

# Dentsply XenoIV One Component Self Etching Dental Adhesive

Hazard Alert Code:  
HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Version No:

Chemwatch 6102-43

Issue Date: 7-Oct-2011

X9317SP

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Dentsply XenoIV One Component Self Etching Dental Adhesive

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

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

### 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. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	3	
Toxicity:	2	
Body Contact:	2	
Reactivity:	1	
Chronic:	2	

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



### POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

### RISK

- Highly flammable.
- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.

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- Possible risk of irreversible effects.
- Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage\*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- Possible respiratory sensitiser\*.
- \* (limited evidence).
- Wear eye/ face protection.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- Do not empty into drains.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- 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).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
- In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
acetone	67-64-1	<50
urethane dimethacrylate resin		<15
dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate phosphate		<15
polymerizeable dimethacrylate resin		<10
trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	3290-92-4	<10
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	868-77-9	<10

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
- 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:

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- 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

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

- Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
- About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
- There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology] Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable 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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

### HAZCHEM

- 3YE

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

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- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

## MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- 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.

Contains low boiling substance:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.

- Check for bulging containers.
- Vent periodically
- Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C)

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Acetone:

- may react violently with chloroform, activated charcoal, aliphatic amines, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorotriazine, chromic(IV) acid, chromic(VI) acid, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, hexachloromelamine, iodine heptafluoride, iodoform, liquid oxygen, nitrosyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, nityl perchlorate, perchloromelamine, peroxomonosulfuric acid, platinum, potassium tert-butoxide, strong acids, sulfur dichloride, trichloromelamine, xenon tetrafluoride
- reacts violently with bromoform and chloroform in the presence of alkalis or in contact with alkaline surfaces.
- may form unstable and explosive peroxides in contact with strong oxidisers, fluorine, hydrogen peroxide (90%), sodium perchlorate, 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene
- can increase the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane on contact flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity

Ketones in this group:

- are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H<sub>2</sub>).
- react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H<sub>2</sub>) and heat.
- are incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides.
- react violently with aldehydes, HNO<sub>3</sub> (nitric acid), HNO<sub>3</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (mixture of nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide), and HClO<sub>4</sub> (perchloric acid).
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Protect from light.

## 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	acetone (Acetone)	500	1185	1000	2375				

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate: CAS:3290-92-4
- 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate: CAS:868-77-9

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

- Type AX-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

■ The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and

has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- 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

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

## 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

Yellow, highly flammable liquid with a sweet odour; slightly soluble in water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	57	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	2 (PMCC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	2.5
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12.8	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.9
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2.5	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## 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

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).

##### EYE

■ There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the

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cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.

## SKIN

■ Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

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.

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

## 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.

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

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

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.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ 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.

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.

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 significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
acetone	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	HIGH	No Data Available	MED	MED
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- 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.
- 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



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

**HAZCHEM:**

•3YE (ADG7)

**Land Transport UNDG:**

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1993	UN packing group:	II

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains acetone)

**Air Transport IATA:**

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions:	364	Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	

Packing Instructions:	353	Maximum Qty/Pack:	5 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Limited Quantity		Limited Quantity	

Packing Instructions:	Y341	Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 L
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Shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains acetone)

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F-E,S-E	Special provisions:	274

Limited Quantities: 1 L

Shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains acetone)

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### POISONS SCHEDULE

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### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**acetone (CAS: 67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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) - Schedule 5", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II"

**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"

**2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (CAS: 868-77-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "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 XenoIV One Component Self Etching Dental Adhesive (CW: 6102-43)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	3290- 92- 4	N; R51/53

■ 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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Print Date:25-Jul-2012