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GB

# Safety Data Sheet according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31

JAN 2024 1 Identification of substance · Product details Trade name: Technovit 5071 powder · Application of the substance / the preparation Resin for metallographic testing Resin for coloration of jewellery · Manufacturer/Supplier: Heraeus Kulzer GmbH Grüner Weg 11, D-63450 Hanau Tel.: 06081 959-365 (Wehrheim) · Informing department: Stefan Schreier Tel.: +49 6081 959-367 Fax: +49 6081 959-398 email: stefan.schreier@heraeus.com Emergency information: Call "Poisining Emergency Center Berlin": +49 30 30686 790 (24 hours, support in english and german language) 2 Hazards identification · Hazard designation: Xi Irritant · Information pertaining to particular dangers for man and environment The product has to be labelled due to the calculation procedure of the "General Classification guideline for preparations of the EU" in the latest valid version. R 43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact. Classification system The classification is in line with current EC lists. It is expanded, however, by information from technical literature and by information furnished by supplier companies. 3 Composition/information on ingredients Chemical characterization Description: Product based on methacrylate copolymers Dangerous components: CAS: 94-36-0 Xi, E, O; R 3-7-36-43 0-5% dibenzoyl peroxide EINECS: 202-327-6 • Additional information For the wording of the listed risk phrases refer to section 16. 4 First aid measures · After skin contact Instantly wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly. • After eye contact Rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water. · After swallowing Initiate vomiting and consult a doctor.

## 5 Fire fighting measures

• Suitable extinguishing agents CO2, extinguishing powder or water jet. Fight larger fires with water jet or alcohol-resistant foam. (Contd. on page 2)

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## Trade name: Technovit 5071 powder

(Contd. of page 1)

- **Special hazards caused by the material, its products of combustion or flue gases:** Formation of toxic gases is possible during heating or in case of fire.
- **Protective equipment:** No special measures required.
- · Additional information -

### 6 Accidental release measures

- Person-related safety precautions: Not required.
- Measures for environmental protection: No special measures required.
- Measures for cleaning/collecting: Send for recovery or disposal in suitable containers.
- · Additional information:
- See Section 13 for information on disposal.

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

### 7 Handling and storage

### · Handling

· Information for safe handling: No special measures required.

Information about protection against explosions and fires: No special measures required.

### · Storage

- Requirements to be met by storerooms and containers: No special requirements.
- · Information about storage in one common storage facility: Not required.
- · Further information about storage conditions: None.

### 8 Exposure controls and personal protection

· Additional information about design of technical systems: No further data; see item 7.

• Components with critical values that require monitoring at the workplace:

### 94-36-0 dibenzoyl peroxide

OES () Long-term value: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

### 84-61-7 dicyclohexyl phthalate

OES () Long-term value: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

· Additional information: The lists that were valid during the compilation were used as basis.

### · Personal protective equipment

General protective and hygienic measures

Instantly remove any soiled and impregnated garments.

Wash hands during breaks and at the end of the work.

• Breathing equipment: Not required.

### · Protection of hands:

If skin contact cannot be avoided, protective gloves are recommended to avoid possible sensitization.

The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ the preparation.

Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation

### Material of gloves

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

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### Trade name: Technovit 5071 powder (Contd. of page 2) · Penetration time of glove material The exact break trough time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed. · For the permanent contact in work areas without heightened risk of injury (e.g. Laboratory) gloves made of the following material are suitable: Butyl rubber, BR Fluorocarbon rubber (Viton) Nitrile rubber, NBR Natural rubber, NR Chloroprene rubber, CR For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15 minutes gloves made of the following materials are suitable: PVC or PE gloves · Eye protection: not absolutely neccessary · Body protection: Light weight protective clothing 9 Physical and chemical properties: · General Information · Form: Powder · Colour: Green · Smell: Odourless <sup>.</sup> Change in condition Melting point/Melting range: Not determined · Boiling point/Boiling range: Not determined · Flash point: Not applicable · Ignition temperature: 400°C · Self-inflammability: Product is not selfigniting. · Danger of explosion: Product is not explosive. However, formation of explosive powder/air mixtures is possible. Not determined · Density Solubility in / Miscibility with Water: Unsoluble · Solvent content: · Solids content: 1 %

