



3D Pro, Tuff and Dental Plus Resin Clear, Pigmented Monocure Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5396-62
Version No: 5.1.5.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 26/04/2021
Print Date: 12/05/2021
L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	3D Pro, Tuff and Dental Plus Resin Clear, Pigmented
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	3D printing resin.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Monocure Pty Ltd
Address	Unit 16 / 364 Park Rd Regents Park NSW 2143 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9738 5340
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.monocure3d.com.au
Email	support@monocure3d.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

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H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68987-79-1	>60	<u>acrylated aliphatic urethane</u>
57472-68-1	<20	<u>dipropylene glycol diacrylate</u>
42978-66-5	<10	<u>tripropylene glycol diacrylate</u>
13463-67-7	<5	<u>C.I. Pigment White 6</u>
75980-60-8	<5	<u>diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine</u>
606-28-0	<1	<u>2-benzoylbenzoic acid, methyl ester</u>
162881-26-7	<1	<u>phenylbis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide</u>
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. <p>Following uptake by inhalation, move person to an area free from risk of further exposure. Oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered as needed. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. A physician should be consulted.</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Small quantities of water in contact with hot liquid may react violently with generation of a large volume of rapidly expanding hot sticky semi-solid foam.
- ▶ Presents additional hazard when fire fighting in a confined space.

Continued...

- ▶ Cooling with flooding quantities of water reduces this risk.
- ▶ Water spray or fog may cause frothing and should be used in large quantities.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combustible. - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. - When heated to high temperatures decomposes rapidly generating vapour which pressures and may then rupture containers with release of flammable and highly toxic isocyanate vapour. - Burns with acrid black smoke and poisonous fumes. - Due to reaction with water producing CO₂-gas, a hazardous build-up of pressure could result if contaminated containers are re-sealed. - Combustion yields traces of highly toxic hydrogen cyanide HCN, plus toxic nitrogen oxides NO_x and carbon monoxide. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) isocyanates and minor amounts of hydrogen cyanide nitrogen oxides (NO_x) phosphorus oxides (PO_x) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and 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. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ 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 course. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Most acrylic monomers have low viscosity therefore pouring, material transfer and processing of these materials do not necessitate heating. ▶ Viscous monomers may require heating to facilitate handling. To facilitate product transfer from original containers, product must be heated
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to no more than 60 deg. C. (140 F.), for not more than 24 hours. ▶ Do NOT use localised heat sources such as band heaters to heat/ melt product. ▶ Do NOT use steam. ▶ Hot boxes or hot rooms are recommended for heating/ melting material. The hot box or hot room should be set a maximum temperature of 60 deg. C. (140 F.). ▶ Do NOT overheat - this may compromise product quality and /or result in an uncontrolled hazardous polymerisation. ▶ If product freezes, heat as indicated above and mix gently to redistribute the inhibitor. Product should be consumed in its entirety after heating/ melting; avoid multiple "reheats" which may affect product quality or result in product degradation. ▶ Product should be packaged with inhibitor(s). Unless inhibited, product may polymerise, raising temperature and pressure, possibly rupturing container. Check inhibitor level periodically, adding to bulk material if needed. In addition, the product's inhibitor(s) require the presence of dissolved oxygen. Maintain, at a minimum, the original headspace in the product container and do NOT blanket or mix with oxygen-free gas as it renders the inhibitor ineffective. Ensure air space (oxygen) is present during product heating / melting. ▶ Store product indoors at temperatures greater than the product's freezing point (or greater than 0 deg. C. (32 F.)) if no freezing point available and below 38 deg. C (100 F.). ▶ Avoid prolonged storage (longer than shelf-life) storage temperatures above 38 deg. C (100 F.). ▶ Store in tightly closed containers in a properly vented storage area away from heat, sparks, open flame, strong oxidisers, radiation and other initiators. ▶ Prevent contamination by foreign materials. ▶ Prevent moisture contact. ▶ Use only non-sparking tools and limit storage time. Unless specified elsewhere, shelf-life is 6 months from receipt. ▶ 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. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polymerisation may occur slowly at room temperature. ▶ Storage requires stabilising inhibitor content and dissolved oxygen content to be monitored. Refer to manufacturer's recommended levels. ▶ DO NOT overfill containers so as to maintain free head space above product. ▶ Blanketing or sparging with nitrogen or oxygen free gas will deactivate stabiliser. ▶ Store below 38 deg. C. · Avoid reaction with water, alcohols and detergent solutions. Isocyanates are electrophiles, and as such they are reactive toward a variety of nucleophiles including alcohols, amines, and even water. Upon treatment with an alcohol, an isocyanate forms a urethane linkage. If a di-isocyanate is treated with a compound containing two or more hydroxyl groups, such as a diol or a polyol, polymer chains are formed, which are known as polyurethanes. Reaction between a di-isocyanate and a compound containing two or more amine groups, produces long polymer chains known as polyureas. · Isocyanates and thioisocyanates are incompatible with many classes of compounds, reacting exothermically to release toxic gases. Reactions with amines, strong bases, aldehydes, alcohols, alkali metals, ketones, mercaptans, strong oxidisers, hydrides, phenols, and peroxides can cause vigorous releases of heat. Acids and bases initiate polymerisation reactions in these materials. · Isocyanates also can react with themselves. Aliphatic di-isocyanates can form trimers, which are structurally related to cyanuric acid. Isocyanates participate in Diels-Alder reactions, functioning as dienophiles · Isocyanates easily form adducts with carbodiimides, isothiocyanates, ketenes, or with substrates containing activated CC or CN bonds. · Some isocyanates react with water to form amines and liberate carbon dioxide. This reaction may also generate large volumes of foam and heat. Foaming spaces may produce pressure in confined spaces or containers. Gas generation may pressurise drums to the point of rupture. · Do NOT reseal container if contamination is expected · Open all containers with care · Base-catalysed reactions of isocyanates with alcohols should be carried out in inert solvents. Such reactions in the absence of solvents often occur with explosive violence, · Isocyanates will attack and embrittle some plastics and rubbers. · The isocyanate anion is a pseudohalide (syn pseudohalogen) whose chemistry, resembling that of the true halogens, allows it to substitute for halogens in several classes of chemical compounds.. The behavior and chemical properties of the several pseudohalides are identical to that of the true halide ions.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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3D Pro, Tuff and Dental Plus Resin Clear, Pigmented

