

# Dentsply Lucitone Liquid

## Dentsply (Dentsply (AUSTRALIA))

Chemwatch: 4993-47

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 01/01/2013

Print Date: 17/03/2014

Initial Date: Not Available

S.Local.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Dentsply Lucitone Liquid
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	?
Proper shipping name	METHYL METHACRYLATE MONOMER, STABILIZED
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

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

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Dentsply (Dentsply (AUSTRALIA))
Address	11-21 Gilby Road Mount Waverley 3149 VIC Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9538 8240
Fax	+61 3 9538 8260
Website	www.dentsply.com.au
Email	Not Available

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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	2	
Chronic	2	

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

### Label elements



## Dentsply Lucitone Liquid

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

<b>Poisons Schedule</b>	None	
<b>Risk Phrases</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	<b>R36/37/38</b>	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
	<b>R43</b>	May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
	<b>R67</b>	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
	<b>R11</b>	Highly flammable.
	<b>R19</b>	May form explosive peroxides.
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	
<b>Indication(s) of danger</b>	F, Xi	

## SAFETY ADVICE

<b>S09</b>	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
<b>S16</b>	Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
<b>S18</b>	Handle and open container with care.
<b>S23</b>	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
<b>S24</b>	Avoid contact with skin.
<b>S25</b>	Avoid contact with eyes.
<b>S26</b>	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
<b>S29</b>	Do not empty into drains.
<b>S33</b>	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
<b>S37</b>	Wear suitable gloves.
<b>S39</b>	Wear eye/face protection.
<b>S40</b>	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
<b>S41</b>	In case of fire and/or explosion, DO NOT BREATHE FUMES.
<b>S43</b>	In case of fire use...
<b>S46</b>	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
<b>S51</b>	Use only in well ventilated areas.
<b>S56</b>	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
<b>S64</b>	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

## Other hazards

	Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
	Possible respiratory sensitizer*.
	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
80-62-6	>60	<a href="#">methyl methacrylate</a>
97-90-5	<10	<a href="#">ethylene glycol dimethacrylate</a>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	
--------------------	--

Continued...

## Dentsply Lucitone Liquid

	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

	Treat symptomatically.
--	------------------------

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Foam.</li> <li>▶ Dry chemical powder.</li> <li>▶ BCF (where regulations permit).</li> <li>▶ Carbon dioxide.</li> </ul>
--	---

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> <li>▶ Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Polymerisation may be accompanied by generation of heat as exotherm.</li> <li>▶ Process is self accelerating as heating causes more rapid polymerisation.</li> <li>▶ Exotherm may cause boiling with generation of acrid, toxic and flammable vapour.</li> </ul>
-----------------------------	---

### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Hot organic vapours or mist are capable of sudden spontaneous combustion when mixed with air even at temperatures below their published autoignition temperatures.</li> <li>▶ The temperature of ignition decreases with increasing vapour volume and vapour/air contact times and is influenced by pressure change.</li> <li>▶ Ignition may occur under elevated-temperature process conditions especially in processes performed under vacuum subjected to sudden ingress of air or in processes performed at elevated pressure, where sudden escape of vapours or mists to the atmosphere occurs.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>’, carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>’, nitrogen oxides (NOx)</li> <li>’,</li> </ul>

## Dentsply Lucitone Liquid

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material  
 ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	Restrict access to area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Most acrylic monomers have low viscosity therefore pouring, material transfer and processing of these materials do not necessitate heating.</li> <li>▶ Viscous monomers may require heating to facilitate handling. To facilitate product transfer from original containers, product must be heated to no more than 60 deg. C. (140 F.), for not more than 24 hours.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> <li>▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	Segregate from strong acids strong alkalis ammonia amines oxidisers and strong oxidisers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Contamination with polymerisation catalysts - peroxides, persulfates, oxidising agents - also strong acids, strong alkalis, will cause polymerisation with exotherm - generation of heat.</li> <li>▶ Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent - even explosive.</li> </ul>

## PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl methacrylate	Methyl methacrylate	208 (mg/m3) / 50 (ppm)	416 (mg/m3) / 100 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available


## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyl methacrylate	17(ppm)	17(ppm)	120(ppm)	570(ppm)

## Dentsply Lucitone Liquid

ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	12.5(ppm)	40(ppm)	300(ppm)	500(ppm)
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
methyl methacrylate	4,000(ppm)		1,000(ppm)	

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Use in a well-ventilated area</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hand protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Dentsply Lucitone Liquid

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	A
TEFLON	A

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## Respiratory protection

Not Applicable

## Dentsply Lucitone Liquid

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear highly flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; does not mix		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.94
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	435
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	-48	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	13	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	3.1 BuAC = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	12.5	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	2.1	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	3.9	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	1.5%	<b>pH as a solution(1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	3.45	<b>VOC g/L</b>	

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Material contains a stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor system that provides workable but not indefinite shelf life.</li><li>▶ Storage at higher temperatures and long term storage may result in polymerisation with solidification. In larger quantities e.g. 200 l drums, this may result in generation of heat (exotherm) which may release highly irritating hot vapour.</li><li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> open hot exotherming drums - cool externally with water to avoid vapour release.</li></ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	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. Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.  Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a

Continued...

## Dentsply Lucitone Liquid

	substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis.
<b>Eye</b>	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p> <p>The vapour is discomforting</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	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. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

Dentsply Lucitone Liquid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
methyl methacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 150 mg
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 35500 mg/kg *	Skin (rabbit): 10000 mg/kg (open)
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3750 ppm *	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7872 mg/kg	
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 2800 mg/kg	
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 2000 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3300 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

<b>METHYL METHACRYLATE</b>	Inhalation (human) TClO: 60 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (15 ppm) [* Manuf. Rohm Haas]
<b>METHYL METHACRYLATE, ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE</b>	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	☐	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	☐
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	☐
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	☐
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	☐	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	☐

Dentsply Lucitone Liquid

CMR STATUS

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .</li><li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li><li>▶ Incinerate residue at an approved site.</li><li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li></ul>
------------------------------	--

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	3YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1247
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	METHYL METHACRYLATE MONOMER, STABILIZED
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 3 Subrisk :
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : limited quantity : 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1247
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Methyl methacrylate monomer, stabilized
Environmental hazard	No relevant data



## Dentsply Lucitone Liquid

Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	
	ERG Code	3L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1247		
Packing group	II		
UN proper shipping name	METHYL METHACRYLATE MONOMER, STABILIZED		
Environmental hazard	No relevant data		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3	
	IMDG Subrisk		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E,S-D	
	Special provisions		
	Limited Quantities	1 L	

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

<p><b>methyl methacrylate(80-62-6) is found on the following regulatory lists</b></p>	<p>"Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "FisherTransport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Exposure Standards", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes"</p>
<p><b>ethylene glycol dimethacrylate(97-90-5) is found on the following regulatory lists</b></p>	<p>"Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "FisherTransport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"</p>

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

## Other information

**Dentsply Lucitone Liquid**

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.