



## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance or mixture and of the company

### 1.1. Product identifier

Product description: Wires, archwires and wire products in titanium molybdenum alloy.

### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified Use Professional use: The products above mentioned are intended for the manufacture of orthodontic prosthesis.

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Leone s.p.a.

I – 50019 Sesto Fiorentino – Firenze - Via P. a Quaracchi, 50

e-mail: [research@leone.it](mailto:research@leone.it) – <http://www.leone.it>

Tel. +39 055.30.44.1 – Fax +39 055 374808.

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

+39 055.30.44.1. An answering machine is on during closing time.

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

According to Regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 [CLP].

This product does not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous in accordance with Titles I and II of Regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.

Solid metallic products are generally classified as “articles” and do not constitute a hazardous material in their solid form. During processing, dusts and fumes generated have the following hazards:

Combustible Dust: Non-Hazardous, May form combustible dust concentrations in air during processing.

A different use of the product not conforming to the indications of use, may alter the performances of the product and induce potential hazards to health and safety.

In case the products undergo to any process that causes the change in the state of the raw material, the following health hazards shall be applied to the personnel involved in the raw material’ s processing and not to the final user.

### 2.2. Label elements

Not applicable.

### 2.3. Other hazards

Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

This product is a mixture.

### 3.2. Mixtures

Components	%W/W	EC no.	CAS no.
Titanium	50-99	231-142-3	7440-32-6
Molybdenum	0-37	231-107-2	7439-98-7
Zirconium	0-15	231-176-9	7440-67-7
Tin	0-8	231-141-8	7440-31-5

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation If overexposed to dust or fumes remove victim to fresh air and get medical attention. Begin artificial respiration, if victim is not breathing.

Skin contact Wash exposed skin with soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Remove metallic particles and cleanse wounds.

Eye contact Flush eyes thoroughly with water, holding open eyelids. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion If dust is swallowed, seek medical attention.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Eye and skin contact with dust may cause mechanical irritation. May cause gastrointestinal effects if swallowed.

Excessive exposure to welding fumes, gases or dust may cause irritation of eyes, nose or throat. Inhalation of fumes may result in metal fume fever (metallic taste in mouth, dryness and irritation of throat, chills and fever).

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Immediate medical attention is generally not required.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing Media Not flammable in the form as distributed. Use any media that is appropriate for the surrounding fire. Finely divided particles, dusts or pieces resulting from processing of this product may burn or ignite. Use dry sand, dry graphite, or inert gas to smother the fire.



Unsuitable extinguishing Media Do not use water or carbon dioxide on burning metal as an explosion may occur.

**5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Very fine, high surface area material resulting from grinding, buffing, polishing, or similar processes of this product may ignite and burn. Fine particles resulting from processing of this product may form combustible dust-air mixtures. Settled dust presents a fire hazard. Resuspension of the dust into the air by vibration, traffic, material handling, etc. in high concentrations in the presence of an ignition source could result in a dust explosion. Minimize the generation and accumulation of dust. Burning may produce the following hazardous decomposition products. Titanium dioxide is an IARC Group 2B carcinogen.

**5.3. Advice for firefighters**

Firefighters should wear full emergency equipment and NIOSH approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus for all fires involving chemical products.

**SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment (see Section 8). Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not breathe dust or fume.

**6.2. Environmental precautions**

Avoid release into the environmental. Report releases as required by local, state and federal authorities.

**6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Pick up material and place into a container for disposal or reprocessing. If dust is present, wet down and collect in a manner to minimize the generation of airborne dusts or vacuum with a high efficiency vacuum cleaner. If a vacuum is used, explosion proof equipment is required. Non-sparking tools should be used. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentrations. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air).

**6.4. Reference to other sections**

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**SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid creating and breathing dusts. Wear protective clothing and equipment as described in Section 8. Use only with adequate ventilation. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Minimize the generation and accumulation of dust. Keep dust away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Follow good housekeeping practices to keep surfaces, including areas overhead such as piping, drop ceilings, ductwork, etc. free from settled dust. Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres. Empty containers retain product residues. Follow all SDS precautions in handling empty containers.

**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in a dry location. Keep away from acids, oxidizing agents and halogens.

**7.3 Specific end use(s)**

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**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

**8.1. Control parameters**

Components	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)	Threshold Limit Value
Titanium	None established	None established	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction of dust)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> exposure limits for metal or insoluble metal oxide of the metal
Molybdenum	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (inhalable) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable)	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (total dust)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction of dust)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> exposure limits for metal or insoluble metal oxide of the metal
Zirconium	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA. 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Ceiling.	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA.	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
Tin	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA.	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA.	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .

**8.2. Exposure controls**

Appropriate engineering controls

Use local exhaust or general ventilation as required to minimize exposure to dust and fumes; and to maintain the concentration of contaminants below occupational applicable limits.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin/ Hand protection Wear protective gloves. Fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing may be appropriate during



Respiratory protection	hot work with the product. Use NIOSH approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or where dust/fume exposures are excessive. Selection of respiratory protection depends on the contaminant type, form and concentration. Select and use respirators in accordance with OSHA 1910.134 and good industrial hygiene practice.
Other	Protective clothing as needed to prevent contamination of personal clothing. Thermal protection as needed when working with heated material.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Solid.
Colour	Silver gray metal.
Odour	Odourless.
Odour threshold	Not applicable.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point	1660 °C (3020 °F).
Boiling Point	Not applicable.
Flash point	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Lower explosive limit	Not applicable.
Upper explosive limit	Not applicable.
Vapour pressure	Not applicable.
Vapour density	Not applicable.
Relative density	4.47.
Solubility(ies)	Not applicable.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable.
Viscosity	Not applicable.