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	C.I. Pigment White 6	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
C.I. Pigment White 6	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
acrylated aliphatic urethane	Not Available	Not Available
dipropylene glycol diacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
tripropylene glycol diacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment White 6	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	Not Available	Not Available
2-benzoylbenzoic acid, methyl ester	Not Available	Not Available
phenylbis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
dipropylene glycol diacrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
tripropylene glycol diacrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
2-benzoylbenzoic acid, methyl ester	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m ³
phenylbis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m ³

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ All processes in which isocyanates are used should be enclosed wherever possible. ▶ Total enclosure, accompanied by good general ventilation, should be used to keep atmospheric concentrations below the relevant exposure standards. ▶ If total enclosure of the process is not feasible, local exhaust ventilation may be necessary. Local exhaust ventilation is essential where lower molecular weight isocyanates (such as TDI or HDI) is used or where isocyanate or polyurethane is sprayed. ▶ Where other isocyanates or pre-polymers are used and aerosol formation cannot occur, local exhaust ventilation may not be necessary if the atmospheric concentration can be kept below the relevant exposure standards. ▶ Where local exhaust ventilation is installed, exhaust vapours should not be vented to the exterior in such a manner as to create a hazard. <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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Spraying of material or material in admixture with other components must be carried out in conditions conforming to local state regulations (AS/NZS 4114, UNI EN 12215:2010, ANSI/AIHA Z9.3-2007 or national equivalent). ▶ Local exhaust ventilation with full face positive-pressure air supplied breathing apparatus (hood or helmet type) is required. ▶ Spraying should be performed in a spray booth fitted with an effective exhaust system which complies with local environmental legislation. ▶ The spray booth area must be isolated from unprotected personnel whilst spraying is in progress and until all spraying mist has cleared. <p>NOTE: Isocyanate vapours will not be adequately absorbed by organic vapour respirators. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>	
	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:	
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source.	

