



Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date:
10/05/2026
Revision: 2

Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name: DX Material

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against Identified uses:

Orthodontic Appliances, Thermoforming Material

Uses advised against: None known.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet Manufacturer/Supplier

Tru-Tain
23088 Buffalo Ridge Road,
Winona, MN, 55987

1.4 Emergency telephone number: 1-800-843-0904

Section 2: Hazards Identification

CAUTION!

POWDERED MATERIAL MAY FORM EXPLOSIVE DUST-AIR MIXTURES MOLTEN MATERIAL WILL PRODUCE THERMAL BURNS

Hazard Classification:

OSHA Specified Hazards: Combustible dust

If converted to small particles during further processing, handling or by other means may form combustible dust concentrations in air.

HMIS Hazard Ratings

Health	1
Flammability	1
Chemical Reactivity	0

NOTE: HMIS ratings involve data and interpretations that may vary from company to company. They are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the specific hazard. To deal adequately with the safe handling of this material, all the information contained in this SOS must be considered.

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Weight%	Component	CAS#
99-100	Polymer	Proprietary
0.0-1.0	Additive	Proprietary

Section 4: First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

- 4.1 After inhalation:** If symptomatic, move to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.
- 4.2 After skin contact:** If burned by contact with molten material, cool as quickly as possible with water and see a physician for removal of adhering material and treatment of burn. '
- 4.3 After eye contact:** If molten material contacts the eye, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lenses. Get medical attention immediately.
- 4.4 After swallowing:** Material is not expected to be absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Induction of vomiting should not be necessary. Seek medical attention.

Information for doctor: Burns should be treated as thermal burns. The material will come off as healing occurs; therefore immediate removal from skin is not necessary.

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

- 5.1 Extinguishing Media**
Suitable extinguishing agent: water spray, dry chemical.CO2
- 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:** Carbon monoxide (CO) Carbon dioxide (CO2) Powdered material may form explosive dust-air mixtures.
- 5.3 Advice for firefighters**
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Minimize dust generation and accumulation.
- Special protective equipment for Firefighters:** Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

Section 6: Accidental release measures

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|-----|---|--|
| 6.1 | Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: | Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. |
| 6.2 | Environmental precautions: | Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. |
| 6.3 | Methods and material for Containment and cleaning up: | Sweep or scoop up and remove. |
| 6.4 | Reference to other sections: | See Section 7 for information on safe handling.
See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.
See Section 13 for disposal information. |

Section 7: Handling and storage

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| 7.1 | Precautions for safe handling: | Avoid contact with molten material. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. |
| 7.2 | Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: | Keep material covered. |
| 7.3 | Specific end use(s): | Plastics |

Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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| 8.1 | Control parameters | Country specific exposure limits have not been established or are not applicable unless listed below.

Occupational exposure limits: |
| 8.2 | Exposure controls Appropriate engineering Controls:
Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes/hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. Supplementary local exhaust ventilation, closed systems, or respiratory protection may be needed in special circumstances such as poorly ventilated spaces, mechanical generation of dusts, heating and drying, etc. | |

8.3 Personal protective equipment:

Avoid contact with eyes. Minimize skin contact. If working with molten material, heat resistant gloves should be worn.



Gloves

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Form: Solid
Color: Varies per order
Odor: Slight

pH: No data available

Change in condition

Softening Point: >100°C
Flash Point: Not applicable, combustible solid
Decomposition temperature: Thermal stability not tested. Low stability hazard expected at normal operating temperatures.
Autoignition: No data available.
Danger of explosion: No data available.
Explosion limits:
Upper Limit - No data available.
Lower Limit - No data available.
Vapor pressure: Not determined.
Specific Gravity: . >1 gm/cc (estimated)
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Solvent content: No data available.

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Chemical stability: Not fully evaluated. Materials containing similar structural groups are normally stable.

10.2 Possibility of hazardous reactions: No dangerous reactions known.

10.3 Conditions to avoid: None at ambient temperatures.

10.4 Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents.

10.5 Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

Section 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:

Primary irritant effect:

On the skin: Molten material will produce thermal burns.

On the eyes: Molten material will produce thermal burns.

Acute Toxicity Data

Oral LD-50 (rat): > 3200 mg/kg

Dermal LD-50 (guinea pig): > 1000 mg/kg

Skin irritation (guinea pig): No data available

Eye irritation (rabbit, unwashed eyes): slight

Eye irritation (rabbit, washed eyes): slight

Section 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Acute Aquatic Effects Data:

96-h LC-50 (flathead minnow): >100 mg/L (highest dose)

96-h LC-50 (daphnid): >100 mg/L (highest dose)

96-h LC-50 (ramsorn snail): >100 mg/L (highest dose)

96-h LC-50 (flatworm): >100 mg/L (highest dose)

12.2 Persistence and degradability: No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential: No data available.

12.4 Mobility in soil: No data available.

12.5 Other adverse effects: No data available.

Section 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Recommendation: Disposal must be made according to official regulations. Incinerate.

13.2 Uncleansed packaging

Recommendation: Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

Section 14: Transport information

14.1 DOT (USA), IMDG, ICAO, IATA: Class not regulated.

Section 15: Regulatory information

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

This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

OSHA Classification: hazardous

WHMIS (Canada) Status: non-controlled

Carcinogenicity Classification (components present at 0.1% or more): none

Chemical(s) subject to reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund

Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 472: none

Section 16: Other information

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate and is offered solely for information, considerations, and investigation. Tru-Tain Inc. extends no warranties, makes no representations, and assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability of this data for any purchaser's use. The data on this SDS relates only to this product and does not relate to use with any other material or in any process. All chemical products should be used only by, or under the direction of, technically qualified personnel who are aware of the hazards involved and the necessity for reasonable care in handling. Hazard communication regulations require that employees must be trained on how to use a SDS as a source for hazard information.

Abbreviations and acronyms:

WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information

OSHA: Occupational Health and Safety

DOT: Department of Transportation (USA)

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization

IATA: International Air Transport Association

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