MATERIAL SAFETY DATA

MAVES COMPANY
P.O. BOX 44004, CLEVELAND, OH 44144

TRADE NAME
MAVES DENTAL INLAY WAX #2

C A S N O.
Not Established for Mixture

CHEMICAL NAME
PARAFFIN AND NATURAL WAXES

SYNONYMS
WAX

PREPARED BY:
A. L. Lott, Ph.D., CIH

DATE OF ISSUE/REVISION
September 15, 1988

Reviewed July 2006

1. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>ACGIH (TLV)</th>
<th>OSHA (PEL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paraffin Waxes</td>
<td>77.2</td>
<td>2 mg/N3</td>
<td>Not Est.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Natural Waxes</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>Not Est.*</td>
<td>Not Est.*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* No exposure limits have been established for these materials. The manufacturer recommends a 2 mg/N3 time weighted average exposure limit.

IN ITS MANUFACTURED AND SHIPPED STATE, THIS PRODUCT IS CONSIDERED NON-HAZARDOUS.

2. PHYSICAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPEARANCE</th>
<th>ODOR</th>
<th>MELT POINT</th>
<th>SPECIFIC GRAVITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green, blue or ivory colored solid</td>
<td>Wax Like</td>
<td>Approx. 140 Deg. F.</td>
<td>Approx. 0.85 g/cc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)</td>
<td>% VOLATILE BY VOLUME</td>
<td>BULK DENSITY</td>
<td>BOILING POINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Volatile</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAPOR PRESSURE</td>
<td>% SOLUBILITY (H2O)</td>
<td>EVAPORATION RATE (BuOAc = 1)</td>
<td>OTHER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Not Soluble</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT & METHOD
> 400 Deg F. - Pensky Marten

FLAMMABLE LIMITS
LEL Not Determined
UEL Not Determined

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
Carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES
Containers in or near fires should be cooled with a water spray or fog. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if directed onto containers of hot or burning material. A self contained breathing apparatus, operating in the positive pressure mode, and full fire fighting protective clothing should be worn for combating fires.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS
Thermal decomposition or combustion may produce dense smoke and oxides of carbon and nitrogen as well as low molecular organic species whose composition has not been characterized.
4. PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIMARY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE</th>
<th>EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDDS ORAL (INGESTION)</td>
<td>Not Established for Product.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDDS DERMAL (SKIN CONTACT)</td>
<td>Not Established for Product.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDDS INHALATION</td>
<td>Not Established for Product.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE (TLV)</td>
<td>Not Est. for Prod. - See Section 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACUTE**

Under normal and expected conditions of use, no adverse acute health effects are expected. Ingestion of large quantities of wax may have a laxative effect and cause abdominal cramping and diarrhea. Fumes generated during hot processing operations may cause transient irritation of the eyes, mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

**CHRONIC**

Constant skin contact with related wax materials has resulted in slight dermal irritation in laboratory animals. Under normal and expected conditions of use, skin irritation is not expected to be a problem.

No other long term or chronic health effects are known for the product.

Prolonged inhalation of fumes which may be generated during high temperature processing may possibly aggravate pre-existing lung conditions such as emphysema.

5. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

For overexposure to fumes and vapors, remove the exposed person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult or has stopped, administer oxygen or artificial respiration as indicated. Seek medical attention.

If particulate matter enters or contacts the eyes, flush with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation develops or persists, seek medical attention. If hot or liquid material enters or contacts the eyes, flush with water for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention immediately.

If material gets on the skin, wash thoroughly with mild soap and water. If irritation develops or persists, seek medical attention. Dermatitis and thermal burns should be treated by a physician.

If large quantities of wax are ingested, give 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. See Acute Health Effects.

6. PHYSICAL HAZARDS

None that are known.
7. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

VENTILATION

If fumes or mists are generated by hot processing, local exhaust ventilation should be provided to maintain exposures below the limits cited in Section 1. Design details for local exhaust ventilation systems may be found in the latest edition of "Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice" published by the ACGIH Committee on Industrial Ventilation, P. O. Box 18153, Lansing, MI 48901. The need for local exhaust ventilation should be evaluated by a professional industrial hygienist. Local exhaust ventilation systems should be designed by a professional engineer.

RESPIRATORY

If exposures may exceed the limits cited in Section 1 by less than a factor of 10, use as a minimum a NIOSH approved 1/2 facepiece respirator equipped with cartridges for organic vapors and particulate matter with an exposure limit of not less than 0.05 mg/M3. If exposures may exceed 10 times the recommended limits, consult a professional industrial hygienist or your respiratory protective equipment supplier for selection of the proper equipment.

EYE PROTECTION

Protective glasses with side-shields should be worn to prevent eye contact with particulate matter. Chemical protective goggles or a full face shield should be worn when working with hot or liquid material.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Natural, butyl or nitrile where prolonged dermal contact may occur. Insulated gloves are recommended when working with hot or liquid material.

OTHER

If hot or liquid material is used, insulated apron and other protective clothing are recommended to protect exposed body surfaces.

All chemicals should be handled so as to prevent eye contact and excessive or repeated skin contact. Appropriate eye and skin protection should be employed. Inhalation of dusts and vapors should be avoided.

8. CHEMICAL REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CAUSING INSTABILITY

None that are known. Material is stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

May possibly react with strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

See Section 3 for possible combustion and/or thermal decomposition products. These would be expected only during emergency conditions.

SPECIAL SENSITIVITY

None that are known.

9. STORAGE INFORMATION

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Store in labeled, closed containers away from heat, sparks, open flames and strong oxidizing materials. Good housekeeping practices should be employed to prevent accumulations of dust and particulate matter in the workplace. Dry sweeping is not recommended as it may resuspend accumulated dust and particulate matter in the atmosphere.

10. SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL INFORMATION

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS SPOILED OR RELEASED

The material is shipped in small quantities thus, it is unlikely that appreciable amounts will be spilled or released. Small amounts should be picked up with a shovel or other suitable implement and placed in appropriately marked containers for disposal. If material is involved in a large scale transportation accident, all personnel should wear appropriate personal protective equipment. See Sections 3 and 7. Unprotected personnel should be kept clear of the affected area. If possible keep out of sewers, storm drains, and soil. Large releases may be subject to governmental reporting requirements.

EPA RCRA ID NUMBER

Not applicable.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Material should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations. Disposal in a approved landfill or at an approved incineration facility is recommended.
11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

1. The materials in the formulation have not been listed as carcinogens or potential carcinogens by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP) or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

2. The Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) and the Reportable Quantity (RQ) under SARA Title III Sections 311 and 312 is 10,000 pounds.

3. The materials in the formulation are not subject to reporting under SARA Title III Section 313.

4. Small amounts of organic based dyes (< 0.2 % per dye) are added as colorants to the blue and green formulations of this material.

5. This information is being supplied under the OSHA "Right To Know" Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and is offered in good faith as typical values and not as a product specification. The information contained herein is based on the data available to us and is believed to be true and accurate. No warranty, implied or expressed, regarding the accuracy of this data, the hazards connected with the use of the material, or the results to be obtained from the use thereof, is made.
CAUTION! Fumes from hot processing may cause eye, mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation. Ingestion may cause abdominal cramping and diarrhea. Hot or liquid material may cause thermal burns. CONTAINS: Paraffin and proprietary natural waxes. FIRST AID: If overcome by fumes remove to fresh air and seek medical attention. In case of eye contact, flush with water for at least 15 minutes. In case of skin contact wash affected area with mild soap and water. If large amounts are ingested, induce vomiting and seek medical attention. Thermal burns, dermal or ocular should be treated by a physician.

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