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	The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated by spraying at a point 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.						
Personal protection							
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 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. 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] 						
Skin protection	See Hand protection below						
Hands/feet protection	<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>The selection of 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • frequency and duration of contact, • chemical resistance of glove material, • glove thickness and • dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. • When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. • Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. • Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min • Good when breakthrough time > 20 min • Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min • Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. • Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do NOT wear natural rubber (latex gloves). <p>General warning: Do NOT use latex gloves! Use only recommended gloves - using the wrong gloves may increase the risk:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 1668 1487 2150"> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1668 758 1803"> <p>Exposure condition Short time use; (few minutes less than 0.5 hour) Little physical stress</p> </td> <td data-bbox="758 1668 1487 1803"> <p>Use of thin nitrile rubber gloves: Nitrile rubber (0.1 mm) Excellent tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Inexpensive Give adequate protection to low molecular weigh acrylic monomers</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1803 758 1993"> <p>Exposure condition Medium time use; less than 4 hours Physical stress (opening drums, using tools, etc.)</p> </td> <td data-bbox="758 1803 1487 1993"> <p>Use of medium thick nitrile rubber gloves Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; <0.45 mm Moderate tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Moderate price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates up to 4 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1993 758 2150"> <p>Exposure condition Long time Cleaning operations</p> </td> <td data-bbox="758 1993 1487 2150"> <p>Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; >0.56 mm low tactility ("feel"), powder free High price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates in combination with commonly used solvents up to 8 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Exposure condition Short time use; (few minutes less than 0.5 hour) Little physical stress</p>	<p>Use of thin nitrile rubber gloves: Nitrile rubber (0.1 mm) Excellent tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Inexpensive Give adequate protection to low molecular weigh acrylic monomers</p>	<p>Exposure condition Medium time use; less than 4 hours Physical stress (opening drums, using tools, etc.)</p>	<p>Use of medium thick nitrile rubber gloves Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; <0.45 mm Moderate tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Moderate price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates up to 4 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour</p>	<p>Exposure condition Long time Cleaning operations</p>	<p>Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; >0.56 mm low tactility ("feel"), powder free High price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates in combination with commonly used solvents up to 8 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour</p>
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Avoid use of ketones and acetates in wash-up solutions.

Where none of this gloves ensure safe handling (for example in long term handling of acrylates containing high levels of acetates and/ or ketones, use laminated multilayer gloves.

Guide to the Classification and Labelling of UV/EB Acrylates Third edition, 231 October 2007 - Cefic

- ▶ Isocyanate resistant materials include Teflon, Viton, nitrile rubber and some PVA gloves.
- ▶ Protective gloves and overalls should be worn as specified in the appropriate national standard.
- ▶ Contaminated garments should be removed promptly and should not be re-used until they have been decontaminated.
- ▶ NOTE: Natural rubber, neoprene, PVC can be affected by isocyanates
- ▶ **DO NOT use skin cream unless necessary and then use only minimum amount.**
- ▶ Isocyanate vapour may be absorbed into skin cream and this increases hazard.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

All employees working with isocyanates must be informed of the hazards from exposure to the contaminant and the precautions necessary to prevent damage to their health. They should be made aware of the need to carry out their work so that as little contamination as possible is produced, and of the importance of the proper use of all safeguards against exposure to themselves and their fellow workers. Adequate training, both in the proper execution of the task and in the use of all associated engineering controls, as well as of any personal protective equipment, is essential.

Employees exposed to contamination hazards should be educated in the need for, and proper use of, facilities, clothing and equipment and thereby maintain a high standard of personal cleanliness. Special attention should be given to ensuring that all personnel understand instructions, especially newly recruited employees and those with local-language difficulties, where they are known.

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ P.V.C apron.
- ▶ Barrier cream.
- ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
- ▶ Eye wash unit.

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:

3D Pro, Tuff and Dental Plus Resin Clear, Pigmented

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	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

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

For spraying or operations which might generate aerosols:

Full face respirator with supplied air.