### 10 Stability and reactivity

- · Conditions to be avoided: No decomposition if used and stored according to specifications.
- · Dangerous reactions No dangerous reactions known
- · Dangerous products of composition: None

### 11 Toxicological information

Acute toxicity:

- Primary irritant effect:
  - on the skin: No irritant effect.
  - on the eye: No irritant effect.
- Sensitization: Sensitization possible by skin contact.

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## Safety Data Sheet according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31

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## Trade name: Technovit 5071 powder

· Additional toxicological information:

Irritant

The product shows the following dangers according to the calculation method of the General EC Classification Guidelines for Preparations as issued in the latest version: • Sensitisation May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

### 13 Disposal considerations

### · Product:

Recommendation

Must not be disposed of together with household garbage. Do not allow product to reach sewage system.

Śmall quantities can be polymerized with the matching system component(s) and the cured solid material can be disposed of with the regular garbage. Larger quantities must be disposed of following the regulations of the local authorities.

### <sup>.</sup> European waste catalogue

11 01 98 other wastes containing dangerous substances

### Uncleaned packagings:

· Recommendation: Packaging can be reused or recycled after cleaning.

### 14 Transport information

Land transport ADR/RID and GGVS/GGVE (cross-border/domestic) · ADR/RID-GGVS/E Class: -

No

Maritime transport IMDG/GGVSea: IMDG/GGVSea Class: -

Marine pollutant:

• Air transport ICAO-TI and IATA-DGR: • ICAO/IATA Class:

· Transport/Additional information: -

## 15 Regulatory information

### Designation according to EC guidelines:

The product has been classified and labelled in accordance with EC Directives / Ordinance on Hazardous Materials (GefStoffV)

• **Code letter and hazard designation of product:** *Xi Irritant* 

• Hazard-determining components of labelling: dibenzoyl peroxide

*Risk phrases:* 43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

· Safety phrases:

24 Avoid contact with skin. 37 Wear suitable gloves.

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### (Contd. of page 4) • National regulations • Water hazard class: Generally not hazardous for water. • Water nazard class: Generally not hazardous for water. • Water information: These data are based on our present knowledge. However, they shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship. • Relevant R-phrases 3 Extreme risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition. 36 Irritating to eyes. 43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact. 7 May cause fire. • Contact: Dr. Thiele Tel.: (+49) 6181 35-3012 email: ruediger.thiele@heraeus.com

\* \* Data compared to the previous version altered.

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# Safety Data Sheet according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31

1 Identification of substance · Product details Trade name; Technovit Universal Liquid - Liquid component of Technovit products 2060, 3040, 5071 and 7143 · Application of the substance / the preparation Resin for indirect surface testing and impressions · Manufacturer/Supplier: Heraeus Kulzer GmbH Grüner Weg 11, D-63450 Hanau Tel.: 06081 959-365 (Wehrheim) · Informing department: Stefan Schreier Tel.: +49 6081 959-367 Fax: +49 6081 959-398 email: stefan.schreier@heraeus.com Emergency information: Call "Poisining Emergency Center Berlin": +49 30 30686 790 (24 hours, support in english and german language) 2 Hazards identification · Hazard designation: Xn Harmful F Highly flammable · Information pertaining to particular dangers for man and environment The product has to be labelled due to the calculation procedure of the "General Classification guideline for preparations of the EU" in the latest valid version. Highly flammable. R 11 R 20/21/22 Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. R 33 Danger of cumulative effects. R 37/38 Irritating to respiratory system and skin. R 43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact. Classification system The classification is in line with current EC lists. It is expanded, however, by information from technical literature and by information furnished by supplier companies. 3 Composition/information on ingredients · Chemical characterization · Description: Product based on methacrylates · Dangerous components: CAS: 80-62-6 methyl methacrylate Xi, F; R 11-37/38-43 > 90% EINECS: 201-297-1 CAS: 99-97-8 N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine T; R 23/24/25-33-52/53 0-5% EINECS: 202-805-4 • Additional information For the wording of the listed risk phrases refer to section 16.

