

According Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Updated according to Regulation (EU) 2015/830 Revision 2: 03/08/2017

#### SECTION 1. PRODUCT/ MIXTURE AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product Identifier	
Product name	BLANCONE® STICK
Other means of identification	Not Available

1.2 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<u> </u>	<i>y y</i>
Manufacturer/Supplier	IDS SpA
Address	Via S. Cristoforo 28/10 – 17100 Savona -
	Italy
Telephone	+39.019.862080,
Fax	-
Website	
Email	info@idsdental.it
<b>Emergency Telephone</b>	+39.019.862080

# 1.3 Description of the Product

BLANCONE® STICK is a pen for teeth bleaching. The first use is performed in office by dentist and afterwards the user continuous the application in home according to the instructions of dentist.

#### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Hazardous mixture according to directive 1999/45/EC, Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

DSD classification	In case of mixtures, classification has been prepared by following DPD (Directive 1999/45/EC) and CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 regulations
DPD classification [1]	R36  Irritating to eyes
[1]	Classification drawn from EC Directive
	67/548/EEC - Annex I; 2. Classification drawn
	from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Classification according to regulation (EC)	Eye Irritation Category 2
No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]	
[1]	Classification drawn from EC Directive
	67/548/EEC - Annex I; 2. Classification drawn
	from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### 2.2 Label element(s)





According Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Updated according to Regulation (EU) 2015/830 Revision 2: 03/08/2017

**CLP** label element

Pictogram GHS07



SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

**Hazard statement(s)** 

H319 Causes serious irritation

**Supplementary statement(s)** 

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention** 

P280 Wear protective gloves/protecting clothing/eye

protection/face protection

**Precautionary statement(s) Response** 

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for

several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present

and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical

advice/attention.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage** 

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal** 

Not Applicable

#### 2.3 Other hazards

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

May produce skin discomfort\*.

**REACh** - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

#### SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### **Description**

Bleaching gel for application on the teeth.

3.1 Substances

See section 3.2

3.2 Mixtures/ Chemical characterization

Mixture of urea peroxide, glycerine and propylene glycol





According Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Updated according to Regulation (EU) 2015/830 Revision 2: 03/08/2017

Hazardo	us comp	onents					<del>.</del>
CAS No	EC No	Index No	REACH No	Description	% W/W	Classification according to Regulation EC No 1272/2008 (GLP)	Classification according to directive 67/548/EEC [DSD]
124- 43-6	204- 701- 4	Not Available	Not Available	Urea hydrogen peroxide	12-18	Oxidizing Solid Category 3, Metal Corrosion Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage Category 1; H272, H290, H302, H332, H314, H318 [1]	Specific concentration limits: 5% ≤ C < 8%: Xi; R36: Irritating to eyes.
7722- 84-1	231- 765- 0	008-003- 00-9	01- 2119485845- 22-XXXX	Equivalent to Hydrogen peroxide	4-6	Oxidizing Liquid Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A; H271, H332, H302, H314	Footnote: 50% ≤ C < 70%: O; R8; R5, R8, R20/22, R35
		Additional	information: Fo	or the wording o	f the liste	ed risk phrases refer to s	ection 16.

### **SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

#### **General information**

The intended use is for application for the patient at dental office.

#### **Skin contact**

Immediately rinse with a lot of water.

### Eye contact

Rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water. Then consult a doctor.

#### After swallowing

No risk at small doses at intended use. Rinse out mouth and then drink plenty of water. In case of high dose consult doctor.



According Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Updated according to Regulation (EU) 2015/830 Revision 2: 03/08/2017

#### **SECTION 5. FREFIGHTING MEASURES**

#### Suitable extinguishing agents

Water spray. Use fire extinguishing methods suitable to surrounding conditions.

#### For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents

Water with full jet, CO2

#### **Protective equipment**

No special measures.

#### SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### **Person-related safety precautions**

Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away. Dilute with plenty of water.

#### Measures for cleaning/collecting

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomite, acid binders, universal binders, sawdust).

# Measures for environmental protection (see section 12)

Dispose contaminated material as waste according to item 13.

#### **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **Handling**

#### **Safe Handling**

- 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 within this SDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.



According Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Updated according to Regulation (EU) 2015/830 Revision 2: 03/08/2017

#### Information about fire - and explosion protection

Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace. No special measures required.

#### **Storage**

#### Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles

Store in dry and well ventilated area at 5°C to 25°C. Avoid the direct contact with light and heat

#### Information about storage in one common storage facility

- > Store away from flammable substances.
- > Store away from reducing agents.
- > Store away from metals.

#### Further information about storage conditions

- ➤ Keep receptacle tightly sealed.
- > Protect from heat and direct sunlight.
- > Store in a cool place.
- ➤ Heat will increase pressure and may lead to the receptacle bursting.

#### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### **General protective measures**

Avoid contact with eyes and skin

#### **Hygienic measures**

Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing

8.1 Control parameters				
<b>Exposure limits</b>	(EH40)			
CAS No	Substance	TEEL-1*	TEEL-2*	TEEL-3*
-	Urea peroxide	1.2 mg/m3	13mg/m3	79 mg/m3

\*TEEL-3 is the airborne concentration (expressed as ppm [parts per million] or mg/m³ [milligrams per cubic meter]) of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, when exposed for more than one hour, could experience life-threatening adverse health effects or death.

\*TEEL-2 is the airborne concentration (expressed as ppm or mg/m³) of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, when exposed for more than one hour, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting, adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.





According Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Updated according to Regulation (EU) 2015/830 Revision 2: 03/08/2017

\*TEEL-1 is the airborne concentration (expressed as ppm or mg/m³) of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, when exposed for more than one hour, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic, nonsensory effects. However, these effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

#### SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### BLANCONE STICK WHITENING GEL

Form: Gel

Colour: Clear

**Odour:** Characteristic

	Value	Temperature
pH-value	4.7-6.20	
Boiling point	n/a	
Vapour pressure	n/a	<b>20</b> °C
Density	1.150-1.350 g/cm3	20°C
Solubility in water	Yes	
Viscosity	40,000-60,000	20°C
	cPs	

#### SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### **Stability**

Product is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.

#### **Dangerous reactions**

Reacts with various metals

Reacts with reducing agents Reacts with catalysts

Acts as an oxidizing agent on organic materials such as wood, paper and fats

#### **Hazardous decomposition products**

Decomposition by combustion, may release oxides of carbon and nitrogen.





**Safety Data Sheet**According Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Updated according to Regulation (EU) 2015/830 Revision 2: 03/08/2017

# **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

111	T .	, •				1 CC .
,,,,	Inte	ormation	On	torical	เกดาะสโ	ottorts
11.1	III C	,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	UIL	<i>ionico</i>	usicui	

of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.  Skin contact  Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantia number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be		
classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.  Skin contact  Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantia number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be		irritation of the respiratory tract. 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  Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantia number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be	Ingestion	classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of
and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.	Skin contact	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.  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
Eye  Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions.  Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis);  Temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. STRONG IRRITANT WITH DANGER OF SEVER EYE INJURY	Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions.  Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis);  Temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. STRONG IRRITANT WITH DANGER OF SEVER EYE INJURY
Chronic Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term	Chronic	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term





According Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Updated according to Regulation (EU) 2015/830 Revision 2: 03/08/2017

	occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
Toxicity	No data available
Teratogenicity	No data available
Reproductive Effects	No data available
Mutagenicity	No data available

#### **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL/ENVIROMENTAL INFORMATION**

Under normal and foreseeable uses, there are no concerns for aquatic organisms exposed to product ingredients at the anticipated environmental concentrations. Relevant environmental data have been reviewed and these indicate that the product is compatible with down-the-drain disposal routes, including municipal wastewater treatment processes and septic tank systems. This product is intended for dispersive use and should not be disposed of directly into the environment.

### SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product	Small amounts may be diluted with plenty of water and washed away.  Dispose of bigger amounts in accordance with Local Authority requirements.
Uncleaned packaging	Empty contaminated packaging thoroughly. They may be recycled after thorough and proper cleaning.  Recommended cleansing agents: Water, if necessary together with cleansing agents.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

#### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

14.1 Labels Required	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable
14.2 General transport information	
Land transport ADR/RID (GGV SE)	No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations
Inland waterways transport (ADN)	No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations
Sea transport IMDG (GGV See)	No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations
Air transport (ICAO)	No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations





According Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Updated according to Regulation (EU) 2015/830 Revision 2: 03/08/2017

### SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

# 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

UREA HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (124-43-6 IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS)

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

(EINECS) (English)

#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

# 16.1 Full text Hazard (H) and Risk (R) codes (not classification of ready mixed product)

H-phrases	
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H271	May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser.
H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
R-phrases	
R20/22	Harmful by inhalation and if
	swallowed.
R34	Causes burns
R35	Causes severe burns
R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes
R5	Heating may cause an explosion
R8	Contact with combustible material
	may cause fire.

# 16.2 Safety Advice

S-phrases	
S02	Keep out of reach of children.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapor/spray.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S39	Wear eye/face protection.





According Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Updated according to Regulation (EU) 2015/830 Revision 2: 03/08/2017

S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice
	immediately and show this container or
	label.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at
	hazardous or special waste collection point.
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only
	if the person is conscious).

### **DSD / DPD label elements**



Labeling: Relevant risk statements are found in section 2.1

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.