- ▶ In certain circumstances, personal protection of the individual employee is necessary. Personal protective devices should be regarded as being supplementary to substitution and engineering control and should not be used in preference to them as they do nothing to eliminate the hazard.
- ▶ However, in some situations, minimising exposure to isocyanates by enclosure and ventilation is not possible, and occupational exposure standards may be exceeded, particularly during on-site mixing of paints, spray-painting, foaming and maintenance of machine and ventilation systems. In these situations, air-line respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus complying with the appropriate national standard must be used.
- ▶ **Organic vapour respirators with particulate pre-filters and powered, air-purifying respirators are NOT suitable.**
- ▶ Personal protective equipment must be appropriately selected, individually fitted and workers trained in their correct use and maintenance. Personal protective equipment must be regularly checked and maintained to ensure that the worker is being protected.
- ▶ Air-line respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus complying with the appropriate national standard should be used during the clean-up of spills and the repair or clean-up of contaminated equipment and similar situations which cause emergency exposures to hazardous atmospheric concentrations of isocyanate.

Avoid inhalation.

3D Pro, Tuff and Dental Plus Resin Clear, Pigmented

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Hazy pigmented transparent liquid; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.12 @20C
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	~300
pH (as supplied)	6.5	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-10 (freezing pt.)	Viscosity (cSt)	<357.14
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>120	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>The vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning for several hours after exposure. Sensitized people can react to very low doses, and should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material. Continued exposure of sensitised persons may lead to possible long term respiratory impairment.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p>
Ingestion	<p>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 (e.g 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.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a 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. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.</p>
Eye	<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. 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>

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Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance who are likely to become hyper-responsive.

Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing air-way hyper-responsiveness. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers

Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive.

Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

The polymer contained in this product has a reactive group generally considered to be of high concern (US EPA).

There are health concerns for polymers containing pendant acrylates, based on the sensitisation properties of acrylates in general and the carcinogenicity of some members of the group. e.g. ethyl acrylate Whilst it is generally accepted that polymers with a molecular weight exceeding 1000 are unlikely to pass through biological membranes, oligomers with lower molecular weight and specifically, those with a molecular weight below 500, may. Estimations based on a "highly" dispersed polymer population suggest that a polymer of approximate molecular weight 5000 could contain no more than one reactive group of high concern for it to be regulated as a polymer of low concern (a so-called PLC) Polymers with a molecular weight above 10000 are generally considered to be PLCs because these are not expected to be absorbed by biological systems. The choice of 10000 as a cut-off value is thought to provide a safety factor of 100, regarded as reasonable in light of limited data, duration of studies, dose levels at which effects are seen, and extrapolation from animals to humans.

Ingredients in the Acrylates Copolymer group all contain the monomers acrylic acid or methacrylic acid or one of their salts or esters. These ingredients are considered similar in that they are uniformly produced in chemical reactions that leave very little residual monomer. Although residual acrylic acid may be as high as 1500 ppm, typical levels are 10 to 1000 ppm. There is sufficient odor if residual monomers are present to cause producers to keep levels as low as possible. These ingredients function in cosmetics as binders, film formers, hair fixatives, suspending agents, viscosity-increasing agents, and emulsion stabilizers. Concentrations may be as high as 25% if used as a binder, film former, or fixative; or as low as 0.5% if used as a viscosity-increasing agent, suspending agent, or emulsion stabilizer. These very large polymers exhibit little toxicity. In rabbits and guinea pigs, Acrylates Copolymer did produce irritation, but no evidence of sensitization was found. The principle concern regarding the use of these polymer ingredients is the presence of toxic residual monomers. In particular, although 2-ethylhexyl acrylate was not genotoxic, it was carcinogenic when applied at a concentration of 21% to the skin of C3H mice. Lower concentrations (2.5%) and stop-dose studies at high concentrations (43%) were not carcinogenic. 2-Ethylhexyl acrylate was not carcinogenic in studies using NMRI mice. Whether an increase in carcinogenesis was seen or not, there was evidence of severe dermal irritation in these 2-ethylhexyl acrylate studies. Another concern regarding residual monomers was inhalation toxicity. Although the acrylic acid monomer is a nasal irritant, exposure to the monomer from use of these polymers in cosmetic formulations would always be less than the established occupational exposure limits for nasal irritation. Although there appears to be a huge variation in the mix of monomers used in the synthesis of these polymers, they are similar in that the polymers, except for dermal irritation, are not significantly toxic, and residual monomer levels are kept as low as possible. Although the monomers may be toxic, the levels that would be found in cosmetic formulations are not considered to present a safety risk. Accordingly, these Acrylate Copolymers are considered safe for use in cosmetic formulations when formulated to avoid irritation.