## 4 First aid measures

### General information

Symptoms of poisoning may even occur after several hours; therefore medical observation for at least 48 hours after the accident.

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### Safety Data Sheet according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31

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## Trade name: Technovit Universal Liquid

(Contd. of page 1)

- · After inhalation Supply fresh air; consult doctor in case of symptoms.
- After skin contact Instantly wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly. After eye contact
- Rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water. If symptoms persist, consult doctor. After swallowing
- Instantly call for doctor.

Product based on methacrylates

### 5 Fire fighting measures

- · Suitable extinguishing agents CO2, sand, extinguishing powder. Do not use water. · For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents Water.
- Special hazards caused by the material, its products of combustion or flue gases: Can form explosive gas-air mixtures.
- Formation of toxic gases is possible during heating or in case of fire.
- · Protective equipment: Put on breathing apparatus.
- Additional information -

### 6 Accidental release measures

- · Person-related safety precautions: Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away. Measures for environmental protection:
- Prevent material from reaching sewage system, holes and cellars.

Measures for cleaning/collecting: Absorb with liquid-binding material (diatomite, universal binders, for small amounts tissues). Dispose of contaminated material as waste according to item 13. Do not flush with water or aqueous cleansing agents

Send for recovery or disposal in suitable containers.

### Additional information:

- See Section 13 for information on disposal.
- See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

### 7 Handling and storage

### · Handling

- Information for safe handling:
- Keep containers tightly sealed.
- Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace.
- Information about protection against explosions and fires:
- Keep ignition sources away Do not smoke.
- Protect against electrostatic charges.

· Storage

- Requirements to be met by storerooms and containers: Store in cool location.
- Information about storage in one common storage facility: Not required.
- Further information about storage conditions:
- Store cool (not above 25 °C).
- Store in cool, dry conditions in well sealed containers.

## 8 Exposure controls and personal protection

· Additional information about design of technical systems: No further data; see item 7.

