

Parkell, Inc.

SNAP™ Provisional Prosthodontic Resin

RELATE™ Pattern Burnout Resin

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

SNAP™ and RELATE™ are highly accurate, low-shrinkage, auto-polymerizing, powder-liquid, ethyl methacrylate resins. SNAP is available in tooth-colored, bleached white, translucent and characterized pink shades. RELATE is a blue-colored version of SNAP, designed to create easy-to-read resin patterns.

PRODUCT INDICATIONS FOR USE OF SNAP AND RELATE

SNAP is indicated for use in the fabrication of provisional crowns, bridges, laminates, inlays and onlays.

RELATE is indicated for use in the fabrication of:

- direct burnout patterns for inlays, onlays and cast posts
- burnout patterns for solder indices of cast copings
- easy-to-read, hard acrylic bite registrations
- indices for functionally generated jaw movement paths.

PRODUCT CONTRAINDICATIONS FOR SNAP AND RELATE

These products are contraindicated for use by or on persons who are allergic to or sensitive to methacrylates. Symptoms may include dermatitis or inflammatory reactions. If this occurs, discontinue use immediately and contact a physician.

PRODUCT WARNINGS FOR SNAP AND RELATE

- Polymer Powder and Monomer Liquid are **FLAMMABLE**—Do not use near an open flame.
- Do not leave bottles of these products open any longer than is necessary. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapors, which may cause light-headedness or respiratory damage. Use in a well ventilated location.
- Do not leave an open bottle of Monomer Liquid near an open bottle of Polymer Powder in a confined space, as unwanted polymerization of liquid may occur.
- Store products with caps tightly screwed on, in a cool, dark place. Avoid sunlight or nearby heat sources. **Shelf life will be reduced if not stored properly.**
- Avoid contact with skin or accidental contact with eyes. If this occurs, wash with copious amounts of water, and obtain medical care immediately.
- Do not ingest the components of these products, and keep them away from children.

CLINICAL PRECAUTIONS WHEN USING SNAP AND RELATE

These products generate considerable heat when curing and may cause thermal damage to living tissues. Remove from mouth once the material enters the rubbery stage, or at the first indication that the patient is sensing elevated temperature in their mouth. If left in the mouth past final cure, these products may lock into undercuts, making removal extremely difficult or impossible.

The SNAP Starter Kit (S424) is supplied with:

1 bottle SNAP Monomer Liquid (4oz /118ml)
4 bottles SNAP Polymer Powder (40gm) in shades B62, B65, B69 and B77

SNAP Refills are available as follows:

1 bottle SNAP Monomer Liquid (4oz/118ml)—(Stock No. S441)
SNAP Polymer Powder Refills (see chart below):

POWDER SHADE	STOCK NUMBER FOR 40gm SIZE	STOCK NUMBER FOR 170gm SIZE
59 (approx. B1)	S451	S452
61 (approx. B2)	S425	S442
62 (approx. A2)	S459	S447
65 (approx. A3/D3)	S426	S443
69 (approx. C2/D4)	S449	S450
77 (approx. B3/B4)	S427	S444
81 (approx. A3.5/B3)	S479	S480
Clear	S429	S434
Bleached White	S467	S468
Characterized Pink	S481	S482

Parkell also produces RELATE Pattern Burnout Resin, which is SNAP ethyl methacrylate resin in an easy-to-see BLUE SHADE.

The RELATE Starter Kit (S458) is supplied with:

1 bottle RELATE Monomer Liquid (4oz /118ml)
2 bottles RELATE Polymer Powder (40gm) in Blue Shade

RELATE refills are available as follows:

1 bottle RELATE Monomer Liquid (4oz/118ml)—(Stock No. S458M)
1 bottle RELATE Polymer Powder (40gm) (Stock No. S458R)

CLINICAL APPLICATIONS OF SNAP

The unique handling properties of SNAP make it adaptable to many different techniques.

