



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Dentalife Prophy paste (without Fluoride)

#### 1. MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	Dentalife Prophy paste without Fluoride
Product Codes:	DL0201 - Prophy paste (without fluoride) Freshmint/Spearmint DL0211 - Prophy paste (without fluoride) Wildberry DL0204 - Prophy paste (without fluoride) Tropical/Fruit Tingle DL0241 - Optum Freshmint Prophy Cups DL0242 - Optum Bubblegum Prophy Cups
Recommended Use:	For professional prophylaxis (cleaning) of teeth
Contact Information:	Dentalife Australia Pty. Ltd. Factory 9/505 Maroondah Highway Ringwood, VIC, 3134, Australia  Phone: +61 3 9879 1226
Emergency Telephone Number:	+61 3 9879 1226
Poisons Information Centre:	24 hour, 7 days a week in an emergency call: 13 11 26 (Australia)

#### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Signal Word:	Not applicable
Hazard Pictograms:	Not applicable
Hazard Classifications:	Not applicable
Hazard Statement:	Not applicable
Prevention Precautionary Statements:	Not applicable
Response Precautionary Statements:	Not applicable
Storage Precautionary Statements:	Not applicable
Disposal Precautionary Statements:	P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.
Poison Schedule:	Not Applicable



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### DANGEROUS GOOD CLASSIFICATION

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

## 3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO.	PROPORTION %
Aluminium oxide	142844-00-6	< 70%
Surfactants	-	< 5%
Fragrance	-	0.5 - 1.0%
Colour	--	0.01 - 0.02%
Other ingredients	-	4 - 8%
Water	7732-18-5	to 100

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766).

- Inhalation:** If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary
- Skin Contact:** If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
- Eye Contact:** If this product comes in contact with eyes:  
Wash out immediately with water.  
If irritation continues, seek medical attention.  
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
- 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.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Manifestation of aluminium toxicity include hypercalcaemia, anaemia, Vitamin D refractory osteodystrophy and a progressive encephalopathy (mixed dysarthria-apraxia of speech, asterixis, tremulousness, myoclonus, dementia, focal seizures). Bone pain, pathological fractures and proximal myopathy can occur. Symptoms usually develop insidiously over months to years (in chronic renal failure patients) unless dietary aluminium loads are excessive.

Serum aluminium levels above 60 µg/mL indicate increased absorption. Potential toxicity occurs above 100 µg/mL and clinical symptoms are present when levels exceed 200 µg/mL. Deferoxamine has been used to treat dialysis encephalopathy and osteomalacia. CaNa<sub>2</sub>EDTA is less effective in chelating aluminium. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

The general approach to treatment is recognition of the disease, supportive care and prevention of exposure.

Seriously symptomatic patients should receive chest x-rays, have arterial blood gases determined and be observed for the development of tracheobronchitis and pulmonary oedema.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media:	There is no restriction on the type of extinguishing media used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.
Hazchem Code:	Not applicable
Fire Fighting:	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. <b>DO NOT approach</b> containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard:	Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of metal oxides  It may oxidise so slowly that heat generated during oxidation is dissipated before the metal becomes hot enough to ignite. Particle size, shape, quantity, and alloy are important factors to be considered when evaluating metal combustibility. Combustibility of metallic alloys may differ and vary widely from the combustibility characteristics of the alloys' constituent elements.
Fire Incompatibility:	None known.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Minor Spills:</b>	Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. Trowel up/scrape up. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. Flush spill area with water. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
<b>Dangerous Goods -Initial Emergency Response Guide No:</b>	Not applicable

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Handling:</b>	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. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained in this SDS.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from foodstuffs. Keep container standing upright. Keep containers closed when not in use. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:</b>	
<b>Suitable container:</b>	Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
<b>Storage incompatibility:</b>	Derivative of electropositive metal. For aluminas (aluminium oxide): Incompatible with hot chlorinated rubber.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters:

Occupational Exposure Limits:(OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Aluminium oxide	Aluminium oxide	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

Emergency Limits:

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Aluminium oxide	Aluminum oxide; (Alumina)	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	170 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	990 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Aluminium oxide	Not Available	Not Available

Personal Protection Equipment:

Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles.

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 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]

See Hand protection below:

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g., PVC, rubber

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g., Rubber

Other Protection:

Overalls, P.V.C, apron, barrier cream, skin cleansing cream, eye wash unit.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form:	Homogeneous paste, grit feel
Odour:	Slight fragrance/taste (Wildberry, Spearmint/Freshmint, Tropical/Fruit Tingle)
Solubility:	Miscible with water
Specific gravity:	Approx. 1
Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not available
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	Not available
Flash Point (°C):	Not available
Flammability Limits (%):	Not flammable
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	Not available
Melting Point/Range (°C):	Not available
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	< 100
pH:	4.5 - 5.5
Viscosity:	Not available
Total VOC (g/Litre):	Not available

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid:	See section 7
Incompatible Materials:	See section 7
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	See section 5
Hazardous Reactions:	See section 7

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Inhalation:	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Skin Contact:	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Contact with aluminas (aluminium oxides) may produce a form of irritant dermatitis accompanied by pruritus. Though considered non-harmful, slight irritation may result from contact because of the abrasive nature of the aluminium oxide particles.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

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.

**Ingestion:** Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Acute toxic responses to aluminium are confined to the more soluble forms.

**Eye Contact:** Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

**Chronic:** Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

A small percentage of people are allergic to aluminium and experience contact dermatitis, digestive disorders, vomiting or other symptoms upon contact or ingestion of products containing aluminium, such as deodorants or antacids. In those without allergies, aluminium is not as toxic as heavy metals, but there is evidence of some toxicity if it is consumed in excessive amounts.

At high levels of exposure, some aluminium compounds may produce DNA damage in vitro and in vivo via indirect mechanisms. The database on carcinogenicity of aluminium compounds is limited. No indication of any carcinogenic potential was obtained in mice given aluminium potassium sulphate at high levels in the diet.

### Toxicity:

**Prophypaste (without fluoride):** Not available

**Aluminium Oxide:** Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup>

**Acute Toxicity:** Not considered to be toxic.

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation:** Not expected to be respiratory sensitiser.

**Carcinogenicity:** Not considered to be carcinogenic.

**Reproductivity:** Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

**Legend:** <sup>[1]</sup>Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity  
Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Ecotoxicity:</b>	No information available
<b>Persistence and Degradability:</b>	No data available
<b>Bioaccumulation Potential:</b>	No information available
<b>Mobility:</b>	No information available
<b>Environmental Protection:</b>	Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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.

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<b>Road and Rail Transport:</b>	Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".
<b>Marine Transport:</b>	Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.
<b>Air Transport:</b>	Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>Regulatory Information:</b>	Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. (SUSMP).
<b>This material/constituent(s) is covered by the following requirements:</b>	All components of this product are listed or exempt from the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)





## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Product is considered safe if used as intended.  
Product is intended for professional dental/medical use only.

This information was prepared in good faith from the best information available at the time of issue. It is based on the present level of research and to this extent we believe it is accurate. However, no guarantee of accuracy is made or implied and since conditions of use are beyond our control, all information relevant to usage is offered without warranty. The manufacturer will not be held responsible for any unauthorised use of this information or for any modified or altered versions.

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