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Components with critical values that require monitoring at the workplace:     80-62-6 methyl methacrylate     OES Short-term value: 416 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 100 ppm     Long-term value: 208 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 50 ppm     • Additional information: The lists that were valid during the compilation were used as basis.     Personal protective and hygienic measures     General protective and hygienic measures     Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and food.     Instantly remove any solied and impregnated garments.     Wash hands during breaks and at the end of the work.     Avoid contact with the skin.     Avoid contact with the skin.     Breathing equipment:     Not neccessary with efficient local exhaust. If exposition to vapours is possible, use breath     protective mask filler A).     Protection of hands:     If skin contact cannot be avoided, protective gloves are recommended to avoid possi     sensitization.     Solvent resistant gloves     The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/     preparation.     Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion a     the degradation     Material of gloves     The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on furt     marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product i     preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material and to be calcula     in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.     • Penetration time of glove material     The exact break trough time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective glov     and has to be observed.     • For the permanent contact in work areas without heightened risk of injury (e     Laboratory) gloves made of the following material are suitable:     PVA gloves     • For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15 minutes gloves made of the following     materials are suitable:     Butyl rubber, BR     Flucincearbon rubber (Viton)     Miring ru		(Contd. of page
80-62-6 methyl methacrylate       -         OES       Short-term value: 416 mg/m², 100 ppm Long-term value: 208 mg/m², 50 ppm         • Additional information: The lists that were valid during the compilation were used as basis.         • Personal protective equipment         • General protective and hygienic measures         Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and food. Instantly remove any solied and impregnated garments. Wash hands during breaks and at the end of the work. Avoid contact with the skin.         Breathing equipment:         Not neccessary with efficient local exhaust. If exposition to vapours is possible, use breath protective mask filter A).         • Protection of hands:         If skin contact with the systen         Solvent resistant gloves         The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ preparation.         Solvent resistant gloves         The degradation         • Material of gloves         The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on furt marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is preparation in several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calcula in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.         • Penetration time of glove material         The exact break trough time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective glov and has to be observed.         • For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15	· Components with critical values	s that require monitoring at the workplace:
OES       Short-term value: 416 mg/m <sup>2</sup> , 50 ppm         Additional information: The lists that were valid during the compilation were used as basis.         Personal protective equipment         General protective equipment         Wash hands during breaks and a time end of the work.         Avoid contact with the syin.         Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.         Breathing equipment:         Not necessary with efficient local exhaust. If exposition to vapours is possible, use breath protective mask (filter A).         Protection of hands:         If skin contact and the devided, protective gloves are recommended to avoid possi sensitization.         Solevent resistant gloves         The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ i preparation.         Selection of the gloves         The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on furt.         marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product i preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calcula in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.         Penetration time of glove material         The exact break trough time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective glov and has to be observed.         For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15 minutes gloves made of the following material are suitable:         PVA gloves	80-62-6 methyl methacrylate	
Long-term value: 208 mg/m <sup>2</sup> , 50 ppm Additional information: The lists that were valid during the compilation were used as basis. Personal protective and hygienic measures Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and food. Instantly remove any solled and impregnated garments. Wash hands during breaks and at the end of the work. Avoid contact with the skin. Breathing equipment: Not neccessary with efficient local exhaust. If exposition to vapours is possible, use breath protective mask (filler A). Protection of hands: If skin contact cannot be avoided, protective gloves are recommended to avoid possi sensitization. Solvent resistant gloves The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ i preparation. Solvent resistant gloves The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ i preparation. Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion a the degradation Material of gloves The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on furt marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product i is preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calcula in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the aplication. Penetration time of glove material The exact break trough time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective glov and has to be observed. For the permanent contact in work areas without heightened risk of injury (e Laboratory gloves mater of a maximum of 15 minutes gloves made of the followin materials are suitable:         Evy protection: Light weight protective clothing  Physical and chemical properties: General Information Form: Fluid Characteristic Ch	OES Short-term value: 416 mg/m	<sup>3</sup> , 100 ppm
Additional information: The lists that were valid during the compilation were used as basis.     Personal protective equipment     General Iprotective and hygienic measures     Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and food.     Instantly remove any solied and impregnated garments.     Wash hands during breaks and at the end of the work.     Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.     Breathing equipment:     Not necessary with efficient local exhaust. If exposition to vapours is possible, use breath     protective mask (filter A).     Protection of hands:     If skin contact cannot be avoided, protective gloves are recommended to avoid possi     sensitization.     Solvent resistant gloves     The glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion a     the degradation     · Material of gloves     The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on furt     marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product i     preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calcula     in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.     Penetration time of glove material     The exact break trough time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective glov     and has to be observed.     'For the permanent contact in work areas without heightened risk of injury (e     Laboratory) gloves made of the following material are suitable:     PVA gloves     'For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15 minutes gloves made of the following     materials are suitable:     Butyl rubber, BR     Chloroprene rubber, CR     Colouries     Colouries     Colouries     Smell:     Characteristic     Characteristic     Characteristic     Characteristic     Characteristic     Characteristic	Long-term value: 208 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup> , 50 ppm
Personal protective equipment         • General protective and hygienic measures         Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and food.         Instantly remove any solied and impregnated gamments.         Wash hands during breaks and at the end of the work.         Avoid contact with the skin.         Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.         • Breathing equipment:         Not neccessary with efficient local exhaust. If exposition to vapours is possible, use breath protective mask (filter A).         • Protection of hands:         If skin contact cannot be avoided, protective gloves are recommended to avoid possi sensitization.         Solvent resistant gloves         The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ ipreparation.         Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion a the degradation         • Material of gloves         The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on furt marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calcula in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.         • Penetration time of glove material         The exact break trough time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective glov and has to be observed.         • For the permanent contact in work areas without heightened risk of injury (e Laboratory) gloves m	Additional information: The li	ists that were valid during the compilation were used as basis.