- SNAP can be used to form provisional crowns, bridges, laminates, inlays and onlays, either in a wax or plastic matrix or a previously taken alginate or silicone impression. It may also be hand-formed without using a matrix and trimmed freehand with rotary dental instruments.
- SNAP may be used to create removable dental appliances, including temporary removable dentures (complete and partial), clear acrylic nightguards and other TMJ appliances and implant alignment stents.
- Characterized Pink SNAP will reproduce significantly receded gingival tissues for temporary crowns with long preps.
- Since SNAP has clinically-insignificant shrinkage, the blue formulation (RELATE) is ideal for use in forming direct burnout custom patterns for posts, cores, inlays, etc.
- SNAP and RELATE may both be mixed in bulk, which is useful for making temporaries and bite registrations, or via the Nealon/Brush Dip Technique, which is useful for making solder indices.
- All powders can be mixed to create custom shades.
- If a clear incisal is desired, use CLEAR Polymer Powder (stock No. S429) in the incisal of the matrix.
- To speed up the set of these resins, make a thicker mix, or rinse with warm water. To slow down the set of these resins (especially in warm offices), chill the monomer liquid in the refrigerator.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE BULK MIX TECHNIQUE

- 1) Use 3cc powder for every 1cc liquid. For larger mixes, use the same ratio of 3 parts powder to 1 part liquid, by volume.
- 2) Dispense monomer into disposable dappen dish or cup. Dispense powder evenly over the surface of the monomer. Stir with spatula for 30-45 seconds, until a thick, creamy, sluggish consistency is obtained. At room temperature (72°F / 22°C) and 50% relative humidity, SNAP has a working time of 2-3 minutes from the start of the mix. Higher temperatures will shorten the working time; lower temperatures will extend the working time.
- 3) **IMPORTANT NOTE:** Due to the exceptional adherence and adaptation of SNAP, lubricate your hands with petrolatum before handling the resin. **FOR THERMAL PROTECTION of the dental pulp and gingival tissues,** the teeth and the surrounding tissues should be lubricated with petrolatum before applying the mixed resin. Apply the mix to the teeth only in the doughy stage, not when thin and runny.
- 4) Techniques to fabricate a SNAP temporary crown:
 - a. Flow the thickened mix into the impression matrix and vibrate if desired to eliminate air bubbles. Allow the mix to condition or gel for about 30-60 seconds until it shows a **dull surface**. It is now in the early doughy state and can be placed over the prepared teeth. Hold in position until rubbery (usually about 3 minutes at body temperature). Monitor SNAP's progress by rolling some excess material into a small ball and holding it in your hand at body temperature.
 - b. Alternatively, SNAP can be hand-molded and placed directly over lightly lubricated teeth preps without the need for an impression or vacuum-formed matrix. Instruct the patient to close down and maintain occlusion. Remove when the material feels rubbery in the mouth.
- 5) When rubbery, carefully remove the temporary from the preps. In this stage, it can be easily removed over any undercuts. If using a matrix, separate the temps from the matrix, re-seat them back on the teeth and have the patient

- bite into occlusion to confirm the bite. Remove temporaries again and reseat again, if necessary. SNAP may be scissor-trimmed at this stage.
- 6) Allow final hardening to proceed outside the mouth (the resin will be hot to the touch). After final hardening, wash the temporaries with soap and water to clean and cool. Trim off any gross excess with abrasive wheels or cut-off discs. Reseat to check final occlusion and contact points. Final trim with carbide acrylic burs. Avoid using Parkell's Hedgehog Silicone Trimming Burs for this step, as the acrylic debris will clog the bur's teeth. You may wish to relieve the interior slightly to allow space for the cement. Polish with pumice and finish with dental plastic polishing compound. Alternately, Parkell's Durafinish™ or Durafinish All-Cure Resin Glazes will leave a hard, stain-resistant shine with minimal finishing.
- 7) Cement with temporary cement. If resin cementation is planned, avoid eugenol-based products.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NEALON/BRUSH DIP TECHNIQUE

- 1) When repairing a temporary margin or adding to the occlusal of a temporary, the Nealon/Brush Dip technique can be useful. Dispense appropriate amounts of polymer powder and monomer liquid into adjacent wells of a mixing dish.
- 2) Wet the brush with monomer liquid and then dip the brush into the top of the polymer powder. A small amount of powder will adhere to the brush and form a wet ball of runny resin.
- 3) Apply this resin to the surface being coated, and continue this procedure until the surface is veneered to the desired level. Wait approximately 5 minutes from the last application before manipulating the surface.

