Safety Data Sheet

Trade Name: **DRY-RITE Drying Agent**

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1.0	Commercial Product Name and Supplier			
1.1	Commercial product name / designation	Dry-Rite Drying Age	nt	
1.2	Application / Use	Dental material for u	se by dental profession	nals.
1.2.2	SIC	851 Human health a	ctivity	
1.2.3	Use Category	55		
1.3	Manufacturer			
	Pulpdent Corporation 80 Oakland Street, P.O. Box 780 Watertown, MA 02472 USA	Telephone: 1 617 92 Email: Pulpdent@pu	26-6666 / Fax: 1 617 92 ulpdent.com	26-6262
1.4	Emergency Telephone Number	1-800-535-5053 (24	Hour / USA)	
1.5	Authorized European Representative	Advena Limited Tower Business Cer Tower Street, Swatar, BKR 4013 N		
	UK Responsible Person	Advena Limited Pure Offices, Plato (Warwick, CV34 6WI		
	CH Authorized Representative	MedEnvoy Switzerland Gotthardstrasse 28, 6302 Zug, Switzerland		
2.0	Hazards Identification			
2.1	Classification			
2.1.1	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	<u>Hazard Class</u> Flammable liquid	<u>Hazard Category</u> 2	Hazard Statement H225
		Eye irritation	2	H319
		STOT SE	3	H335

2.2 GHS Label Elements

Hazard Pictograms





Signal Word: **DANGER**

Restricted to use by dental professional only

Hazard Statements:

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Category 2.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation. Category 2.

H335: Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT), single exposure, respiratory tract, Category 3: May cause respiratory irritation.

Skin irritation

2

H315; EUH066

H315: Causes skin irritation. Category 2.

EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Precautionary Statements:

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P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame, hot surfaces. No smoking.

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

P261: Avoid breathing fumes.

P280: Wear protective gloves/ clothing and eye protection.

P304+P340: If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338: If in eyes, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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P303+P361+P353: If on skin or hair, remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

P370+P378: In case of fire, use dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide for extinction.

