

# Dentsply StarLoy C

Hazard Alert Code:  
**EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Chemwatch 4625-28

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2009

X9317SP

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Dentsply StarLoy C

### PRODUCT USE

Non precious alloy used for dental castings.

### 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:	1	
Body Contact:	2	
Reactivity:	2	
Chronic:	4	

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



### RISK

- Danger of cumulative effects.
- May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation and skin contact.
- May cause CANCER by inhalation.
- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage\*.
- May produce discomfort of the eyes and respiratory tract\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### SAFETY

- Keep locked up.
- Do not breathe dust.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
- 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.

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- Do not empty into drains.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- 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.
- Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination.
- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.
- In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
cobalt	7440-48-4	59.4
chromium	7440-47-3	24.5
tungsten	7440-33-7	10.0
niobium	7440-03-1	2.0
vanadium	7440-62-2	2.0
molybdenum	7439-98-7	1.0
silicon powder amorphous	7440-21-3	1.0
iron	7439-89-6	0.1
During processing, releases		
cobalt fume	7440-48-4	
metal fume		

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- 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

### 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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- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

## **INHALED**

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

## **NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

- Chronic exposures to cobalt and its compounds results in the so-called "hard metal pneumoconiosis" amongst industrial workers. The lesions consist of nodular conglomerate shadows in the lungs, together with peribronchial infiltration. The disease may be reversible. The acute form of the disease resembles a hypersensitivity reaction with malaise, cough and wheezing; the chronic form progresses to cor pulmonale.
- Chronic therapeutic administration may cause goiter and reduced thyroid activity.
- An allergic dermatitis, usually confined to elbow flexures, the ankles and sides of the neck, has been described.
- Cobalt cardiomyopathy may be diagnosed early by changes in the final part of the ventricular ECG (repolarisation). In the presence of such disturbances, the changes in carbohydrate metabolism (revealed by the glucose test) are of important diagnostic value.

## **Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

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

### **FIRE FIGHTING**

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

### **FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD**

- Metal powders, while generally regarded as non-combustible, may burn when metal is finely divided and energy input is high.
- DO NOT use water or foam as generation of explosive hydrogen may result.
- May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flame.
- Metal dust fires are slow moving but intense and difficult to extinguish.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: metal oxides.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

### **FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

None known.

### **HAZCHEM**

None

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

### **MINOR SPILLS**

- Clean up waste regularly and abnormal 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**

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

**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

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) gas

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

## 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	cobalt (Cobalt, metal dust & fume (as Co) (h))		0.05						
Australia Exposure Standards	chromium (Chromium (metal))		0.5						
Australia Exposure Standards	tungsten (Tungsten, insoluble compounds (as W))		5		10				
Australia Exposure Standards	molybdenum (Inspirable dust (not otherwise classified))		10						
Australia Exposure Standards	silicon powder amorphous (Silicon (a))		10						(see Chapter 14)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- niobium: CAS:7440-03-1
- vanadium: CAS:7440-62-2

### MATERIAL DATA

CHROMIUM:

IRON:

NIOBIUM:

TUNGSTEN:

VANADIUM:

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.

CHROMIUM:

NIOBIUM:

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).

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

COBALT FUME:

COBALT:

Epidemiological studies do not support a link between cobalt and abnormal growths (neoplasms) in humans. In view of the serious effects seen in experimental animals after a relatively short exposure period at 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to reduce the significant risk of material impairment of health posed by respiratory disease and pulmonary sensitization which have been shown to occur at higher levels of exposure.

A significant increase in lung cancer risk was reported among workers involved in cobalt production (with concomitant exposure to nickel and arsenic) and hard-metal workers with documented exposure to cobalt-containing dusts.

DENTSPLY STARLOY C:

Not available

COBALT:

for cobalt:

In view of the serious effects seen in experimental animals after a relatively short exposure period at 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to reduce the significant risk of material impairment of health posed by respiratory disease and pulmonary sensitization which have been shown to occur at higher levels of exposure. The value does not apply generally to cobalt compounds.

<

TUNGSTEN:

Insoluble tungsten compounds include all those for which water solubility is listed as insoluble or less than 0.01 gm/100 cc water. The recommended TLV-TWA and STEL reflects the reported physiologic activity of insoluble compounds of tungsten.

VANADIUM:

Exposure to vanadium dusts can induce cough, rhinorrhea, ocular burning and conjunctivitis, nasal catarrh and hemorrhage, wheezing, rales, green to black tongue and rhonchi.