Final Report on the Safety Assessment of Acrylates Copolymer and 33 Related Cosmetic Ingredients R.M. Adams et al International Journal of Toxicology Volume: 21 issue: 3_suppl, page(s): 1-50 Issue published: November 1, 2002

Chronic

Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates.

The chemistry of reaction of isocyanates, as evidenced by MDI, in biological milieu is such that in the event of a true exposure of small MDI doses to the mouth, reactions will commence at once with biological macromolecules in the buccal region and will continue along the digestive tract prior to reaching the stomach. Reaction products will be a variety of polyureas and macromolecular conjugates with for example mucus, proteins and cell components.

This is corroborated by the results from an MDI inhalation study. Following an inhalation exposure of rats to radiolabelled MDI, 79% of the dose was excreted in faeces. The faecal excretion in these animals was considered entirely due to ingestion of radioactivity from grooming and ingestion of deposited material from the nasopharyngeal region via the mucociliary escalator, i.e. not following systemic absorption. The faecal radioactivity was tentatively identified as mixed molecular weight polyureas derived from MDI. Diamine was not present. Thus, for MDI and diisocyanates in general the oral gavage dosing route is inappropriate for toxicological studies and risk assessment.

It is expected that oral gavage dosing will result in a similar outcome to that produced by TDI or MDI, that is (1) reaction with stomach contents and (2) polymerization to solid polyureas.

- ▶ Reaction with stomach contents is very plausibly described in case reports of accidental ingestion of polymeric MDI based glue in domestic animals. Extensive polymerization and CO₂ liberation resulting in an expansion of the gastric content is described in the stomach, without apparent acute chemical toxicity
- ▶ Polyurea formation in organic and aqueous phases has been described. In this generally accepted chemistry of hydrolysis of an isocyanate the initially produced carbamate decarboxylates to an amine which. The amine, as a reactive intermediate, then reacts very readily with the present isocyanate to produce a solid and inert polyurea. This urea formation acts as a pH buffer in the stomach, thus promoting transformation of the diisocyanate into polyurea, even under the acidic conditions.

At the absorptive tissues in the small intestine, these high molecular reaction products are likely to be of very low bioavailability, which is substantiated by the absence of systemic toxicity in acute oral bioassays with rats at the OECD limit dose (LC50>2 g/kg bw).

The respiratory tract may be regarded as the main entry for systemically available isocyanates as evidenced following MDI exposures.

A detailed summary on urinary, plasma and in vitro metabolite studies is provided below. Taken together, all available studies provide convincing evidence that MDI-protein adduct and MDI-metabolite formation proceeds:

- ▶ via formation of a labile isocyanate glutathione (GSH)-adduct,
- ▶ then transfer to a more stable adduct with larger proteins, and
- ▶ without formation of free MDA. MDA reported as a metabolite is actually formed by analytical workup procedures (strong acid or base hydrolysis) and is not an identified metabolite in urine or blood

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

Isocyanate vapours/mists are irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis with wheezing, gasping and severe distress, even sudden loss of consciousness, and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning after a period of tolerance. A respiratory response may occur following minor skin contact. Skin sensitisation is possible and may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives and swelling of extremities.

Isocyanate-containing vapours/ mists may cause inflammation of eyes and nasal passages.

Onset of symptoms may be immediate or delayed for several hours after exposure. Sensitised people can react to very low levels of airborne isocyanates. Unprotected or sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material.

