

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

This SDS packet was issued with item:

076209241

The safety data sheets (SDS) in this packet apply to one or more components included in the items listed below. Items listed below may require one or more SDS. Please refer to invoice for specific item number(s).

076207757 076209001 076209019 076209027 076209035 076209043 076209050 076209068 076209076 076209084

076209175 076209183 076209191 076209209 076209217 076209225 076209233 076209258 076209589



1. Substance / Preparation and Company name

Product Name: riva self-cure capsules

Recommended use: For filling of cavitated teeth by dental professionals.

Manufacturer / Supplier

SDI Limited
3-13 Brunsdon Street, Bayswater
Victoria, 3153, Australia

SDI Inc.
729 N.Route 83, Suite 315
Bensenville 60106 IL, USA

Telephone:

+61 3 8727 7111 (Business hours)

Telephone:

630 238 8300 (Business hours)

Southern Dental Industries Ltd
Block 8, St Johns Court
Swords Road
Santry, Dublin 9, Ireland

SDI Brasil Indústria e Comércio Ltda
Rua Dr. Virgílio de Carvalho Pinto, 612
Pinheiros, São Paulo, 05415-020
Brasil

Telephone:

+353 1 886 9577 (Business Hours)

Telephone:

+55 11 3092 7100 (Business Hours)

Emergency contact number: +61 3 8727 7111

2. Composition / Information on ingredients

| <u>Composition:</u> | <u>CAS No.</u> | <u>Wt. %</u> |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Compartment 1: | | |
| Polyacrylic Acid | 9003-01-4 | 20-30 |
| Tartaric acid | 87-69-4 | 10-15 |
| Compartment 2: | | |
| Fluoro Aluminosilicate glass | - | 90-95 |
| Polyacrylic Acid | 9003-01-4 | 5-10 |

3. Hazard Identification

Xi - IRRITANT. Materials in the two compartments are irritants. However, under normal conditions of use, contact with these materials by the user is generally not expected.

Risk Phrases: **36** Irritating to eyes.
37 Irritating to respiratory system.
38 Irritating to skin.

Safety Phrases: **24/25** Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
28 After contact with skin, wash immediately with water and soap.



4. First Aid Measures

Eye (contact): Flush opened eye with running water for at least 5 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Skin (contact): Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin with plenty of water. If irritation occurs seek medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or if feeling unwell.

Ingestion: Drink plenty of water. Seek medical attention if discomfort continues.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media: None required.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None.

Special protective equipment: No special protective equipment required.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions: Do not get into eyes, on skin or clothing.

Environmental precautions: Clear up spillages. Transfer to a container for disposal.

Methods for cleaning up: Wash the spillage area clean with water.

7. Handling and storage

Handling

Store sealed containers away from heat and light.

Storage

Storage by the end user (Dental Clinic) is recommended to be at temperatures between 4° - 20°C (39° - 68°F) and should be kept away from direct sunlight.

Distribution

During distribution, to our customers, this product can be transported in non-refrigerated conditions between 15° to 25° C. This product can also withstand temperatures up to 40° C for short periods (2 to 3 days) and intermittent peaks up to 50° C.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Respiratory protection: None required.

Hand protection: Rubber, latex or PVC gloves.

Eye protection: Recommended.

General safety and hygiene measures: None.



9. Physical and chemical properties

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Appearance: | Smooth, pale-coloured paste |
| Odour: | Slightly characteristic odour |
| Boiling point: | Approx. 100°C (212°F) |
| Melting point: | Not applicable |
| Specific gravity: | 2.0 g/cm ³ |
| Flash point: | Not applicable |
| Flammable: | Not flammable |
| Autoflammability: | Not applicable |
| Explosive properties: | Does not present an explosion hazard |
| Oxidizing properties: | Not applicable |
| Vapour pressure (@ 20°C): | Approx. 23 hPa |
| Relative density: | <1.0 |
| Solubility: | Miscible |

10. Stability and Reactivity

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Stability: | Stable under normal conditions. |
| Conditions to avoid: | Avoid excessive heat |
| Materials to avoid: | None. |
| Hazardous decomposition products: | None when used as directed. |
| Hazardous reactivity (polymerization): | No hazardous reactions known. |

11. Toxicological information

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Acute toxicity: | Contact with skin and eyes may cause irritation. |
| Eye (contact): | Irritating to eyes |
| Skin (contact): | Possible skin irritant |
| Inhalation: | Not expected due to product containment and dosage size. |
| Ingestion: | Irritant not likely in small amounts |

12. Ecological information

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Self assessment: | Not readily biodegradable. Avoid large quantities entering drains, surface water or ground water. |
|------------------|---|



13. Disposal considerations

Dispose of in accordance with local official regulations.

14. Transport Information

Not classified as a Dangerous Good by road, rail, sea, or air.

15. Regulatory information

This product is regulated by

TGA
Medical Devices Directive 93/42/EEC
FDA
National regulations

16. Other information

The information contained in the Material Safety Data Sheet is based on data considered to be accurate, however, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of the data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

Prepared by: SDI Limited
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Victoria, 3153, Australia

Phone Number:
+61 3 8727 7111

Department issuing MSDS: Research and Development
Contact: Operations Director



Riva Self Cure Capsules

SDI Limited

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **29/01/2016**

Print Date: **30/03/2016**

Initial Date: **Not Available**

L.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Product name | Riva Self Cure Capsules |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | For filling of cavitated teeth by dental professionals. |
|--------------------------|---|