<ul> <li>General protective and hygienic measures         Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and food.         Instantly remove any solled and impregnated garments.         Wash hands during breaks and at the end of the work.         Avoid contact with the eyks.         Avoid contact with the eyks and at the end of the work.         Avoid contact with the eyks.         Breathing equipment:         Not neccessary with efficient local exhaust. If exposition to vapours is possible, use breath         protective mask (filter A).         Protection of hands:         If skin contact cannot be avoided, protective gloves are recommended to avoid possi         sensitization.         Solvent resistant gloves         The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ is         preparation.         Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion a         the degradation         · Material of gloves         The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on furt,         marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is         preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calcula         in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.         ·Penetration time of glove material         The sect break trough time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective glov         and has to be observed.         ·For the permanent contact in work areas without heightened risk of injury (e         Laboratory) gloves made of the following material are suitable:         PVA gloves         ·For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15 minutes gloves made of the following         material set suitable:         PVA gloves         ·For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15 minutes gloves made of the following         materials are suitable:         PVA gloves         ·For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15 min</li></ul>	· Personal protective equipment	
Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and food. Instantly remove any solied and impregnated garments. Wash hands during breaks and at the end of the work. Avoid contact with the skin. <b>Breathing equipment:</b> Not necessary with efficient local exhaust. If exposition to vapours is possible, use breath protective mask (filter A). <b>Protection of hands:</b> If skin contact cannot be avoided, protective gloves are recommended to avoid possi sensitization. Solvent resistant gloves The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ i preparation. Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion a the degradation · <b>Material of gloves</b> The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on furt, marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calcula in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. · <b>Penetration time of glove material</b> The exact break trough time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective glove and has to be observed. · <b>For the permanent contact in work areas without heightened risk of injury (e</b> Laboratory) gloves made of the following material are suitable: PVA gloves · <b>For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15 minutes gloves made of the following</b> materials are suitable: Butyl rubber, BR Fiuorocarbon rubber (Viton) Nitrile rubber, NBR <b>Chioroprene rubber, CR</b> · <b>Sequention:</b> · <b>Form:</b> Fluid · <b>Colour:</b> Colourless · <b>Smell:</b> Characteristic · <b>Change in condition</b> · <b>Melting point/Melting range:</b> Not determined · <b>Boiling point/Melting range:</b> 100°C	General protective and hygie	enic measures
Instantly remove any solled and impregnated gaments. Wash hands during breaks and at the end of the work. Avoid contact with the skin. Breathing equipment: Not neccessary with efficient local exhaust. If exposition to vapours is possible, use breath protection of hands: If skin contact cannot be avoided, protective gloves are recommended to avoid possi sensitization. Solvent resistant gloves The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ i preparation. Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion a the degradation • Material of gloves The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on furt marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is preparation. Selection of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calcula in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. • Penetration time of glove material The exact break trough time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective glove and has to be observed. • For the permanent contact in work areas without heightened risk of injury (e Laboratory) gloves made of the following material are suitable: PVA gloves • For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15 minutes gloves made of the following materials are suitable: Butyl rubber, BR Fluorocarbon rubber (Viton) Nitritie rubber, NBR Chloroprene rubber, CR • Eye protection: Light weight protective clothing • Portection: Safety glasses • Body protection: Light weight protective clothing • Physical and chemical properties: • Colouris • Smell: • Change in condition • Melting point/Melting range: Not determined • Boiling point/Eoling range: 100°C	Keep away from foodstuffs, be	verages and food.
Wash halles during breaks and at the end of the work.         Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.         Breathing equipment:         Not neccessary with efficient local exhaust. If exposition to vapours is possible, use breath protective mask (filter A).         Protection of hands:         If skin contact cannot be avoided, protective gloves are recommended to avoid possi sensitization.         Solvent resistant gloves         The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ ipreparation.         Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion at the degradation         • Material of gloves         The selection of and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.         • Penetration fills y and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calcula in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.         • Penetration time of glove material         The exact break trough time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective glov and has to be observed.         • For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15 minutes gloves made of the following materials are suitable:         PVA gloves         • For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15 minutes gloves made of the following materials are suitable:         PVA gloves         • For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15 minutes gloves made of the foll	Instantly remove any soiled and	d impregnated garments.
Avoid contact with the system Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. Breathing equipment: Not necessary with efficient local exhaust. If exposition to vapours is possible, use breath protective mask (filter A). Protection of hands: If skin contact cannot be avoided, protective gloves are recommended to avoid possi sensitization. Solvent resistant gloves The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ preparation. Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion a the degradation • Material of gloves The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on furt marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calcula in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. • Penetration time of glove material The exact break trough time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective glov and has to be observed. • For the permanent contact in work areas without heightened risk of injury (e Laboratory) gloves made of the following material are suitable: PVA gloves • For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15 minutes gloves made of the following materials are suitable: Butyl rubber, NBR Chioroprene rubber, CR • Eye protection: Safety glasses • Body protection: Light weight protective clothing • Physical and chemical properties: • Colour: • Colouriess • Smell: • Change in condition • Melting point/Melting range: Not determined • Boiling point/Melting range: 100°C	Avoid contact with the skin	Tal the end of the work.
<ul> <li>Breathing equipment: Not neccessary with efficient local exhaust. If exposition to vapours is possible, use breath protective mask (filter A).</li> <li>Protection of hands: If skin contact cannot be avoided, protective gloves are recommended to avoid possi sensitization. Solvent resistant gloves The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ i preparation.</li> <li>Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion a the degradation</li> <li>Material of gloves The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on furt, marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calcula in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</li> <li>Penetration time of glove material The gloves</li> <li>For the permanent contact in work areas without heightened risk of injury (e Laboratory) gloves made of the following material are suitable: PVA gloves</li> <li>For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15 minutes gloves made of the following materials are suitable: PVA gloves</li> <li>For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15 minutes gloves made of the following materials are suitable: PVA gloves</li> <li>Butyl rubber, BR Fluid</li> <li>Charocerton: Light weight protective clothing</li> </ul>	Avoid contact with the eves an	d skin
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		10000