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	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
3D Pro, Tuff and Dental Plus Resin Clear, Pigmented	Not Available	Not Available
acrylated aliphatic urethane	Not Available	Not Available
dipropylene glycol diacrylate	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; 4197 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-SEVERE
tripropylene glycol diacrylate	dermal (rat) LD50: 345 mg/kg ^[2] Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 uL/24h SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Moderate
C.I. Pigment White 6	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.28 mg/4h ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin (rabbit) Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating * Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
2-benzoylbenzoic acid, methyl ester	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
phenylbis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritant * Skin (rabbit): non-irritant *
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

ACRYLATED ALIPHATIC URETHANE	Isocyanate vapours/mists are irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis with wheezing, gasping and severe distress, even sudden loss of consciousness, and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning after a period of tolerance. A respiratory response may occur following minor skin contact. Skin sensitisation is possible and may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives and swelling of extremities. Isocyanate-containing vapours/ mists may cause inflammation of eyes and nasal passages. Onset of symptoms may be immediate or delayed for several hours after exposure. Sensitised people can react to very low levels of airborne isocyanates. Unprotected or sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material.
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL DIACRYLATE	Somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea recorded The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
TRIPROPYLENE GLYCOL DIACRYLATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
C.I. PIGMENT WHITE 6	For titanium dioxide: Humans can be exposed to titanium dioxide via inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact. In human lungs, the clearance kinetics of titanium dioxide is poorly characterized relative to that in experimental animals. (General particle characteristics and host factors that are considered to affect deposition and retention patterns of inhaled, poorly soluble particles such as titanium dioxide are summarized in the monograph on carbon black.) With regard to inhaled titanium dioxide, human data are mainly available from case reports that showed deposits of titanium dioxide in lung tissue as well as in lymph nodes. A single clinical study of oral ingestion of fine titanium dioxide showed particle size-dependent absorption by the gastrointestinal tract and large interindividual variations in blood levels of titanium dioxide. Studies on the application of sunscreens containing ultrafine titanium dioxide to healthy skin of human volunteers revealed that titanium dioxide particles only penetrate into the outermost layers of the stratum corneum, suggesting that healthy skin is an effective barrier to titanium dioxide. There are no studies on penetration of titanium dioxide in compromised skin. Respiratory effects that have been observed among groups of titanium dioxide-exposed workers include decline in lung function, pleural disease with plaques and pleural thickening, and mild fibrotic changes. However, the workers in these studies were also exposed to asbestos and/or silica. No data were available on genotoxic effects in titanium dioxide-exposed humans. Many data on deposition, retention and clearance of titanium dioxide in experimental animals are available for the inhalation route. Titanium dioxide inhalation studies showed differences — both for normalized pulmonary burden (deposited mass per dry lung, mass per body weight) and clearance kinetics — among rodent species including rats of different size, age and strain. Clearance of titanium dioxide is also affected by pre-exposure to gaseous pollutants or co-exposure to cytotoxic aerosols. Differences in dose rate or clearance kinetics and the

