




Safety Data Sheet (EC) No. 1907/2006

1. Product- and Company Identification

<u>Trade name:</u>	DC Amalgam, art. No. 716331, 716332, 716333
<u>Manufacturer:</u>	DC Dental Central Großhandelsges. mbH Carl-Zeiss-Str.2 D-22946 Trittau, Germany
<u>Further information obtainable from:</u>	Tel.: +49 (0)4154/8437 0 Fax: +49 (0)4154/8437 33
<u>Information in case of emergency:</u>	Same as above.

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical characterization					
<u>Description:</u> Mercury, Hg, CAS No and metal powder.					
Hazardous components:					
<u>Description:</u>	<u>CAS No.:</u>	<u>EINECS:</u>	<u>Classification:</u>	<u>R phrases</u>	<u>Perc. %</u>
Mercury, Hg	7439-97-6	231-106-7	 T+,  N	R 61-26-48/23-50/53	50
Silver, Ag	7440-22-4	231-131-3	--	--	34,7
Tin, Sn	7440-31-5	231-141-8	--	--	9,7
Copper, Cu	7440-50-8	231-159-6	--	--	5,4
Zinc, Zn	7440-66-6	231-175-3	 F	R 15-17	0,2

3. Hazards identification

<p><u>Classification:</u> Very toxic (T, R61, 26, 48/23) and Dangerous for the environment (N, R50/53).</p> <p><u>Adverse physicochemical effects:</u> Heating up mercury will release toxic fumes. Mercury is incompatible with alkali metals, acetylenes, azides, ammonia, amines, halogens, carbides, metals, acids.</p> <p><u>Adverse human health effects:</u> Mercury may cause harm to the unborn child. Mercury vapour is highly toxic. Mercury may accumulate in the body which may cause adverse health-effects.</p> <p><u>Adverse environmental effects:</u> Mercury is very toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.</p>
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Safety Data Sheet (EC) No. 1907/2006

Further information:

Do not mix mercury with other materials without taking precautions. Persons with impaired kidney or respiratory function, or a history of allergies or a known sensitization to mercury may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

4. First aid measures

General information:

Never give any food and/or drink to an unconscious person. Please show this safety data sheet to the doctor on duty. Get medical attention in case of uncertainty.

After inhalation:

Get fresh air. Rest and keep warm. Get medical attention in case of indisposition or difficulty in breathing.

After skin contact:

Take off contaminated clothing. Immediately wash off with water and soap for at least 15 minutes.

After eye contact:

Keep the eyelids wide apart and flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention in case of discomfort, e.g. redness/irritation.

After swallowing:

Drink plenty of water. Induce vomiting, provided that the person is fully conscious. Get medical attention.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media:

Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire, the presence of other products or chemicals taken into consideration.

Extinguishing media which must not be used:

Do not use extinguishing media inappropriate to surrounding fire conditions, the presence of other products or chemicals taken into consideration.

Special exposure hazards arising from the substance or preparation itself, combustion products, resulting gases:

Smoke may contain toxic mercury. The fumes are heavier-than-air and will accumulate near the floor and in low-lying spaces. Avoid inhaling smoke.

Special protective equipment:

Protective equipment in compliance with national regulations.

Further information:

Remove receptacles from the area and/or cool them down with water. Prevent extinguishing media, contaminated with mercury, from reaching the outlets. Disposal in compliance with local regulations and national legislation could be required.

Safety Data Sheet (EC) No. 1907/2006

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions:

Avoid inhaling aerosols/vapours. Avoid skin-contact. Personnel should wear suitable respiratory protective equipment, according to national legislation, in case of insufficient ventilation during the cleaning-up procedure. Personnel should wear suitable protective clothing and gloves, in order to avoid skin-contact.

Environmental precautions:

Prevent the spillage from reaching the outlets.

Methods for cleaning up:

Spillage should be collected with a pair of forceps or with a pipette and covered with water in a well-sealed bottle. Small amounts of spillage should be covered with metal powder (alloy) and be collected. Droplets in cracks or joints should be collected by using foil, e.g. zinc, tin or copper foil. The mercury contents will adhere to the foil. The contaminated area should be cleaned-up by using a decontamination solution, suitable for the removal of mercury contents and with the capacity of reducing the emission of mercury vapours, and by wiping off the area with e.g. a dampened paper-napkin. Spillage and waste from the cleaning-up procedure should be disposed of according to local regulations and national legislation.

