

# Glacier, Wave, Wave MV, Wave HV, ROK, ICE, Luna, Aura, Aura Bulk Fill, Aura eASY and LC Opaquer

## SDI Limited

Version No: 7.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

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L.GHS.CAN.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

### Product Identifier

Product name	Glacier, Wave, Wave MV, Wave HV, ROK, ICE, Luna, Aura, Aura Bulk Fill, Aura eASY and LC Opaquer
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	For filling of cavitated teeth by dental professionals.
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### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	SDI Limited	SDI (North America) Inc.	SDI Brazil Industria E Comercio Ltda
Address	3-15 Brunston Street Bayswater VIC 3153 Australia	1279 Hamilton Parkway Itasca IL 60143 United States	Rua Dr. Virgilio de Carvalho Pinto, 612 São Paulo CEP 05415-020 Brazil
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Registered company name	SDI Germany GmbH
Address	Hansestrasse 85 Cologne D-51149 Germany
Telephone	+49 0 2203 9255 0
Fax	+49 0 2203 9255 200
Website	www.sdi.com.au
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### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	SDI Limited	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 8727 7111	+61 3 8727 7111	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	131126	Not Available	Not Available

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

## SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2B, Skin Sensitizer Category 1
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### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	The image shows a hazard pictogram consisting of a red diamond with a black exclamation mark inside.
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**Glacier, Wave, Wave MV, Wave HV, ROK, ICE, Luna, Aura, Aura Bulk Fill, Aura eASY and LC Opaquer**

SIGNAL WORD	<b>WARNING</b>
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**Hazard statement(s)**

H320	Causes eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Hazard(s) not otherwise specified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
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 in accordance with local regulations.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
72869-86-4	3-20	<u>diurethane dimethacrylate</u>
109-16-0	0.01-7	<u>triethylene glycol dimethacrylate</u>
24448-20-2	15-18	<u>2,2-bis[4-(2-methacryloxy)ethoxy]phenyl]propane</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	If skin contact occurs: 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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Seek medical attention.

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

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ 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**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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## Glacier, Wave, Wave MV, Wave HV, ROK, ICE, Luna, Aura, Aura Bulk Fill, Aura eASY and LC Opaquer

### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

<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> <li>▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.</li> <li>▶ <b>Do not</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> <p>May emit corrosive fumes. Decomposes on heating and produces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>┌ carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>┌ carbon monoxide (CO)</li> </ul>

## 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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p>Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. Trowel up/scrape up. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. Flush spill area with water.</p>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</p>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>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. <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b> <b>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b> Avoid contact with incompatible materials. <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b> 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. 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 are maintained.</p>
<b>Other information</b>	<p>Store between 10 and 25 deg. C. <b>Do not</b> store in direct sunlight.</p>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<p><b>DO NOT repack.</b> Use containers supplied by manufacturer only. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks</p>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Avoid storage with reducing agents.</p>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

## Glacier, Wave, Wave MV, Wave HV, ROK, ICE, Luna, Aura, Aura Bulk Fill, Aura eASY and LC Opaquer

### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

### INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
diurethane dimethacrylate	Diurethane dimethacrylate	120 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3	7,900 mg/m3
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Methacrylic acid, diester with triethylene glycol; (Polyester TGM3)	33 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,100 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
diurethane dimethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
2,2-bis[4-(2-methacryloxy)ethoxy]phenyl]propane	Not Available	Not Available

### MATERIAL DATA

#### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<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> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. 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> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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 (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 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.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	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.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	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<b>Personal protection</b>																					
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</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. 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]</li> </ul>																				
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below																				
<b>Hands/feet 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> <li>▶ Rubber Gloves</li> </ul>																				
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below																				

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**Glacier, Wave, Wave MV, Wave HV, ROK, ICE, Luna, Aura, Aura Bulk Fill, Aura eASY and LC Opaquer**

<b>Other protection</b>	Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

**Respiratory protection**

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+			Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

**SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Tooth coloured viscous/ flowable paste with ester-like odour, insoluble in water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Free-flowing Paste	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.5-2.0
<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>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Gel before boiling	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<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>	Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant 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. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.
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**Glacier, Wave, Wave MV, Wave HV, ROK, ICE, Luna, Aura, Aura Bulk Fill, Aura eASY and LC Opaquer**

<b>Ingestion</b>	The material has <b>NOT</b> 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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Limited 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.
<b>Eye</b>	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to 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.
<b>Chronic</b>	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.

<b>Glacier, Wave, Wave MV, Wave HV, ROK, ICE, Luna, Aura, Aura Bulk Fill, Aura eASY and LC Opaquer</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>diurethane dimethacrylate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
<b>triethylene glycol dimethacrylate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 10837 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>2,2-bis[4-(2-methacryloxy)ethoxy]phenyl]propane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

**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

<b>TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE</b>	<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>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>
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<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>	☉

**Legend:** ✖ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data available to make classification  
☉ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

<b>Glacier, Wave, Wave MV, Wave HV, ROK, ICE, Luna, Aura, Aura Bulk Fill, Aura eASY and LC Opaquer</b>	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>diurethane dimethacrylate</b>	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1.2mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.68mg/L	2

Continued...

**Glacier, Wave, Wave MV, Wave HV, ROK, ICE, Luna, Aura, Aura Bulk Fill, Aura eASY and LC Opaquer**

	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.21mg/L	2
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2,2-bis[4-(2-methacryloxy)ethoxy]phenyl]propane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**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

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

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW	LOW

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW (LogKOW = 1.88)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW (KOC = 10)

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
	NO

**Land transport (TDG): 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

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

#### DIURETHANE DIMETHACRYLATE(72869-86-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

#### TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE(109-16-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

#### 2,2-BIS[4-(2-METHACRYLOXY)ETHOXY]PHENYL]PROPANE(24448-20-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	N (diurethane dimethacrylate)
Canada - NDSL	N (2,2-bis[4-(2-methacryloxy)ethoxy]phenyl]propane; triethylene glycol dimethacrylate)
China - IECSC	Y

Continued...

**Glacier, Wave, Wave MV, Wave HV, ROK, ICE, Luna, Aura, Aura Bulk Fill, Aura eASY and LC Opaquer**

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (diurethane dimethacrylate)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Other information

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
diurethane dimethacrylate	72869-86-4, 41137-60-4

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by SDI Limited 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  
 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

The information contained in the Safety Data Sheet is based on data considered to be accurate, however, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of the data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

#### Other information:

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