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	<p>appearance of focal areas of high particle burden have been implicated in the higher toxic and inflammatory lung responses to intratracheally instilled vs inhaled titanium dioxide particles. Experimental studies with titanium dioxide have demonstrated that rodents experience dose-dependent impairment of alveolar macrophage-mediated clearance. Hamsters have the most efficient clearance of inhaled titanium dioxide. Ultrafine primary particles of titanium dioxide are more slowly cleared than their fine counterparts. Titanium dioxide causes varying degrees of inflammation and associated pulmonary effects including lung epithelial cell injury, cholesterol granulomas and fibrosis. Rodents experience stronger pulmonary effects after exposure to ultrafine titanium dioxide particles compared with fine particles on a mass basis. These differences are related to lung burden in terms of particle surface area, and are considered to result from impaired phagocytosis and sequestration of ultrafine particles into the interstitium.</p> <p>Fine titanium dioxide particles show minimal cytotoxicity to and inflammatory/pro-fibrotic mediator release from primary human alveolar macrophages in vitro compared with other particles. Ultrafine titanium dioxide particles inhibit phagocytosis of alveolar macrophages in vitro at mass dose concentrations at which this effect does not occur with fine titanium dioxide. In-vitro studies with fine and ultrafine titanium dioxide and purified DNA show induction of DNA damage that is suggestive of the generation of reactive oxygen species by both particle types. This effect is stronger for ultrafine than for fine titanium oxide, and is markedly enhanced by exposure to simulated sunlight/ultraviolet light.</p> <p>Animal carcinogenicity data</p> <p>Pigmentary and ultrafine titanium dioxide were tested for carcinogenicity by oral administration in mice and rats, by inhalation in rats and female mice, by intratracheal administration in hamsters and female rats and mice, by subcutaneous injection in rats and by intraperitoneal administration in male mice and female rats.</p> <p>In one inhalation study, the incidence of benign and malignant lung tumours was increased in female rats. In another inhalation study, the incidences of lung adenomas were increased in the high-dose groups of male and female rats. Cystic keratinizing lesions that were diagnosed as squamous-cell carcinomas but re-evaluated as non-neoplastic pulmonary keratinizing cysts were also observed in the high-dose groups of female rats. Two inhalation studies in rats and one in female mice were negative.</p> <p>Intratracheally instilled female rats showed an increased incidence of both benign and malignant lung tumours following treatment with two types of titanium dioxide. Tumour incidence was not increased in intratracheally instilled hamsters and female mice.</p> <p>In-vivo studies have shown enhanced micronucleus formation in bone marrow and peripheral blood lymphocytes of intraperitoneally instilled mice. Increased Hprt mutations were seen in lung epithelial cells isolated from titanium dioxide-instilled rats. In another study, no enhanced oxidative DNA damage was observed in lung tissues of rats that were intratracheally instilled with titanium dioxide. The results of most in-vitro genotoxicity studies with titanium dioxide were negative.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Substance has been investigated as a mutagen, tumorigen and primary irritant.</p>																				
<p>PHENYLBIS(2,4,6-TRIMETHYLBENZOYL)PHOSPHINE OXIDE</p>	<p>Sensitisation (guinea pigs): skin sensitiser; 3/10 animals showed positive response (slight erythema). Mutagenicity: non-mutagenic (human lymphocytes); non-clastogenic Subchronic toxicity (rats): oral administration of 15, 150 or 1000 mg/kg to rats for 28 days was not found to cause any signs of toxicity. The no observable effect level (NOEL) was 1000 mg/kg.</p>																				
<p>ACRYLATED ALIPHATIC URETHANE & 2-BENZOYLBENZOIC ACID, METHYL ESTER</p>	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>																				
<p>DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL DIACRYLATE & TRIPROPYLENE GLYCOL DIACRYLATE & 2-BENZOYLBENZOIC ACID, METHYL ESTER & PHENYLBIS(2,4,6-TRIMETHYLBENZOYL)PHOSPHINE OXIDE</p>	<p>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. 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.</p>																				
<p>DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL DIACRYLATE & TRIPROPYLENE GLYCOL DIACRYLATE</p>	<p>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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>UV (ultraviolet)/ EB (electron beam) acrylates are generally of low toxicity UV/EB acrylates are divided into two groups; "stenomeric" and "eurymeric" acrylates.</p> <p>The first group consists of well-defined acrylates which can be described by a simple idealised chemical; they are low molecular weight species with a very narrow weight distribution profile.</p> <p>The eurymeric acrylates cannot be described by an idealised structure and may differ fundamentally between various suppliers; they are of relatively high molecular weight and possess a wide weight distribution.</p> <p>Stenomeric acrylates are usually more hazardous than the eurymeric substances. Stenomeric acrylates are also well defined which allows comparison and exchange of toxicity data - this allows more accurate classification.</p> <p>The stenomerics cannot be classified as a group; they exhibit substantial variation.</p> <p>Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there has been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example</p> <p>Monoalkyl or monoarylestere of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53 Monoalkyl or monoaryl estere of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38</p> <p>Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH₂=CHCOO or CH₂=C(CH₃)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing.</p> <p>This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer <i>de facto</i> carcinogens.</p>																				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Acute Toxicity</td> <td>✗</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mutagenicity</td> <td>✗</td> </tr> </table>	Acute Toxicity	✗	Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	Mutagenicity	✗	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Carcinogenicity</td> <td>✗</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reproductivity</td> <td>✗</td> </tr> <tr> <td>STOT - Single Exposure</td> <td>✗</td> </tr> <tr> <td>STOT - Repeated Exposure</td> <td>✗</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aspiration Hazard</td> <td>✗</td> </tr> </table>	Carcinogenicity	✗	Reproductivity	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗
Acute Toxicity	✗																				
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓																				
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓																				
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓																				
Mutagenicity	✗																				
Carcinogenicity	✗																				
Reproductivity	✗																				
STOT - Single Exposure	✗																				
STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗																				
Aspiration Hazard	✗																				