3.0	Composition					
3.1	Chemical characterization of the preparation:		paration:	Denatured ethyl alcohol preparation.		
3.2	Hazardous ingre	Hazardous ingredients				
	CAS Number	Name of the Ingredient	Concentration	Classification per Regulation (EC) No.1272/2008 (CLP).		
	64-17-5	Ethyl alcohol	92%	Flammable liquid, Category 2 Eye irritation, Category 2 STOT SE, Category 3 Skin irritation Category 2.		
	67-64-1	Acetone (denaturant)	7%	Flammable liquid, Category 2 Eye irritation, Category 2 STOT SE, Category 3 Skin irritation Category 2.		
4.0	First Aid Measures					
4.1	General Information May cause irritation of eyes or skin on contact. May cause irritation of respi tract if inhaled. Exposure to ethanol >1000 ppm may cause headache, drows lassitude, appetite loss. Show this safety data sheet to medical personne medical attention in case of uncertainty.		d. Exposure to ethanol >1000 ppm may cause headache, drowsiness, petite loss. Show this safety data sheet to medical personnel. Get			
4.2	Eye Contact Keep eyelids apart, flush with running water for 15+ minutes. Get medical attention					
4.3	Skin Contact			Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash with soap, running water. Use hand cream. Get medical attention if irritation persists.		
4.4	Ingestion Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Get immediate medical atter Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.					
4.5	Inhalation			Move to fresh air. If necessary, administer oxygen and/or artificial respiration; seek medical attention.		
4.6	Precautions for first responders Ventilate the area. Wear safety glasses and gloves.		area. Wear safety glasses and gloves.			
4.7	Information for physicians					
	Symptoms			Contact with material may cause irritation or redness in eyes or on skin. Inhalation may cause irritation of respiratory tract.		
	Hazards		appetite loss	Exposure to ethanol >1000 ppm may cause headache, drowsiness, lassitude, appetite loss. Persons with chronic respiratory or skin disease are at increased risk with prolonged and/or repeated contact.		
	Treatment		Same as abo	Same as above under First Aid		
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5.0	Fire Fighting Measures		
5.1	Suitable extinguishing media	Use dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective, but should be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool.	
5.2	Extinguishing media to avoid	Water may be ineffective, but will keep fire-exposed containers cool.	
5.3	Special exposure hazards in a fire	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide from incomplete combustion	
5.4	Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Self-contained breathing apparatus.	
6.0	Accidental Release Measures		
6.1	Personal precautions.	Wear chemical splash goggles and gloves.	
6.2	Environmental precautions	Avoid releasing large quantities into environment.	
6.3	Method for clean up	Ventilate area. Wear safety glasses, lab coat, gloves. Wipe up with absorbent material (paper or cloth towels). Rinse area of spill with water. Place all material in closed container away from heat, sparks, sun and oxidizers.	
7.0	Handling and Storage		
7.1	Handling	Remove applicator tip and recap immediately after use. Do not use in presence of ignition sources. Take same precautions when container is emptied, as residual product is hazardous.	
7.2	Storage	Keep tightly capped in original container. Store at cool room temperature in a well-ventilated area. Avoid extreme temperatures (>27°C/80°F, <5°C/40°F), sparks, direct sunlight, oxidizing agents. Vapor may form flammable mixtures with air.	
7.3	Specific uses	Dental drying agent	
8.0	Exposure Controls / Personal Protection		
8.1	Exposure limit values	FU 14000 A 4 750	
	Exposure iiiiii values	Ethanol: 1000 ppm; Acetone: 750 ppm	
8.2	Exposure controls	Ethanol: 1000 ppm; Acetone: 750 ppm	
8.2 8.2.1	•	No special equipment or ventilation required under normal conditions of use. For large quantities/prolonged exposure, use enclosure, local ventilation, dilution to reduce concentration below TLV.	
	Exposure controls	No special equipment or ventilation required under normal conditions of use. For large quantities/prolonged exposure, use enclosure, local ventilation, dilution to	
8.2.1	Exposure controls Occupational exposure controls	No special equipment or ventilation required under normal conditions of use. For large quantities/prolonged exposure, use enclosure, local ventilation, dilution to reduce concentration below TLV.	
8.2.1.1	Exposure controls Occupational exposure controls Respiratory protection	No special equipment or ventilation required under normal conditions of use. For large quantities/prolonged exposure, use enclosure, local ventilation, dilution to reduce concentration below TLV. Good general ventilation is sufficient to control any airborne vapors.	
8.2.1.1 8.2.1.1 8.2.1.2	Exposure controls Occupational exposure controls Respiratory protection Hand protection	No special equipment or ventilation required under normal conditions of use. For large quantities/prolonged exposure, use enclosure, local ventilation, dilution to reduce concentration below TLV. Good general ventilation is sufficient to control any airborne vapors. No special requirements other than surgical gloves.	
8.2.1.1 8.2.1.1 8.2.1.2 8.2.1.3	Exposure controls Occupational exposure controls Respiratory protection Hand protection Eye protection	No special equipment or ventilation required under normal conditions of use. For large quantities/prolonged exposure, use enclosure, local ventilation, dilution to reduce concentration below TLV. Good general ventilation is sufficient to control any airborne vapors. No special requirements other than surgical gloves. No special requirements other than safety glasses.	
8.2.1.1 8.2.1.2 8.2.1.3 8.2.1.4	Exposure controls Occupational exposure controls Respiratory protection Hand protection Eye protection Skin protection	No special equipment or ventilation required under normal conditions of use. For large quantities/prolonged exposure, use enclosure, local ventilation, dilution to reduce concentration below TLV. Good general ventilation is sufficient to control any airborne vapors. No special requirements other than surgical gloves. No special requirements other than safety glasses. No special requirements other than good hygiene and safety practices. Emergency eye wash fountain should be close by. Wash hands after use. Do not	
8.2.1.1 8.2.1.2 8.2.1.3 8.2.1.4 8.2.1.5	Exposure controls Occupational exposure controls Respiratory protection Hand protection Eye protection Skin protection Other controls	No special equipment or ventilation required under normal conditions of use. For large quantities/prolonged exposure, use enclosure, local ventilation, dilution to reduce concentration below TLV. Good general ventilation is sufficient to control any airborne vapors. No special requirements other than surgical gloves. No special requirements other than safety glasses. No special requirements other than good hygiene and safety practices. Emergency eye wash fountain should be close by. Wash hands after use. Do not eat, drink or smoke.	
8.2.1.1 8.2.1.2 8.2.1.3 8.2.1.4 8.2.1.5 8.2.2	Exposure controls Occupational exposure controls Respiratory protection Hand protection Eye protection Skin protection Other controls Environmental exposure controls	No special equipment or ventilation required under normal conditions of use. For large quantities/prolonged exposure, use enclosure, local ventilation, dilution to reduce concentration below TLV. Good general ventilation is sufficient to control any airborne vapors. No special requirements other than surgical gloves. No special requirements other than safety glasses. No special requirements other than good hygiene and safety practices. Emergency eye wash fountain should be close by. Wash hands after use. Do not eat, drink or smoke.	