Further information:

Spillage should be immediately collected. Tables, floors etc. should be solid, without joints or cracks, making sure spillage will not accumulate there. Do not use vacuum cleaner when collecting spillage. Vacuum-cleaning will atomize and vaporize the mercury, whereupon the vapours will spread on the premises. Vacuum-cleaning is not a suitable cleaning method where mercury is handled. Wiping off with a wet mop is a more suitable alternative.

7. Handling and storage

Handling:

The product should be handled with care and in accordance with strict hygiene practises. Avoid inflicting damage on the packaging.

Storage:

Keep in a tightly closed container, stored in a dry, well ventilated area. Recommended storage temperature not > 25°C. Avoid inflicting damage on the packaging. Isolate from any source of heat or ignition.

Further information:

Empty containers may contain residues, such as mercury vapours and/or liquid. Empty containers should immediately be disposed of or handled and stored in the same way as non-empty containers, in accordance with the existing legislation and regulations, when there is no possibility of immediate disposal.

Safety Data Sheet (EC) No. 1907/2006

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Exposure limit values:

Mercury:

OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): 0,1 mg/m³. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit (REL): Hg Vapour: Time Weighted Average (TWA): 0,05 mg/m³ (skin). Other: C 0,1 mg/m³ (skin). NIOSH Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH): 10 mg/m³ (as Hg).

Silver:

OSHA PEL: TWA 0,01 mg/m³. NIOSH REL: TWA 0,01 mg/m³. NIOSH IDLH: 10 mg/m³ (as Ag).

Tin:

OSHA PEL: TWA 2 mg/m³. NIOSH REL: TWA 2 mg/m³. NIOSH IDLH: 100 mg/m³ (as Sn).

Copper:

OSHA PEL: TWA 1 mg/m³. NIOSH REL: TWA 1 mg/m³. NIOSH IDLH: 100 mg/m³ (as Cu).

Zinc:

OSHA PEL: TWA 5 mg/m³ (fume), TWA 15 mg/m³ (total dust), TWA 5 mg/m³ (resp dust). NIOSH REL: Dust: TWA 5 mg/m³, C 15 mg/m³. Fume: TWA 5 mg/m³, ST 10 mg/m³. NIOSH IDLH: 500 mg/m³ (as ZnO).

Exposure controls:

All work should take place in well ventilated areas, in accordance with the existing legislation and regulations. When using the product, do not eat, drink or smoke. Working-clothes should be changed often. See also heading 7. Handling and storage.

Eye protection: Eye protectors should be used in order to avoid exposure.

Respiratory protection: Protective measures, e.g. a mask, could be needed.

Hand protection: Protective gloves should be used in order to avoid exposure.

Skin protection: Protective clothing should be used in order to avoid exposure.

Environmental exposure controls:

Avoid contaminating dishwashers and sterilizers with mercury. Autoclaves and sterilizers should be connected to a ventilator. Vapours containing mercury will be released when the temperature rises. See also heading 7. Handling and storage.

Safety Data Sheet (EC) No. 1907/2006

9. Physical and chemical properties

Information on mercury

<u>Appearance:</u>	Liquid.
<u>Colour:</u>	Silvery.
<u>Odour:</u>	Odourless or no distinctive odour.
<u>Boiling point:</u>	357° C
<u>Flammability (solid, gas):</u>	Incombustible.
<u>Flash point:</u>	Incombustible.
<u>Explosive properties:</u>	Incombustible.
<u>Oxidising properties:</u>	--
<u>Vapour pressure at 20° C:</u>	0,16 hPa
<u>Density:</u>	13,6 g/cm ³
<u>Vapour density:</u>	6,9 (air = 1)
<u>Evaporation rate:</u>	--
<u>Solubility in organic solvents:</u>	Insoluble.
<u>pH:</u>	--
<u>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water:</u>	--
<u>Viscosity:</u>	--

Information on metallic powder

<u>Appearance:</u>	Fine metal powder.
<u>Colour:</u>	Silver-grey.
<u>Odour:</u>	Odourless
<u>Boiling point:</u>	--
<u>Flammability (solid, gas):</u>	Incombustible.
<u>Flash point:</u>	Incombustible.
<u>Explosive properties:</u>	Incombustible.
<u>Oxidising properties:</u>	--

Safety Data Sheet (EC) No. 1907/2006

<u>Vapour pressure at 20° C:</u>	--
<u>Density:</u>	3,3 g/cm ³
<u>Vapour density:</u>	--
<u>Evaporation rate:</u>	--
<u>Solubility in organic solvents:</u>	Insoluble.
<u>pH:</u>	--
<u>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water:</u>	--
<u>Viscosity:</u>	--

10. Stability and reactivity

Conditions to avoid:

Intense heating. Highly toxic fumes emits when heated.