### 9.2. Other information

No further details as regards the safety-relevant parameters are required.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Not normally reactive.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

None expected.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid dust formation.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Acids, oxidizing agents and halogens.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition product(s)

Extreme heat from fire or processing (e.g. welding, brazing, machining, etc.) may produce toxic or irritating airborne particulate, including metal and metallic oxide fumes. Reaction with water, steam, acids, etc. can evolve hydrogen, which is highly dangerous fire and explosion hazard.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	Ingestion: None expected under normal use conditions. May cause gastrointestinal effects if swallowed. Inhalation: Excessive exposure to fumes, gases or dust may cause irritation of nose or throat. Inhalation of dusts or fumes may result in metal fume fever (metallic taste in mouth, dryness and irritation of throat, chills and fever). Eye: Dust particles or filings may cause abrasive injury to the eyes. Skin: May cause mechanical irritation or abrasions.
Potential Chronic Health Effects	Long-term overexposure to dust may cause lung damage (fibrosis) with symptoms of coughing, shortness of breath and diminished breathing capacity.
Carcinogenicity	None of the components are listed as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA, NTP or IARC.



## Numerical measures of toxicity

### Titanium

Oral rat LD50 > 5000 mg/kg.

### Molybdenum

Oral rat LD50 > 2000 mg/kg.

Inhalation rat LC50 > 3.92 mg/l.

Dermal rat LD50 > 2000 mg/kg.

### Zirconium

Oral rat LD50 > 5000 mg/kg.

Inhalation rat LC50 > 4.3 mg/l/4 hr.

### Tin

Oral rat LD50 > 2000 mg/kg.

Dermal rat LD50 > 2000 mg/kg.

Inhalation rat LC50 4.75 mg/l/4 hr.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Titanium: 96 hr. LC50 *Oncorhynchus mykiss* > 100 mg/l.

Molybdenum: 96 hr. LC50 *Pimephales promelas* 609.1 mg/l.

Zirconium: 96 hr. LC50 *Danio rerio* > 100 mg/l, 48 hr. EC50 *daphnia magna* > 100 mg/l.

Tin: 96 hr. LC50 *Pimephales promelas* > 12.4 µg/l.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Biodegradation is not applicable to inorganic compounds.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Dispose of in accordance with local and national regulations. In Italy dispose of according to Legislative Decree of April 3 2006 no. 152 "Regulations on environmental subject", application of European Directives on environmental protection, and subsequent modifications and integrations.

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical characteristics of the material to determine the proper waste identification and disposal in compliance with applicable regulations.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

Not dangerous according to current transportation regulations.

### 14.1. UN-number

Not applicable.

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable.

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Not applicable.

### 14.4. Packing group

Not applicable.

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

Not applicable.

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 (Classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures) and subsequent amendments, amending and repealing Directive 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006.

Directive 2009/161/EU (third list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council



Directive 98/24/EC and amending Commission Directive 2000/39/EC).

This product is CE marked in accordance with the essential safety and performance requirements of Annex I of the European regulation on medical devices.

#### **15.2. Chemical safety assessment**

Not applicable.

#### **SECTION 16: Other information**

This Safety data sheet was prepared in accordance with the Commission Regulation (EU) no. 453/2010 and Commission Regulation (EU) no. 2015/830.

The safety data sheet has been written according to relevant European provisions, on the basis of information received by the supplier of the mixture.

The product is intended for orthodontic and odontological use only. The use of the product has to be restricted to skilled and licensed professionals. The information relates only to specific product designated and is not intended as a warranty of quality.

Leone disclaims any responsibility arising out of the use of the information here furnished, or of the handling, the application or the manufacture of the product here described. The final user is called to verify the application and completeness of the information herein in relationship to the specific use and reliability of the rules and local applicable dispositions.

The present information does not imply any liberty to break patent rights.

Previous safety data sheet no. Z06/2E dated 29/05/2009 is to be considered obsolete. In comparison to the preceding revision, meaningful changes have not been effected but only adjustments to the European provisions which regulate the compilation of safety data sheet.

This safety data sheet is subject to revision. Visit our web site [www.leone.it](http://www.leone.it) for an updated version of the present sheet.

#### **Legend**

ACGIH: Association Advancing Occupational and Environmental Health.

CAS No.: Chemical Abstract Service Registry number.

EC50: Half maximal Effective Concentration: Refers to the concentration of toxicant which induces a response halfway between the baseline and maximum after a specified exposure time.

EC No.: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer.

IBC Code: International Bulk Chemicals Code.

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50: lethal concentration of substance for 50% of organisms of a certain population during a certain exposure period.

LD50 Lethal Dose 50: the dose required to kill half the members of a tested population after a specified test duration.

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

NTP: National Toxicology Program, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative And Toxic Substances.

PEL: Permissible exposure limit.

TLV: Threshold limit value.

TWA: Time Weighted Average.

vPvB: Very Persistent And Very Bioaccumulative Substances.