SAFETY DATA SHEET

Perfection White™ In-Office Whitening System

1. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Perfection White™ In-Office Whitening System

Premier® Dental Products Company
1710 Romano Drive
Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462
Phone: 610-239-6000 Fax: 610-239-6171
Emergency Phone: 610-239-6000

RECOMMENDED USE: In-Office Tooth Whitening Gel
RESTRICTIONS FOR USE: Patients with known thermal sensitivity, exposed dentin, large pulps or leaking margins.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant). Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive), of ingestion, . Slightly hazardous in case of inhalation (lung sensitizer). Non-corrosive for lungs. Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouth and respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Prolonged exposure may result in skin burns and ulcerations. Over-exposure by inhalation may cause respiratory irritation. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A3 (Proven for animal.) by ACGIH [Hydrogen Peroxide]. Classified 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC [Hydrogen Peroxide].
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Hydrogen Peroxide 35%].
TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.
DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available.
The substance may be toxic to blood, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS). Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

	% WT	% VOL	CAS NO.
Water:	**65%**	**65%**	**7732-18-5**
Hydrogen Peroxide:	**35%**	**35%**	**7722-84-1**

	ppm	mg/m3
OSHA PEL-TWA:	**1**	**1**
OSHA PEL STEL:	**3**	

Hydrogen Peroxide:
ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2000 mg/kg [Mouse]. 4050 mg/kg [Rat]. 801 mg/kg [Rat].
DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 4060 mg/kg [Rat]. 1072 mg/kg [Mouse]. 2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].
VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 2000 mg/m3 4 hours [Rat]. 2 mg/l 4 hours [Rat].

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention immediately.

SKIN: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Cold water may be used.Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

INGESTION: Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

INHALATION: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.Get medical attention immediately.

NOTES TO PHYSICIANS OR FIRST AID PROVIDERS: WARNING: It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Seek immediate medical attention.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLITY OF THE PRODUCT:	Non-flamable
FLASH POINT:	Not applicable
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:	Not applicable
FLAMABLE LIMITS:	Not applicable
PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION:	Not applicable
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	Not applicable

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Fire: Small fires: Use water. Do not use dry chemicals or foams. CO2, or Halon may provide limited control. Large fires: Flood fire area with water from a distance. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Do not move cargo or vehicle if cargo has been exposed to heat. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. /Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution, with not less than 8% but less than 20% Hydrogen peroxide; Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution, with not less than 20% but not more than 60% Hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)/ [QC Reviewed] [U.S. Department of Transportation. 2000 Emergency Response Guidebook. RSPA P 5800.8 Edition. Washington, D.C: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000,p. G-140]

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Most cellulose (wood, cotton) materials contain enough catalyst to cause spontaneous ignition with 90% Hydrogen Peroxide. Hydrogen Peroxide is a strong oxider. It is not flammable itself, but it can cause spontaneous combustion of flammable materials and continued support of the combustion because it liberates oxygen as it decomposes. Hydrogen peroxide mixed with magnesium and a trace of magnesium dioxide will ignite immediately. Soluble fuels (acetone, ethanol, glycerol) will detonate on a mixture with peroxide over 30% concentration, the violence increasing with concentration. Explosive with acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acetone, alcohols, carboxylic acids, nitrogen containing bases, As2S3, Cl2 + KOH, FeS, FeSO4 + 2 methylpryidine + H2SO4, nitric acid, potassium permanganate, P2O5, H2Se, Alcohols + H2SO4, Alcohols + tin chloride, Antimoy trisulfide, chlorosulfonic acid, Aromatic hydrocarbons + trifluoroacetic acid, Azeliac acid + sulfuric acid (above 45 C), Benzenesulfonic anhydride, tert-butanol + sulfuric acid, Hydrazine, Sulfuric acid, Sodium iodate, Tetrahydrothiophene, Thiodiglycol, Mercurous oxide, mercuric oxide, Lead dioxide, Lead oxide, Manganese dioxide, Lead sulfide, Gallium + HCl, Ketenes + nitric acid, Iron (II) sulfate + 2-methylpyridine + sulfuric acid, Iron (II) sulfate + nitric acid, + sodium carboxymethylcellulose (when evaporated), Vinyl acetate, trioxane, water + oxygenated compounds (eg: acetaldehyde, acetic acid, acetone, ethanol, formaldehyde, formic acid, methanol, 2-propanol, propionaldehyde), organic compounds. Beware: Many mixitures of hydrogen peroxide and organic materials may not explode upon contact. However, the resulting combination is detonatable either upon catching fire or by impact.

