

Dry-Rite, Pulpdent Drying Agent Silane Bonding Agent

Material Safety Data Sheet

IDENTITY:

Trade Name: CODE:

Dry-Rite, Pulpdent Drying Agent DRY, DRY-1

Silane Bonding Agent SIL, SIL-3

Chemical Description: Ethyl Alcohol preparation with other organic solvents

Product Use: Dental material

SECTION I

Pulpdent Corporation Phone Numbers:

80 Oakland Street 24 Hr. Emergency: 1-800-535-5053

Watertown, MA 02472 Customer Service: 1-800-343-4342 / 1-617-926-6666

USA

Date Prepared: January 1, 1999

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Ingredients CAS RN % PEL/TLV

Ethyl alcohol 64-17-5 92.6 1000 ppm

Acetone 67-64-1 7.4 TWA: 750 ppm

STEL: 1000 ppm

Benzene 71-43-2 <0.15 ppm TWA: 1 ppm STEL: 5 ppm TWA: 10 ppm

DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Class 3 / Flammable liquid / UN1170

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: B-2 Flammable liquid

NFPA HMIS RATING: HEALTH: 0 FLAMMABILITY: 3 REACTIVITY: 0

SECTION III - PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point: 173°F / 78.3°C Specific Gravity: 0.795

Vapor Pressure: 44.6 Melting Point: -173°F / -114°C

Vapor Density: 1.59 Evaporation Rate: Not known

Solubility in water: Complete Odor Threshold: 159 ppm

Appearance and Odor: Clear or pink liquid with characteristic alcohol odor.

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

WARNING! FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame, and all other ignition sources. Vapor may form flammable mixtures with air.

Flash Point: 43°F / 6°C (Tag closed cup) **Autoignition Temperature:** 423°C

Flammable limits: LEL: 3.3 UEL: 19

Extinguishing Media: Use dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective, but should be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapors and protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Water spray may be used to flush spills away from exposures and to dilute spills to nonflammable mixtures.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Incomplete combustion may produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus in the positive pressure mode with a full face piece when there is a possibility of exposure to smoke, fumes, or hazardous decomposition products.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Generally stable. Conditions to avoid: Heat, flame, sparks.

Incompatibility: Avoid acetyl chloride and a wide range of oxidizing agents which may react violently with this material.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Incomplete combustion may produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: None. Conditions to avoid: None

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Summary of Acute Hazards: Minimal health hazard in normal use and in the quantities present in this product. For larger quantities and with prolonged exposure, ethyl alcohol is considered a moderate health hazard.

Route of Exposure Signs & Symptoms

Inhalation None in normal conditions of use. Exposure to over 1000 ppm may cause headache, drowsiness and lassitude, loss of appetite, inability to concentrate, irritation of throat.

Eye Contact Liquid or vapor may cause irritation.

Skin absorption None in normal conditions of use. However, for large quantities and prolonged contact, similar symptoms to inhalation/ ingestion may occur.

Skin Contact May cause irritation and defatting of skin on prolonged contact.

Ingestion None in small quantities of normal conditions of use. For large quantities, may cause depression of the central nervous system, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.

Summary of Chronic Health Hazards: Not a chronic health hazard under the normal conditions of use. However, if ingested in large quantities for a prolonged period of time, may be carcinogenic or a cause of Fetal Alcohol syndrome .

Carcinogenicity Not a carcinogen under normal conditions of use. The IARC has reported a relationship between prolonged drinking of significant quantities of alcoholic beverages and cancer of the oral cavity, pharynx esophagus and liver.

Teratogenicity Ingestion of alcohol by pregnant women is

Mutagenicity associated with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome in offspring

Reproductive Toxicity .

Emergency First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. If victim has stopped breathing, give artificial respiration. Get immediate medical attention.

Eye contact Flush immediately with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion For large quantities: if victim is conscious and able to swallow, have victim drink water or milk to dilute. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Call a

physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Induce vomiting only on their advice.

Skin contact Immediately flush affected area with plenty of cool water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING & USE

Handling and Storage Precautions: For small quantities (as in this product): Keep tightly closed, in a well-ventilated area, away from heat, sparks, direct sunlight, and oxidizing agents. Protect container against physical damage. Take these same precautions when container is emptied, as residual product is hazardous.

Steps to Be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled: For small quantities (as in this product): Wear gloves and safety glasses. Pick up with absorbent material, such as paper or cloth. Rinse area of spill with water. Place all material in closed container away from heat, sparks, sun and oxidizers.

Waste Disposal Method: Follow all government regulations.

Other Precautions: Wash hands after use.

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory Protection: Not necessary under normal conditions of use.

Ventilation: No special ventilation required under normal conditions of use. However, for large quantities and prolonged exposure, methods such as enclosure, local ventilation and dilution are recommended to reduce concentration below TLV.

Protective Gloves: Chemically impervious gloves are recommended.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses are recommended when no eye contact is anticipated. Chemical safety goggles should be worn whenever there is possibility of splashing or other contact with eyes.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Emergency eye wash fountain.

Work / Hygienic Practices: Wash hands after use.

The information presented herein is believed to be factual as it has been derived from the works of persons believed to be qualified experts. However, nothing contained in this information is to be taken as a warranty or representation for which Pulpdent Corporation bears legal responsibility. The user should review any recommendations in the specific context of the intended use to determine whether they are appropriate.

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