CLINICAL APPLICATIONS OF RELATE

- 1) Choose appropriate mixing method for RELATE, either by following mixing instructions for SNAP, or by utilizing the Nealon/Brush Dip Technique. If mixing, allow the mix to stand for 1.5 to 2 minutes. Fingers, gingival tissues and teeth should all be lightly lubricated with petrolatum before handling. When it thickens, RELATE may be hand-molded into the desired pattern. To monitor setting time, roll any excess into a small ball and hold between fingers.
- 2) If placed onto teeth, hold in position until material reaches a rubbery stage. It can then be removed from the mouth, even over undercuts. To minimize pulpal responses from heat generated by setting, RELATE should be removed and replaced repeatedly during the late rubbery/early exothermic stage.
- 3) Reseat for final check. Trim and finish, if necessary. Send to laboratory as usual.

CLINICAL APPLICATIONS OF CHARACTERIZED PINK SNAP

- 1) This resin may be used to simulate lost gingiva tissues in cases where there has been significant recession around abutment teeth. Apply as a collar around the neck of the prepared tooth prior to seating the tooth-colored SNAP resin. The result will be a temporary with simulated gingiva at the neck of the crown.
- 2) This resin may also be used as a hard relining material for **temporary** full and partial dentures made in methyl and ethyl methacrylate. To reline a temporary denture:
 - a. Clean the temporary denture completely, and remove sufficient old acrylic to expose fresh resin.
 - b. Apply the SNAP liquid monomer to the inner surface (intaglio) of the temporary denture as a primer, and let it dry.
 - c. Follow bulk mixing instructions, mixing enough material to fully cover the temporary prosthesis surface. Allow the mix to stand until the material has thickened, but is still freely pourable. Fingers, gingival tissues and teeth should all be lightly lubricated with petrolatum before handling. When ready, pour the Pink SNAP into the temporary denture, and use a metal spatula to ensure that all areas are covered. Roll the resin over the borders with the spatula.

- d. Insert the loaded appliance into the patient's mouth, protecting his lips and throat from excess. Muscle-trim the borders by manipulating the lips and cheeks, as usual.
- e. Leave the temporary denture in occlusion until the patient notices a rise in mouth temperature, and then immediately remove the appliance from the mouth. **DO NOT LEAVE THE PATIENT UNATTENDED** while Characterized Pink SNAP is setting in the mouth. If the patient indicates discomfort, remove the appliance immediately and allow it to cool.
- f. Allow the SNAP to polymerize outside the mouth until set, about 6 minutes total.
- g. **ALTERNATIVELY**, for a denser, harder reline, after the initial intra-oral set, remove the temporary appliance and place it into a pressure pot for 10 minutes at 130 degrees F at 15 psi.
- h. Trim and polish the relined temporary appliance, and scrub all surfaces with toothpaste or denture cleaner on a brush to remove any residual material.
- i. Demonstrate proper care of the temporary prosthesis to the patient and dismiss.

CONFORMANCE TO STANDARDS

- Parkell's quality system is certified to ISO 13485.
- SNAP and RELATE are CE marked, and are certified to European Medical Device Directives.

ORDER TOLL-FREE

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SECTION 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PARKELL PRODUCTS INC.
300 Executive Dr.
Edgewood, NY 11717

Company Telephone Number: (631) 249-1134
24-Hour Emergency Phone: InfoTrac 1-800-535-5053

PRODUCT NAME: SNAP and RELATE MONOMER

MSDS NO: S441, S458M

SECTION 2 – COMPOSITION INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	PEL	TLV	%
Isobutyl Methacrylate Monomer	97-86-9	NE	NE	
Ethylene Glycol Dimethacrylate Monomer	97-90-5	NE	NE	
N,N-Dimethyl-p-Toluidine	99-97-8	NE	NE	
Benzophenone-3	131-57-7	NE	NE	
p-Hydroxyanisole	150-76-5	NE	5 mg/m ³	

SECTION 3 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: May cause irritation.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: Moderate irritant causing moderate initial pain with tearing, redness, swelling or blurring of vision.
 May cause irritation with discomfort or rash, and possibly allergic rashes or sensitization. Liquid is rapidly absorbed through skin.
SKIN: Absorption of this product into the body causes the formation of methemoglobin, which in sufficient concentration causes cyanosis, symptoms include headache, dizziness, nausea and abdominal pain.

INHALATION: May cause irritation at high concentrations, which may lead to dizziness, headache, nausea, staggering gait, confusion and anesthetic effects. Symptoms may include coughing or weakness. Causes elevated methemoglobin in the blood. Symptoms may include headaches, weakness and dizziness, and can be recognized by the blue color of the lips, fingernails, nose and earlobes. Vapor or mist is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract.