EXPLOSION HAZARD: SEVERE, WHEN HIGHLY CONCENTRATED OR PURE H2O2 IS EXPOSED TO HEAT, MECHANICAL IMPACT, OR CAUSED TO DECOMPOSE CATALYTICALLY BY METALS & THEIR SALTS, DUSTS & ALKALIES.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE EXPLOSIONS IS FROM SEALING THE MATERIAL IN STRONG CONTAINERS. UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS EVEN GRADUAL DECOMPOSITION OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE TO WATER + 1/2 OXYGEN CAN CAUSE LARGE PRESSURES TO BUILD UP IN THE CONTAINERS WHICH MAY BURST EXPLOSIVELY.

Fire or explosion:

May explode from friction, heat or contamination. These substances will accelerate burning when involved in a fire. May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.). Some will react explosively with hydrocarbons (fuels). Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. /Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution, stabilized, with more than 60% Hydrogen peroxide; Hydrogen peroxide,

stabilized/ [QC Reviewed] [U.S. Department of Transportation. 2000 Emergency Response Guidebook. RSPA P 5800.8 Edition. Washington, D.C: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000,p. G-143] .
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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:
Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORAGE:
Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Separate from acids, alkalies, reducing agents and combustibles. See NFPA 43A, Code for the Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers. Do not store above 8°C (46.4°F). Sensitive to light. Store in light-resistant containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentration of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:
Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control airborne levels. Remove to fresh air and contact a physician or poison control center if discomfort persists.

EYE PROTECTION:
Safety glasses with side shields or face shield. Will cause irritation. May result in eye corrosion with corneal or conjunctival ulceration with possible irreversible eye damage, including blindness. Immediately flush with running water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids open, and then contact a physician.

SKIN PROTECTION:
Impervious gloves. May cause skin irritation, with discomfort and rash. Thoroughly wash contaminated area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. If skin irritation occurs, contact a physician.

INGESTION:
May cause irriation to gastrointestinal tract with pain and didtension of the stomach and esophagus due to liberation or oxygen. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If large quantities are swallowed, call a physician immediately.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT:
Smock or other protective clothing.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES:
For the small amounts used in dentistry, cleanup with wet rag is usually sufficient.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:	Light Blue Gel
ODOR:	None
PHYSICAL STATE:	Aqueous Gel
pH AS SUPPLIED:	6.3-6.7
BOILING POINT:	Not available
MELTING POINT:	Not available

FREEZING POINT:	Not available Do not freeze.
VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg):	Not available
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1):	Not available
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O = 1):	Not available
EVAPORATION RATE:	Not available
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Soluble in water
PERCENT SOLIDS BY WEIGHT:	Not available
PERCENT VOLATILE:	Not available
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC):	Not applicable
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	Not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:	Stable under normal conditions of use
CONDITIONS TO AVOID (STABILITY):	
INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIAL TO AVOID):	Avoid excessive heat or fire
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS:	Unknown
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Unknown
CONDITIONS TO AVOID (POLYMERIZATION):	None known

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

SECTION 11 NOTES:

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Not available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CLASS 5.1: Oxidizing material.
Class 8: Corrosive material

PICTOGRAMS:

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION AND OTHER PICTOGRAMS

U.S. FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS

New York release reporting list: Hydrogen Peroxide
Pennsylvania RTK: Hydrogen Peroxide
Minnesota: Hydrogen Peroxide
Massachusetts RTK: Hydrogen Peroxide
New Jersey: Hydrogen Peroxide
New Jersey spill list: Hydrogen Peroxide
TSCA 8(b) inventory: Water; Hydrogen Peroxide
SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: Hydrogen Peroxide
CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Hydrogen Peroxide: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg);

HMIS (USA)

Health Hazard	**(3)**
Fire Hazard	**(0)**
Reactivity	**(1)**
Personal Protection	**( )**

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREMIER'S REVISION DATE: 7/26/2016
REVISION NUMBER: 6
PREPARATION IPersonalNFORMATION:

SUPPLIER NUMBER: 092914

DISCLAIMER:

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