

Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Duralay Liquid
Company Identification:
Reliance Dental Mfg., LLC.
5805 W. 117th Place
Alsip, IL 60803

For Product Information, call: 708-597-6694 **For Medical Information, call:** 800-535-5053

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: colourless. Flash Point: 50 deg F. **Danger! Flammable liquid and vapor.** Corrosive. Light sensitive. Air sensitive. Heat sensitive. May form explosive peroxides. Sensitizer. May cause severe eye and skin irritation with possible burns. May cause respiratory and digestive tract irritation. May cause central nervous system depression. May cause liver and kidney damage. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause reproductive and fetal effects.

Target Organs: Kidneys, central nervous system, liver.



Potential Health Effects

Eye: Contact with eyes may cause severe irritation, and possible eye burns. May cause eye injury.

Skin: May cause severe skin irritation. May cause skin sensitization, an allergic reaction, which becomes evident upon re-exposure to this material.

Ingestion: May cause central nervous system depression, kidney damage, and liver damage. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause allergic reaction. Exposure may cause headache, anorexia, and irritability.

Inhalation: Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and coma. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. May cause respiratory tract irritation. May cause effects similar to those described for ingestion.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause sensitization dermatitis and possible destruction and/or ulceration. May cause reproductive and fetal effects. Repeated exposure may cause tingling in the extremities and other nervous system abnormalities.

Section 3 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

| CAS# | Chemical Name | Percent | EINECS/ELI NCS |
|---------|--|---------|----------------|
| 80-62-6 | Methyl Methacrylate Monomer Stabilized | >98 | 201-297-1 |

Hazard Symbols: XI F

Risk Phrases: 11 36/37/38 43

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid immediately.

Skin: Get medical aid immediately. Immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Get medical aid immediately.

Inhalation: Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing has ceased apply artificial respiration using oxygen and a suitable mechanical device such as a bag and a mask.

Notes to Physician: No specific antidote exists. Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Information: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Flammable Liquid. Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperatures above the flashpoint. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Vapor may cause flash fire. Water may be ineffective. Material is lighter than water and a fire may be spread by the use of water. May form explosive peroxides. Vapors may be heavier than air. They can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. May polymerize explosively when involved in a fire. Containers may explode when heated.

Extinguishing Media: For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Water may be ineffective. For large fires, use water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. Do NOT use straight streams of water. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Scoop up with a nonsparking tool, then place into a suitable container for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Provide ventilation.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use with adequate ventilation. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. If peroxide formation is suspected, do not open or move container. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames.

Storage: Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. After opening, purge container with nitrogen before reclosing. Periodically test for peroxide formation on long-term storage. Addition of water or appropriate reducing materials will lessen peroxide formation.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

Exposure Limits

| Chemical Name | ACGIH | NIOSH | OSHA - Final PELs |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| METHYL METHACRYLATE | 50 ppm TWA; 100 ppm STEL | 100 ppm TWA; 410 mg/m ³ TWA 1000 ppm IDLH | 100 ppm TWA; 410 mg/m ³ TWA |

OSHA Vacated PELs: METHYL METHACRYLATE: 100 ppm TWA; 410 mg/m³ TWA

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Always use a NIOSH or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator when necessary.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid **Appearance:** colourless **Odor:** sweetish odor - sharp odor **pH:** Not available.

Vapor Pressure: 28 mm Hg @ 20 deg C **Vapor Density:** 3.5 **Evaporation Rate:**3.1 (butyl acetate=1)

Viscosity: Not available. **Boiling Point:** 212 deg F **Freezing/Melting Point:**-54.4 deg F

Autoignition Temperature: 790 deg F (421.11 deg C) **Flash Point:** 50 deg F (10.00 deg C)

Decomposition Temperature:Not available.

NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 2; Flammability: 3; Reactivity: 2

Explosion Limits, Lower:1.7 **Upper:** 8.2 **Solubility:** Slightly soluble in water.

Specific Gravity/Density:0.94 (water=1) **Molecular Formula:**C₅H₈O₂ **Molecular Weight:**100.0548

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable. However, may decompose if heated. On long term storage, substances with similar functional groups form explosive peroxides.

Conditions to Avoid: High temperatures, incompatible materials, light, ignition sources, exposure to air.

Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Substance is incompatible with polymerization catalysts (peroxides, persulfates), nitric acid, strong oxidizers, amines, halogens, bases, light, heat.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: May occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:

CAS# 80-62-6: OZ5075000

LD50/LC50:

CAS# 80-62-6:

Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 18500 mg/m³/2H;

Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 78000 mg/m³/4H;

Oral, mouse: LD50 = 3625 mg/kg;

Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 8700 mg/kg;

Oral, rat: LD50 = 7872 mg/kg;

Skin, rabbit: LD50 = >5 gm/kg;<BR.