The recommended TLV is thought to minimise the potential of upper respiratory tract irritation, pulmonary disease, and systemic vanadium intoxication.

The TWA was established to limit the total daily dose rather than a ceiling (compare NIOSH recommendation) limit whose prime use limits peak exposure concentrations.

OEL-TWA (Czechoslovakia): 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 1.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

MOLYBDENUM:

An increased incidence of non-specific symptoms including headache, weakness, fatigue, anorexia and joint and muscle weakness has been reported to occur in mining and metallurgy workers exposed to 60-600 mg (as Mo). Some investigators have attributed gout and elevated uric acid concentration found in some Armenians to result from exposures to Armenian soils rich in molybdenum, whilst exposure has been implicated as a cause of bone disease amongst Indians.

SILICON POWDER AMORPHOUS:

For silicon

CEL TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

NOTE: The CEL TWA is consistent with the value recommended in the Norwegian ferro-alloy industry (furnace room dust/mixed dust).

Silicon dust appears to have little adverse effect on the lungs and is not implicated in the genesis of organic disease or in the production of toxic effects.

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.

IRON:

The recommended TLV is thought to reduce the likelihood of respiratory irritation and skin irritation from exposure to aerosols and mists of soluble iron salts.

COBALT FUME:

IDLH Level: 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

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## RESPIRATOR

- Particulate. (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

- Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.
- Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]
- Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent]
- Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.

## 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.

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.

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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

White, odourless solid; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Solid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	1270-1370	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	>1370	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	8.8
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### 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

##### 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

■ Contact with the eye by metal dusts may produce mechanical abrasion or foreign body penetration of the eyeball. Iron particles embedded in the eye may cause discolouration of the cornea and iris, and effects on the pupil such as poor rection to light and accommodation. Particles entering the lens may produce cataracts. Rarely, glaucoma may result.

##### SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

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## 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.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

Chrome fume is irritating to the respiratory tract and lungs. Exposure to chromium at certain oxidation levels (eg.

Inhalation of chromium fumes may cause metal fume fever' characterised by flu-like symptoms, fever, chill, nausea, weakness and body aches.

Welding fume with high levels of ferrous materials may lead to particle deposition in the lungs (siderosis) after long exposure. This clears up when exposure stops.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Chromium (III) is an essential trace mineral. Chronic exposure to chromium (III) irritates the airways, malnourishes the liver and kidneys, causes fluid in the lungs, and adverse effects on white blood cells, and also increases the risk of developing lung cancer. Chromium (VI) can irritate the skin, eyes and airways. Allergic reactions can involve both the skin and airways, and the compounds can diminish taste and smell, discolour the skin and eyes, cause blood disorders and damage the liver, kidneys, digestive tract and lungs. It predisposes humans to cancers of the respiratory tract and digestive system. Ulceration to the skin can occur, and, chromium (VI) is one of the most allergenic substances known.

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

Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

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

Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur.

Inhalation of cobalt powder can induce asthma, chest tightness and chronic inflammation of the bronchi.

Chronic exposure to cobalt causes increase in blood haemoglobin, increased production of cells in the blood marrow and thyroid gland, discharge from around the heart and damage to the alpha cells of the pancreas.

Long-term administration has caused goitre (overactivity of the thyroid) and reduced thyroid activity. Allergic inflammation of the skin may appear following exposure to cobalt, usually exhibited as red patches. Injection of cobalt can cause cancer at the site of entry.

Metallic dusts generated by the industrial process give rise to a number of potential health problems. The larger particles, above 5 micron, are nose and throat irritants. Smaller particles however, may cause lung deterioration. Particles of less than 1.5 micron can be trapped in the lungs and, dependent on the nature of the particle, may give rise to further serious health consequences.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

## CARCINOGEN

cobalt	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
chromium	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
cobalt fume	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
Avoid release to the environment.  
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
cobalt	No Data Available	No Data Available		
chromium	No Data Available	No Data Available	LOW	
tungsten	No Data Available	No Data Available		
niobium	No Data Available	No Data Available		
vanadium	No Data Available	No Data Available		
molybdenum	No Data Available	No Data Available		
silicon powder amorphous	No Data Available	No Data Available		
iron	No Data Available	No Data Available	LOW	
cobalt fume	No Data Available	No Data Available		

## 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.
  - 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 - 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

**cobalt (CAS: 7440-48-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia -



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Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"

**cobalt fume (CAS: 7440-48-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for Dentsply StarLoy C (CW: 4625-28)**

## 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](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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