicity:	2	
Body Contact:	2	
Reactivity:	1	
Chronic:	4	

Min/Nil=0  
Low=1  
Moderate=2  
High=3  
Extreme=4



### RISK

- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Possible risk of irreversible effects.
- Inhalation may produce health damage\*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- Possible respiratory sensitiser\*.
- Possible cancer-causing agent\*.
- May possibly affect fertility\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### SAFETY

- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/ face protection.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

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- 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).
- In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
frits chemical	65997-18-4	<70
urethane dimethacrylate resin		<10
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	41637-38-1	<10
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	109-16-0	<10
trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	3290-92-4	<10
silica, dimethylsiloxane treated	67762-90-7	<3
silica amorphous, fumed	68611-44-9	<3
aluminium oxide	1344-28-1.	<3

## 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 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).
  - 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.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

## **FIRE FIGHTING**

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- 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. Will burn if ignited.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen fluoride, 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**

None

## **Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **MINOR SPILLS**

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours/ aerosols/ or dusts and avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

### **MAJOR SPILLS**

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

**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.

### **SUITABLE CONTAINER**

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### **STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- Contamination with polymerisation catalysts - peroxides, persulfates, oxidising agents - also strong acids, strong alkalis, will cause polymerisation with exotherm - generation of heat.
  - Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent - even explosive.
- for multifunctional acrylates:
- Avoid exposure to free radical initiators (peroxides, persulfates) , iron, rust, oxidisers, and strong acids and strong bases.

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- Avoid heat, flame, sunlight, X-rays or ultra-violet radiation.
- Storage beyond expiration date, may initiate polymerisation. Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent (even explosive)

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
- Store below 45 deg. C.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous, fumed (Silica - Amorphous Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust) (g))		2						(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium oxide (Aluminium oxide (a))		10						(see Chapter 14)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- frits chemical: CAS:65997-18-4
- bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated: CAS:41637-38-1
- triethylene glycol dimethacrylate: CAS:109-16-0
- trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate: CAS:3290-92-4
- silica, dimethylsiloxane treated: CAS:67762-90-7

### MATERIAL DATA

FRITS CHEMICAL:

SILICA AMORPHOUS, FUMED:

SILICA, DIMETHYLSILOXANE TREATED:

The concentration of dust, for application of respirable dust limits, is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative log-normal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 µm (+-) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+-) 0.1 µm, i.e., generally less than 5 µm.

DENTSPLY FLUOROCORE 2 BASE PASTE:

FRITS CHEMICAL:

TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

BISPHENOL A DIMETHACRYLATE, ETHOXYLATED:

TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE TRIMETHACRYLATE:

CEL TWA: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> [compare WEEL-TWA\* for multifunctional acrylates (MFAs)]

Exposure to MFAs has been reported to cause contact dermatitis in humans and serious eye injury in laboratory animals. Exposure to some MFA-resin containing aerosols has also been reported to cause dermatitis.

BISPHENOL A DIMETHACRYLATE, ETHOXYLATED:

TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE TRIMETHACRYLATE:

For 4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ)

MEHQ has caused ocular toxicity in animals and skin depigmentation in rodents and workers. The recommendation for the TLV-TWA arises from documented eye and skin toxicities and by analogy with hydroquinone.

SILICA AMORPHOUS, FUMED:

SILICA, DIMETHYLSILOXANE TREATED:

For amorphous crystalline silica (precipitated silicic acid):

Amorphous crystalline silica shows little potential for producing adverse effects on the lung and exposure standards should reflect a particulate of low intrinsic toxicity. Mixtures of amorphous silicas/ diatomaceous

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earth and crystalline silica should be monitored as if they comprise only the crystalline forms.

The dusts from precipitated silica and silica gel produce little adverse effect on pulmonary functions and are not known to produce significant disease or toxic effect.

IARC has classified silica, amorphous as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

FRITS CHEMICAL:

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE TRIMETHACRYLATE:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

REL TWA: 25ppm [Manufacturer R]

SILICA AMORPHOUS, FUMED:

CEL TWA: 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

ALUMINIUM OXIDE:

The TLV is based on the exposures to aluminium chloride and the amount of hydrolysed acid and the corresponding acid TLV to provide the same degree of freedom from irritation. Workers chronically exposed to aluminium dusts and fumes have developed severe pulmonary reactions including fibrosis, emphysema and pneumothorax.

For aluminium oxide:

The experimental and clinical data indicate that aluminium oxide acts as an "inert" material when inhaled and seems to have little effect on the lungs nor does it produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when exposures are kept under reasonable control.

[Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values], ACGIH, Sixth Edition.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



## RESPIRATOR

- Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

## 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

## HANDS/FEET

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

NOTE:

- 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.

## OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.

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- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

## 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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Creamy yellow or blue paste with a sweet acrylic ester odor; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

State	Non Slump Paste	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.95
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

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

■ Product is considered stable and 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

##### SWALLOWED

■ 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

■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

##### SKIN

■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

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.

All multifunctional acrylates (MFA) produce skin disorders and sensitise the skin and inflammation. Vapours

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generated by the heat of milling may occur in sufficient concentration to produce inflammation. Because exposure to industrial aerosols of MFA includes exposure to resin systems, photo-initiators, solvents, hydrogen-transfer agents, stabilisers, surfactants, fillers and polymerisation inhibitors, poisoning may arise due to a range of chemical actions.

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.

## 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.

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

No report of respiratory illness in humans as a result of exposure to multifunctional acrylates has been found. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

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.

There is some evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans.

There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.

Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other toxic effects.

Bisphenol A may have effects similar to female sex hormones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the foetus. It may also damage male reproductive organs and sperm.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

## SENSITISER

triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Australia Final Report on Hazard Classification of Common Skin Sensitisers	Recommended for Hazard Classification (R43)	No
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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
frits chemical	No Data Available	No Data Available		
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	No Data Available	No Data Available		
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	MED
silica, dimethylsiloxane treated	No Data Available	No Data Available		
silica amorphous, fumed	No Data Available	No Data Available		
aluminium oxide	No Data Available	No Data Available		

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

For small quantities:

- Cautiously dissolve in water

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- 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.
- 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.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**frits chemical (CAS: 65997-18-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Queensland Workplace Health and Safety Regulation - Lead Hazardous Substances", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

**bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated (CAS: 41637-38-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

**triethylene glycol dimethacrylate (CAS: 109-16-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Final Report on Hazard Classification of Common Skin Sensitisers", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate (CAS: 3290-92-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**silica, dimethylsiloxane treated (CAS: 67762-90-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway"

**silica amorphous, fumed (CAS: 68611-44-9, 112945-52-5, 60842-32-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

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"Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - South Australia - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 5 Hazardous Substances: Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC) Draft National Code of Practice for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals - Schedule 4 Hazardous chemicals Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**aluminium oxide (CAS: 1344-28-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for Dentsply FluoroCore 2 Base Paste (CW: 6104-19)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	109- 16- 0	AUTOID~
trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	3290- 92- 4	AUTOID~

### Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	CAS
silica amorphous, fumed	68611-44-9, 112945-52-5, 60842-32-2

■ 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](http://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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Issue Date: 7-Oct-2011

Print Date:4-Sep-2012