INGESTION: Harmful if swallowed. Causes irritation, a burning sensation in the mouth, throat and respiratory tract, and abdominal pain. May cause methemoglobinemia.

CHRONIC EFFECTS:

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS:

CARCINOGENICITY:

The Dimethacrylate may contain trace quantities of substances known to the state of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity. None of the other components of this material are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, or ACGIH as carcinogens.

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Give oxygen, if breathing is difficult. Get prompt medical attention, if difficulty persists.

EYES: Flush with water for 15 minutes, including under eyelids. Get prompt medical attention.

SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation occurs, seek medical attention.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting, dilute with water or milk. Never give anything to an unconscious person. Call physician or the Poison Control Center immediately.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms conventionally after decontamination.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (CC): 120°F (49°C)

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION (CFR 1910.1200): FLAMMABLE LIMIT (air, % by vol.) UPPER: NE LOWER: NE

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: 693°F (367°C)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Chemical foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical. Water may be ineffective.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Wear self contained breathing apparatus, and full protective gear. Use water spray to cool containers and minimize vapors. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling. Move containers from fire area if it can be done with out risk.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Heat can cause polymerization with rapid release of energy which may rupture container explosively. (Spontaneous polymerization may occur on prolonged storage.) Fight fire from protected location. Sensitive to static discharge.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Evacuate the area. Eliminate sources of ignition. Use self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Dike and absorb with inert material. Transfer to proper containers for disposal. Use non-sparking tools. Contaminated monomer may be unstable, add inhibitor to prevent polymerization. Keep spills and cleaning runoffs out of sewers and open bodies of water. Spills on porous surfaces can contaminate the groundwater.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Observe precautions found on the label. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Close container after each use. Ground all metal containers when transferring. Use explosion-proof equipment.

STORAGE: Store in cool dry place away from heat, sparks, flame and direct sunlight. Check inhibitor levels every three months and maintain at original level. Maintain air space inside storage containers, inhibitor requires air contact to function

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use good, local explosion-proof ventilation with a minimum capture velocity of 100 fpm (30 m/min) at point of monomer release. Refer to *Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice* published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred since it prevents contamination dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source

EYEFACE PROTECTION: Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles. Provide eyewash, safety shower and impervious clothing.

SKIN PROTECTION: Impervious, nitrile.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use self-contained breathing apparatus when needed.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Clear, pale, oily liquid with acid, fruity odor.

BOILING POINT: ~ 311°F (155°C) @ 760mm HG SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1):

VAPOR PRESSURE: 3 mm HG @ 68°F, 20°C PERCENT VOLATILES: 0.861

VAPOR DENSITY (Air = 1): 4.91 @ 15.5 °C, 60 °F EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1): 100%

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: 0.1/100grams PH: 0.5

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Unstable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, sources of ignition, aging, contamination and absence of an oxygen containing atmosphere above the product.

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid): Avoid strong bases and oxidizing agents. Material has strong solvent properties and can soften paint and rubber.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Mainly Oxides of Carbon when burned.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

AQUATIC TOXICITY: Isobutyl Methacrylate Monomer: This compound is slightly toxic. Goldfish LC₅₀: 124 mg/L/72h. **EFFLUENT TREATMENT:** Isobutyl Methacrylate Monomer: Product is substantially removed in biological treatment process. **ENVIRONMENTAL FATE:** For Isobutyl Methacrylate Monomer: High tonnage material produced in wholly contained systems. Liquid with high volatility. Sparingly soluble in water. Predicted to have moderate potential for bioaccumulation. Predicted to have moderate mobility in soil.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental control regulations.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION (not meant to be all-inclusive)

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: ISOBUTYL METHACRYLATE, STABILIZED, SOLUTION

DOT HAZARD LABEL: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

UN/NA NUMBER: UN 2283

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION (not meant to be all-inclusive)

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA CODES: HEALTH - 2 FLAMMABILITY - 2 REACTIVITY - 2

WORKHYGIENE PRACTICES: Wash hands before eating, drinking or smoking.

DATE PREPARED: 3/12/10

PREPARED BY: R. Burke

To the best of our knowledge, the information on this MSDS sheet is accurate. However, the information is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness or completeness. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances. This information is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not.