Materials to avoid:

E.g. alkali metals, acetylenes, azides, ammonia, amines, halogens, carbides, metals, acids.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Highly toxic fumes emits when heated.

Further information:

The metal powder (alloy) reacts with mercury, forming amalgam.

11. Toxicological information

Dangerous-to-health effects and symptoms related to

inhalation:

The toxic effects of mercury are slow. Inhalation of high amounts of mercury vapour or dust may produce nausea, diarrhoea, headache, pneumonia, risk of pulmonary oedema, difficulty in breathing, kidney disease, adverse health-effects in the central nervous system, low blood-pressure, heart disease. Inhalation of metal powder may be irritating to the respiratory organ.

ingestion:

Consuming mercury may cause the same effects as inhaling. Consuming high amounts of metal powder may produce nausea, vomiting, fever, reduced muscular strength, circulatory disturbance.

skin contact:

Elemental mercury may cause allergic dermatitis. Mercury may permeate the skin. See also inhalation. Metal powder may be irritating to the skin.

eye contact:

Mercury as well as metal powder may cause e.g. redness and/or irritation.

Safety Data Sheet (EC) No. 1907/2006

Further information:

Mercury may accumulate in the body, causing adverse health-effects. Mercury may produce toxic effects in cyto- and protoplasm. Further adverse health-effects can not be ruled out. Persons with impaired kidney or respiratory function, or a history of allergies or a known sensitization to mercury may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity:

Inorganic Hg-compounds in general: P. promelas: LC50 = 0,19 mg/L. Hg-ions: L. idus: LC50 = 0,013 mg/L. Algae: Sc. Quadricauda, toxic effects when $\geq 0,07$ mg/L. Zinc: Fish, toxicity: LC > 0,1 mg/L. Inorganic zinc: Aquatic organisms, toxic effects when $\geq 0,3$ mg/L.

Mobility: --

Persistence and degradability:

Slow process of transformation of mercury into organic mercury.

Bioaccumulative potential:

Slow process of transformation of mercury into organic mercury. Organic mercury may bioaccumulate in fish.

Other adverse effects: --

13. Disposal considerations

Product:

Should be disposed of in accordance with local regulations and national legislation.

Contaminated packaging:

Should be disposed of in accordance with local regulations and national legislation.

14. Transport information

Proper shipping name: Mercury

UN-No.: 2809

Class: 8

Packaging group: III

Label: 8

ADR/RID: Klasse 8,66c

IMDG: EMS: 8-12

MFAG: 4,2

Safety Data Sheet (EC) No. 1907/2006

15. Regulatory information

Safety Data Sheet according to REACH – 1907/2006.

Classification, labelling and packing of substances and mixtures (CLP) EC 1272/2008.

This product meets the demands of ISO 24234 (mercury and alloys for dental amalgam) and MDD 93/42/EEC. The product is CE-marked.

Symbol and category if danger:



T+ – very toxic; N – Dangerous for the environment

Risk phrases:

R 61 May cause harm to the unborn child.

R 26 Very toxic by inhalation.

R 48/23 Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

R 50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety phrases:

S 53 Avoid exposure – obtain special instructions before use.

S 45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. Show the label where possible.

S 60 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

S 61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

16. Other information

R-phrases referred to under heading 2:

R 15 Contact with water liberates extremely flammable gases.

R 17 Spontaneously flammable in air.

R 61 May cause harm to the unborn child.

R 26 Very toxic by inhalation.

R 48/23 Toxic, danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

R 50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Sources of key data:

Swedish National Chemicals Inspectorate, Swedish Work Environment Authority, Eur-Lex European Union law. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Safety Data Sheet (EC) No. 1907/2006

The safety data sheet is revised in order to:

The classification of mercury has been changed (EC 1272/2008).

The information in this safety data sheet is based upon our present knowledge. The information is presented with the intention of describing the safest way of handling the product. The safety data sheet is therefore not to be regarded as a complete chemical description of the product. Consequently, the user is responsible for making sure that the product is meant to be used in the actual field of application and that it serves the purpose intended.