

MSDS for ComfortBrace Strips

Company:

Comfort Brace LLC
1971 NE 31st Street
Lighthouse Point, FL 33064

Product:

ComfortBrace Strips/ComfortBrace Dental Brace Protective Strips

Date:

09/21/2010

General

Melting point: 130 F

Boiling point: No Data Available

Vapour pressure: No Data Available

Flash point: No Data Available

Explosion limits: No Data Available

Autoignition temperature: No Data Available

Water solubility: soluble

Stability: Stable. Avoid strong oxidizing agents. Protect from moisture.

Toxicology: No known hazards.

Toxicity data: No known hazards.

Transport information: Non-hazardous for air, sea and road freight.

Personal protection: None.

Best stored in temperatures from 41-81F

Can withstand 34-104F

Shelf life: 4 years

All safe ingredients

Latex free

Ingredients:

Polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP)

CAS# 9003-39-8

Description: Polyvinylpyrrolidone is a water-soluble adhesive [polymer](#).

Toxicity: PVP does not present any hazard if absorbed or inhaled. It has been used for many years in pharmaceutical applications. It is also perfectly adapted to be used in products specifically designed for children. Moreover, it has no chemical or biological impact on the human body and environment.

Acrylates Copolymer

CAS# 25133-97-5

Description: Commonly used in consumer products and act as hydrophilic thickeners to increase the viscosity of water-based systems.

Suitable for use and found in: eye shadow, lipstick, mascara, lip gloss, nail polish, foundation, eye liner, body wash and cleanser

Toxicity: Acrylate copolymer resins may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food.

It is not on any list of toxic chemicals with suspected or recognized health effects.

It has not been detected in human tissue or urine.

It is not a high production volume chemical that lacks safety data.

Not linked to cancer, developmental/reproductive toxicity or immunotoxicity.

Sorbitol

CAS# 50-70- 4

Description: Sorbitol, a polyol (sugar alcohol), is a bulk sweetener found in numerous food products. In addition to providing sweetness, it is an excellent humectant and texturizing agent. Sorbitol is about 60 percent as sweet as sucrose with one-third fewer calories. It has a smooth mouthfeel with a sweet, cool and pleasant taste. It is non-cariogenic and may be useful to people with diabetes. Sorbitol has been safely used in processed foods for almost half a century. It is also used in other products, such as pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. Sorbitol has been affirmed as GRAS (Generally Recognized as Safe) by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and is approved for use by the European Union and numerous countries around the world, including Australia, Canada and Japan.

Toxicity: Does Not Promote Tooth Decay. Polyols, including sorbitol, are resistant to metabolism by oral bacteria which break down sugars and starches to release acids that may lead to cavities or erode tooth enamel. They are, therefore, non-cariogenic. The usefulness of polyols, including sorbitol, as alternatives to sugars and as part of a comprehensive program including proper dental hygiene has been recognized by the American Dental Association. The FDA has approved the use of a "does not promote tooth decay" health claim in labeling for sugar-free foods that contain sorbitol or other polyols. The Joint Food and Agriculture Organization/World Health Organization Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) has reviewed the safety data and concluded that sorbitol is safe.

Water

Purified water prevents adhesive polymers from dehydrating the teeth.

Hydroxyethyl cellulose (HEC)**CAS# 9004-62-0**

Description: A gelling and thickening agent derived from cellulose. It is widely used in cosmetics, cleaning solutions, and other household products. Hydroxyethylcellulose is a non-ionic water soluble polymer used as a thickening agent for cosmetic and personal care formulations. It will produce crystal clear gel products and thicken the aqueous phase of cosmetic emulsions. It can be also used to efficiently thicken shampoos, body washes and shower gels. A naturally derived polymer which helps modify viscosity and form gels with water -soluble ingredients. Helps protect the skin and impact a certain feel.

Toxicity: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) includes Ethylcellulose, Hydroxypropyl cellulose, Methyl Ethylcellulose and Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose on its list of multipurpose additives allowed to be directly added to food. FDA also permits Cellulose and a number of modified cellulose polymers to be used as indirect food additives. Hydroxyethyl cellulose, Hydroxyethyl Ethylcellulose, Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose and Methylcellulose can be used in adhesives in contact with food. As substances migrating to food from paper and paperboard products, FDA considers Cellulose Acetate and Ethylcellulose to be Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS). The Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel evaluated the scientific data and concluded that these ingredients were also safe as cosmetic ingredients.

Carbomer 980**CAS# 9003-01- 04**

Description: CARBOMER range are synthetic high molecular weight crosslinked polymers of acrylic acid, which confirm to USP./INF. specifications as "CARBOMER". Excellent thickening efficiency at high viscosity and sparkling clear transparency is possible in aqueous or hydroalcoholic solutions.

Toxicity: CARBOMER is a high molecular weight polymer. It is not absorbed by body tissues and is totally safe for human oral consumption. Test for toxicological tolerance show that it does not have pronounced physiological action and is non toxic.

Mint

Description: Natural mint for a fresh taste.

Polyethylene: Textured strip**CAS# 9002-88-4**

Description: High Density PolyEthylene (HDPE) is the most common plastics used for food and beverage bottles and other containers. Gallon-size plastic bottles of drinking water and gallon and smaller plastic bottles for milk sold at grocery stores are most commonly made of HDPE, often with Low Density PolyEthylene (LDPE) caps.

Toxicity: The use of Polypropylene (PP) does not have any remarkable effect from an occupational health and safety point of view, in terms of chemical toxicity.

Q. What happens if I swallowed a strip?

A. It will simply pass through your system without causing any damage.

Polypropylene: Backing**CAS# 9003-07-0**

Description: Polyethylene has become the plastic packaging of choice for many food products, particularly beverages like bottled water and carbonated soft drinks. This is due in part to its inherent properties that are well suited for lightweight, large-capacity and shatter-resistant containers. Like any indirect food additive, the scientific testing of polyethylene is based on two key principles: establishing that there is a minimal amount of transfer of substances between the plastic packaging and the food and establishing that any substances that may transfer from the plastic to the food do not pose a risk to human health.

Toxicity: As a result of advances in analytical chemistry, even the most miniscule level of migration from the plastic to foods can now be measured. Tests to determine the levels of compounds that have the potential to transfer from the plastic into food are conducted using conditions that simulate the actual use of the material. These tests have found that the migration of any components of polyethylene plastics under laboratory conditions is well below applicable safety levels.³ Therefore, FDA has determined that polyethylene is acceptable to use in the applications for which it has been tested.