SECTION 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PARKELL PRODUCTS INC.
300 Executive Dr.
Edgewood, NY 11717

Company Telephone Number: (631) 249-1134
24-Hour Emergency Phone: InfoTrac 1-800-535-5053

PRODUCT NAME: SNAP and RELATE RESIN (POWDER) WITHOUT CADMIUM MSDS NO: S426, VAR.

SECTION 2 – COMPOSITION INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	PEL	TLV	%
Particulates Not Otherwise Classified	NE	15 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	
Polyethyl Methacrylate	9003-42-3	15 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	
Benzoyl Peroxide	94-36-0	5 m/m ³	5 m/m ³	
Titanium Dioxide (CI 77891)	13463-67-7	15 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	
Iron Oxides (CI 77499)	12227-89-3	15 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	
Mineral Pigment Blend	NE	15 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	

SECTION 3 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES:

May cause severe irritation or damage.

SKIN:

May cause drying effect. Non-irritating, although allergies have been noted in humans and guinea pigs.

INHALATION:

May cause irritation of nose, throat and lungs. May cause mild irritation to the Respiratory Tract. May cause temporary drying effect or irritation of mucus membranes.

INGESTION:

No known specific effects. May cause nausea or metallic taste in mouth. Considered to be non-toxic. May produce muscular weakness.

CHRONIC EFFECTS:

For Mineral Pigment Blend: Long term exposure to silica causes silicosis, a form of pulmonary fibrosis. Continued exposure to silica can lead to cardiopulmonary impairment.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS:

CARCINOGENICITY:

Mineral Pigment Blend contains more than 0.1% crystalline silica and is considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, IARC and NIOSH lists' Titanium Dioxide as not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans. IARC lists Benzoyl Peroxide as not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans. None of the other components of this material are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, or ACGIH as carcinogens.

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Get medical help if discomfort persists.

EYES: Flush with water for 15 minutes, including under eyelids. Get medical help if discomfort persists.

SKIN: Wash with soap and water. Get medical help if discomfort persists.

INGESTION: Rinse mouth out with water. Call doctor if amount was large.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms conventionally, after thorough decontamination.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (TCC): - 580°F (304°C) **FLAMMABLE LIMIT (air, % by vol.)** **UPPER:** NA **LOWER:** NA

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: NE

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Avoid extinguishing methods which may generate dust clouds. Water stream can disperse dust into air, producing a fire hazard and possible explosion hazard if exposed to ignition source. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION

HAZARDS: Polymer dust is combustible. The explosive limits of the polymer particles suspended in air are approximately those of coal dust.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Methacrylate Monomer and Oxides of Carbon when burned.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Sweep up to avoid slipping hazard. Keep airborne particulates at a minimum when cleaning up spills.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Use in well ventilated areas. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Use good personal hygiene and housekeeping.

STORAGE: Store in cool dry place away from incompatible materials. Keep container closed to prevent water absorption and contamination.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use good, local exhaust at processing equipment, including buffers, sanders, grinders and polishers. Provide eyewash, safety shower and impervious clothing are recommended. High temperature processing equipment should be well ventilated.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION: Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles.

SKIN PROTECTION: Impervious, nitrile, if hot plastic is handled.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use type for Particulates Not Otherwise Classified, if needed.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Fine beige powder, faint odor in bulk.

BOILING POINT: NA **SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1):** 1.25

VAPOR PRESSURE: NA **PERCENT VOLATILES:** NA

VAPOR DENSITY (Air = 1): NA **EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1):** 3.0

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble **PH:** ND

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable **HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heating above 464°F (240°C)

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid): Strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Methacrylate Monomer and Oxides of Carbon when burned.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental control regulations. Do not reuse containers.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION (not meant to be all-inclusive)

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Synthetic Gum Resin Granular, NOIBN

DOT HAZARD LABEL: NA

UN/NA NUMBER: NA

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION (not meant to be all-inclusive)

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA CODES: HEALTH - 1 FLAMMABILITY - 1 REACTIVITY - 0

WORKHYGIENE PRACTICES: Wash face and hands thoroughly with soap and water after use and before eating, drinking, smoking or applying cosmetics.

DATE PREPARED: 3/12/10

PREPARED BY: R. Burke

To the best of our knowledge, the information on this MSDS sheet is accurate. However, the information is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness or completeness. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances. This information is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not.