



## Riva Conditioner

### SDI Limited

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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Initial Date: Not Available

L.GHS.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

|                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Product name                  | Riva Conditioner |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available    |
| Other means of identification | Not Available    |

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

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Dental professional use: For conditioning of tooth surfaces by dental professionals. |
|--------------------------|--|

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

|                         |   |  |   |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| 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 |
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|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 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 telephone 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 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification   | Not Applicable |

### Label elements

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| GHS label elements | Not Applicable |
|--------------------|----------------|

|             |                       |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | <b>NOT APPLICABLE</b> |
|-------------|-----------------------|

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## Riva Conditioner

**Hazard statement(s)**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No    | %[weight] | Name                     |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 9003-01-4 | 25-30     | acrylic acid homopolymer |

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li><li>▶ 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.</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li><li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul> |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li><li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li></ul>  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li><li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li></ul>   |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li><li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li></ul> <p>Seek medical attention.</p>  |

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | None known |
|-----------------------------|------------|

**Advice for firefighters**

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li><li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li><li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li><li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li><li>▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.</li><li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li><li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li><li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li></ul> |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Combustible.</li><li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li><li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li><li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li><li>▶ May emit acrid smoke.</li><li>▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.</li></ul> <p>May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material</p>  |

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>Wipe up.</li> <li>Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>  |
| Major Spills | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>Increase ventilation.</li> <li>Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul> |

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"> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li><b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.</li> </ul> |
| Other information | <p>Store between 10 and 25 deg. C.</p> <p>Store in a dry and well ventilated-area, away from heat and sunlight.</p>  |

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Suitable container      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT repack.</b> Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.</li> <li>Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks</li> </ul> |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid strong bases.</li> </ul>   |

## 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 |

| Ingredient               | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| acrylic acid homopolymer | Not Available | Not Available |

## MATERIAL DATA

## Exposure controls

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure</p> |
|----------------------------------|---|

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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.

| 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.) |

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

| 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



## Eye and face protection

- ▶ 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

- ▶ Rubber Gloves

## Body protection

See Other protection below

## Other protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.  
**OTHERWISE:**

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ Barrier cream.
- ▶ Eyewash unit.

## Thermal hazards

Not Available

## Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES                      | A-AUS                | -                    | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1   |
| up to 50 x ES                      | -                    | A-AUS / Class 1      | -                      |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | A-2                  | A-PAPR-2 ^             |

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Appearance     | Blue liquid with slight characteristic odour, mixes with water. |   |               |
|----------------|---|---|---------------|
| Physical state | Liquid  | Relative density (Water = 1)            | 1.1           |
| Odour          | Not Available   | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |

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|  |                |                                  |                |
|--|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Odour threshold                              | Not Available  | Auto-ignition temperature (°C)   | Not Available  |
| pH (as supplied)                             | <4             | Decomposition temperature        | Not Available  |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C)          | Not Applicable | 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)                    | 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                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| 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                  | Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant 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                | The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.   |
| Skin Contact             | Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>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.<br><br>Limited 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 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. |
| Eye                      | Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to 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                  | Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.  |
| Riva Conditioner         | TOXICITY   |
|                          | Not Available  |
| acrylic acid homopolymer | IRRITATION   |
|                          | 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

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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.

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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      |

## 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              |

## Bioaccumulative potential

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

## Mobility in soil

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

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

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

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| Marine Pollutant | NO             |
| HAZCHEM          | Not Applicable |

Land transport (ADG): 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

Continued...

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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

| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) |  | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs |
|---|--|---|
| National Inventory                                | Status   |   |
| Australia - AICS                                  | Y  |   |
| Canada - DSL                                      | Y  |   |
| Canada - NDSL                                     | N (acrylic acid homopolymer)   |   |
| 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<br>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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Date of preparation/revision: 23rd September 2015

Department issuing SDS: Research and Development

Contact: Technical Director