Legenda:  - Data either not available or does not fulfil the criteria for classification
 - Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
3D Pro, Tuff and Dental Plus Resin Clear, Pigmented	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
acrylated aliphatic urethane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dipropylene glycol diacrylate	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	1mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	16.7mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	22.3mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.2-4.64mg/l	2
tripropylene glycol diacrylate	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	2.15mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>28mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>4.6-10mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	88.7mg/l	1
C.I. Pigment White 6	BCF	1008h	Fish	<1.1-9.6	7
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.003mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.75-7.58mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.9mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.85-3.06mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	179.05mg/l	2
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	1mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>2.01mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1-10mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.53mg/l	2
2-benzoylbenzoic acid, methyl ester	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.3-7.2	7
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	4.64mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	15.8mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	9.16mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	26.8mg/l	2
phenylbis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.003mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.26mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1.175mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>0.09mg/l	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
dipropylene glycol diacrylate	LOW	LOW
tripropylene glycol diacrylate	LOW	LOW
C.I. Pigment White 6	HIGH	HIGH

Continued...

3D Pro, Tuff and Dental Plus Resin Clear, Pigmented

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	HIGH	HIGH
2-benzoylbenzoic acid, methyl ester	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dipropylene glycol diacrylate	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.1299)
tripropylene glycol diacrylate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.0387)
C.I. Pigment White 6	LOW (BCF = 10)
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.8723)
2-benzoylbenzoic acid, methyl ester	LOW (BCF = 14)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dipropylene glycol diacrylate	LOW (KOC = 5396)
tripropylene glycol diacrylate	LOW (KOC = 10)
C.I. Pigment White 6	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	LOW (KOC = 188300)
2-benzoylbenzoic acid, methyl ester	LOW (KOC = 515.4)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ DO NOT recycle spilled material. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Neutralise spill material carefully and decontaminate empty containers and spill residues with 10% ammonia solution plus detergent or a proprietary decontaminant prior to disposal. ▶ DO NOT seal or stopper drums being decontaminated as CO2 gas is generated and may pressurise containers. ▶ Puncture containers to prevent re-use. ▶ Bury or incinerate residues at an approved site.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
acrylated aliphatic urethane	Not Available
dipropylene glycol diacrylate	Not Available
tripropylene glycol diacrylate	Not Available
C.I. Pigment White 6	Not Available
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	Not Available
2-benzoylbenzoic acid, methyl ester	Not Available
phenylbis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
acrylated aliphatic urethane	Not Available
dipropylene glycol diacrylate	Not Available
tripropylene glycol diacrylate	Not Available
C.I. Pigment White 6	Not Available
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	Not Available
2-benzoylbenzoic acid, methyl ester	Not Available
phenylbis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****acrylated aliphatic urethane is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

dipropylene glycol diacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

tripropylene glycol diacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

C.I. Pigment White 6 is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

2-benzoylbenzoic acid, methyl ester is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

phenylbis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (2-benzoylbenzoic acid, methyl ester)
Canada - NDSL	No (dipropylene glycol diacrylate; tripropylene glycol diacrylate; C.I. Pigment White 6; diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine; phenylbis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (acrylated aliphatic urethane)
Japan - ENCS	No (acrylated aliphatic urethane)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (dipropylene glycol diacrylate; 2-benzoylbenzoic acid, methyl ester)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (acrylated aliphatic urethane; 2-benzoylbenzoic acid, methyl ester)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (acrylated aliphatic urethane; dipropylene glycol diacrylate; 2-benzoylbenzoic acid, methyl ester)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	26/04/2021
Initial Date	24/04/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
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Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1.1.1	03/09/2020	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
5.1.1.1	26/04/2021	Classification, Name
5.1.2.1	26/04/2021	Regulation Change
5.1.3.1	03/05/2021	Regulation Change
5.1.4.1	06/05/2021	Regulation Change
5.1.5.1	10/05/2021	Regulation Change

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.

The 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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