



Riva Luting Capsules

SDI Limited

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulations (EC) No 2015/830)

Issue Date: 18/03/2016

Print Date: 30/03/2016

Initial Date: Not Available

L.REACH.GBR.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Riva Luting Capsules
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Dental professional use: For cementing dental restoratives.
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. 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 Brunston 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

1.4. 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	raycahill@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

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a dangerous mixture according to directive 1999/45/EC, Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 (if applicable) and their amendments. Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

DSD classification	In case of mixtures, classification has been prepared by following DPD (Directive 1999/45/EC) and CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 regulations	
DPD classification [1]	R22	Harmful if swallowed.
	R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Continued...

Riva Luting Capsules

Legend:	1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
Legend:	1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

CLP label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Supplementary statement(s)

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.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

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.
-------------	---

2.3. Other hazards

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to directive 67/548/EEC [DSD]	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
		compartment 1 (powder) contains		
1.Not Available 2.Not Applicable 3.Not Applicable 4.Not Applicable	80	<u>glass powder</u>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Continued...

Riva Luting Capsules

1.9003-01-4 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	20	<u>acrylic acid homopolymer</u>	R36/37/38, R51/53 ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2; H315, H319, H335, H411 ^[1]
		compartment 2 (liquid) contains		
1.9003-01-4 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	15	<u>acrylic acid homopolymer</u>	R36/37/38, R51/53 ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2; H315, H319, H335, H411 ^[1]
1.87-69-4 2.201-766-0 3.Not Available 4.01-2119537204-47-XXXX, 01-2119851173-43-XXXX, 01-2119851174-41-XXXX	10	<u>tartaric acid</u>	R36/37/38 ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation); H315, H319, H335 ^[1]
Legend:		1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI 4. Classification drawn from C&L		

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General	If skin contact occurs: ▶ 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. If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Seek medical attention. ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Seek medical attention.
Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▶ 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.
Inhalation	▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Seek medical attention.
Ingestion	▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Seek medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ 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.
----------------------	--

Continued...

Riva Luting Capsules

	► Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	► 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 acid smoke. ► Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include; carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	► 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	► Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ► 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 course. ► Stop leak if safe to do so. ► Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ► Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ► Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ► Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ► Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ► After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ► If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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

7.2. 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

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Continued...

Riva Luting Capsules

DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)

Not Available

PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)

Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	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
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
glass powder	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic acid homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic acid homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available
tartaric acid	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. 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.	
	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.		
8.2.2. 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]	

Continued...

Riva Luting Capsules

Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	► Rubber Gloves
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	► Overalls. ► P.V.C. apron. ► Barrier cream. ► Skin cleansing cream. ► Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. 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

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2.Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. 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 harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage 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 blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin

Continued...

Riva Luting Capsules

	(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 Luting Capsules	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
glass powder	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic acid homopolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2500 mg/kg ^[2]	Nil reported
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]	Nil reported
	Oral (rat) LD50: ca.920 mg/kg ^[1]	

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

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.
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.

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

12.1. 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

Continued...

Riva Luting Capsules

acrylic acid homopolymer	LC50	96	Fish	1684.686mg/L	3
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
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.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

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

12.4. Mobility in soil

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

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

14.1.UN number	Not Applicable
14.2.Packing group	Not Applicable
14.3.UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.4.Environmental hazard	Not Applicable

Continued...

Riva Luting Capsules

14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	Not Applicable
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Hazard Label	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.3. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.4. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.3. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.4. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.3. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.4. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Continued...

GLASS POWDER(NOT APPLICABLE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

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

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)	

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

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)	

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

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)	European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC, 98/24/EC, 92/85/EC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments as well as the following British legislation: - The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002 - COSHH Essentials - The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
glass powder		Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
acrylic acid homopolymer	9003-01-4	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Wng, GHS08, Dgr, GHS05, GHS09, GHS02	H319, H335, H340, H350, H314, H332, H317, H290, H226, H302, H312
2	Not Classified, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Muta. 1B, Carc. 1A, Skin Corr. 1B, Aquatic Chronic 3, Skin Corr. 1A, Acute Tox. 4, Met. Corr. 1, Flam. Liq. 3, Aquatic Acute 1	Wng, GHS08, Dgr, GHS05, GHS09, GHS02	H319, H335, H340, H350, H314, H332, H317, H290, H226, H302, H312
2	Skin Corr. 1B, Eye Dam. 1	GHS05, Dgr	H314

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
acrylic acid homopolymer	9003-01-4	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Wng, GHS08, Dgr, GHS05, GHS09, GHS02	H319, H335, H340, H350, H314, H332, H317, H290, H226, H302, H312
2	Not Classified, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Muta. 1B, Carc. 1A, Skin Corr. 1B, Aquatic Chronic 3, Skin Corr. 1A, Acute Tox. 4, Met. Corr. 1, Flam. Liq. 3, Aquatic Acute 1	Wng, GHS08, Dgr, GHS05, GHS09, GHS02	H319, H335, H340, H350, H314, H332, H317, H290, H226, H302, H312
2	Skin Corr. 1B, Eye Dam. 1	GHS05, Dgr	H314

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
tartaric acid	87-69-4	Not Available	01-2119537204-47-XXXX, 01-2119851173-43-XXXX, 01-2119851174-41-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 4, Skin Irrit. 2, Skin Sens. 1, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3	GHS07, Wng	H302, H315, H317, H319, H335
2	Eye Dam. 1, Skin Irrit. 2, Acute Tox. 4, Skin Sens. 1, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Not Classified, Aquatic Chronic 3, Eye Irrit. 2A	GHS05, Dgr, Wng, GHS06	H318, H315, H302, H317, H335

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

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

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Other information

DSD / DPD label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2.1

Indication(s) of danger	Xn
-------------------------	----

SAFETY ADVICE

S02	Keep out of reach of children.
S13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S39	Wear eye/face protection.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:
EN 166 Personal eye-protection
EN 340 Protective clothing
EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

Riva Luting Capsules

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:

Prepared by: SDI Limited
3-15 Brunsdon Street, Bayswater Victoria, 3153, Australia
Phone Number: +61 3 8727 7111
Date of preparation/revision: 23rd September 2015
Department issuing SDS: Research and Development
Contact: Technical Director