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0.4.0	Oden	
9.1.2	Odor	Characteristic, sweet, ethanol odor
9.2	Important health, safety and environmenta	
9.2.1	pH	Not applicable
9.2.2	Boiling point	Boiling Point: 173°F / 78.3°C
9.2.3	Flash point	43°F / 6°C (Tag closed cup)
9.2.4	Ignition temperature	423°C
9.2.5	Explosive properties	LEL: 3.3; UEL: 19
9.2.6	Odor threshold	159 ppm
9.2.7	Vapor pressure	44.6 mm Hg / 59 mbar / ld: E
9.2.8	Specific gravity	0.795
9.2.9	Solubility in water	Complete
9.2.10	Partition coefficient	Not determined
9.2.11	Viscosity	Not determined
9.2.12	Vapor density	1.59
9.2.13	Evaporation rate	Not determined
10.0	Stability and reactivity	
10.1	Conditions to avoid	Heat, sparks, open flame, any ignition source.
10.2	Materials to avoid	Acetyl chloride and a wide range of oxidizing agents.
10.3	Hazardous decomposition products	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide from incomplete combustion.
10.4	Further information	Stable if stored and used as directed.
11.0	Toxicological information	
11.1	Acute toxicity	Minimal health hazard under normal conditions of use.
		Ethanol: LD ₅₀ in young rats: 10.6 g/kg orally; LD ₅₀ in old rats: 7.06 g/kg orally. Acetone: LD ₅₀ in rats: 10.7 ml/kg orally
11.2	Irritation and corrosiveness	May cause irritation/redness of eyes or skin on contact. May cause irritation
11.2	intation and corresponds	of respiratory tract if inhaled.
11.3	Sensitization	Not applicable.
11.4	Sub-acute, sub-chronic and prolonged	No chronic health hazard under normal conditions of use.
11 E	toxicity	
11.5	Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, Reproductive Toxicity	Not a carcinogen under normal conditions of use. Large quantities of ethanol, ingested over time, may be carcinogenic or a cause of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. IARC has reported a relationship between habitual drinking of significant quantities of alcoholic beverages and cancer of oral cavity, pharynx, esophagus, liver.
11.6	Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity,	ingested over time, may be carcinogenic or a cause of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. IARC has reported a relationship between habitual drinking of significant quantities of alcoholic beverages and cancer of oral cavity,

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12.0	Ecological Information	
12.1	Ecotoxicity	Follow good work practices and government regulations. Avoid release into environment.
13.0	Disposal Considerations	
13.1	Regulations	Follow all local and national government regulations in disposing material or contaminated packaging.
14.0	Transport Information	
14.1	UN Number	1170
14.2	Technical name	Ethyl alcohol
14.3	Packing group	II
14.4	IATA class	3
15.0	Regulatory Information	
15.1	EU	Class I medical device under the Medical Devices Regulation (EU) 2017/745
15.2	US FDA	Class II medical device
15.3	Health Canada	Class I medical device
16.0	Other information	
16.1	Hazard Statements Precautionary Statements	H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Category 2. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. Category 2. H335: Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT), single exposure, respiratory tract, Category 3: May cause respiratory irritation. H315: Causes skin irritation. Category 2. EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame, hot surfaces. No smoking. P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
		P261: Avoid breathing fumes. P280: Wear protective gloves/ clothing and eye protection. P304+P340: If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P305+P351+P338: If in eyes, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P303+P361+P353: If on skin or hair, remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. P370+P378: In case of fire, use dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide for extinction.
16.3	Restrictions on use	Pulpdent dental materials, such as Dry-Rite, are to be sold to and used by dental professionals only.
16.4	Further information	The information presented herein is believed to be factual as it has been derived from the works of persons believed to be qualified experts. However, nothing contained in this information is to be taken as a warranty or representation for which Pulpdent Corporation bears legal responsibility. The

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		user should review any recommendations in the specific context of the intended use to determine whether they are appropriate.
16.5	Sources of key data	National Institute for Occupational Safety (NIOSH) US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
		Eur-Lex European Union Law: Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP), Regulation (EU) No 487/2013 and Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH).
		European Chemicals Agency Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets Version 4.0 April 2020
16.6	Information which has been added, deleted or revised.	This Safety Data Sheet has been revised to meet the requirements of the GHS SDS format, Regulations (EC) No. 487/2013 (CLP), , (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) and ECHA Version 4.0 April 2020.