# Safety Data Sheet according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31

JAN 2024

## Trade name: Technovit Universal Liquid

	(Contd. of page 3
· Flash point:	10°C
<ul> <li>Ignition temperature:</li> </ul>	430°C
· Self-inflammability:	Product is not selfigniting.
· Danger of explosion:	Product is not explosive. However, formation of explosive air/vapour mixtures is possible.
<ul> <li>Critical values for explosio</li> <li>Lower:</li> <li>Upper:</li> </ul>	n: 2.NVol% 1∎5 Vol%
· Steam pressure at 20°C:	47 hPa
<sup>.</sup> Density at 20°C	0.940 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Solubility in / Miscibility wi Water:	th Not miscible or difficult to mix
<ul> <li>Viscosity:</li> <li>dynamic at 20°C:</li> </ul>	1 mPas

### 10 Stability and reactivity

· **Conditions to be avoided:** No decomposition if used and stored according to specifications.

- · Dangerous reactions No dangerous reactions known
- · Dangerous products of composition: None
- Additional information:

If stored longer than recommended and/or above recommended temperature,

product may polymerize generating heat.

## 11 Toxicological information

### • Acute toxicity:

· LD/LC50 values that are relevant for classification:

99-97-8 N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine

Oral LD50 500 mg/kg (rat)

Dermal LD50 3 mg/kg (rat)

### Primary irritant effect:

on the skin: Irritant for skin and mucous membranes.
 on the eye: No irritant effect.

• Sensitization: Sensitization possible by skin contact.

Additional toxicological information:

Harmful

Irritant

The product shows the following dangers according to the calculation method of the General EC Classification Guidelines for Preparations as issued in the latest version:

• Sensitisation May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

## 12 Ecological information:

### General notes:

Do not allow product to reach ground water, water bodies or sewage system.

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# Safety Data Sheet according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31

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GB

# Safety Data Sheet according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31

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