



seT Capsules and seT PP Syringes

SDI Limited

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulations (EC) No 2015/830)

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Initial Date: Not Available

L:REACH.GBR.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	seT Capsules and seT PP Syringes
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Professional dental use: Cementing of composite, ceramic and metallic indirect restorations.
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	SDI Limited	SDI Brazil Industria E Comercio Ltda	SDI Germany GmbH
Address	3-15 Brunson Street VIC Bayswater 3153 Australia	Rua Dr. Virgilio de Carvalho Pinto, 612 São Paulo CEP 05415-020 Brazil	Hansestrasse 85 Cologne D-51149 Germany
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Registered company name	SDI (North America) Inc.
Address	1279 Hamilton Parkway IL Itasca 60143 United States
Telephone	+1 630 361 9200 (Business hours)
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	USA.Canada@sdi.com.au

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	SDI Limited	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 8727 7111	Not Available	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	ray.cahill@sdi.com.au	Not Available	Not Available

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a dangerous mixture according to directive 1999/45/EC, Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 (if applicable) and their amendments. Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

DSD classification	In case of mixtures, classification has been prepared by following DPD (Directive 1999/45/EC) and CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 regulations	
DPD classification ^[1]	R37/38	Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
	R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.

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Legend:

1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] ^[1]

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)

Legend:

1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

CLP label elements

**SIGNAL WORD** DANGER**Hazard statement(s)**

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH208 Contains diurethane dimethacrylate, camphorquinone. May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405 Store locked up.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**3.1.Substances**

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to directive 67/548/EEC [DSD]	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1. Not Available 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	60-70	fluoroaluminosilicate glass	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
1.72869-86-4 2.276-957-5 3. Not Available 4.01-2119408252-52-XXXX	<20	diurethane dimethacrylate	R36/37/38, R43 ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation); H315, H319, H317, H335 ^[1]

Continued...

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1. Not Available
 2. Not Available
 3. Not Available
 4. Not Available
 1.10373-78-1
 2.233-814-1
 3. Not Available
 4. Not Available

<20

acidic monomer

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

<1

camphorquinoneR22, R43 ^[1]Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Sensitizer Category 1; H302, H317 ^[1]**Legend:**

1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
 4. Classification drawn from C&L

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**4.1. Description of first aid measures****General****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.

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- ▶ Seek medical attention.
- ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- ▶ Observe the patient carefully.
- ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- ▶ Seek medical advice.

Eye Contact**If this product comes in contact with the eyes:**

- ▶ 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**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.

Inhalation

- ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- ▶ Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

- ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- ▶ Observe the patient carefully.
- ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- ▶ Seek medical advice.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**5.1. Extinguishing media**

Foam is generally ineffective.

5.2. 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

5.3. Advice for firefighters**Fire Fighting**

- ▶ 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.

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Fire/Explosion Hazard

► If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills

- 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

Moderate hazard.

- 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.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- 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.

Fire and explosion protection

See section 5

Other information

Store in a dry and well ventilated-area, away from heat and sunlight.
Do not store in direct sunlight.
Store between 5 and 25 deg. C.
Store between 2 and 8 deg C.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.

Storage incompatibility

- Avoid storage with reducing agents.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

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SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)

Not Available

PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)

Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
diurethane dimethacrylate	Diurethane dimethacrylate	60 mg/m ³	660 mg/m ³	4000 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
fluoroaluminosilicate glass	Not Available	Not Available
diurethane dimethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
acidic monomer	Not Available	Not Available
camphorquinone	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

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.

Type of Contaminant:

solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).

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)

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)

Air Speed:

0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)

0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)

1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 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 (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.

8.2.2. Personal protection



- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

Eye and face protection

- 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

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber Rubber Gloves
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type A 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	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

^ - 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)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Slightly yellow liquid with slight characteristic odour, does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	2.0
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	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 (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2.Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2

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10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.	
Ingestion	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.	
Skin Contact	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. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.	
Eye	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.	
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.	
seT Capsules and seT PP Syringes	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
diurethane dimethacrylate	TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Not Available
camphorquinone	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION 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	

DIURETHANE DIMETHACRYLATE

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.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic 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 hyperactivity 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.

UV (ultraviolet)/ EB (electron beam) acrylates are generally of low toxicity

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.

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.

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.

The stenomerics cannot be classified as a group; they exhibit substantial variation.

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

Monoalkyl or monoarylesters of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53

Monoalkyl or monoaryl esters of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38

* Possible carcinogen; possible sensitizer; possible irreversible effects * Polysciences MSDS

CAMPHORQUINONE

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

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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.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

Legend: ✖ - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ - Data required to make classification available
 ✖ - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
diurethane dimethacrylate	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1.2mg/L	2
diurethane dimethacrylate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.68mg/L	2
diurethane dimethacrylate	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.21mg/L	2
camphorquinone	EC50	384	Crustacea	53.788mg/L	3
camphorquinone	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1054.236mg/L	3
camphorquinone	LC50	96	Fish	230.775mg/L	3

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
camphorquinone	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
camphorquinone	LOW (LogKOW = 1.52)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
camphorquinone	LOW (KOC = 12.6)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. 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. <p>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</p>
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Continued...

seT Capsules and seT PP Syringes

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

14.1.UN number	Not Applicable
14.2.Packing group	Not Applicable
14.3.UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.4.Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	Class Not Applicable Subrisk Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler) Not Applicable Classification code Not Applicable Hazard Label Not Applicable Special provisions Not Applicable Limited quantity Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.3. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.4. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class Not Applicable ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable ERG Code Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions Not Applicable Cargo Only Packing Instructions Not Applicable Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.3. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.4. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class Not Applicable IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number Not Applicable Special provisions Not Applicable Limited Quantities Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.3. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.4. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code Not Applicable Special provisions Not Applicable

Continued...

seT Capsules and seT PP Syringes

Limited quantity	Not Applicable
Equipment required	Not Applicable
Fire cones number	Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

CAMPHORQUINONE(10373-78-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC, 98/24/EC, 92/85/EC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments as well as the following British legislation: - The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002 - COSHH Essentials - The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
diurethane dimethacrylate	72869-86-4	Not Available	01-2119408252-52-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Aquatic Chronic 3, Skin Sens. 1	Wng	H317
2	Aquatic Chronic 3, Skin Sens. 1, Eye Irrit. 2, Aquatic Chronic 2, Not Classified, Skin Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3	Wng, GHS07, GHS09	H317, H319, H315, H335

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
camphorquinone	10373-78-1	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 4, Eye Irrit. 2, Resp. Sens. 1, Skin Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3	GHS07, GHS08, Dgr, Wng	H302, H319, H334, H315, H335
2	Acute Tox. 4, Eye Irrit. 2, Resp. Sens. 1, Skin Sens. 1, Skin Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Not Classified	GHS08, Dgr, Wng, GHS07	H302, H319, H334, H317, H315, H335

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	N (diurethane dimethacrylate)
Canada - NDSL	Y
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (diurethane dimethacrylate; camphorquinone)
Korea - KECI	N (camphorquinone)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y

Legend: 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

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Continued...

seT Capsules and seT PP Syringes

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
R22	Harmful if swallowed.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R43	May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

Other information

DSD / DPD label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2.1

Indication(s) of danger	Xi
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SAFETY ADVICE	
S02	Keep out of reach of children.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S39	Wear eye/face protection.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
diurethane dimethacrylate	41137-60-4, 72869-86-4
camphorquinone	10334-26-6, 10373-78-1, 2767-84-2, 465-29-2

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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection
 EN 340 Protective clothing
 EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
 EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
 EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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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end of SDS