

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET: COPAL VARNISH / GLASS IONOMER COPAL VARNISH

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**IDENTITY:**

Trade Name: COPAL VARNISH CODE: IV  
Chemical Description: Ethyl Alcohol preparation with other organic solvents  
Product Use: Dental material

**SECTION I**

Pulpdent Corporation Phone Numbers:  
80 Oakland Street 24 Hour Emergency: 1-800-535-5053  
Watertown, MA 02472 USA Customer Service: 1-800-343-4342 / 1-617-926-6666  
Date prepared: September 1, 2008

**SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

Ingredients	CAS RN	%	PEL/TLV	UN Number
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	92.6	1000 ppm	UN1170
Acetone	67-64-1	7.4	TWA: 750 ppm / STEL: 1000 ppm	UN 1090

DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Class 3 / Flammable liquid  
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: B-2 Flammable liquid  
NFPA HMIS RATING: HEALTH: 0 FLAMMABILITY: 3 REACTIVITY: 0

**SECTION III - PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Boiling Point: 173°F / 78.3°C Specific Gravity: 0.795 Vapor Pressure: 44.6  
Melting Point: -173°F / -114°C Vapor Density: 1.59 Evaporation Rate: Not known  
Solubility in water: Complete Odor Threshold: 159 ppm  
Appearance and Odor: Light amber with characteristic alcohol odor.

**SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA**

WARNING! FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame, and all other ignition sources. Vapor may form flammable mixtures with air.

Flash Point: 43°F / 6°C (Tag closed cup); Auto-ignition Temp: 423°C; Flammable limits: LEL: 3.3 UEL: 19

Extinguishing Media: Use dry chemical, alcohol foam or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective, but should be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapors and protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Water spray may be used to flush spills away from exposures and to dilute spills to nonflammable mixtures.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide from incomplete combustion. Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus, with full face piece, in the positive pressure mode when there is potential exposure to smoke, fumes, or hazardous decomposition products.

**SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA**

Stability: Generally stable. Conditions to avoid: Heat, flame, sparks.

Incompatibility: Acetyl chloride and a wide range of oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide from incomplete combustion

Hazardous Polymerization: None. Conditions to avoid: None

**SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA**

Summary of Acute Hazards: Minimal health hazard in normal use. For larger quantities and with prolonged exposure, ethyl alcohol is considered a moderate health hazard.

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<i>Route of Exposure</i>	<i>Signs &amp; Symptoms</i>
Inhalation	None under normal conditions of use. Exposure > 1000 ppm may cause irritation, headache, drowsiness, lassitude, loss of appetite.
Eye Contact	Liquid or vapor may cause irritation.
Skin absorption	None in normal conditions of use. However, for large quantities and prolonged contact, similar symptoms to inhalation/ ingestion
Skin Contact	May cause irritation and defatting of skin on prolonged contact.
Ingestion	None in small quantities of normal conditions of use. Large quantities may cause central nervous system depression, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.

Summary of Chronic Health Hazards: No chronic health hazard under normal conditions of use. Large quantities ingested over prolonged time may be carcinogenic or a cause of Fetal Alcohol syndrome.

Carcinogenicity	Not a carcinogen under normal conditions of use. The IARC has reported a relationship between repeated drinking of significant quantities of alcoholic beverages and cancer of the oral cavity, pharynx, esophagus and liver.
Teratogenicity, Reproductive Toxicity , Mutagenicity	Ingestion of alcohol by pregnant women is associated with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome in their offspring.

Emergency First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. If victim has stopped breathing, give artificial respiration. Get immediate medical attention.
Eye contact	Flush immediately with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical care.
Ingestion	For large quantities: if victim is conscious and able to swallow, have victim drink water or milk to dilute. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Induce vomiting only on their advice.
Skin contact	Immediately flush with cool water. Seek medical care for irritation.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING & USE

Handling and Storage Precautions: For small quantities: Keep tightly closed, in a well-ventilated area, away from heat, sparks, direct sunlight, and oxidizing agents. Protect container against physical damage. Take these same precautions when container is emptied, as residual product is hazardous.

Release or Spill: For small quantities: Wear gloves, safety glasses. Wipe up with absorbent material, such as paper or cloth. Rinse area of spill with water. Place all material in closed container away from heat, sparks, sun and oxidizers.

Waste Disposal Method: Follow all government regulations. Other Precautions: Wash hands after use.

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory Protection: Not necessary under normal conditions of use.

Ventilation: No special ventilation required under normal conditions of use. For large quantities /prolonged exposure, use enclosure, local ventilation and dilution reduce concentration below TLV.

Protective Gloves: Chemically impervious gloves are recommended.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses / Chemical safety goggles are recommended at all times.

Protective Equipment: Emergency eye wash fountain. Hygienic Practices: Wash hands after use.

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