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

| Registered company name | SDI Limited | SDI Brazil Industria E Comercio Ltda | SDI Germany GmbH |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| Address | 3-15 Brunsdon Street VIC Bayswater 3153 Australia | Rua Dr. Virgilio de Carvalho Pinto, 612 São Paulo CEP 05415-020 Brazil | Hansestrasse 85 Cologne D-51149 Germany |
| Telephone | +61 3 8727 7111 (Business Hours) | +55 11 3092 7100 | +49 0 2203 9255 0 |
| Fax | +61 3 8727 7222 | +55 11 3092 7101 | +49 0 2203 9255 200 |
| Website | www.sdi.com.au | www.sdi.com.au | www.sdi.com.au |
| Email | info@sdi.com.au | brasil@sdi.com.au | germany@sdi.com.au |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | SDI (North America) Inc. |
| Address | 1279 Hamilton Parkway IL Itasca 60143 United States |
| Telephone | +1 630 361 9200 (Business hours) |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | Not Available |
| Email | USA.Canada@sdi.com.au |

Emergency phone number

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation | SDI Limited | Not Available | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 3 8727 7111 | Not Available | Not Available |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | ray.cahill@sdi.com.au | Not Available | Not Available |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 3 8727 7111 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond




Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Classification | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation) |
|----------------|--|

Label elements

Riva Self Cure Capsules

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| GHS label elements |  |
|--------------------|---|

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | WARNING |
|-------------|----------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P362 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P312 | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. |
| P332+P313 | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|------|---|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| | | Compartment 1 contains |
| 9003-01-4 | 20-30 | <u>acrylic acid homopolymer</u> |
| 87-69-4 | 10-15 | <u>tartaric acid</u> |
| | | Compartment 2 contains: |
| Not Available | 90-95 | fluoro aluminosilicate glass |

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |

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| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Seek medical attention. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. <p>Seek medical attention.</p> |

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Foam is generally ineffective.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▶ Flush spill area with water. |
| Major Spills | <p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
|----------------------|---|

Riva Self Cure Capsules

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|--------------------------|--|
| | ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. |
| Other information | Store between 5 and 25 deg. C. Do not store in direct sunlight. Store in a dry and well ventilated-area, away from heat and sunlight. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | ▶ DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks |
| Storage incompatibility | None known |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|--------------------------|---|-----------|----------|-----------|
| acrylic acid homopolymer | Acrylic acid polymers; (Acrylic polymer or resin) | 7.5 mg/m3 | 83 mg/m3 | 500 mg/m3 |
| tartaric acid | Tartaric acid | 1.6 mg/m3 | 17 mg/m3 | 100 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| acrylic acid homopolymer | Not Available | Not Available |
| tartaric acid | Not Available | Not Available |
| fluoro aluminosilicate glass | Not Available | Not Available |

MATERIAL DATA**Exposure controls**

| Appropriate engineering controls | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|---|--|--|---|----------------------------------|--|---|---|------------------------------|
| | General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) | grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion) | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) |
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| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion) | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Within each range the appropriate value depends on: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only | |
| Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only | | | | | | | | | | |
| Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Personal protection |  |
|----------------------------|---|

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|--------------------------------|---|
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ PVC gloves ▶ Rubber Gloves |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Smooth, pale-coloured paste with slightly characteristic odour, partially mixes with water. | | |
| Physical state | Non Slump Paste | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Available | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Partly miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inhaled | Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system. |
| Ingestion | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. |
| Skin Contact | 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 of animals, 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 |

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|---------|---|
| | 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. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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 damage is suitably protected. |
| 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 which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. 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. |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Riva Self Cure Capsules | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| acrylic acid homopolymer | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 2500 mg/kg ^[2] | Nil reported |
| tartaric acid | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: ca.920 mg/kg ^[1] | Nil reported |

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| ACRYLIC ACID HOMOPOLYMER | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. |
| TARTARIC ACID | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. Convulsions, haemorrhage recorded. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ☐ | Carcinogenicity | ☐ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✓ | Reproductivity | ☐ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ☐ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ☐ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ☐ |
| Mutagenicity | ☐ | Aspiration Hazard | ☐ |

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data required to make classification available
☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| acrylic acid homopolymer | EC50 | 384 | Crustacea | 389.869mg/L | 3 |
| acrylic acid homopolymer | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 8596.446mg/L | 3 |
| acrylic acid homopolymer | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 1684.686mg/L | 3 |
| tartaric acid | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 434.65983mg/L | 3 |
| tartaric acid | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >100mg/L | 2 |
| tartaric acid | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 93.313mg/L | 2 |
| tartaric acid | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 51.4043mg/L | 2 |

Riva Self Cure Capsules

| | | | | | |
|----------------|--|----|-------------------------------|-----------|---|
| tartaric acid | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.125mg/L | 2 |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data | | | | |

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| acrylic acid homopolymer | LOW | LOW |
| tartaric acid | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| acrylic acid homopolymer | LOW (LogKOW = 0.4415) |
| tartaric acid | LOW (LogKOW = -1.0017) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| acrylic acid homopolymer | HIGH (KOC = 1.201) |
| tartaric acid | HIGH (KOC = 1) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. <p>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</p> |
|-------------------------------------|---|

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
|------------------|----|

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ACRYLIC ACID HOMOPOLYMER(9003-01-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

TARTARIC ACID(87-69-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Immediate (acute) health hazard | YES |
| Delayed (chronic) health hazard | NO |
| Fire hazard | NO |
| Pressure hazard | NO |
| Reactivity hazard | NO |

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

Riva Self Cure Capsules

None Reported

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (acrylic acid homopolymer; tartaric acid) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | N (acrylic acid homopolymer) |
| Japan - ENCS | Y |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by SDI Limited using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

The information contained in the Safety Data Sheet is based on data considered to be accurate, however, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of the data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

Other information:

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