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 80-62-6:

ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

IARC: Group 3 carcinogen

Epidemiology: No information available.

Teratogenicity: Embryo or Fetus: Death, inhalation-rat TCLo=109g/m³/54M. Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Musculoskeletal, inhalation-rat TCLo=109g/m³/17M.

Reproductive Effects: Fertility: Post-implantation mortality, inhalation-rat TCLo=4480mg/m³/2H. Maternal Effects: Menstrual cycle changes, inhalation-rat TCLo=54mg/m³/24H.

Neurotoxicity: No information available.

Mutagenicity: Please refer to RTECS# OZ5075000 for specific information.

Other Studies: See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: No data available. No information available. **Environmental:** No information reported.

Physical: No information available. **Other:** No information available.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series: CAS# 80-62-6: waste number U162; (Ignitable waste, Toxic waste).

Section 14 - Transport Information

| | US DOT | IATA | RID/ADR | IMO | Canada TDG |
|-----------------------|---|------|---------|-----|--|
| Shipping Name: | METHYL METHACRYLATE MONOMER, STABILIZED | | | | METHYL METHACRYLATE MONOMER (FLASHPOINT 10C) |
| Hazard Class: | 3 | | | | 3(9.2) |
| UN Number: | UN1247 | | | | UN1247 |
| Packing Group: | II | | | | II |

US FEDERAL

TSCA - CAS# 80-62-6 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

Health & Safety Reporting List

CAS# 80-62-6: Effective date: April 13, 1989; Sunset Date: June 30, 19 98

Chemical Test Rules

None of the chemicals in this product are under a Chemical Test Rule.

Section 12b

None of the chemicals are listed under TSCA Section 12b.

TSCA Significant New Use Rule

None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.

SARA

Section 302 (RQ)

CAS# 80-62-6: final RQ = 1000 pounds (454 kg)

Section 302 (TPQ)

None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ.

SARA Codes

CAS # 80-62-6: acute, chronic, flammable, reactive.

Section 313

This material contains METHYL METHACRYLATE (CAS# 80-62-6, 98%), which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 373.

Clean Air Act:

CAS# 80-62-6 is listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP). This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depleters. This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depleters.

Clean Water Act:

CAS# 80-62-6 is listed as a Hazardous Substance under the CWA. None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Priority Pollutants under the CWA. None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Toxic Pollutants under the CWA.

OSHA:

None of the chemicals in this product are considered highly hazardous by OSHA.

STATE

CAS# 80-62-6 can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Florida, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

California No Significant Risk Level: None of the chemicals in this product are listed.

European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols:

XI F

Risk Phrases:

R 11 Highly flammable.

R 36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

R 43 May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Safety Phrases:

S 16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

S 29 Do not empty into drains.

S 33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

S 9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 80-62-6: 1

Canada

CAS# 80-62-6 is listed on Canada's DSL List. CAS# 80-62-6 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

This product has a WHMIS classification of B2, D2B.

CAS# 80-62-6 is listed on Canada's Ingredient Disclosure List.

Exposure Limits

CAS# 80-62-6: OEL-AUSTRALIA:TWA 100 ppm (410 mg/m3) OEL-BELGIUM:TWA 100 ppm (410 mg/m3)
OEL-DENMARK:TWA 75 ppm (307 mg/m3) OEL-FINLAND: TWA 100 ppm (410 mg/m3);STEL 150 ppm
(615 mg/m3) OEL-FRANCE:TWA 100 ppm (410 mg/m3);STEL 200 ppm (820 mg/m3) OEL-GERMANY:TWA
50 ppm (210 mg/m3) OEL-HUNGARY:TWA 50 mg/m3;STEL 150 mg/m3 OEL-THE NETHERLANDS:TW
A 100 ppm (410 mg/m3) OEL-THE PHILIPPINES:TWA 100 ppm (410 mg/m3) OEL-POLAND:TWA 50
mg/m3 OEL-RUSSIA:STEL 10 mg/m3 OEL-SWEDEN:TWA 50 ppm (200 mg/m3);STEL 150 ppm (600
mg/m3);Skin OEL-SWITZERLAND:TWA 50 ppm (210 mg/m3);STEL 100 ppm (420 mg/m3) OEL-UNITED
KINGDOM:TWA 100 ppm (410 mg/m3);STEL 125 ppm OEL IN BULGARIA, COLOMBIA, JORDAN, KOREA
check ACGIH TLV OEL IN NEW ZEALAND, SINGAPORE, VIETNAM check ACGI TLV

Section 16 - Additional Information

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Reliance Dental Mfg. Co. be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Fisher has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

Revised April 4, 2016